THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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On Wednesday, the French Legislative Assembly enterel on the third year of its existence, and from that d iy has the Constitutional right to occupy itself upon the question as to whether the Constitution shall be revised. If the proceedings of the last few days may be taken as a foretaste of the spirit in which the debates are to be conducted, there are some startling scenes in store for Freuch politicians. There has been everything but blows. The House was divided into two hostile camps, arrayed one against the other, as if for mutual combat, and shouts of defiance, threats, insults, imprecations, clenching of fists and gnashing of teeth, presented to the bewildered spectators one of the most fearful pantomimes they perhaps ever beheld. M. Emile de Girardin moved a vote of censure on the Government for addressing a telegraphic despatch concerning a pending election to the Prefect of Landes, and M. Napoleon Bonaparte, the cousin of the President, moved to prefix a demoberatic preamble to the Bill for the organisation of the National Guard. The hero of both debates was M. Leon Faucher, the Minister of the Interior. He defended himself by the excuse that the despatch was a confidential communication to his subordinate, which had been indiscreetly made public. The most temperate of the French journals strongly blame M. Faucher for his timidity in not vindicating the right of the Government to operate on the constituencies; and the judgment of the Assembly was, seemingly, the same! In the second debate, in replying to some remarks of General de Grammont-the Minister was fortunate enough to extemporise a glowing tribute to the gallantry of the National Guard in June, 1848. and he was loudly applauded. The strength of the Left is shown by the divisions on these occasions to be upwards of 200-more than enough to defeat the revision.

In the Assembly on Wednesday, M. Moulin read the report of the Committee to which the propositions relative to the mode of revising the Constitution had been referred. The Committee recommended that those propositions should not be examined by the Monthly Committees of Initiative, but by a Special Committee elected by the Burcaux, and which should present its report within the delay of one month. The Committee further decided that such propositions, if rejected, might be renewed after a delay of three months. M. Moulin demanded urgency, which was agreed to, and the discussion was fixed for Saturday." The Left would vote for the revision, if their opponents would consent to a reneal of the Electoral Law; but they very naturally object to a Constitutional Assembly returned by a mutilated suffrage.

M. Dupin, the President of the National Assembly, was received on Saturday last at Brussels by Queen Amelie, and by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours. He afterwards dined at the Palace of Lacken with the King of the Belgians and the Royal Family, and in the evening started again for Paris. The "manifestations" which led to the suspension of two companies of the National Guards of Marseilles having been since renewed in other companies, the Prefect of the Department has suspended provisionally five other companies.

There was a dispute in the Assembly on Wednesday, originating in an assertion made by General Grammont, that La Guillotière, a town of 50,000 inhabitants, was the worst faubourg of the city. M. Baune, a Member of the Left, rose and protested against the assertion. "In the indignation he felt at such an expression, he did not hesitate to give the lie Cries of "Order, order I censure, censure !")-The angry plember was called to order, and after the Assembly had dispersed, General Grammont sent a challenge to him, and it was agreed that they should fight with sabres. General Tartas and M. Clary are to be the seconds of the General, and those of M. by 344 against 59. Baune; Messrs. Scheelcher and Baudin. Galignani states that the new planet just discovered in England, by Mr. Hind, was seen from the Paris Observatory on the night of Sunday last. M. L. Pannier, editor of the Churivari, and M. C. Vernier, the party signing an engraving, were, on Tuesday, brought before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, on a charge of publishing a caricature "insult-ing to the President of the Republic." The jury returned a verdict of guilty, when the Court condemned M. Pannier to six months' imprisonment, and 2000fr. fine, and M. Vernier to two months' imprisonment and 100fr. fine, and the two parties, jointly and severally, to the costs of the prosecution. The print, which was the cause of the prosecution, showed several persons firing at a figure, representing the Constitution, and with the President looking on, and declaring that he who succeeded in knocking it down completely should be his first Minister.

hood of Vienna-at least a concentration of troops has been ordered.

THE CZAR AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA At Warsaw, we are told, the Emperor of Russia left the task of discussing political subjects with M. de Manteuffel to his Minister, Count Nesselrode, and has devoted his whole time and attention to render the visit of his royal brother agreeable, and to show to his Prussian Majesty and all other persons, "that this family meeting is one of most perfect conciliation and cordiality, and this by every possible mark of good will, good taste, and refined attention." Thus, at the theatre, where their Majesties sat side by side, the King being in the place of honor, the Emperor repeatedly took his hand; and, whilst walking, the Emperor "no less repeatedly passed his arm around the king's waist, in the most kindly and brotherly manner." The Czar invaria-bly conducted his guest also to his carriage, The Czar invariawhen the latter quitted the Lazienki to return to the Belvidere Palace. At the grand parade, when a corps of 26,000 men were assembled in the immense square called the Oujazdof Place, the King's horse having become fidgety, the Emperor sprang from his saddle, and, helping his brother-in-law to dismount, placed another horse at his disposal. The Emperor, also, in speaking to the King, constantly addressed him by the familiar designation of "lieber Fritz;" assumed during the whole period of the visit, the uniform of the Prussian 5th Cuirassiers, of which his Imperial Majesty is colonel ; and wore no other order than the Prussian Black Eagle.

