

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* of Saturday contains another article against Belgium, which professing to explain, and perhaps, modify the mischievous character of the first, may nevertheless, be expected to aggravate its effect. The writer, M. Grenier de Cassagnac, professes to speak with authority. He says plainly, that having the honor of access to the chief of the state, he could not have committed an act of such indelicacy and want of respect towards his person as to have committed him in matters so eminently grave and delicate, without having previously consulted his views and his convenience. In the *Moniteur*, of Sunday, however, there appears a communicated note, disclaiming the responsibility sought to be attached by M. Grenier de Cassagnac to the Government in respect of an article on Belgium published in the *Constitutionnel* of Saturday. Dr. Veron has published an article in the *Constitutionnel*, in which the writer declares, notwithstanding the contradiction of the *Moniteur*, that he believes M. Grenier de Cassagnac to have been authorised by the President of the Republic to write as he has done on the subject of the relations with Belgium. The Minister of Police has sent a first warning to the *Constitutionnel* for having persisted notwithstanding the "communiqué" of the *Moniteur*, in declaring untruthfully, Grenier de Cassagnac was authorised by the President. Veron declares that Mocuquard, the president's secretary, sent for a hundred copies of the first article on Belgium. He will in future exclude Cassagnac's articles.

We (*Times*) are authorised and requested, on behalf of General Changarnier, formally to contradict an assertion which has twice been put forth by two of the least scrupulous writers in the French press, to the effect that General Changarnier made a proposal to the Provisional Government of 1848 for the military invasion of this country. "He is too old a soldier to suppose that an invasion of England is a thing to be attempted with 12,000 men, and was never so warmly attached to the republican government of 1848 as to have the slightest desire to propagate its principles by force of arms, least of all in this country."

The advocates of the Council of State, M. P. Fabre and M. Mathieu Bodet, charged to defend the appeal of the Princes of the Orleans family against the decrees relative to their property, have published a memoir, from which it appears that they intend to rely on four points, viz.:—1. That the Princes possess the property in virtue of the deed of the 7th August, 1830, and that property could not return to the State before the 9th of August. 2. That they are heirs of the King, their father, for that part of Neuilly which was purchased subsequent to 1830, and of Madame Adelaide for part of the domain of Monceaux. 3. That they have enjoyed the property for more than 20 years, on what they considered a good title and with good faith. 4. That the property has been made the subject of marriage settlements, which have created irrevocable rights for the married parties and their children; and, finally, that the ordinary judicial tribunals have jurisdiction in the case.

M. P. J. Proudhon, the well-known Socialist writer, has been set at liberty, having completed the three years imprisonment to which he was condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Seine.

A report is circulated that Louis Napoleon has made a formal application for the hand of the Princess Vasa, grand-daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden.

PARIS, JUNE 9.—The *Moniteur* announces that a second warning has been addressed to the director of the *Constitutionnel*, in consequence of the article published on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

## AFFAIRS OF ROME.

## THE CASE OF MURRAY.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 31st ult. contains the following:—

"Some journals have taken occasion of the affair of an individual, named Murray, to calumniate the Roman laws and the mode of rendering justice at Rome by the supreme tribunal of the Sacred Consistory. It being our duty to characterise that act of impudence, we will first observe that independently of the penal code, published on the 20th of September, 1832, Rome has a code of criminal proceedings, promulgated on the 5th November, 1831, which is still in vigor. The latter is the result of the elaborate studies of learned men, conversant with such matters, and leaves nothing to be desired. Fixed rules and not the caprice of the judge, lead to the knowledge of truth, prevent fraud from whatever side it may emanate, and offer the accused the means of demonstrating his innocence, should the charge be unfounded. Edward Murray, born at Cephalonia, was brought by his father to Italy, and, after being engaged for some time in banking operations at Rome, he removed to Ancona, where he resided ten years, and married Ursula Gabrieli, a native of Loreto. During the catastrophes of 1848 and 1849 he was appointed Inspector of Police at Ancona. The state of the population at that period is well known. According to the correspondence of Mr. Moore, the English Consul, with Sir George Hamilton, 'the greatest disorder prevailed in the town, where an infuriated rabble publicly stabbed, killing right and left, all those who chanced to read the newspapers. Those murders were perpetrated at the rate of three per day. Many of the assassins were well known, but nobody dared to arrest them, the police and national guard refusing to act.' In a letter to Lord Palmerston, dated the 22nd of April, 1849, Sir George Hamilton calculates at from six to eight the daily number of victims, which, on the previous Sunday, had amounted to ten. A few days afterwards an English ship of war having arrived to

