

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN PARIS.—The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Raglan, Lord de Ros, Colonel Steele, Tyrwhit, and Somerset, and Majors Macdonald and Wellesley, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived in Paris on Tuesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, by the Northern Railroad. The Minister-at-War and the English ambassador were in waiting to receive them. A guard of honor of the Gendarmes d'Elite was stationed at the terminus. The grand review in honor of the Duke of Cambridge took place on Wednesday in the Champ de Mars. The time was one o'clock; but long before, multitudes thronged to the familiar spot. At half-past eleven o'clock the troops were in movement. Along the Boulevards, and quays on both sides of the river, the bands of military music and the rolling of artillery carriages were heard as the various regiments successively passed on. The manufactories and the workshops sent forth their occupants; for the roll of a drum or the blast of a trumpet always stirs the heart of the Frenchman. The whole of the infantry, counting 24 battalions, and four companies of engineers—about 18,000 men in all, the cavalry, forming two divisions, four brigades and 45 squadrons. The total of the force might be about 25,000 men. At one o'clock the Emperor made his appearance. He had on his right hand the Duke of Cambridge, and on the left Lord Raglan, followed by a numerous staff, composed of English and French officers, all in full dress. As they made their appearance the drums beat to arms, and the bands struck up "God save the Queen," and "Partant pour la Syrie," which were alternately played; and cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive les Anglais!" were heard.

A gentleman, who lately returned from a lengthened visit in the central parts of France, mentions that on his journey to Paris he met crowds of young recruits traversing the country in all directions to join their respective corps. The most of those he met were singing the couplets lately composed for street vocalists, all of course relating to the war, and predicting defeat to the cries of "Vive l'Empereur," "A bas les Russes," were loud and frequent.

GERMAN POWERS.

From the equivocal policy hitherto pursued by the German powers, the movements of Austria are still liable to suspicion; but her relations with Russia are said to be growing more distant every day: and now her occupation of Servia on the part of the Porte will be equivalent to a declaration of war. It is even rumored that she has addressed a German ultimatum to the Czar, demanding the evacuation of the Principalities. Prussia has just given additional proofs of her attachment to the policy of dissimulation. It appears that a separate treaty was recently adopted by the German Courts, binding them to the joint defence of their respective dominions: affirming the policy of England and France; and covenanting that should Austria be obliged to cross the frontier in defence of the Sultan, Prussia should furnish the troops necessary for protecting the northern dominions of her ally. Out of this treaty arose a protocol signed by Prussia and Austria in common with the Western Powers—adopting the principles upon which England and France have declared war, insisting that the Principalities should be evacuated and the independence of the Sultan maintained; and binding the Four Powers to communicate to each other without reserve the overtures that may be made to them in case of hostilities. Scarcely had this protocol been adopted, however, when the Prussian Minister was withdrawn from London! Chevalier Bunsen had long earnestly labored to promote the alliance of Prussia with the Western Powers; and it was hoped by his humiliation to propitiate the Czar—England and France having been already satisfied by the protocol.

THE NORTHERN POWERS.

THE DANISH MINISTRY HAS RESIGNED.—Despatches from Copenhagen state that the fall of the Danish cabinet, which was favorable to Russia, is owing to the appearance of the British fleet in the Baltic, and the impossibility of carrying out a Russian alliance.

It has been stated that Russia has approved of the declaration of neutrality by Sweden, on the condition that commanders of Swedish fortresses shall not allow more than four foreign vessels of war to approach within gun shot. As this restriction is contrary to the spirit of the Swedo-Danish treaty, to which the western powers have consented, new negotiations will have to be entered into and it is not considered unlikely, says the *Cologne Gazette*, that the result of them will be the accession of Sweden to the alliance of England and France.

RUSSIA.

Russia has forbidden the exportation of timber, tar, hemp, and tallow to Great Britain or France. This insane policy will destroy the trade of his own subjects.

