

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Commission for the revision of the Constitution have appointed M. de Tocqueville reporter, by eight votes, against five given to M. de Broglie, and two to M. Odillon-Barrot. The Committee rejected unanimously, as unconstitutional, the proposition brought forward by M. Larnbit, the object of which was to prolong the powers of the President, without calling a Constituent Assembly; and also rejected, by 14 to 1, the proposition brought forward by M. Creton, which was to give the country an opportunity of choosing between the Republic and the Monarchy. The Committee ultimately adopted, by nine votes to six, the following proposition:—"The Legislative Assembly, taking into consideration the 111th article of the Constitution, expresses the desire for the revision of the Constitution conformable to that article." M. de Tocqueville, in a speech delivered before the vote appointing him reporter, said he "did not think that it was sufficient for the Assembly to respect the Constitution; they should compel all other parties to respect it. He thought, moreover, that they should express that opinion in their report; and further, that if their Sub-Committee discovered, while examining the petitions presented, that the Government had exceeded its powers in taking the initiative on the petitions, they should refer to that fact in their report; they should insert a declaration in their resolutions to maintain the Republic, and the report should declare that the revision was demanded in a Republican spirit."

The Legislative Assembly has passed the Bill for suppressing the clubs. An amendment of M. de St. Beuve, to allow electoral meetings to be held for three months before the general elections of 1852, was rejected by 395 votes to 255.

M. de Lamarine fills nearly a page of the *Pays* with an article on the question of revision. The gist of it, however, will be seen in the concluding lines. He says, "The question for us is this—An agitated country, if there be revision; a dissatisfied country demanding satisfaction from a revolutionary opposition, if there be no revision. We prefer an agitated to an irritated country, and therefore we advocate revision, if the Republic have for its judge universal suffrage."

A duel with sabres has just taken place at Montpellier, between the editors of two opposite papers. M. Olivier, the Democrat, was killed on the spot, and his antagonist, the Legitimist, M. D. Genestoris, desperately wounded.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

The negotiation that has for some time been actively carried on between Denmark, the German Courts, and the Emperor of Russia, with the concurrence of France and this country, as to the heir to the crown of Denmark, has resulted in the choice of the young Duke of Glücksburg, son of the Prince of that name. This youthful scion of the Royal family, who is now about eight years of age, will be the representative of the branch next in order to the attainted line of Augustenburg, descending in like manner from the younger son of Christian III., and his mother is a daughter of King Frederick VI. The order of the succession is, therefore, not materially changed. The ascent of the other branches to the succession thus to be established has been given in upon the representation of the great Powers. By a recent ordinance of the King of Denmark the state of martial law, which had been proclaimed in the southern party of the Duchy of Schleswig, has been limited and suspended; and the Assembly of Notables, which was opened at Flensburg on the 15th of June, consisting of twenty-four influential inhabitants of the duchies and the kingdom of Denmark respectively, has favorably entertained the proposals of the Government for the consolidation of the monarchy, in conformity with the London protocol of August last.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

The accounts from Austrian-Italy grow daily more and more deplorable. The ill-feeling against the Government is so great, that it is dangerous to smoke a cigar in the streets of Milan, because tobacco is a Government monopoly, and to possess a ticket in any of the state lotteries is looked upon as treason to Italy. On Sunday, the 15th, M. Evangelisti, the Chancellor of the Tribunal of the Consulta, in leaving his house, received from an unknown hand a blow from a poignard at the bottom of the abdomen. The *Roman Observer* of the 17th announces his death. Two French officers on lighting their cigars which they had just purchased, were wounded in the face by their explosion. One of them has, in consequence, lost the use of one eye.

A letter from Pavia, of the 20th, in the *Croce di Savaria*, says the Count Gyulay, the Military Governor of Lombardy, having appeared in the theatre of that town on the preceding day, nearly all the spectators left the house. The Count, on seeing this, retired; as for the few spectators who had remained behind, they were received with hisses by a crowd in the street, when they came out of the theatre. The Count was highly incensed at this behaviour, and threatened to declare Pavia in a state of siege, if such an affair were repeated. He accordingly returned to the play on the following night, but the scene was not repeated.