protect the person of the English Consul, who appeared to be menaced, the governor caused several of the murderers to be arrested in the night of the 27th of April. Among them was Murray. To-day these facts are overlooked. Pity is expressed, not for the victims of terror; but for Murray, who abetted it. His case has been brought before one of the parliaments of Europe, and, accepting as true the assertion of a public newspaper, it was alleged that the Pontifical tribunals were slow and accessible to corruption. As regards the first assertion, we will confine ourselves to observe that the promptitude or delay attending a judgment depends on the progress of the preparatory investigation. Now, the *procédure* in which Murray was implicated contained 18 counts of accusation of the most serious nature, and comprised no less than 40 individuals. As for the second we reject it with indignation, because our magistrates are models of impartiality. The cause has been regularly tried by a competent tribunal. The tenor of the sentence remains to be known."

## BELGIUM.

The patriotic press of Belgium resents warmly the gross attacks of M. Grenier de Cassagnac, of the *Elysée*, upon the Government. The article in the *Constitutionnel*, intended to influence the coming elections, and aid the triumph of the clerical party now in opposition, by inspiring the constituencies with apprehensions for the safety of the material interests of Belgium in the eventuality of a triumph of liberal principles is producing a reaction most unfavorable to the ultra-churchmen, who are placed in the position of allies of the most formidable enemy of the country. A copy of the *Constitutionnel*, containing M. Grenier's article, has been sent to every representative, and to nearly all persons holding prominent position in Belgium. Last Sunday, the pulpits of Eastern Flanders were converted into political tribunals. The priests in that part of the kingdom read to their congregations a circular by the Bishop of Ghent, in which the people were told that those who voted in support of the present Government might look for the ruin of the country, the downfall of religion, and eternal damnation.

The trial instituted by the Government on the demand of M. Louis Napoleon, against the *Nation*, took place at Brabant on the 7th. The defendants were charged with publishing an article characterised as an outrage upon the President. The jury acquitted the accused.

The Belgian elections are in favor of Liberals, 25 of whom have been elected against 19 of the opposition.

Government has decided to withdraw the allowance for the past twelve years to the Polish refugees.

A telegraphic despatch from Brussels, received in Paris on Tuesday evening, announces that twenty-five Liberal and nineteen Opposition members have been elected.

## INDIA.

Advices from Bombay are to the 12th of May—from Rangoon to the 23rd of April. The Governor of Rangoon had offered 50 rupees for every head of a white man. In the attempt to retake Martaban, the Burmese suffered immensely. The English only had two artillerymen slightly wounded. The cholera was subsiding amongst the troops.

## PROTESTANT VIEW OF SCHISM.

(From the North British Mail.)

We have received some letters respecting the prevailing tendency in Scotland to form new religious bodies on the slightest and most unwarrantable pretexts. Ecclesiastical schism, which was regarded by our forefathers, and is denounced in all the canons of the Church, as a most heinous sin and grievous calamity, has arisen in some districts of the country to a fearful height. Congregations have worried, split, and re-split, till they have almost disappeared, like the Kilkenny cats, from the scene of their contentions. The result of these deplorable divisions is generally a lapse either into some form of heresy or into a state of confirmed irreligion. A story told of a popular preacher, formerly of the Establishment, now of the Free Church, illustrates the general progress of schismatics out of one division into another, till at length they have none to differ with but themselves. "Weel, John," said the minister to one of his former hearers, who had seceded from his congregation on a point of doctrine, "are ye still attending the meeting-house down bye?" "Na, na," quoth John, "I hae left that lang since." "Dear me, what's the meaning of that?" asked the minister. "Ye see, sir," replied John, "we couldna aither agree among ourselves, and a wheen o' us at last split frae the main body on a certain point." "And where do ye worship, noo, John?" again asked the minister. "Atweel, sir, to tell ye the truth, we just hae a bit meeting noo and then doon in oor ain house." Such was the honest admission of John; and such, we will venture to say, is the final terminus of three-fourths of that class of persons who are always splitting on 'points,' quarrelling with congregations and ministers, and defying all ecclesiastical rule and authority.