The advices continue to exhibit a total absence of reaction from the rapid deterioration of the Government paper currency. At St. Petersburg strong evidence is given of the view entertained by the commercial classes as to the value of the statements attempted to be diffused, and there is every indication that the Czar can hope for no financial resources to enable him to maintain large armies out of his own territory for any lengthened period. Meanwhile, mercantile disasters of considerable importance are taking place.

MORE SECRET DISCLOSURES.—A Belgian journal states that the *St. Petersburg Journal* is shortly to enlighten and enlighten Europe by the publication of the secret correspondence of the Czar with illustrious personages in England and Belgium.

THE BALTIC.

GOTHLAND, APRIL 2ND.—A Russian squadron is reported to be off Faroë. The island of Gothland is midway between Kiøge Bay and the Gulf of Finland.

The English fleet has suddenly left Kiøge Bay, and steered eastwards.

GUN AND DESPATCH BOATS FOR THE BALTIC.—The Admiralty had ordered some half-dozen vessels to be built as gun-boats and despatch vessels for the Baltic. They are to be of 460 tons, and to have screw engines of about 160-horse power. In the course of ten weeks some of these ships will be ready for the warm work in the North. They will be powerful in speed as well as in armament.

TURKEY AND THE SEAT OF WAR.

Despatches from the Danube announce a series of disasters to the army of the Czar. The chief event occurred at Orsova, where Omer Pasha designedly permitted a large body of the Russians to cross the river. They had no sooner completed the passage than they were attacked by the Sultan's troops; and after a long conflict, one-half of their number was cut to pieces, the rest retreating in confusion beyond the Danube. Another tolerably considerable affair took place at Skripetz, near Kalafat. Sallying out from the latter fortress, a body of Turkish troops, comprising 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, attacked an equally numerous Russian force. After a battle of four hours, the Russians retreated with 600 slain, the Turks losing only 200 of their number. At Semnitza also the Czar is said to have lost 1,000 of his troops in a single engagement; and the Turkish capital has been illuminated in honor of a recent victory in the Dobrudja. Meantime, large bodies of Russian troops are reported to be continually crossing the Pruth, and a detachment has entered the Servian territory above Widdin. To repress the latter incursion, 20,000 Austrian soldiers, under the Archduke Albert, have been directed to occupy the violated territory, under the authority of the Porte.

RUSSIAN FORCES.—At present there are 150,000 men. The sanguine Russians speak of leaving Shumla behind, and crossing the Balkan before the allies can arrive.

CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE MOSQUES.—Advices of March 27th from Constantinople state that the possessions of the mosques are to be declared the property of the state, and that the refusal of the Sheikh-ul-Islam to consent to this measure was the cause of his deposition. All kinds of rumors were in circulation at Constantinople, in respect to the prolonged inactivity of the fleets. Redschid Pasha, in spite of the energetic resistance of Lord Redcliffe and General Baraguay d'Hilliers, is believed to have insisted on the fleets not quitting Constantinople until the auxiliary troops arrived, "as an insurrection of the ultra-Mahomedan party was expected. It was not till news was received that the Russians had crossed the Danube that the sleepy leviathans from the west considered it necessary to weigh anchor."

The latest advices confirm the complete defeat of the Greek insurgents near Janina. Grivas was retreating.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says—"We are informed by the *Frankfurter Journal* that the Sultan, in consideration of a loan from the house of Rothschild, has made over to them Palestine, and the revenues derivable therefrom, as security. The privileges to be obtained for the Christians in Turkey, will be extended to the Jewish subjects of the Porte.

ITALY.

Three persons have been arrested at Parma on suspicion of having murdered the late Duke; on one was found a file sharpened in the form of a dagger; it is however not believed that they have found the real assassin. Great as was the aversion felt in the Parmesan states for the Duke, the horrible manner of his death has produced a strong reaction in public feeling, and hopes are generally expressed that his murderer may not prove to be a Parmesan.

