

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Festival of the Proclamation of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated on the 18th ult., in all the parish and monastic churches of Paris, as it had been on the day previous at Notre Dame. In most of the churches great preparations were made, and the ceremony was solemnised with the utmost pomp and magnificence. Great numbers approached the Table of the Lord, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the unusual crowds of Faithful who attended the morning and evening offices showed that this was not regarded as an ordinary Sunday.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* says that "M. Paul Dubois has launched out some hopes that the Empress is in an interesting situation."

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.—It is said that the Imperial Guard has received orders to prepare for foreign service, as well as several squadrons of the Guides.

Lord John Russell's admission that there was something mysterious and inexplicable in the destruction of our army has been circulated throughout France with the utmost diligence, by Russian agency, and the French begin to suspect treachery on the part of *perfidie Albion*. Already they begin to say that if the Parliament do not press the *enquête*, the English are not safe allies for any one acting *avec un cœur ouvert*. I suspect that, like all sudden and too intimate friendships, the Anglo-French alliance may lead to ugly results.—*Correspondent of Nation*.

I have heard just now from such good authority that the Emperor is resolved upon going to the Crimea, that it would be idle to oppose incredulity any longer, or repeat reasons, in themselves only too obvious, against the prudence of such a decision. I have heard, besides, that 12,000 helmets, and as many cuirasses are ordered for the division which is to storm, under his Majesty's eyes. The armor is on a new principle, extremely light in construction, the chief material being Indian rubber. After all, it must be acknowledged that the Emperor may feel strong reasons for taking so hazardous a step. The general cry which resounds through England, until it has made a deep impression in France, is—"we want a man." Napoleon has proved himself a man; one who can grapple with great difficulties, and overcome them; one who could mould circumstances to his will, and who is not unnerved by fear of giving offence here, or provoking discontent there, but, seeing what is necessary to be done, does it. Well, a man is wanted in the Crimea now as badly as a man was needed in France on the day of the 2nd of December, 1851. We witness there the same want of purpose, the same waste of energy, the same confusion, with death and destruction already set in, the same bewildered helplessness, irresolution, and ignorance threatening to rush blindly into some rash piece of desperation, as affording, if not chance of escape, yet relief from the anxieties of puzzled suspense; and a man is wanted to bring reason, infuse courage, restore order, and give proper direction to the glorious elements which only need right guidance to be irresistible. Napoleon says to himself he is that man; and so he resolves to settle the Vienna Congress for Lord John Russell in the Crimea.—*Morning Herald Correspondent*.

The following extract from an article by M. Amédée de Césena, in the *Constitutionnel*, is a plain semi-official announcement of the Imperial intention:—"If the Conference of Vienna should fail at last in its efforts to re-establish a general peace, everything will be ready in England, in France, and in Austria, for the campaign of the spring, a campaign so important that it will embrace, in all probability, three great theatres, and in which will be engaged at once against Russia, as allies of Turkey, three great nations. If we can place confidence in the revolutions of the foreign press, France and England will act in the Baltic, not only with their fleets, but with their armies. Austria and France will be found combating, side by side, on the upper part of the Vistula, in a common struggle which may prolong itself to the frontiers of Poland, as well as to the banks of the Danube. In fine, France and England will be altogether in the Crimea, supported by Turkey and Sardinia, all gloriously united under the banners of civilization and European independence. We do not wish to go before events, which may change with the necessity of the moment, nor to hazard conjectures which the future may destroy, as it may realize. Nevertheless, we cannot remain altogether strangers, nor even indifferent, to the universal anticipations of the public. We can no more confirm than we can deny the rumors which attribute equally to the two sovereigns of France and Austria the intention of taking the command respectively of their armies. But already, in anticipation of this great event, which would be only conformable to the noblest traditions of the reigning families of Europe, the people, whose instincts are rarely at fault, has characterised, in its own picturesque language, the forthcoming spring campaign in calling the War of the Three Emperors. In this war, which will give to Europe a durable and solid peace, beneath the shadow of which she shall then onward march in the ways of progress and civilization, and with a new impulse, France shall be seen every where with her fleets and her armies.—She shall be seen in the Baltic, in the Crimea, on the Vistula. What an immense ascendant does not this glorious role which she has taken in the Eastern question guarantee to her future position in the world?"

