

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The present republic, though proclaimed by acclamation by the representatives of the people, did not venture to fix upon the Tuilleries as the residence of the President. It modestly installed him at the Palace of its Elysee. Even the great Napoleon himself was ridiculed and laughed at when, as First Consul, he separated himself from his colleagues, and ensconced himself at the Tuilleries; and it was only when he became Emperor that people became reconciled to seeing him in the ancient residence of the Kings of France. In short, the presence of the "Chief of the State" at the Tuilleries has always been considered as equivalent to the assumption of dignities and honors which are not reckoned among the attributes of the President of a Republic, and which do not properly belong to any one below the rank of Sovereign of France. It is on this account that the announcement in the *Moniteur* of to-day is considered as so significant a one. The reception by Louis Napoleon of the constituted authorities at the Palace of the Tuilleries is looked upon as the first step towards taking up his residence there. His residence at the Tuilleries will no doubt be a step towards another and a still more important step on the ladder of ambition, for then we may look for the establishment of the empire itself. It may be supposed absurd to imagine that so simple an announcement as this should be the forerunner of such an enterprise, but why should it not be so. Louis Napoleon is now the master of France. He made himself so by the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December, and seven millions of Frenchmen have ratified that act. On the 20th and 21st of December, the French people abandoned their liberties and abdicated their sovereignty. They placed the destinies of the nation without reserve or restriction in the hands of Louis Napoleon, and who can blame him if he now makes use of the power thus freely conferred upon him for the purpose of realising the day dream of his life, and reinstating himself in what he has ever considered his patrimony and inheritance?—*Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

It is told of M. de Montalembert, that a few days ago he went to the Palace of the Elysee for the purpose of having an interview with Louis Napoleon, and having some explanation as to the future policy which it was his intention to carry out. M. de Montalembert began by reminding the President that he (M. de Montalembert) had lost the support and confidence of nearly all his political friends, by the support which he had given to the *coup d'etat*, and he expressed a hope that Louis Napoleon would give him some explanation of his intentions in order that he might relieve the friends who still confided in him. The President is said to have replied that—"His policy was very simple. It was merely to maintain order as best he could, and to put down all journalists, philosophers, and lawyers—all which he was determined to do." To fully understand the point of this answer it is necessary to know that it was an old saying in the time of the Chamber of Deputies, that France was governed by its lawyers.

The authorities have just closed several public places of entertainment at Belleville and Chapelle St. Denis, for having allowed meetings of demagogues of the worst kind to be held there.

The idea of assuming the title of Emperor has been dropped. It is a fact, nevertheless, that on Thursday night it was determined to push on for the empire without drawing breath. One of the difficulties in the way of the President's proclamation of his title as Emperor is obvious. Is he to call himself Napoleon II or Napoleon III? If he assumes the former title, he ignores the imperial right of the late Duke de Reichstadt, and hence his own hereditary claim. If he assumes the latter, he flies in the face of the European Cabinets, by ignoring the governments which were established in France under their auspices and by their treaties. This embarrassing question is said to have reconciled Louis Napoleon to the maintenance of his present title. His civil list is to amount to twelve millions of francs.

Several Government prisoners had been liberated, and 900 of those recently arrested on political grounds, were removed on Saturday morning from the forts of Bicetre and conveyed to Havre to be transported to Cayenne.

Louis Napoleon, in a letter addressed to the Emperor of Austria, requests him to consent to have the mortal remains of the Duke de Reichstadt, now lying at Vienna, near those of his mother, Marie Louisa, in the vaults of the Capucins, transported to Paris.

The President gave a grand banquet at the Tuilleries on the 5th to 400 of the delegates of the department. By advices of the Minister of the Interior, the republican mottoes have been eradicated from the public edifices, and the ancient historicals restored.