Letters from Rome state that the town is no longer subject to disturbances by the vexations of the democratic party; the French have in consequence reduced the patrols, smoking has ceased to be a crime, and the scuffles with the French soldiery have not been renewed. His Eminence Cardinal Fornari has been appointed prefect of the studies of the Sacra Congregazione—a post which had become vacant by the death of the late Cardinal Vizzardelli.—*Chronicle.*

POLAND.

BRLIN, JUNE 22.—Persons arriving from Poland

state that the confiscation of all uncoined silver throughout the Russian dominions is really being carried out. Government commissioners enter the private houses, order all silver plate to be produced, of which only a few indispensable articles are left for use, and the rest carried off, after giving the owner a receipt, which entitles him to a certain indemnification of paper money. Where the quantity of silver produced is supposed not to be all that exists in the house, a rigid search is made; and where concealed plate is found it is declared to be forfeited. The inhabitants imagine that the Russian government must be preparing for some extraordinary undertaking, as it would not otherwise resort to so extraordinary means.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 20.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

The House went into Committee on this Bill, Mr. Bernal in the chair.

Mr. Monsell moved the insertion of the following words to the end of the clause:—"Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with, or in any manner to restrict, the free action of the Roman Catholic Church in the United Kingdom in matters of a spiritual nature."

On division there appeared—for the proviso, 42; against it, 160; majority against it, 118.

Colonel Sibthorp moved the addition of the following words:—"And shall further be imprisoned until the said sum of five hundred pounds shall have been paid; and after the payment of the aforesaid sum of £500 shall be banished from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the period of his natural life." He did not know Cardinal Wiseman, but he certainly was a dangerous man, and it would be all the better if they got rid of him, for one black sheep was quite sufficient to spoil the flock. Not having any hope, however, of passing the clause, he should not press it to a division.

The question was then put, "That this clause stand part of the Bill." After some discussion, the Committee divided—for the clause, 150; against, 35; majority, 115.

Clause 3 was agreed to without a division being called.

A new clause, providing that the Bill should not extend to Ireland, was moved by Mr. S. Crawford.

A prolonged discussion ensued, in the course of which Lord J. Russell contended that as the measure was directed against an attempted invasion of the royal prerogative, there was no reason why that invasion should not be resisted in Ireland as well as in England.

When the Committee divided, the clause was rejected, the numbers being—ayes, 60; noes, 255; majority against the clause, 195.

Sir R. H. Inglis then moved a voluminous clause, the object of which was to prohibit, under penalties, any minister or servant of the Crown to recognize in an official form any ecclesiastical titles that had not been conferred by her Majesty as supreme head of the Church.

Lord J. Russell opposed the clause.

The Committee divided—for the clause, 121; against 166;—majority, 45.

The Chairman then reported progress, with leave to sit again on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JUNE 23.

Lord Lyndhurst, after some remarks upon the Bill for Chancery Reform lately introduced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, contended that the provisions contained in that measure respecting the Master of the Rolls and judges of the equity bench interfered with the privileges of their lordships' house. The question ought to be referred to the Committee of Privileges, and the noble lord concluded by a motion to that effect.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 23.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The House of Commons having gone into Committee upon this Bill, Mr. Walpole moved a series of amendments in the preamble, by which the perfect independence of the crown and church of England from all foreign ecclesiastical domination was set forth in positive terms; and the late appointment of an episcopal hierarchy with territorial titles was declared to be an invasion and an encroachment in manifest derogation of the Queen's authority.

The amendment was opposed by the Solicitor-General, who contended that the terms of the preamble as it stood were quite sufficient. If they wished to adopt any procedure in regard to the Pope, it must be done by diplomatic agency.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Banks and Mr. Napier supported the amendment, and Lord J. Russell, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Grattan, opposed it.

