

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE ON THE REVISION.—This vexed question is being violently discussed in the assembly, and the debates will hardly terminate this week. On Monday General Cavaignac made a stormy speech against the revision, in the course of which he said: "The President of the Republic pretends that the constitution was made against him; and certainly it is a law of distrust. I praise it for being so. Not to praise it, I must forget the past. The constitution is right to be distrustful; it has before it not adversaries but enemies. The constitution is the first rough expression of the republican idea, and our adversaries oppose all that is republican. The constitution is good in our opinion because it is bad in that of our enemies. You ask us if we consider the constitution perfect. No—a hundred times no. You ask when will we consent to have it revised? When we shall not see a monarchical enterprise behind the revision?"

The result of the debate is certain. The party of the left is sufficiently strong to prevent the necessary majority in favor of the report of the Committee; and the Constitution will not be revised. Yet the debate has a stern and painful interest which arises from the characters of the speakers, and from the awful revelations which they make of the state of France. The speech of M. de Falloux claims a gloomy pre-eminence. That accomplished statesman and orator, proved the spread of socialism among the peasantry, and he also eloquently portrayed the danger to the liberties of Europe, which would ensue from a Socialist triumph. "Then will take place," he says, "that fast and sanguinary struggle between the extremes of anarchy and repression—a struggle between two barbarisms—the barbarism of demagogism, and the barbarism of uncivilized nations. Then you will cry, insurrection is the most sacred of duties. You will spread this war-cry from one end of Europe to the other; the task will not be a difficult one; but as quickly you will find that you are answered by another cry—insurrection may be the most sacred of duties, but coalition is the most legitimate of interests."

ITALY.

THE POPE AT CASTEL GANDOLFO.—On the 3rd ult., his Holiness left Rome for Castel Gandolfo, his country residence. On the next day, the King of Naples, accompanied by all his family, down to the youngest, landed at Porto d'Anzio, and proceeded to Castel Gandolfo, to visit the Holy Father. The King of Naples was met by five carriages, sent by His Holiness for his use; he was accompanied by his family. The dinner given by the Pope in his honor included twenty-two persons, amongst whom Cardinal Antonelli and General Gemeau were to be remarked.

The *Osservatore Romano* of the 7th announces that the Bishop of Southwark was consecrated on the preceding day, in the church of the English College, by Cardinal Franzoni, assisted by Monsignor Colonna, Archbishop of Loreto and Recanati, and Monsignor Salvator, Bishop of Porto.

LORD ALDBOROUGH AND HIS BROTHERS.—Mr. Haviland, a messenger of the Foreign office, arrived here yesterday with despatches for the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, relative to the affair in which the persons whose names are placed at the head of this letter are so seriously implicated. So far as I can penetrate diplomatic reserve, I understand that our representative's prudent and firm conduct has been approved of by Lord Palmerston, and that the instructions of his Lordship, being dictated by similar moderation, and Mr. Scarlett permitted to pursue the same course, no doubt is entertained that the young men's lives will be spared, and the least possible punishment for such a crime be inflicted. The greatest secrecy is maintained by the Austrian authorities, and nothing can be extracted from them as to the extent of the evidence already in their hands, or the nature of the voluminous correspondence found in the villa; but I believe the truth is that the valuable and most compromising documents were burnt on the first alarm being given, and the papers now in process of translation into Italian, relate either to the private affairs of the late Lord Aldborough, or to the agents employed in other parts of Tuscany, without reference to the London committee. It was at first hoped that a clear case would be made out against M. Mazzini, on which a formal complaint might be addressed to the British Government, but, as the documents are examined, no absolute evidence is afforded, though every page contains moral proofs of the object of these misguided young men, and that their views and those of "Jeune Italie" are identical. The Dragon war steamer has come from Naples, as the presence of a British flag adds strength to our diplomacy, and it is possible that the Austrians may embrace such an opportunity of getting rid of an unpleasant affair. So far, therefore, as British protection can be given to these misguided young men, it is provided for them, and they may thank their stars that Mr. Scarlett's temperate language and general character for moderation has predisposed the civil and military authorities, native as well as German, in his favor, and that a point will be strained, in the conviction that neither he nor Mr. McBean had any suspicion of these clandestine proceedings. Had such a case occurred in other Italian ports, where our agents and the Governments have been at open war, the guilty youths would probably have been shot by a drum-head court martial as they were caught in *flagrante delicto*; but here our diplomacy is respected, and we shall soon see the practical result of its wisdom and moderation. A question still arises in what manner are the Messrs. Stratford to be tried? The Austrian Commander-in-Chief has declared Leghorn to be in a state of siege, and the prisoners are in his hands, but the Government is that of Tuscany, and England can only know the