Latest advices note a rumor which prevailed in Paris on the 9th of January, of a marked coolness between the President and the British Minister in relation to Belgium. Lord Normanby, *Galignani's Messenger* says, would leave for England the following day, not to return. This has caused the utmost regret to all parties, and contributed to a fall of one per cent. in the funds. It is announced that a further delay of ten days would take place before the promulgation of the new constitution. Considerable progress in the constituting of the Senate. Profound anxiety continued to be felt in regard to the new constitution, and the public funds have greatly fluctuated in consequence.

ITALY.

On the 17th the Corte Regia of Florence condemned three persons convicted of high treason to hard labor in the prison of Volterra, for the periods of six, twenty-eight, and forty months.

A letter from Leghorn of the 22d, in the *Pied-*

montese Gazette, states that the court-martial of that town has condemned 39 persons to death for having belonged to a secret society, the object of which was the overthrow of the Grand Ducal government, and the establishment of a republic in Tuscany. Eight persons more, accused of the same crime, were acquitted. The punishment of death has, however, been commuted into various periods of imprisonment.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 20th publishes a series of regulations for the introduction of postage stamps. There are to be stamps of eight different values, varying from half a baiocco to seven baiocchi (a baiocco is about a halfpenny.) The stamps represent the triple crown and the keys. Letters for the interior may or may not be prepaid by means of stamps, but letters for foreign states must. In every other respect the regulations are the same as those adopted by other countries.

The civil and military governor of Bologna has issued a notification, dated the 20th, announcing the condemnation of 37 brigands, who infested the districts of Medicina, Budrio, and Imola. Five of them have been condemned to death and executed; twenty-one condemned to the galleys for 10, 15, 18, or 20 years, and 10 acquitted.

AUSTRIA.

Great sensation had been caused at Vienna by the intelligence that Don Juan Infanta, 2nd son of Don Carlos, had ran away from his wife with an English governess. His wife is a sister of the Duke of Modena.

The *Austrian Lloyd's* boasts that it was Prince Schwartzberg who virtually dismissed Lord Palmerston.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, DEC. 25.—A note has been received by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in which the Czar specially commends the services of Prussia in the maintenance of the peace of Europe. It would appear that the efforts of Austria as opposed to Prussia had produced a closer relation between Russia and Prussia, and that the increasing co-operation and support of the Czar in the affairs of the latter power may be anticipated. In this respect, it is obviously the interest of Russia that Austria should not obtain the exclusive supremacy in Germany at which the Austrian policy of the present day is aiming.

Rumors of a ministerial crisis prevail at Berlin. The *Prussian Gazette* says, that Raschad Murad, the bravest son of Selamy, the Circassian Chief, has surrendered unconditionally to the Russians, and is now a prisoner.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope announce that a severe skirmish had taken place on the 6th November, between large bodies of Hottentots and Caffres, and a detachment of British troops, in which the latter had been obliged to retire with the loss of one Colonel and several men. Reinforcements had sailed from England before the receipt of the news. Another reverse had been sustained by the English troops on the coast of Africa, in an attempt to chastise the native King for slave dealing. The force consisting of 260 men, was repulsed with considerable loss.

The steamer *Harbinger* brings news from the Cape to the 2nd December. Bad as were the previous accounts from the seat of war, those by the *Harbinger* are still worse. Led on by the Hottentots, the enemy continue to make predatory incursions on the Colonists, stealing their cattle, burning their farm-houses, and murdering the inhabitants whenever they could overtake them. As yet, no check has been given to those marauders by Sir Harry Smith, and more troops must be sent out before any effectual stop can be put to their inroads. After the affair of Waterkloof, an attempt was made to expel all the enemy, who were supposed to be lurking about. This was met by a desperate resistance, and Lieut. Col. Fordyce, Lieut. Carey and Gordon, of the 74th Highlanders, and Capt. Denenich, were killed. The next movement was to be a combined one of the two divisions under Gen. Somerset and Col. McKinnon, across the Kye, against Kralis, the principal Kafir Chief. The force was to consist of 2000 cavalry and 2000 infantry.