The Committee divided—for the original preamble, 140; for the amendment, 131; majority, 9.

Mr. Walpole proposed as a second amendment, the addition of certain words at the end of the preamble, explaining more definitely the reason for enacting the Bill. This was carried to a division, and negatived by 141 votes to 117—majority 24.

The Committee then divided on the preamble;—ayes, 200; noes, 39; majority, 161.

The House then resumed, the Report being ordered to be brought up on Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JUNE 24.

CONVOCACTION OF THE CLERGY.

Lord Redesdale gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move "that a humble and dutiful address be presented to her Majesty, praying for the revival of both Houses of Convocation." "I have," said his lordship, "so framed it as to prevent it being supposed that I seek to obtain from this House any expression of opinion on the subject, though it is one worthy the consideration of this House, and of the public. That, however, is not my purpose on the present occasion. I am only anxious to draw the attention of this House and the public to a question which I conceive to be of vital importance to the interests of the Church. I have long intended to submit this motion to the House, but I have delayed doing so before, in consequence of one of our bishops having called a diocesan synod; and as I am desirous to keep the question altogether separate from that movement, I now give notice of my motion before the assembly of the synod, and I fix the day for its discussion after it shall have terminated."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 24.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

The following notices of motion were given:—

Mr. John O'Connell—On third reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, to move, That it be read the third time upon this day six months.

Mr. Keogh—To move the following clauses:—(A.) Clause saving the powers of the 7th and 8th Vic. c. 19.

Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul, repeal, or in any manner affect any provision contained in an Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the more effectual application of charitable donations and bequests in Ireland, or to render illegal or void any disposition of property by will or otherwise already made, which, but for the passing of this act, would have been legal and valid.

(B.) Clause saving the right of giving letters of ordination in evidence.

Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall in any manner prevent the reception in evidence, in any court of law or equity in this kingdom, of any letter of ordination or other document conferring Ecclesiastical powers upon any Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, which, but for the passing of this act, would have been so received.

(C.) Proceedings how to be taken.

Be it enacted, that no proceedings shall be taken under this act, save and except by her Majesty's Attorney-General for the time being in England and Ireland, and by the Lord Advocate in Scotland.

Mr. Reynolds—To propose the following clause:—Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or affect an act passed in the tenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the maintenance of the cemeteries at Golden-bridge and Prospect, in the county of Dublin, and to create a perpetual succession in the governing body or committee for managing the same.

UNSEEMLY DISPLAYS IN CHURCHES.

Since the St. Barnabas affrays, the sense of decency and self-respect, which before characterised our forms of worship in England, seems, in metropolitan churches, at least, to have been declining. The pulpit threatens to fall to the platform. On Sunday two "scenes" were got up, of a character common enough in political contests, but sadly in discord with the solemnity of church services. There is a dispute, it appears, in the parish of Stepney concerning the appointment of an afternoon lecturer.

The parishioners claim the right of appointment, and have recently elected the Rev. Samuel Gower Poole to the office, in opposition to the views of the Rev. Richard Lee, the rector of the parish. Mr. Poole had for some time officiated as curate, and had become very popular. In consequence of a representation made to the Bishop of London, his lordship, in the first instance, refused to license him, and the rector openly avowed his intention of refusing him the use of his pulpit if he were licensed. The objections of the bishop were at length removed, and his lordship licensed Mr. Poole. The Rev. Mr. Lee, however, declined to give way, and persisted in refusing him the use of the pulpit. On Saturday morning a printed circular announced to the neighborhood that Mr. Poole would enter on his duties next day, and at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon the church was crowded with a very respectable congregation, every seat being occupied. What followed is thus described in the daily papers:—