Grand Duke in the affair. I have some reason to believe that such a consideration has its influence at this Court, and that the head law officer of the Crown has been sent to Leghorn to watch the proceedings, but I doubt much if the Austrians will suffer any interference, or hold themselves in any way accountable until the result of the trial be officially made known. —*Correspondent of the Times.*

GERMANY.

THE VERY REV. FATHER IGNATIUS AT COLOGNE. Cologne, 8th July, 1851.

Father Ignatius (the Hon. Mr. Spencer) is still with us, but makes excursions to various places in the neighborhood, where he meets with the same friendly reception, and finds the same warm sympathy, as in this city. The main object of his journey is to excite people to pray for England's conversion. Even to non-Catholic Christians he turns with confidence, and urges them to pray for the restoration of Church unity. Thus, for instance, he called on the Protestant Pastor here, Mr. Eagels, who gave him a most kind reception. But who could resist a proposal corresponding to the wish of every pure heart, and uttered by a man so inoffensive, simple-minded, and true-hearted? Among the inhabitants of this town a wish has been expressed that a house of this Order, (the Passionists,) should be founded in this city. The ground necessary for this purpose has been offered to the Order by a highly respectable Catholic family in this neighborhood. Pious people also, when they heard that in England also the Order was engaged in establishing several houses, came forward to contribute their mite.

We learn from Vienna of the 10th instant, that the Emperor had issued a most stringent provision law with reference to the press, which gives the government power to prohibit the circulation of any foreign journal or periodical that may be calculated to disturb public order after due notice shall have been forwarded to the proprietors of such productions.

SPAIN.

Madrid has been disturbed by rumors of a coming insurrection, and by imposing military demonstrations. *El Orden* says that the Government had been informed for some days that "men, discontented with all order and all Government, intended to disturb public tranquility. We generally attach little importance to the ridiculous reports of *emoues*, but we approve of every measure tending to reassure even those most inclined to be alarmed."

The Chamber of Deputies has taken into consideration by 57 to 45, a proposition of M. Polo, demanding electoral reform.

BOSNIA.

A telegraphic despatch from the Austrian authorities at Agram announces that great cruelties are being committed on the Christian inhabitants of Bosnia, by the Turkish police, on pretence of forcing them to betray the hiding place of the outlawed rebel chief-tain, Ale Kedie, who wanders about in the forests with a few adherents, and now and then appears at the house of some Christian to extort by force some food, which nobody dares to give to him. A certain Adzie of Billiac scours the district of the Kraina with a band of thirty police soldiers, and although the Christians assure him that Ale Kedie has already gone to another part of the country, they are beaten with a thick scourge to extort confessions of connivance at his concealment. A priest named Ragaz was so severely scourged, that his life is despaired of. Some peasants have been hung up to trees by the feet, and beaten till the blood ran in streams. On the 10th inst., a family of eight persons took refuge on Austrian territory, in consequence of Adzie's savage treatment; and many would follow did they not fear being sent back.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 17.

DEFEAT OF THE JEWS' BILL.