A pamphlet has recently been published in Brussels entitled "De la Conduite de la Guerre d'Orient, Expédition de Crimée; Mémoire adressée au Gouvernement de S. M. l'Empereur Napoléon III.; par un Officier Général," in which some severe animad-

versions are made, not only on the generals in command of the army, but also on Louis Napoleon himself. Rightly or wrongly, the impression has got abroad that the materials of the pamphlet were provided by no less a personage than Prince Napoleon himself, and that the writers of the pamphlet were M. Emile de Girardin and M. Bixio. On Tuesday it was rumored that M. Emile de Girardin was arrested on account of the share he has taken in the affair, but on inquiry I find that this is not correct. It appears, however, that the police have paid domiciliary visits to both gentlemen, and that the report may very soon be true, although it is not so at the present moment. The *Moniteur* states that "the French government has commenced proceedings before the Belgian tribunals, against this pamphlet. Who was its author? The pamphlet ascribed to Prince Napoleon and has caused great sensation on the Continent. It appears, that the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken at the instance of the late Marshal de St. Arnaud alone, with the disapprobation, or, at most, with but the cold concurrence of the other chiefs of the allied army. A morning paper, which pretends rather ostentatiously to know more than its neighbors about secrets of State, says that the Emperor of the French was the sole planner and instigator of the Crimean expedition; and this, it says, satisfactorily explains the reason why he has betrayed so great an anxiety to visit the Crimea in person, in the hope that, by his presence, he might so evoke the enthusiasm of his soldiers as to ensure the capture of Sebastopol. The *Examiner* remarks that the failure to take Sebastopol would necessarily imperil his throne; but far greater will be the danger to the Empire, now that it is known that the expedition was his idea alone, should the allied armies fail to take the great Russian fortress.

GERMANY.

ARMING IN GERMANY.—All the accounts in the German papers state that the Governments forming part of the Germanic Confederation are all displaying the greatest energy and activity in organising their different contingents; and it is said that, in most of those States, the preparations are so advanced that the mobilisation of their contingents could take place about the first of March, should that measure be ultimately called for. The Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz are the only exceptions to this movement, and their backwardness may be accounted for by their close and intimate connection with the Imperial family of Russia, which will prevent them from carrying into effect the injunctions of the Germanic Confederation, of which they form a part until actually compelled to do so.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—Lord John Russell is expected here on Tuesday or Wednesday. It is not thought that negotiations will be long protracted unless England and France declares themselves ready to give up the objects for which they have taken up arms. The Russian party ascribed to Prince Gortschakoff the declaration that the Czar will never consent to displace a stone of the forts of Sebastopol, and that any efforts to take the place will be regarded as showing that neither France nor England wishes to treat for peace sincerely.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes:—"We hear that the proposal for a concordat between Austria and the Pontifical chair has of late made very great progress, and will very shortly be concluded."

SWITZERLAND.

MORMONISM IN ZURICH.—The Mormon delusion was making great progress in this part of Switzerland. A man who had been induced to submit to baptism in the river Glatt died a quarter of an hour afterwards, it is supposed from the coldness of the water.

MAZZINI'S DOUBLE.—The claim for compensation by the United States against Switzerland, for the detention of a Mr. Phillips, who was arrested some time back by mistake for Mazzini, has just been settled. Mr. Phillips, who is said to bear an exact personal resemblance to the Italian demagogue, demanded, it seems, the modest sum of 25,000 francs (£1,000), for five days detention. After considerable haggling, the envoy of the United States at Bern reduced the demand to 2,500 francs, and ultimately accepted 2,000 francs from the federal government, in discharge of the claim—400 francs, or £16 per day, for each day's imprisonment.—*French paper*.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—The debate in the Turin Parliament on the Religious Communities Suppression and Confiscation Bill, was dragging its slow length along, and is most unfairly reported by the correspondents of the daily papers, who suppress all the arguments of those deputies who oppose the unjust and sacrilegious measure. Enough, however, is given of M. Cavougl's speech to show that his project is one of confiscation. Notwithstanding the indifference which the Piedmontese government affects regarding the recent Allocution of His Holiness respecting the proposed confiscation of Church property in that country, the apprehensions really entertained are but too evident, from the extreme measures resorted to, in order to prevent the people from being informed of it in the regular way, as all officers are warned, by a circular of the 6th Feb., to give information against any Bishop or Curé who may promulgate it without the authority of the government, the penalty being from 2,000 to 3,000 francs fine, and from two to three years' imprisonment.

The *Univers* copies from the *Courrier des Alpes*, a Catholic journal of Savoy, some significant hints that these attacks on the national Church and cherished religious feelings of Savoy are beginning to produce an alienation of feeling from the Sardinian commonwealth, and a growing desire for a re-union with France.

TUSCANY AND THE WESTERN POWERS.—The

Government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany has given its formal adhesion to the allies. The treaty will be signed in a day or two. The Austrian Cabinet has been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this event.