The researches of the gold diggers in Australia, seem to be on the whole rewarded with tolerable success. We copy the following letter from the *Times*, it was dated from Melbourne, 8th August last:—

"All thoughts are now turned towards the still greater and increasing promises of endless wealth now opening before us. Gold, gold, as you will see and hear, is now found and proved to exist in abundance in many of our ranges, and the Government has already taken steps to secure this additional prospect of our growing wealth and importance by sending qualified persons and commissioners to the different localities where the mines are known to be, thus establishing its own rights, and affording protection and assistance to all who are disposed to try their fortunes in our 'El Dorado.' Commissioner W— is one of the numbers so employed at the Pyrenes, near his own station, and samples of their 'diggings' have already been received here. As yet they have not found many 'waggon-loads,' but they have satisfied themselves and the public beyond all doubt that the precious metal does exist there. . . . But, alas, no gold is without alloy, and we poor squatters must suffer from all these wonderful discoveries. Our men are already deserting us in numbers, and off, off, to the diggings. Happily the weather has been greatly against them, and will continue so for a month or two longer; but when summer returns, if the gold continues plentiful, the fever and thirst after it must become greater and greater, and we poor squatters will not have a man left to look after our flocks and herds. Already this year our losses have been fearful from the long drought. Our approaching clip will be far short of former years—first from the want of food; secondly, from our great decrease; and now the almost certainty of our men

deserting may upset us altogether until the great news of our gold reaches England, when, no doubt, we shall have an increase of emigration and labor beyond our wants. Until then God help us! I forgot to mention many precious stones have been found."

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE PRIMATE.

(From the *Univers*.)

Monseigneur Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, has done us the honor to address to us the following letter. Our readers cannot peruse without emotion this forcible picture of the calamities which overwhelm Ireland, and of the shameful war which Protestant fanaticism wages against the Catholic inhabitants of that country:—

Drogheda, Feast of St. Thomas, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR—A thousand thanks to you and to the readers of the *Univers* for the generous contribution which you have sent us to aid us in opposing Anglican proselytism in Ireland. Never has our unfortunate country had more pressing need of the aid, of the sympathy, and, above all, of the prayers of all Catholics. The entire world is cognizant of the frightful calamities we have suffered within recent years from famine, pestilence, and oppression of every sort.

In the midst of so much suffering, one reflection gives us some consolation, and that is, that the patience and resignation of these poor victims of hunger render them worthy to people heaven with saints. One sole reflection is able to fortify us—it is, that those emigrants without number who quit our shores, or who are inhumanly driven from them, are destined to raise the standard of the cross in distant countries, and to carry the light of the Gospel to nations seated in the shadow of death.

The misfortunes which at present threaten us are of the most afflicting nature. Our faith is attacked in every possible manner. Perverse and misguided men, urged by the most venomous hostility to truth, endeavor to tear from our soil the Catholic faith of our ancestors, and to substitute for it the detestable weeds of hypocrisy and infidelity.

These emissaries of error and persecution, not having among them any fixed principles, are divided into a multitude of disputing and contradictory sects, having no common doctrine—one sole sentiment unites them—their hatred of the holy Catholic church—their common desire of outraging and of covering with ignominy the chaste spouse of Jesus Christ.

It would be impossible to describe the innumerable and base schemes which these apostles of falsehood make use of to insure the success of their perfidious designs, and it is equally impossible to calculate the enormous sums which they expend in order to pervert the souls ransomed by the precious blood of our Divine Saviour. Their principal object is to spread throughout the whole extent of our country schools of error, that the young imaginations of children may be there imbued with anti-Catholic doctrines—schools where they incessantly endeavor to excite in their tender souls sentiments of hatred against Catholicism, against the clergy, and even against the Holy Mother of God. In order to engage these unfortunate children to drink of this fatal cup, they seduce them by promises of food, of clothing, and of money. It is easy to see how difficult it is for many poor children, almost naked and starving, to resist such allurements. It is bitterly to be regretted that many schools, supported at the expense of the public treasury, should be also conducted on similar principles, and that the orphan children of Catholic sailors or soldiers, who shed their blood for the glory or interest of England, should be compelled to learn from Protestant catechisms and Bibles, to be thus led to abjure the faith of their fathers.