The second reading of the Oaths of Abjuration (Jews) Bill was moved by the Lord Chancellor, who dwelt upon the national rights of British-born Jews to equal privileges with their fellow-subjects, and bore testimony to the loyalty and general good conduct of the class he sought to enfranchise. He urged, in answer to the objection that the Jews were under the ban of the Almighty, that Divine vengeance had always fallen upon those who sought to add to the punishment of the Hebrews, particularly reminding their lordships of the case of Pharaoh, whose chastisement he advised them to avoid. Recommending them to leave Providence to carry out its own work, he alleged that man could do nothing towards bringing about the accomplishment of prophecy, but that his best course was to await its fulfilment, in the mean time doing all he could to alleviate human suffering (hear).

Earl Nelson moved, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, and was supported by the Earls of Shaftesbury, Winchelsea, and Galloway, in arguments which have been repeated to the nausea of newspaper readers. The bill was supported by Lord Wodehouse, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earls of Carlisle and Wicklow, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Duke of Argyll.

The Archbishop of Dublin remarked, that the State was always found quite ready to avail itself of the services of all persons, of whatever persuasion in time of war. Where would the victories in India have been, if all the soldiers who would not take an oath "on the true faith of a Christian" had been disbanded? Nine-tenth of them, he believed, were Mahometans and Hindoos; but yet the State was ready to make use of their services against the enemy, and would be perfectly consistent in making use of their services in that or the other House of Parliament, if the electors thought fit to choose them. He conceived that the electors had a right to demand this as British subjects, and still more as Christians and as followers of Him who declared that His kingdom was not of this world, and who disavowed all connection with political ascendancy and political power, and with any desire to set up or overthrow temporal government.

The Lord Chancellor replied, and their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—for the second reading, 108; against it, 144; majority, 36.

The "Jews Bill" is, therefore, lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 18.

THE DIOCESE OF ST. DAVID'S.—Mr. Milnes said he was authorised by the Bishop of St. David's to give an unqualified contradiction to a statement made by Sir B. Hall, that the bishop had forbidden his archdeacons to visit his diocese, and he called upon Sir Benjamin to withdraw that statement.

Sir B. Hall declined doing any such thing. What he had said was, that not one of the four archdeacons in that diocese had, to his belief, made a single visitation during the eleven years Dr. Thirlwall had been its bishop; and he had been informed by one of the archdeacons that the bishop himself had prevented him. By that statement he (Sir Benjamin) would abide; and he added, that he never saw any diocese or any place in the United Kingdom in so disgraceful a condition as the diocese of St. David's.

THE CENSUS.

The grand result of the Irish census realizes the darkest foreboding. The anticipatory statement published in the *Times* yesterday, cannot be very wide of the mark, for the returns are now complete from all the counties but one. The report about to be published will, it is said, show that the actual population of the island is little in excess of 6,500,000. The aggregate returns of the three preceding censuses were—8,175,124 in 1841, 7,767,401 in 1851, and 6,801,827 in 1851. It is now understood that the returns for 1851 and 1852 were exaggerated: still there can be little doubt that the population of Ireland is not greater now than it was thirty years ago; and it is certain that it has diminished by a full million and a half during the last ten years.

The details of the census are yet unknown, but several important facts may be regarded as ascertained. There is a great diminution in the number of houses as well as of inhabitants. There is a decrease in the population of every county except Dublin. There is an increase in all the towns, amounting in Belfast to 32 per cent, and in Galway to no less than 43 per cent. The emigration from Great Britain and Ireland during the last ten years amounted to 1,494,786 persons; and of those it is estimated that nearly nine-tenths were Irish. Of the Irish emigration the far greater part has consisted of adults in the prime of life; it has therefore contributed to reduce the population by retarding increase almost as much as by actual diminution. It is clear, too, that the Irish element in the population of England and Scotland, has considerably increased of late years. These facts, combined with the augmented population of the Irish towns, would seem to indicate, that notwithstanding the awful ravages of the years of famine and pestilence, "evictions" have had quite as much to do with the unpeopling of Ireland as either hunger or disease.