Cardinal Corsi, who has been just nominated Archbishop of Pisa, does not proceed to his diocese on account of the difference which still exists between the court of Rome and the Tuscan government.—Rome demands the abrogation of the Leopoldine laws, and Tuscany as yet refuses to obey the order.

THE BALTIC AND ITS RUSSIAN NAVAL PORTS.

Now that our fleets have gone to the Baltic, for the purpose of opposing, and protecting humanity against a strong, inaccessible, and most obstinate Power, it may be interesting to learn a few particulars relative to a few places which may sooner or later become the points to which the Western fleet's hostile attention may be turned. Its mission lies—or is supposed to lie—on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, and of Finland and the Baltic, little is popularly known. Our ordinary maps often omit the names of those great Russian military ports and harbors in which our enemy's fleets are now lying.

Wingo is a rock near the entrance to Gotheborg (or Gottenburg), on the coast of Sweden. Wingo Sound, between Buskar and Botta, has good holding ground in 15 or 16 fathoms of water; as a stopping-place this roadstead is very commodious, partly for vessels outward bound, with N.W. or W. winds, and partly for those going to Gotheborg and meeting contrary winds in the narrows between the rocks. A heavy sea, however, sets in there with a S.W. gale. But in the fiord of Rifo, four miles to the eastward of Buskar, in the inlet to Gotheborg, ships may ride sheltered in all winds, and this roadstead is spacious enough for the largest fleet, in eight fathoms of water, and on good holding ground.

The fleet in the above position would effectually command the Baltic, so that no ships could pass from

that inland sea without its observation. Kiel Bay is on the eastern coast of Holstein, a little to the south of Schleswig. It is a capacious and most beautiful bay, and possesses the paramount advantage of communication by railway with Hamburg, besides any amount of victualling supplies, which are both good and cheap. Coals are also plentiful, and may be had at a reasonable contract price.

A glance at the map will exhibit the importance of the islands of Aland and Gotland, held by Sweden. It is thought that Russia may attempt to gain possession of the latter station—one of the most strategical points in the Baltic, and overawing Stockholm; but the Swedish Government have put it into an efficient state of defence, and despatched five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to man its fortifications. The principal Swedish naval station is Carlserona; but it is in the Gulf of Finland—the probable destination of Sir Charles Napier's powerful fleet—that the public interest chiefly centres. Of the characteristics and defences of this coast our information is meagre. Few parts of Europe are so little known. Russia studiously discourages the dissemination of such knowledge of her dominions as may be turned against her in time of war, especially in relation to seas and coasts from which there is no egress.

The Baltic is a close sea, occupying the centre of Northern Europe, separating Sweden and the Danish islands from Germany, Prussia, and Russia, and extending from 54 deg. to 66 deg. N. lat., and from 10 deg. to 30 deg. E. long. Its great length and comparatively small breadth give it the form of an extensive gulf. It washes the coasts of Denmark, Germany, Prussia, of Courland, Livonia, and other Russian and Swedish States. The southern coast of the Baltic is low and sandy. The rocky coast becomes general at Cape Spinhambre, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland; and the sea-coast of Finland presents throughout its entire extent the same succession of fords and rocky headlands which encircle the whole seaward frontier of Sweden and Norway. The coasts of the Bothnian and Finland Gulfs are thickly strewn with rocks of granite and limestone, presenting in places a labyrinthine archipelago of little sands, rendering the navigation extremely dangerous. All the Russian ports, except Revel, are inconvenient and unsafe for loading and landing goods. About fifty rivers and streams of consequence discharge themselves into the Baltic Sea, which possesses a basin only exceeded in size by that of the Black Sea. Perhaps in no inhabited country in the world does such a quantity of snow fall as in the countries round the Baltic. Hence the freshness of its waters; 3 lbs. of water from the North Sea contains 747 grains of salt; but the same quantity from the Baltic does not yield more than 389 grains. Its comparatively small depth may perhaps in some degree be attributed to the numerous rivers which flow into it. Its depth is greatest where no great rivers enter, as near the island of Bornholm, and between it and the coast of Sweden, where it is 110 to 115 fathoms deep, while in general it only attains from 40 to 60 fathoms. The waves of the Baltic do not swell so high as in the ocean, but they are more dangerous and harassing to shipping, as they succeed each other with greater rapidity and impetuosity;—while its small depth, the shallowness of the Russian shore, the rugged nature of the Swedish coasts, and the sudden and frequent changes of the wind, render this sea formidable to navigators. The shores of the Baltic nearly every year are covered with ice, which, from the end of December to the beginning of April, shuts up the harbors, straits, and bays, and interrupts navigation. In the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia the freezing begins sooner and ends later. In 1658, Charles X. of Sweden marched an army over both Belts to the conquest of Zealand; and in 1809, a Russian corps passed from Finland to Sweden over the ice, at the narrowest part of the Gulf of Bothnia, called the Quarken. The Baltic has a very perceptible current, and when the wind blows strong from the north the water becomes so fresh as to be even fit for drinking or for preparing meat. Even in the hottest summers, the Baltic is cooler than any other sea.—*Tallet.*