"The Rev. Mr. Poole read prayers in a very impressive manner, without interruption, and the congregation was most orderly. At the appointed time, the Rev. Mr. Poole left the reading-desk, and proceeded into the vestry-room for the purpose of changing his surplice, and about the same time the Rev. Mr. Lee, who had remained close to the altar during the reading of prayers, ascended the pulpit, to the great surprise of the congregation. A hymn was given out and sung, and the last tones of the powerful organ had scarcely ceased to vibrate, when the rector rose in the pulpit for the purpose of giving intimation to the usual prayer. The congregation immediately rose, and some gentleman in the gallery called out to those below, 'Out, out,' and pointed to the western door. A general movement was made in that direction, and a great portion of the congregation had left amidst a suppressed murmur, which was answered by a 'Hush, hush,' from others, until some foolish and wrong-headed individuals near the western end of the church began hissing and groaning. The rector attempted to address them, but was met with a perfect storm of hissing and groaning, interrupted with cries of 'No Puseyism!' 'No popish beasts!'—Great confusion ensued, and the remainder of the congregation broke up into groups and began discussing the question at issue, and severely condemned the conduct of the rector, who, finding himself unable to obtain a hearing, left the pulpit and seated himself on the stairs, where he was immediately surrounded by a number of gentlemen, some remonstrating and others questioning him. The entrance of a funeral procession at four o'clock restored quiet. While this service was proceeding, the Rev. Mr. Lee rose from his seat on the pulpit stairs and proceeded towards the vestry. The congregation then quietly dispersed.—The Rev. Mr. Poole was standing near the communion-table when the disturbances commenced, and finding the pulpit already occupied by the rector, left the church and went into the vestry, where he remained until the congregation had departed."

The other incident to which we have alluded, occurred on Sunday evening in St. John's Church, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. The rector, it appears, has been anxious to gain over some of the Chartist in the neighborhood, and a series of discourses on Sunday evenings have been conducted with that view. On Sunday last, the Rev. C. Kingsley, rector of Eversley, Hanis, (the well-known author of "Alton Locke,") preached on the subject of the "Voice of the Church to the laboring classes." In his discourse the rev. gentleman enforced the peculiar views which are known under the term "Christian Socialism." "He dwelt," says one writer, "emphatically upon the wrongs and miseries of the poorer classes, attributing their vices to their poverty and ignorance, and those again to the injustice they suffered at the hands of the rich; while to the latter he assigned, by direct implication, the responsibility of all the social evil that prevailed to so lamentable an extent." The discourse was listened to "with extreme surprise" by a very crowded congregation, who, nevertheless, little expected the unprecedented event that occurred at the close of the service. After the

preacher had concluded, the Rev. Mr. Drew, the rector of the parish, who had occupied a pew beneath the pulpit, rose in his seat and addressed the audience just as they were about to disperse. A most painful duty, he said, had devolved upon him in having to condemn the discourse just delivered, and which he had never anticipated hearing from a pulpit. "Mr. Drew then, with some emotion, proceeded to administer a brief but stern rebuke on Mr. Kingsley, whose sermon he declared contained matter that was questionable in doctrine, pernicious in tendency, and untrue in fact. He regretted that exhortations of so dangerous a character should have been offered to the members of a Christian church." This interruption caused much excitement among the congregation, and a large number remained round the doors of the church for some time after they were closed, exchanging comments upon the incident.—*Weekly News.*

FROM THE IRISH EXILES.

Hobart Town, 27th Feb., 1851.

Since I wrote last I have seen Messrs. Mitchell and Martin; they are living together at a place called Bothwell, about forty miles from here. Mrs. Mitchell and children are soon expected, as none of the Irish exiles expect a speedy return to their country and home. Mr. Mengher was married to Miss Bennet on Saturday the 22d inst. The Lieutenant Governor's (Sir Wm. Dennison's) orders, sending M'Manus, O'Dogherty, and O'Donohoe to Port Arthur for three months at hard labor, for going out of their district, was overruled by the judges in the Supreme Court on Friday, the 22d, where M'Manus appeared in his grey prison uniform, in which he had been working at Port Arthur since the 1st of January. After his acquittal he had to walk from the court-house to a hotel, amidst the public gaze, where he had many friends to meet him. He had to borrow a suit of clothes, in order that he could at once proceed to Launceston.