AUSTRIAN FINANCES.

M. de Brnck, the Austrian Minister of Commerce, has resigned, to the consternation of the commercial circles. A comparative balance-sheet for the years 1845-1850 has been published by Baron Krauss, who has had the courage to raise his voice against the enormous outlay for the army, which he says is the great cause of the deficit. The public is informed that the Emperor has already ordered a considerable reduction of the army and general progressive retrenchments in the war departments.

PORTUGAL.

On the 22nd, a new Cabinet, composed chiefly of Progresistas or Liberals, was installed, with the Duke of Saldanha as President of the Council. All the new Ministers were held to be men of honor and integrity, and had all been Ministers of State before. The new Government had assumed extraordinary powers to put down Thomar's law for gagging the press. The Cortes would be dissolved, and a new election take place as soon as a law could be framed by a committee named for that purpose.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMOMS-MAY 26.

Mr. More O'Ferrall took the oaths, and his seat for the county of Longford.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The order of the day having been read for going into Committee, on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, the House resolved itself into Committee, Mr. Bernal in the chair.

Mr. McCullagh moved, in amendment to the first clause, the omission of the words "unlawful and," thus declaring the Papal rescript void, but not unlaw

On a division the amendment was negatived by 179 to 43.-Mr. Keogh moved two amendments, the first was the insertion of the words "in England" after "void," with the intent of exempting Ireland from the operation of the clause-negatived by 84 to 39; the to the General."-(Loud exclamations on the Right. second to the effect that nothing contained in the Act should interfere with the ecclesiastical or spiritual unctions of the Roman Catholic Archi Bishops in the United Kingdom. A very long discussion, not restricted to the amendment, but ranging over the entire measure, and somewhat further, terminated in a division, by which the amendment was negatived Mr. Sadleir moved another amendment, which was negatived by 278 to 47.—Mr. Keogh moved a proviso, to the effect that no indictment or other criminal proceeding should lie under the first clause.—Mr. Reynolds moved that the Chairman report progress.-Lord J. Russell expressed his conviction that public opinion would condemn the course taken by honorable members, in making the same motion over and over again, but he would not object to their having some time to reflect upon their conduct. The House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

himself surrounded. Considering the responsibilities or co-extensive with the diocese of any bishop, or the assigned to our colonial governors, and the emergencies on which they might be called upon to act, while with any deanery, of the said United Church, the distant from advice or assistance from the Home Go- person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit distant from advice or assistance from the Home Government, he deprecated the precedent that an adverse and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered vote against Lord Torrington would establish, and which would tend to paralyse the energies of public servants trusted with the administration of most important dependencies in times of danger.

Mr. K. Seymer insisted that, as we had deprived our colonies of commercial advantages in our markets, we were the more bound to provide them with good government and good governors. This, he contended, was not done in the case of Lord Torrington, whose qualifications for the high post allotted him were, having been a railway director and building cow-sheds.

Earl Grosvenor justified the policy pursued by Lord Torrington, on account of the exigency in which he found the colony placed. Mr. Roebuck referred to the original terms on which

we had obtained possession of Ceylon. It had not grown up under a process of civilised colonisation. The hou. member then alluded to some of the special cases brought forward, especially to the summary execution of the Cingalese priest in his sacerdotal robes; and after justifying the course adopted by the authorities, enforced the conclusion that the capital punishment inflicted upon eighteen prisoners was required as an example, and did not exceed the measure of rigor demanded by the necessities of the then pending crisis.

A brief discussion, characterised by much warmth on both sides, ensued; the resumption of the debate was fixed for the ensuing Thursday.

THE CEYLON INQUIRY.

May 29.

The adjourned debate on Ceylon was resumed by Sir J. W. Hogg, who entered into a long defence of the course followed by the Ceylon Committee, in the conduct of the inquiry with which they were charged, and a personal explanation of the part he had himself been bound to take.

Mr. Hawes, in opposition to the motion, justified Earl Grey for having conveyed his approbation to Lord Torrington, immediately after receiving an account of the insurrectionary movement, and of its being put down.

