

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

On Saturday, May 15th, the deputations of regiments sent to Paris to receive eagles were reviewed in the court of the Tuileries by the President, who distributed several crosses and medals on the occasion. After the inspection, the President addressed them as follows:—

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, I have been desirous of addressing you before your departure in a few words of congratulation and encouragement. I was anxious to tell you how happy I was at the late solemnity to see myself surrounded by the representatives of our valiant army, and to assure them that my sentiments of esteem and sympathy were the same for all the corps of which it is composed. Many services and many merits have, without doubt, remained unrewarded; but be certain that the day of justice will not fail to arrive for each. Besides, if such recompences are a right, they are neither in your eyes nor in mine the principal motive of action. What constitutes your force and your glory is, that by appealing to you in the case of honor and of your native country, nothing is impossible with you. That is the real mainspring of the conduct of the army—one that will never fail—and one on which I count. Carry back with pride to your regiments those standards, the venerated symbols of our national glory, and on which is written the history of each regiment; I entrust them to your patriotism. Say to your comrades that my thoughts are always in the midst of them, and that I am always ready to share their dangers, as I share in their love and devotedness for the grandeur and prosperity of France."

This address called forth loud acclamations, which lasted until the Prince President withdrew.

The expression in this address which has attracted most notice is that in which the Prince talks of sharing the dangers of the army. This offer recalls to mind the speech which Louis Napoleon made before the *coup d'état*, closing with the memorable words—"I will not say to you as other governments which have preceded me, 'March, I follow you;' but I will say, 'I march—follow me.'"

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* thus reviews the week:—"The Paris fêtes have now terminated, and it may safely be said that there never were fêtes which, after raising immense expectations, have produced such miserable results. The empire is now as far from being a *fait accompli* as it was this day fortnight. The only real light which the fêtes have thrown upon the position of affairs is with respect to the feeling of the people. We now know that all classes, high and low, are in a state of perfect indifference as to whether Louis Napoleon shall become Emperor or not. He may become Emperor tomorrow if he choose, and, as far as France is concerned, he may continue President, and his doing so will cause no dissatisfaction. In short, he has the game in his own hands, and he may play his trumps whenever he chooses."

LETTER OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.—The Count de Chambord has published an address to his adherents, dated "Venice, April 27th," which is, perhaps, the most public and peremptory assertion of his claims and of his power that the exiled prince has yet thought it prudent to make. In this letter the representative of the French monarchy explicitly declares that it is the duty of his adherents to enter into no engagements, and to accept no offices, at variance with the grand object of the re-establishment of the legitimate monarchy; he instructs them to protest against the empire, but without openly resisting it; to endeavor to make themselves useful to the population; to support the government against anarchy, but for no other purpose; and to promote the entire and intimate union of the monarchical party. This manifesto defines the steadfast partisans of the monarchy; it will render them, if it be obeyed, as obnoxious to persecution as the Orleans themselves; it distinctly recommends the fusion of both branches of the royal family; and it announces the resolution of the Prince "to accomplish the great duties imposed on him by Providence." It should not be forgotten that this language is held shortly after the visit of the Russian Grand Dukes at Venice, and just before the arrival of the Emperor Nicholas at Vienna; and that it is dated from the Austrian dominions. If, therefore, Louis Napoleon was waiting to find a pretext for the declaration of the empire in the hostile attitude of his competitors, that time is come.—*Times*.

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* states that the President's government dread so much the circulation of the Comte de Chambord's letter, that on Sunday all the travellers arriving from the Northern Railway from Brussels were strictly searched, and all copies of the Belgian papers were seized.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—General Changarnier and M. Arago have written letters declining to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon.

General de Lamoricière has written a strong letter, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon. He complains that the law of 1834, which provided that no officer should lose his rank except by sentence of a court-martial, is trampled under foot by a government that respects neither person nor property.

The *Times*, in a leading article on Louis Napoleon's prospects, says:—"Louis Napoleon is safe from all foreign intervention as long as he confines himself strictly to the domestic affairs of France, but that is precisely what it is most difficult for any French government to do, and more especially for a government founded on the name of Bonaparte. He has, therefore, continually turned his mind to various external projects, though each of them has been

abandoned or postponed when he contemplated all the difficulties to which it led. In so reserved and tenacious a mind, moulded by captivity and solitude, conspiracy is the habitual form of the pursuit of power. He conspired during the reign of Louis Philippe against the monarchy and the charter; he conspired during the Republic against the constitution which he had sworn to uphold; and, since all internal impediments to his dominion are now removed, he still conspires against those usages which exclude him from the rank of a Sovereign and forbid him to hope for the territorial limits of the French empire."