I heard Sir William Dennison state, at the monster dinner given on the arrival of the bill, that his stay in the colony was not likely to be more than a year or two at the farthest.

I have seen Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Chartists. Frost is book-keeper to a grocer here; Williams is sinking shafts, making coal experiments, near Hobart Town; and Jones keeps a watchmaker's shop near Launceston.

You will see by the *Courier*, which I send, the Vigilant sails in a day or two for London with timber; it is (I believe) for ship building purposes. Many colonial ships have been built in Hobart Town with such timber; it is called Cluegum, and found to answer well. Mr. M'Manus and his shipmates at Port Arthur loaded the ship Vigilant.

N.B.—Since writing the herewith, poor M'Manus is again arrested at Launceston, by the express command of Sir Wm. Dennison, whose order is, that M'Manus is not to come by coach, but to walk all the way by road, a distance of 125 miles, in the custody of policemen, whether handcuffed or not I cannot say. When he arrives in Hobart Town, Sir William Dennison's orders are peremptory to proceed forthwith to Port Arthur, and join the chain-gang, at hard labor, to eat paste and brown bread, for a crime disposed of by the magistrates, whose punishment was simply a reprimand for being out of his boundary. So much for the King of the Cannibal Isles.

P.S.—M'Manus has taken very ill of fever, and two medical men attending him.—*Correspondent of Saunders' News-Letter.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The *Times* is beginning to perceive the utter uselessness of Penal Legislation against Catholicity in the United Kingdom, and is gently preparing its readers, for what every sensible man knows will be the result of the warfare waged against eight millions of British subjects.

"The people of this country ought to know, that if the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill turn out, as it undoubtedly will, a deception and disappointment, they owe this result mainly to the dogged resolution of their representatives, to assume a fiction as the basis of their legislation, and invest a palpable and notorious falsehood with the attributes of truth."

The Penal Bill has accomplished its most important stage, the committee of the whole house having "reported the bill" amid "loud cheering." Mr. Walpole made an effort, and well nigh a successful one, to render the preamble of the bill still more obnoxious. He was defeated by a very small majority. But whether that majority will be available on the third reading of the bill remains to be seen. The day for the third reading has not yet been fixed, but it will be taken probably in the beginning of next week. Possibly a few days discussion will result, and then after a little formal debating in the House of Lords, the Penal Bill becomes law. Then will Catholic Ireland be called on by every sense of honor, duty, and religion to bestir itself from land's end to land's end to remove the new fetters thus imposed on the faith of its people.—*Freeman of June 28.*

ABORIGINAL REMAINS AT ST. DOMINGO.—We learn from St. Domingo that Sir Robert Schomburgk, her Majesty's Consul has discovered some very interesting remains of the aborigines who formerly inhabited that island, among which there is a granite ring, 2270 feet in circumference and 21 feet in breadth. In the middle of this circle lies an idol, nearly six feet in length, formed likewise out of granite. During all his travels in Guiana Sir Robert never met with such a monument, which bespeaks a much greater advancement than the races who inhabit that vast territory, or who inhabited the island of St. Domingo when Columbus landed there. Our correspondent informs us that Sir Robert made this discovery during one of the journeys which, under the command of her Majesty's Government, he has already undertaken, in order to make himself acquainted with the capabilities and population of the Dominican Republic. He is now preparing for a journey to the most interesting district of the Republic—the province of Ciboa—comprising also the classical ground where Columbus landed.

Another Cuban expedition is spoken of—one more terrible than all the previous ones. It is to go ahead in two months. The men are raised, the officers appointed, and the steamers engaged for transportation. They are to start from three different points, and will rendezvous without the jurisdiction of the United States. The number of men to start in the first place, will not exceed 1,000, and they will be divided into four regiments of 250 each.—*Boston Pilot.*