It is appalling to reflect on the amount of suffering and misery which has brought about these results. The mortality among Irish emigrants on shipboard, in Canada and New Brunswick, and at New York, was for three or four years scarcely less in amount, and more terrible in form, than in Ireland itself. The surcharge of destitute Irish families in the most squalid and unhealthy quarters of English and Scotch towns, and their accumulation in Irish towns where, (except in Belfast,) there is no employment for them, is suggestive of images of heartrending distress. The folly and apathy of long years of bad government and social mismanagement, have been awfully visited on that ill-fated country.

The past, however, except for purposes of warning, is past for ever. Lamentation over it is vain; practical amendment is what the painful contemplation ought to urge us to. The decimation of the inhabitants of Ireland has rendered their case more manageable. Death and dispersion have been busiest among the classes who were least susceptible of change. The land cannot now be said to be overpeopled; and as the proportion of the very old and the very young among the remnant is unusually large, the increase among the "mere Irish" cannot for some years be very rapid. Now is the time for promoting with effect, earnest and judicious measures for elevating the social condition of the inhabitants of the sister island. —*Spectator.*

During the past fortnight there have been several discussions and divisions in the House of Commons on questions directly affecting the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland. By one division the House of Commons declared and proceeded to enact that the Irish tenant, who holds without lease, and only from year to year as tenant-at-will, shall henceforth be deprived of the only protection the law hitherto afforded him against summary and speedy ejectment. As the law stood hitherto the yearly tenant could not be ejected, nor could his house be levelled and his family driven to the ditch-side for shelter, unless the landlord had given him a six months' "notice to quit" as the preliminary and basis of the ejectment process. By the recent vote of the house, this safeguard has been removed, and the yearly tenant may be ejected without the customary "notice," and by as rapid and inexpensive a process as the most approved exterminator could devise. This is one amendment which ministers found time to introduce, and for which they easily procured an overwhelming majority of votes. By another division on Saturday last the ministers carried, by a majority of nine to one, a vote denying to the Irish tenant the guarantee against unfair or wanton eviction secured to the English tenant by the provision that ejectment suits in certain of the courts must be tried by a jury. —*Dublin Freeman.*

A meeting of Irish peers and representatives had been held in London to protest against the palpable absurdity and gross injustice of the report adopted by the English Commissioners; and to bring the matter at once and in a practical way under the consideration of the country. A company on commercial principles has therefore, we understand, been formed; capital to a large amount has been already subscribed; the

construction of steamers of suitable power, speed and tonnage has been ordered; and so far as the settlement of this question is concerned this country is likely to be soon perfectly independent of the prejudices and caprices of the English government and its commissioners. We rejoice to find that the matter is about being taken up in Ireland in a becoming spirit. From the Galway papers we perceive that the mercantile men of the west are fully alive to its importance; and we are glad to find that, through the prompt interference of the National Board of Trade, a meeting of the citizens of Dublin to be presided over by the Lord Mayor, will be held on Tuesday next to co-operate with the promoters of this great national object. —*Ibid.*

We copy from the London correspondence of the *Freeman's Journal*, the following:—"I am rejoiced to be the first to be able to communicate intelligence which I am sure will infuse a feeling of universal gladness through Ireland. I am in a position to state that arrangements were this day entered into, and orders absolutely given to the two most eminent engineering firms in England for the construction of two steamers, of power and speed superior to anything hitherto known on the Atlantic, to run the 'ferry' between Galway and Halifax. I have just received from Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty, through whose untiring exertions in a great measure this result has been attained, the following memorandum, with liberty to give it publicity. 'Influential parties have made the preliminary arrangements with Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill and Co., of Blackwall, and Messrs. John Penn and Son, of Greenwich, for the immediate construction of two steamers, adapted for the conveyance of 1,500 passengers, and calculated to perform the voyage between Galway and Halifax in between five and six days. A prospectus for the issue of shares will shortly appear under such auspices as will command support. I have also received from the same gentleman in confidence the names of some of the parties who have undertaken this matter, and I may say with perfect certainty that they are such as to render success no longer a matter of doubt. A considerable portion of the capital, upwards, I understand, of £50,000 has been already subscribed, and in fact this great work may be at last almost looked upon as *un fait accompli*.'"