After speeches from the Attorney-General and Lord

Hotham, Lord J. Russell said he could not allow the debate to close without expressing the view with which Government took of the conduct of Lord Torrington and of the question before the House, which Mr. Gladstone had narrowed to two issues-the prolongation of martial law, and the number of executions. He took a rapid view of the general administration of Lord Torrington. The government had not expressed any disapprobation of Lord Torringtou's conduct in dealing with the rebellion; and, in his opinion, confidence ought to be placed in the governor of a colony, and the Government ought not, as a Government, to throw cen-sures upon measures of which he was more likely to judge rightly.

M. Disraeli asked why, with the sentiments he now expressed, the noble lord yielded to clamor, and granted the Committee so easily? Touching upon the subject of the proceedings under martial law, Mr. Disraeli maintained that they were dangerous to the tenure of the colony, and observed that he looked to the responsibility of the Colonial Minister, with which he fixed him, not because he had approved these measures in the first instance, but because he had repeated and confirmed that approbation at a recent period.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL

This Bill has been altered so much that its early admirers will hardly recognise it without an introducion. Here it is as "amended by the Committee :"-

"Wheras divers of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects have assumed to themselves the titles of archbishop and bishop of pretended sees or dioceses. within the United Kingdom, under color of an alleged authority given to them for that purpose by a certain brief, rescript, or letters apostolical from the see of ing to have b een given at purpo 29th September, 1850: And whereas by the Act of the 10th George 1V., c. 7, after reciting that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof were by the respective Acts of union of England and Scotland, and of Great Briton and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably, and that the right and title of archbishops to their respective provinces, of bishops to their sees, and of deans to their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, had been settled and established by law, it was enacted, that if any person after the commencement of that Act, other than the person thereunto authorised by law, should assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, he should for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds . and whereas it may be doubted whether the recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province or diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory, or dean of any pretended deanery in England or Ireland, not being the see, province, or diocese of any archbishop or bishops, or deanery of any dean recognised by law but the attempt to establish, under color of authority from the See of Rome or otherwise, such pretended secs, provinces, or diocese or deaneries, is illegal and void : And whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom: Be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and with the advice and consent of the horts spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parlia-ment assembled, and by the authority of the same, That I. The said brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title conferred or pretended to be conferred thereby. are and shall be deemed unlawful and void.

which had been eminently successful, or for the cir-comstances of difficulty with which he had found the province of any archbishop, or the see or the diocese, seat or place of the church of any dean, or co-extensive as penalties imposed by the recited Act may be recovered under the provisions thereof.

III. This Act shall not extend or apply to the assumption or use by any bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland exercising episcopal functions within some district or place in Scotland or of any name, style. or title in respect of any city, town, or place; but nothing herein contained shall be taken to give any right to assume or use any name, style, or title, which he is not now by law entitled to assume or use.5,

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

On Saturday the period for 5s. admissions terminated, and in a manner which reminded one of the last night of a favorite actor. There were thousands assembled at the entrances before the doors opened, and when twelve o'clock struck, no excited and expectant audience ever rushed into the pit of a theatre with greater eagerness. In a space of time which appeared incredibly short, the galleries and nave were swarming with visitors. During the morning a few invalids in Bath-chairs were allowed to enter and be wheeled round. Just before twelve they collected in a circle round the "Koh-i-noor," of which they were determined to have the first sight as it emerged from the iron prison which confines it .--From twelve till four o'clock the influx of people never ceased for a moment, and some idea of the vast numbers assembled may be formed from the fact that 5.078l. was taken at the doors. There were thus during the day 20,312 persons who paid the 5s. entrance fee, and the number of season ticket holders could not have been less than 10,000 to 15,000, making altogether from 30,000 to 35,000 visitors.

THE FIRST SHILLING DAY .- On Monday, to the astonishment of almost everybody, notwithstanding the fall of price to 1s., the interior of the Crystal Palace was not so much crowded as usual. A great crush was anticipated, and the consequence was, that a comparatively small number came. Up to five o'clock only 21,255 persons entered the building, and the receipts at the doors tell to 9201. This, with the sale of season tickets, made a total of 9601.—an immense decline from the amount collected on Saturday. The visitors appeared chiefly to beiong to the middle class of society, and few fustian jackets were observed among them.