In speaking of schism, we refer not to those great ecclesiastical movements which have laid the foundation of Churches co-extensive with the nation itself; and which, however deeply to be regretted, can never be contemplated without admiration for the strength and consistency of principle displayed by the leading actors. These secessions, if we mistake not, may yet be as instrumental in permanently uniting, as they have hitherto been in apparently dividing the Church. But we refer to the schism of individuals rather than to dodges of men; and to those successive eliminations to which all our Churches are subjected, and which are, more than almost any other cause, a source of weakness, especially to the non-Established bodies in this country.

"I have perused your remarks," says a correspondent, "on the movement in the Original Secession Synod for a union with the Free Church with great satisfaction. Would that the process of union were now indeef to take the place of the process of division and secession. I reside in a place very thinly peopled,

where there are two bodies of Cameronians or Reformed Presbyterians—where, till the happy movement of the United Presbyterian Church made them one body, there were also Relief and Seceders—and where there are three or four kinds of Independents and Baptists, besides the Free Church, of course, and Establishment. The Baptists are for the most part off-shoots from the other denominations; and though not embracing more than five or six families, are already divided into two or three parties. Division cannot much farther go in that particular quarter; but we are constantly threatened with new schisms in the other and larger bodies. The truth is, there a class of men in our small towns who must some way or other distinguish themselves. They acquire an art of speaking in public, attend soirées and Sabbath-schools, grow wise in their own conceit, set themselves up as the censors of their ministers and fellow-Christians, and as soon as, by a parade of piety and philanthropy, they imagine they have got a tail of followers, they adopt some high-sounded step, break off from the body with which they are connected, and endeavor to establish a meeting or congregation of their own. Such is the course, which I have seen traversed repeatedly, and to which I attribute our unhappy religious divisions and the miserable weakness of our congregation."

This ridiculous system must naturally cure itself, but it can only be cured by a sound public opinion. When we get our people to look on schism as a crime, and to regard with dislike and suspicion those inveterate sectaries who are continually stirring up strife and division, we may expect in all our churches a healthy reaction in favor of union, and of that strength of which union is the source. Every blockhead who has deemed himself the subject of special illumination on some particular question of theology, though in all likelihood only picking up the worn-out heresies of former ages, has striven to make himself the founder of a sect—every religious spouter, craving for notoriety, has sought to gather round him a congregation by some affected peculiarity of discipline or creed—and many feeble-minded though sometimes conscientious men have considered it their duty to obtrude every doubt in the light of day, to urge every captious objection, and fan every flame or discord, in the vain expectation of finding themselves at last in a state of full assurance and in perfect harmony with all around them. To succeed in these various parts requires a constant emphasis on the point of difference. The question in dispute is ever with the sectary 'the one thing needful.' Hence bitterness and intolerance—hence a narrow way of thinking—and hence a continual effort to deepen and perpetuate divisions. The baneful influence of such a system is felt in the Church, in politics, in society, and through all the intercourse of life.

## PROTESTANTISM IN PRACTICE.

We shall give but a single illustration more of the corruption and oppression of the Established Religion of England.

In Ireland this oppression is not borne with so much moderation. England has been obliged to keep a large standing army there to execute her injustice. Lord John Russell declared that without this army, not a penny would be collected from a single Catholic in Ireland for the support of the Church.