I need not point out to you, Sir, who know our position so well, that the periodical press is a most powerful instrument of the proselytism of our enemies, and that they avail themselves of that instrument with incredible address and activity. We have, it is true, some very able Catholic journalists. Some Protestant writers treat us even with a generous impartiality; but when we compare them with the innumerable combatants arrayed against us, it appears as if we should count them for almost nothing.

For the purpose of aiding the newspaper press in its manoeuvres against us, the Anglican proselytising societies regularly publish pamphlets, tracts, and writings without number, all filled with gross insults and hideous calumnies against our religion, distributing these criminal publications in the cabins of the poor, strewing them upon the highways, and even despatching them at great expense into every corner of the country.

If many members of the Anglican church are content to enjoy in peace the ample revenues of their easy offices without doing violence to the consciences of their poor Catholic neighbors, it is yet but too true that many others occupy themselves in launching from their pulpits torrents of abuse and invective against Catholicism, and that they are ready to extend the hand to all sectaries or miscreants of whatever kind, provided they unite with them in their bitter opposition to the ancient faith of Christianity; and, strange to say, an enormous tax is levied upon the Catholic population of Ireland for the support of men employed in such a work.

Finally, new auxiliaries, such as Bible-hawkers and street-preachers, have been added to our numerous enemies. These are generally men of a low class, ignorant, without knowledge of the truth, and whose antecedents are often far from being edifying. It is, without doubt, on this account that they are considered fit instruments to carry on this unexampled war of calumny and outrage. They are paid by their employers two or three pounds a-month. These singular recruiters of falsehood watch the poor man upon the public road, and introduce themselves furtively into his cabin, to infect his mind with their pestilential doctrine. Money! Money! Such is their great argument. As soon as they have discovered a starving fellow-creature, a child of sorrow, they hasten to exclaim, "Join us—abjure your faith, abandon your adoration of the Virgin Mary, and we will relieve your wants!" If the poor man remains true to his faith, they refuse him all succor. When we consider the conduct of these men, we cannot help recalling to mind the words of the tempter of our Divine Saviour—"If thou wilt fall down and worship me, I will give thee all the kingdoms of the earth."

What increases the strength and consistency of the hostilities directed against us is, that we have in Ireland the most complete system of Protestant education, commencing with parochial schools, and terminating with the great Dublin University—the bulwark of the Anglican doctrines of the country. These institutions are entirely under the control of the Protestant clergy, and deeply imbued with its spirit. It

is not necessary to add that they possess large incomes, formerly the property of the Catholic church.

We have been told "the government will give you colleges, where your religious doctrines will be respected." They have, in effect, given us those colleges; but you know that, pronounced dangerous to the faith and to the morals of the faithful, they have been rejected by a synod of all the bishops of Ireland, assembled at Thurles. To give you an idea of the spirit in which these colleges are directed, it will be sufficient to tell you that, in the college established at Belfast, out of 22 professors and masters there are but one or two Catholics; and that French Huguenots, Scotch Presbyterians, and other sectaries have been brought there to form and direct the tender minds of the young Catholics of Ireland. These brief facts will enable you to comprehend the greatness of our embarrassment, and the need which we have for effective support to sustain us in the bitter and determined warfare waged against our faith. The Catholics of these countries have made prodigious efforts within the last quarter of a century to provide for the religious education of our people. We have also received liberal assistance from the ministry of the illustrious Sir R. Peel, though certainly that could not be compared with what has been taken from us by pillage and confiscation. In the midst of our distress we have, however, made great efforts to found a Catholic University. Dr. Newman, whose reputation is universal, has accepted the presidency of it. I hope that, under the protection of God and of the Holy Virgin, and with the assistance of all the Catholics of the world, we shall secure the success of this establishment, which will be as a fortress erected against the enemies of our religion in every country where the English language is spoken.