The Daily News says :-- " Sixty thousand was the smallest number of visitors anticipated, and placards had been actually prepared, announcing the closing of the doors on the admission of that number. Wooden barriers had been prepared at the various entrances to prevent pressure, and two hundred additional policemen were called into requisition to preserve order .--The whole of the road from Piecadilly to the entrance of the palace was biscated by constables at stated distances, to regulate the vehicular ebb and flow, and mounted patrols role up and down to see that "the rules of the road' were not infringed on. In short, as many precautions were taken as if an irruption of the Huns had been anticipated, but to the surprise of every one, the first shilling day was the most trangnil and orderly since the never-to-be-forgotten 1st of May .--Instead of the slowty progressing procession of carria-ges, ten abreast, which blocked up the road on Saturday, the ordinary omnibusses, and a solitary cab now and then formed the entire of the morning carriage traffic, and the trolloirs exhibited no greater show of pedestrians than might be seen in the samo quarter on any ordinary summer's days. At the usual period of opening, there were not more than a 1,000 persons about the doors, nor did they increase during the day to anything like the crowd of the previous Saturday. It has thus appeared that the opening of the Crystal Palace at a popular price had not stirred or excited the depths of the London population-no, not in one hundredth degree of what the Derhy race on Epsom Downs had done. And, instead of the population flocking to flyde Park to honor Saint Monday, for once in a rational way, the masses held aloof." The Daily News goes on to quote this as an instance of "the most startling, and at the same time the most fearful fact of modern times, we mean the utter ignorance in which the dominant classes and the authorities themselves are, of the feelings, ideas, intentions or desires, of what are called the lower orders Louis Phillippe was reckoned the most saga-cious politician of his day; and M. Guizot's shrewedness who will question? They had legious of police, secret and overt, together with myriads of functionaries to afford them information. Yet they evidently knew as much of the lower strata of the Paris population as they did of Crim Tartary." To pay the entire expenses of the Exhibition, and to buy the building as a perpetual palace for the peo-ple, will require about 300,0001. Towards this sum 65,0001. have been raised by subscription-65,4861. have been received for the sale of season tickets; and up to Thursday night the amount received at the doors for admission was 37,7021.; making altogether, at the end of only three weeks, a total of 163,183%. As the masses have yet to come in at the reduced rates, the receipts at the doors will probably not fall much below the average of 1,50Cl. a day, for the next hundred days—and if so, we may add to the present total a prospect of 150,000?. This, it will be seen, leaves a margin of surplus, though not a large one.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

Considerable importance is attached on the Continent to the journey of the King of Prussia to Warsaw. The present meetings of the two Sovereigns is taken as a sign of the revival of those relations is taken as a sign of the revival of those relations humanity. The hon, member supported his resolu-which had been interrupted in consequence of the tions by an elaborate detail, both of the circumstances part played by Frederick William in the events of attending the rebellion in Ceylon, and of the subse-1848: The King was to return on the 29th. To quent proceedings before the Committee of Inquiry. this Royal Conference will succeed that of Olinutz. It is the general opinion that the Holy Alliance of 1815, will be solemnly renewed by the successors of the deceased monarchs, and that other German his duty in this case, and he hoped that the House Sovereigns will join in a covenant offensive and defensive. That the Congress will be attended with the honor of the Crown, and also that character for infinite pomp and ceremony is certain, for the Emperor was not only sent off furniture from Vienna, but also as not only sent off furniture from Vienna, but also a enair of state with the canopy. It is uncertain how . Mr. Sergeant Murphy said, that in laying the accu-

MAY 27. LORD TORRINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION AT CEYLON.

Mr. H. Baillie then rose to move a series of resolutions having reference to the late administration of Lord Torrington as Governor of Ceylon. These resolutions declared that the measures of repression and punishment adopted, during the disturbances in the island, were excessive; that the severities were continued after the disturbances had ceased ; that the long maintenance of martial law was in the highest degree arbitrary and oppressive; and that Lord Grey, in officially adopting and approving the policy of Lord Tor-rington, had acted in a precipitate and injudicious manner, calculated to establish precedents of rigor, and injurious to the national character for justice and would pronounce their sanction and approval. In spite of great difficulties, and of the obloquy he had brought upon himself, he had not shrunk from doing would come to a determination calculated to maintain

II. And be it enacted, that if after the passing of this Act, any person other than a person there into authorised by law in respect of an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery of the United Church of England and Ireland, assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean of any city, town, or place, or of any territory or district (under any designation or description n equir of state with the canopy. It is uncertain how Mr. Sergeant Murphy said; that in laying the accu-long the Emperor will remain at Olnutz. Military sation, the opponents of the noble lord had omitted to manœuvres are likely to take place in the neighbor- give him credit for those portions of his administration city, town, or place, or such territory or district, be or this season of the year 1-Freeman.

The scales have begun to fall from John Bull's eyes with respect to the honors which the whole world with to pay to his Crystal Palace. He had persuaded himself that the people of all nations were to congre-gate in multitudes before Paxton's great shrine of industry, for the purpose of worshipping John's favorite deity; that they were to come, moreover, in the various costumes of their respective countries, and that London would not be able to accommodate, with ordinary comfort, one half of the foreign swarms .--Accordingly preparations were made on an extraordinary scale by steam-packet and railway companies, and by the proprietors of ordinaries and lodging-houses; but, alast for their calculations, and, worse than that, for the national vanity, the foreigners are not coming ! It has just been discovered that there is