THE BIBLE OR THE BRIBE.

Through three hundred years the Church of England, so called, has been laboring with all the power placed at her disposal, by force and seduction, to bring under her control the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In Scotland she failed to reconcile the people to her doctrines, or to acquire there the temporal possessions wrested by violence from the ancient Church. In Ireland she has failed to reconcile the people to her doctrines, though she has succeeded in grasping the possessions taken from the Church to whose doctrines the people remained faithful through all trials and sufferings. Even in England, though she has grasped the possessions of the old Church, she has failed to hold the people attached to her doctrines—as we believe we only state the truth in saying that, at this day, the majority of the English people are either dissenters or persons without any religion at all. Looking, then, to England, as well as to Ireland and Scotland, we see that the Church of England, so far as the propagation or preservation of her doctrines is concerned, has become a failure; and as this is, simply, the fact, no one should be offended by our stating it.

To make up for the failure at home, however, the Church of England would carry her doctrines into distant lands, and for the purpose of propagating them in those lands would employ—only the means which have failed at home. Of course, nothing but repeated failure awaits her. But abroad, as well as at home, she would make out a case for interference; and abroad, any more than at home, she can only do so by misrepresentation, not to say wilful calumny. In the March number of the *Dublin University Magazine* appears what we must admit to be, generally, a well conceived and fairly written review of Mr. Mansfield Parkyn's *Life in Abyssinia*. Even in a production

so far entitled to credit, however, we find, in reference to the alleged condition of Abyssinia in point of religion, this passage:—"As to actual religion, priest or people know little about it. Between the loud heresies of Orientalism, Romanism, and, we must add Judaism, the glad tidings are unheard." What is the object of language so offensive, and, as taking it altogether, we must pronounce it, so untrue? It is according to the habit of self-sufficient, inflated, pretentious Anglicanism, to make it appear that there is in Abyssinia an absolute necessity for the introduction of the doctrines of the Church of England, or of any superseding "Romanism," as well as Orientalism and Judaism. Well, the Church of England, and, we suppose, other Protestant bodies, have sent out their missionaries to Abyssinia for the purpose of effecting "conversions" to Protestantism in some shape. And how far have those missionaries succeeded? The writer of the review before us would make it appear that they have been successful to a gratifying extent. But Mr. Mansfield Parkyn, who has written according to his conviction from what he saw, openly and honestly says, as we find him cited even in this review—"In nine cases out of ten, their converts are only converts to muslim and Maria Teresa dollars." A note, written in explanation, informs us that the Maria Teresa dollars named are the only European coin in circulation among the Abyssinians—their only money being, as is well known, made of salt.