Before concluding permit me to rejoice with you at the happy prospect of a tranquil future which begins to dawn upon your great and generous nation. All Catholics ought to rejoice at seeing France again become strong, united, and most Christian as formerly. Its ardor in the propagation of the faith, its zeal in the exercise of charity, and, above all, its devotion to the Holy See, assuredly merit for it the abundant blessings of Heaven.

May God, who has commenced this good work, crown it with success. May the Apostle of Ireland, the founder of this primatial see, and who came from your own fine country, obtain by his powerful intercession an ample recompense for all your countrymen, always, so eager, always so willing to contribute to the conservation of the faith in this land blessed by his apostolic labors.

Believe me to be your humble and very grateful servant,

† PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.

THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.

(From the *Tablet*.)

Unquestionably one of the leading grievances which should be brought prominently before Parliament in the next session, and with regard to which, before the meeting of Parliament, an effort should be made by the Defence Association to awaken public attention on both sides of the Channel, is the great standing and hideous grievance of the Protestant Church Establishment. We have spoken elsewhere of the necessity there is that not an additional moment should be lost in getting the machinery of the Defence Association into full activity with regard to the various matters coming within the sphere of its functions; but with regard to that great topic to which we have already alluded, we are delighted to find that a vigorous champion is about to take the field in a manner which we feel confident will draw to it the attention which it deserves.

Other questions—the land question more particularly—are in themselves, and in their direct and immediate consequences, of greater importance to the community than that of the Irish Church Establishment. Without doubt it is of very much greater moment that the people shall be secured in the fruits of their industry than that the wrongful claimants shall receive the annual proceeds of an Ecclesiastical endowment; and if this were all, however weighty the objections to the Establishment might be on the score of justice, their practical importance in a country so overrun with grievances, hardships, and oppressions, would be very small indeed. But everybody knows that the direct consequences of that system of legal plunder, which is called the Establishment, are precisely those that are of the least moment, and that this one evil which, in its origin, was fastened upon the necks of the Irish people as an instrument of conquest, and has been maintained ever since, under all changes of form and policy, as a means of establishing and promoting amongst us what is called "the English interest," or, in other words, every species of abuse and misgovernment—does really lie at the root of all other evils; is not only an instrument of mischief, but a motive and incentive to the same; forms the bond which unites together in one compact mass other abuses which, without it, would be single and isolated; poisons the blood that flows in the veins of society; pervades every nook and corner of the land; keeps in every parish (to use Mr. Sterling's phrase) "a black dragon with horse meat and man's meat," hostile to the best interests of the country; bound by his position to inflict evil upon it—an emissary, who, whatever his personal good intentions in individual cases, can be nothing else than a machine constructed to work out ruin; makes him the partner of every abomination, and a sharer even in the mischief by which he does not profit; even when he does no evil on his own account, makes him help every hostile person and class to smite the land with the wounds to the infliction of which they specially dedicate themselves; makes him plunder and starve the people through the land-law, debase them in the workhouse, corrupt them in college and in school, destroy their souls by the infernal system of belly-proselytism, of which he and his fellow-stipendiaries are the authors, contrivers, promoters, and agents, devout Presbyterian as well as Catholic, become the standing ally in Ulster, as well as elsewhere, of Plunder in the war it wages upon industry, and everywhere, be in all cases, and in every possible direction, is the most powerful means and instrument to the unhappy people of this island, of disunion, social and political weakness, secular prostration, beggary, famine, and despair.

It is impossible to speak of this gigantic abuse in any other terms than those of indignation and abhorrence. Not abhorrence, be it understood, of the individuals by whom, and for whom, the abuse is kept on foot, many of whom, in their natural character, and