We (*Tablet*) expect to hear before our third edition is published whether the Cardinal, the Primate (now in London), and other Bishops will determine to petition the Lords to be heard by counsel at the bar of their Lordships' House. Such a step is under grave deliberation, and is very likely to be adopted. The counsel to be employed are confidently spoken of—Messrs. Hope, Serjeant Shee, and Baldeley—and the only obstacle that stands in the way is the question of expense. The law is still being beautifully broken. The Rescripts empowering the immediate consecration of the Bishops elect in England have already arrived, and will, of course, be put in force without delay. One of the vacancies has already been filled up in Rome, as we learn from a paragraph in the *Roman Observer* of the 7th inst.

ANGLICAN BISHOPS AND THEIR PLUNDER.—At a time when a Committee of the House of Commons is hunting on all sides for evidence, however absurd, to convict any of our Bishops or Clergy of a mal-administration of the trust funds which they have in their hands, it is rather opportune that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should have published a blue book, which contains evidence of the manner in which the Anglican Bishops employ the funds entrusted to them. A correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself "H," has already written two letters, containing digests of the contents of this book, one devoted to the Bishop of Durham, Lord J. Russell's correspondent, and the other to the Bishop of Worcester. The former Right Rev. Prelate appears to have been in the habit of pilfering from the nation, for the last 14 years, the annual sum of £7,500, over and above the £8,000 allowed to him by law; while the latter Prelate, more modest, has contented himself with £4,407 of plunder annually, for seven years, beyond his allowance of £5,000. Even supposing all the accusations of the Protestants, in the cases of Carré and Miss Talbot, had been true, who could, even then, compare the efforts of persons to convert a few thousands to purposes of education and charity, with the wholesale plunder of these Anglican Prelates, spent as it is simply for themselves and their families? Yet, the former cases, utterly misrepresented and falsified, are to be trumpeted forth and legislated upon, while the latter will probably be forgotten in the course of a few weeks. We have no personal objection to allowing the Anglican Bishops rope sufficient to hang themselves, and we should be sorry to see the money diverted to more mischievous objects. But what sense of justice must belong to the English nation at large, to condemn the former, and acquit the latter. —*London Correspondent of the Tablet.*

In consequence of the erection of the new church of the Immaculate Conception, an effort has been making for some time back to excite the hostility of the people against their unoffending Catholic fellow-townsmen. A Clergyman of notoriety in that locality has taken an active part in these disgraceful proceedings. Meetings have been held, at which every conceivable blasphemy that could be invented was directed against the Faith of Ages, and the most reckless disregard for truth pervaded the various addresses. Finding the offensive character of such attacks, the Catholics invited Mr. Larkin, of Newcastle, to pay them a visit and deliver a lecture, or lectures, in exposition of the real doctrines of the Catholic. That gentleman having complied with the invitation, a public announcement was made that he would on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday week, in the Town-hall. The meetings were presided over with great spirit and dignity by Charles Bodenham, Esq., High Sheriff of Herefordshire, who was there on a visit to his sister-in-law, Lady Sturton. The hall was crowded with persons of the highest respectability, and Mr. Larkin spoke on each evening nearly three hours. The subjects chosen were—first, the infallibility of the Church; and second, the Pope shown to be the Head of the Church and successor of St. Peter. Mr. Larkin so linked these subjects together as to make one lecture, showing that, *prima facie*, that Church which arrogated to itself infallibility and exception from error, and which, though diffused in all ages and in all nations, formed one great communion of Saints, linked through the long succession of Popes, through St. Peter with our Blessed Redeemer himself, and forming, in all those ages and in the present, one fold under One Shepherd, must be the true Church of Christ, and that other communities, like separated branches—though for a period they retain some vitality and greenness—ultimately wither and perish. During the lectures great excitement prevailed, but the eloquence of the speaker bore down all opposition, and compelled