In Abyssinia, any more than in Ireland, or in any other country any more than in either, what is the instrument by which the Anglican or other Protestant missionary can effect "conversions"? Is it the Bible or the bribe? Every unprejudiced observer, who is honest and fearless enough to admit the truth, must admit that the successful instrument is "in nine cases out of ten," or in the whole ten without exception, the bribe and not the Bible.

The Church of England may, if she will, congratulate herself on the only means by which she can hope, through the exertions made at home or abroad, to make up in any measure for the numerous desertions from her ranks. She may, too, if she will, congratulate herself on the character of the adherents she gains, as compared with that of those who have passed away from her. She gains those who are prepared to abandon one religion, and adopt or pretend to adopt any other, for a bribe. She has lost, and continues to lose, those whom all the wealth of the world could not induce to remain for another day attached to doctrines which they had been led to consider unshaken and unshakable. On these opposite grounds, even apart from all others, she may compare her loss with her gain, and understand the doom foreshown by the preponderance.—*Limerick Reporter.*

THE BROAD ROAD.

Digby has written a beautiful work, called "The Meeting of the Ways in the Catholic Church," in which he shows that whoever imbibes the spirit of all that is ennobling in art, or science, or poetry, or other human pursuit, will infallibly come to the Catholic Church.

Natural enough. All "the ways" that reason approves, meet in the Catholic Church, as streamlets in their fountain. But there is another "meeting of ways," from the consideration of which the earnest Catholic may gather instruction and consolation, finding in it an explanation of the existence of the multitudes of those who war against the Church.

It is nothing wonderful that there are so many anti-Catholics. It is wonderful there are not more. For if all the ways of reason meet in the Church, all the ways of passion scatter from it. Hence there are as many modes of being an anti-Catholic, as there are passions and vices.

To be a practical Catholic, a man must love all virtue; to be a bad anti-Catholic, he need have but one vice. To be of the children of the Church, he must believe all the creed, practice all the ten commandments; to be an anti-Catholic, he need deny but one article, or break the least commandment, *virtus ex integra causa vitium ex uno defectu*. There are Greek heretics, who deny but two articles of faith; and there are successive grades of denialists down to the Universalists and Deists, who deny everything. There are enemies of the Church who have but one of the seven capital sins; and from such there are grades of transgressors down to those who deny crime, and glory in the name of FELON.

If the Church is the path leading to Paradise, that path is indeed "narrow," and the vices opposed to each virtue—to faith, hope, charity, temperance, fortitude, prudence, and the rest,—the transgression, in thought, word, and deed, against each commandment—the errors opposed to each proposition of the creed, are by-paths leading to the camp of her enemies. If the Church is the ark prepared by the Cross for the elect of a shipwrecked world, every one of the capital sins is a wave that carries off her passengers into the wide waste of waters—every phase of heresy is a wind that sweeps away those who have been gathered into her, back again into the destroying flood.—Every man who lives in even one deliberate sin, is an incipient anti-Catholic, and needs but the pressure of circumstances to be consummated. We can find enemies of the Church without going to history, who have become so from one sin, and a proud refusal to repent of it—some from drunkenness; some from avarice; some from impurity, driving to mixed marriages and apostasy; some from a desire of popularity with the crowd; some from political ambition. There is a "terrible meeting of the ways" of passion in the great Babylon of the anti-Catholic King. The ways of ignorance and prejudice, too, meet there.—In a word, as all that ennobles man tends to the Church, so all that in ignorance or passion debases him, leads away from it. "*Virtus ex integra causa, vitium ex singulo defectu*." No wonder that the enemies of the Church are so many, then—great wonder that they are so few. "The way is broad that leads to death."—*Catholic Telegraph.*

"THE PLEASANT VILLAGE OF COKETOWN."

(From *Dickens's New Novel "Hard Times."*)
It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but, as matters stood, it was a town of unnatural red and black, like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows, where there was a rattling and a trembling all day