The Irish blood is often too hot to submit tamely to these violations of home and property, this enormous tax to support what they bitterly hate. Who that ever read it, has forgotten the slaughter of Rathcoormac? Having procured a military force from the government, Archdeacon Ryder headed the troops himself, and led them down to the cottage of widow Ryan, to force the collection of £5 tithes, which she had not paid because she could not. It was regarded by the populace as a barbarous cruelty upon a poor widow, and they pressed him to desist. "He gave orders first to draw swords, next to load, and at last to fire. He was obeyed. Nine persons were killed, and as many wounded."

There were 2900 Catholics in the parish and only 29 Protestants, and half of these were members of the Archdeacon's family. The tithes of the parish were between \$7000 and \$8000 a year. The "Minister of the Cross" shot down more persons than his whole congregation amounted to, exclusive of his own family! The heart-sickening details of the widow searching among the dead bodies for her son, her finding him with his mouth open, and his eyes set in the fixedness of death, the closing of his eyes, and the arranging of his body in the decency of death, amid the blood where he lay, are all too terrible to be minutely described! Another widow had two sons killed in this ecclesiastical slaughter. "When their lifeless, but still bleeding bodies were brought into her house, she threw herself on them, and exclaimed in Irish, 'They are not dead, for they are giving their blood.' And when the terrible truth forced itself on her that her noble boys were no more, she went mad."

This bloody massacre was to get £5 worth of corn due to the Archdeacon for tithes. Stanzas have been composed to commemorate the bloody scene, which shall be sung at the funeral of the Church Establishment in Ireland. The last verse runs thus,—

"The widow knelt, and she muttered low,  
"On the men of Rathcoormac wo! wo! wo!"  
The curse of the widow who shall bear:  
God of the childless, hear her prayer!"

He will hear it, or the Bible is a fable, and Heaven a lie. The song will be incorporated in the barbaric literature of the lower classes of Ireland. The fearful tragedy shall be handed down from generation to generation, making each Irishman a sworn Hannibal to the English Church until it is overthrown. It shall yet ring in their wild battle cry as they pour on their foes. That murder scene shall be emblazoned on their banner, and nerve many a heart to deeds of wilder strength, long after the descendants of him who committed it shall have crumbled to dust. Covered by the tremendous physical force that continually frowns on them, they remain silent. Yet each of these deeds of oppression and murder are treasured up in their hearts, handed down from father to son, and wait the day of vengeance! Whether Ireland shall ever be free or not we cannot tell, but that she will have a bloody reckoning with England unless her oppressive hand is removed, we cannot doubt.—*Herald of the Union*.

GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.—There are forty-eight governors of British colonies. The highest salary is given to the Earl of Elgin (Canada) who has £7,000 a-year, and the lowest to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster, who has £400 a-year. There are three governors at £7,000 a year, and several at £5,000 a year.

## IRELAND.

## CONDITION OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET."

"Dingle, June 8th, 1852."

"Dear Sir—I beg to assure you that it is solely owing to the painful and critical position in which I am at present placed, that I am obliged to trespass on the columns of your valuable journal."

"I conceive that when the poor of this town and neighborhood are suffering such great privations, and when they are exposed to such imminent danger of abjuring their Faith in consequence of the many inducements held out to them to relinquish it and barter it for miserable pelf, that I have no other alternative left but to expose the unheard-of villainy of those demons in human form, who make the misery of the starving poor ancillary to their own vile purposes, and also to endeavor to excite the sympathy of the public in favor of the down-trodden and persecuted people of this unfortunate locality."

"Three years have now elapsed since the venerated and venerable Lord Bishop of Kerry, Dr. Egan, appointed me to take charge of these parishes. Since that time I have seen a vast amount of human suffering; indeed, I may say that I saw it in its worst phases. Since that time I had to contend against the most perfectly organised system of proselytism that was ever practised or carried on in any country; a system supported with an amount of money which, to those who are unacquainted with its workings, would appear incredible; a system worked out by men of matchless cunning and intrigue, whose support depends on the success with which its infernal machinery is put into operation; a system backed by all the influence which the bigotry and intolerance of the local gentry could bring to its aid."