MILAN.—We find the following in the *Triest Gazette*:—"About five or six weeks ago the police at Milan noticed the presence of some suspicious characters, who were arrested, and the authorities were thus put on the trace of a vast Mazzinian conspiracy, of which ample proofs were soon discovered. In the short space of 10 or 15 days, there were arrested quietly in Milan and the neighborhood about 40 persons, some of whom belonged to the upper classes of society."

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 15th February contains the conclusion of the official statement of the fruitless attempts at negotiation with Piedmont, and of the various hostile acts of Victor Emanuel's government.

We have some details about the affair of the Jesuits at Naples. It is said that measures of conciliation have been commenced; and it is to be hoped that good harmony may be re-established between the King and the Society.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 17th of February, in the *Borsenhalle*, says:—

"Reserves and reinforcements leave daily from the interior of the empire for the frontiers. The collection of provisions has assumed such great proportions in Finland and at Novogorod that the government employes are not sufficient for the work, and provision commissions have been formed with double the usual number of employes, who have more extended powers. The Grand Duke Constantine has visited Cronstadt two or three times recently to inspect the batteries and works of defence. In March the crews of the gunboat fleet will resume their duties. They were passed in review recently at Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and St. Petersburg."

For the future, the naval force of the country is not to be increased by the new sailing vessels, but by steamers only. In order to realise this measure, the Czar has ordered the organisation of two new corps of sailors, constituted in a military manner, although they are to be composed of civil engineers and workmen intended for the service of steam engines. The effective strength of this corps is not yet fixed, as that circumstance will be regulated according to the number of steam-vessels; but their formation, as well as their organization, has been already approved by the Czar. One division of these men is to be sent to the Black Sea and the other to the Baltic, and the whole will be under the orders of the Minister of the Marine, the Grand Duke Constantine.

The *Universal German Gazette* contains news from the Baltic, which states that activity is displayed in the Russian ports in the construction of gun-boats. The Russian fleet, it is stated, contained 250 of these boats last year; and now 100 others are to be added to that number. Each is to be armed with one gun of 68 and four of 42. The part which is in the water is lined with iron. The Russian fleet of the Baltic, properly so called, consists of 30 ships of the line, nine frigates, eight brigs, and 10 steamers.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—Troops are expected, in the beginning of March, from the interior of Russia, which are to increase the garrison of Riga to 40,000 men. Revel is likewise to have a strong garrison; and the military cordon is to be drawn all along the coast, from Riga to the Prussian frontier at Iolangen (twenty miles from Memel) to prevent a descent of the Allies.

THE ENGLISH IN RUSSIA.—The English in Russia have always been much more respected than liked; and latterly they have become most intensely hated, from the political position in which Great Britain stands towards that country. Among us, if a Russian were in company, it is not probable that he would find any difference in the manner in which he was received, because the two Governments are at war; but the Russians are really not enlightened enough to separate the individual from the nation, and think it a proof of patriotism to show their resentment to a son or daughter of England whom they may chance to meet. As soon as the declaration of war was known, there was a marked and very disagreeable change in the manners of even my oldest and most attached friends; it seemed that those few words were sufficient to sever the bonds of amity, and to place a barrier of ice between those who had previously been on the closest terms of intimacy; indeed I verily believe that they would just as readily have touched a toad as to have shaken hands with an English person.—This intolerant feeling, of course, found vent in words as well as in silent indications, and at last it reached so great a height that it became almost impossible for any one to remain in the country who was obliged to come into daily contact with them. No opprobrious term was too coarse for us: "those dogs," "those swine, the English," were expressions so general, that we were not surprised to hear them even from the lips of ladies of rank and education. Added to this was the impossibility of making any reply, unless in the most guarded terms—for the immense number of spies, and their excessive pleasure at catching a stray word or so, would have subjected either a lady or a gentleman to the most disagreeable visits of an emissary of the secret police, and a summons to Count Orloff's office.—*The Englishwoman in Russia*.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The *Fremden Blatt* publishes advices from Balaklava of the 12th of February. It says that an order of the day had been issued by General Canrobert demanding 10,000 volunteers for an assault upon a portion of the fortress. The whole siege corps reported itself ready and willing. 40,000 Russians made an attack upon Eupatoria on the 17th of Feb-

ruary. After four hours' fighting, the Russians were repulsed with considerable loss, reported at 500 men. The loss of the Turks, who were commanded by Omar Pasha, was inconsiderable.

RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE ATTACK UPON EUPATORIA.—BERLIN, TUESDAY, FEB. 27.—Advices from St. Petersburg of this day's date state that the following despatch had been received from Prince Menschikoff, dated the 19th of February:—"On the 17th a portion of the troops encamped in the neighborhood of Eupatoria made a reconnaissance against the town to within a distance of 250 yards (*toises*). They opened a cross fire of artillery, and in a short time succeeded in dismounting a portion of the enemy's guns and in blowing up five caissons of ammunition. Having assured himself that Eupatoria was defended by 40,000 men and 100 guns, Gen. Churleff, who commanded the detachment, gave orders to retire out of range, which was done in perfect order. At Sebastopol the siege does not make progress.—The Artillery and sharpshooters continue to annoy the enemy."

"Thanks to the liberal spirit of the present Ministry," in all human probability, there is not now a single Catholic Chaplain in attendance on the army in the Crimea, and we may expect to hear that hundreds of Irish Catholic soldiers are daily dying without the rites of their religion. There were, not long ago, some ten Priests in the camp, three or four employed by the government, the rest volunteers, and, consequently, subject to every species of insult, as our readers have been already informed by Father Molloy. Of these ten Priests two have been literally killed by overwork—six have been invalidated on the very point of death from their awful exertions—two remained at the date of the last despatch to shiver a camp rotten with fearful diseases, and on the eve of a terrific battle. It will be almost a miracle if they survive one week of such work.—*Nation*.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Morning Herald* publishes a despatch, dated Trieste, Feb. 28th, which is to the following effect:

"Despatches from Ceylon, of the 1st Feb., announce that the people of Australia have risen and declared their independence. Some troops sent to put down the insurrection had fought sanguinary engagements. Melbourne was in a state of siege.—This news has of course arrived by the Overland Mail, and no doubt remains as to the disturbances at the "diggins." The Australian dates are not given, and the despatch has apparently been cooked for continental circulation."

THE PRESENT STATE OF AUSTRALIA.—Everything is in an awful state here, and, judging from appearances, one would say that the whole colony was about to become bankrupt. To effect sales, auctions are resorted to, and you will be surprised to hear the prices for which things are sold. Good black cloth shooting coats seven shillings each; and excellent Wellington boots four shillings per pair; gold watches and rings fetch only the prices of old gold, and very many such are being sent to England as payment instead of money. Do not think of coming here unless you desire the pleasure of selling onions, or washing bottles for an employment. I know a man who keeps a public-house in Sydney, and he told me he had as many as 40 applicants for the occupation of washing bottles—some of these men of first-class education, and who, through life, had been deemed to be perfect gentlemen. Lord M——, the third son of ——— died here the other day; he had been employed as waiter and bottle washer at several taverns. It would sorely pain you to witness the miserable state of distressed poverty in which hundreds of highly respectable people are living here.

THE PAPAL POWERS IN AN AMERICAN LIGHT.

(From the Tablet.)

The "Know-Nothing" sect in America seems to have scattered dismay among the Christians of the great republic. Mr. Chandler, a respected member of Congress, has been urged by his friends to defend the Church in the House of Representatives, and he has done so. On the 11th of January of the present year his fellow-representatives seem to have listened respectfully to his exposition, which was very elaborate, and, from his point of view, quite conclusive.—In Europe, however, the exposition is likely to be criticised; and though people may respect Mr. Chandler, praise his motives and intentions, they will hardly agree with him, supposing him to have really mastered the principles involved in his speech. It is not a pleasant task to repudiate the help of a friend, or to disown him, but it is sometimes a duty. Mr. Chandler is too frank and too honest not to concede to others the right he vindicates for himself.

Mr. Chandler's theme was the deposing power of the Pope. He denies its existence independent of a public law of nations. It is not our intention to defend that power at present, for we shall confine ourselves simply to the examination of the reasons which are supposed to be fatal to its existence. But, before doing so, it would be fair to remind our readers that two Popes, celebrated, among other acts noble and heroic, for deposing sovereigns, are numbered with the Saints—Gregory VII. and Pius V. These Popes did not think, nor did those who canonised them, that they had exceeded their powers, or had diverted their spiritual authority into unlawful channels.

Mr. Chandler says that "the whole power of deposing rested upon the consent, not merely of the kings, but of the deposed princes themselves." If this be true there is an end of the question, for if "the whole power rested on the consent" of kings and princes, their deposition must have been thoroughly just, because *volenti non fit injuria*, and they were, therefore, very wicked men when they invaded the Papal States, to punish the Pope, who had done nothing but give effect to the consent of those princes. Still more wicked were they who created an anti-Pope to resist the judge whom they had themselves appointed.

If this "whole power" rested on the consent of kings, it is clear that the Papal authority does not enter into the question, and that it might have been