"At the present moment the distress and misery of the people of Dingle are greater than I ever witnessed them before. It is not unusual to find some families for two days without tasting food; others for entire days living on nettles and other weeds."

"Fever is now on the increase. I prepared on yesterday a poor woman who, was in fever for the previous fortnight, and though I am familiarised to scenes of misery, I was horror-struck at the frightful condition in which I found her. I will not describe it because I could not."

"I trust she is now with her God. Her attachment to our holy Faith entitled her to it, for she lived only a few yards from the 'colony' houses, and she had only to express a wish to become pervers, and instantly her temporal wants would be relieved."

"This appalling destitution arises from the total want of employment; the spring business, which gave more or less employment, has long since ceased; hence the laboring classes, and mechanics also, have no means of supporting themselves or their families."

"It is almost death to them to go to the workhouse, because the moment they enter it their cabins are pulled down by the landlords, and consequently they endure the greatest privations rather than abandon them. Believing that if their cabins are once gone they must remain for ever immured within the walls of the workhouse."

"When such unparalleled misery prevails, the intensity and extent of which I am unable to describe, it is easy to conceive what an ample field for proselytism exists, and with what avidity it is seized upon by its unprincipled but persevering abettors in this town."

"The same inducements are still held out which were formerly—namely, five or six shillings per week for each family, snug cottages, their children gratuitously fed, clothed, and educated, with some other perquisites. In the face of such temptations on the one hand, and of awful privations on the other, no person unacquainted with proselytism and its demoralising effects can comprehend the painful position of the Clergyman, who endeavors to preserve the faith of the poor of Christ intrusted to his care against such unequalled odds."

"I remain, dear Sir, yours sincerely,  
"EUGENE O'SULLIVAN, P.P., Dingle."

The Crime and Outrage Committee has brought forth a report which acknowledges as one of the causes of crime in Ireland the defective state of the land law. This cause has been repeatedly acknowledged during the course of a generation or two, but not an effort has been made to remove it. Upon whose heads, therefore, does the guilt of these crimes lie? In great part upon the heads of those landlord legislators who, having had all power to remove the cause of such frightful proceedings, have, from the worst and most selfish motives, done their best to perpetuate the cause and the outrages together.—*Tablet*.

It is with very great pleasure we learn, that Dr. O'Toole, on his arrival in Rome, was refused an audience with the Pope; that his reception in the Holy City has made him bethink himself of an entire change of course; and that he is preparing, with proper and edifying humility, to set himself right with the Church of God and the Vicar of our Blessed Redeemer. God grant him grace to persevere.—*Ibid*.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—The *Sligo Journal* states that Mr. Abraham Fenton, a member of the Connaught bar, has been appointed Attorney-General for the Gambia, with a salary of £1,000 a-year.

SLIGO.—It is said in the *Times* that Mr. Sheriff Swift has lodged the handsome sum of £4,000 in the hands of certain parties, who have undertaken the "Management" of the election. "There are curious stories afloat touching the disposal of the money, and of the manner in which it is to be made subservient to the success of the Saxon invader."

We are happy to perceive, by this week's provincial papers, that the manufactures and products of Ireland are gaining ground in foreign estimation. The last *Galway Vindicator* says:—"The proprietors of the Anglyham marble quarries, the Messrs. Abbott, are very extensively engaged in the exportation of marble. They are at present shipping 228 tons by the Wanderer. Many of the blocks measure twelve feet six inches by from five feet to six. The same vessel also takes out twenty-five casks of brushes manufactured by Mr. Mooney, at Dangan, and twelve tons of Carrigreen moss, shipped by the Messrs. Flynn and Co. The Messrs. York and Knight are sending a cargo of oats to Barbadoes, per the Trust of Jersey."

There are now four millions of manufactured goods annually exported from Belfast to America. When a line of steamers shall be established between Galway and New York, and the Midland Great Western Branch Railway to Cavan completed, all this trade will go through Galway.