Count Molé has addressed a letter to the *Constitutionnel*, denying that he ever attended a meeting at the Tuileries, at which it was proposed by Gen. Changarnier to arrest Louis Napoleon, and to send him to Vincennes, or that anything of the kind was ever contemplated.

ITALY.

A BRITISH SUBJECT SENTENCED TO DEATH AT ROME.—A Mr. Edward Murray, a British subject has been sentenced to death at Rome, with eight other persons, for being connected with the assassins of a Papal officer three years since. The British visitors and residents in Rome are endeavoring to obtain a mitigation of the penalty, and in furtherance of that object, have drawn up and signed the following petition:—

"To the Holiness of Pope Pius IX., gloriously reigning, the undersigned British subjects petitioners.

"Most Blessed Father—The humble petitioners of your Holiness, subjects of her Britannic Majesty, respectfully expose that they have been informed, from sources worthy of credit, that Edward Murray, their fellow-countryman, the son of a meritorious British officer, has just been condemned to the penalty of death, for most serious offences, by the Tribunal of the Sacra Consulta.

"The petitioners, deeply penetrated with the horrors of such a penalty, commiserating the desolation of the wretched family, and fully trusting to the clemency of your Holiness, make an appeal to the most noble prerogative of a Sovereign, imploring mercy for the life of an unhappy man, at once son, husband, and father, who has been long seriously ill in prison, having been confined for nearly three years—first in Ancona, and subsequently in Rome—amidst every kind of filth and privation. Let this, Most Blessed Father, be an incentive to compassion, so that the clemency of your Holiness may deign to mitigate the extreme sentence, receiving in return the acknowledgments of numerous individuals, who, without entering into the merits of the case, are deeply touched with the fatal lot of the unhappy young Murray.

(Signed)

"Lord Walpole, G. J. Johnson, Captain; J. Stoddart, commanding H. M. S. Growler at Civita Vecchia; W. G. Moore, Major-General; H. Caldwell, Lieutenant-Colonel; James McClerverty, Captain, R. N.; C. W. Howman, clerk; John Nicholl, Privy Counsellor to Her Britannic Majesty, and M. P.; James Ramsay, Bart.; Richard Deakin, M. D.; J. Spencer Meade, M. A., Cambridge; Eneas Macbean, Banker; G. J. MacDowell, Lieut. Col.; C. B.; Laurence MacDonald, Arthur J. Strutt, Lieut.-Colonel Napier."

AUSTRIA.

THE CZAR AT VIENNA.—The Vienna correspondent in the *Times* is full of details about the visit of the Emperor of Russia to Vienna. On the 9th he inspected the new arsenal, and in the evening went to the Burg Theatre, which may be styled the high school of the legitimate drama. In the piece given—a comedy entitled, *The Prison*—the gaoler calms the fears of one of his prisoners lest his name should become known, by the assurance that, like all persons committed to his care, he had a number but no name. The whole audience must have thought of Siberia, for every opera-glass was suddenly directed to the imperial box. The eyes and mouth of the Emperor underwent no change whatever, but a slight contraction of the skin around the former showed that he was suppressing a smile.

POLICY OF THE TWO EMPERORS TOWARDS LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It may be safely affirmed that the sovereigns, as well as their confidential advisers, earnestly desire to maintain peace in Europe, at the same time that they are determined that no one shall infringe the treaties of 1814 and 1815, which form the public law of Europe; and that both the spirit and the letter of those instruments shall be respected. The sovereigns do not hesitate to recognise the right of each nation to select its own government; but on condition that it shall at the same time respect the rights of its neighbors. Such, in fact, were the premises established at the very opening of the conference; they were at once admitted; and it appears certain that the necessity was avowed of coming to an understanding as to the general line of conduct to be followed in future with reference to the affairs of Europe. My letters continue to state that it has been agreed on that the three cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, should become bound by a closer alliance; that they should not treat separately, and that, in a word, all affairs should be conducted in common."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms this, and adds:—"Austria may have no objection or dislike to Louis Napoleon, but always provided that the treaties of 1814 and 1815 shall be strictly adhered to in spirit and in letter. The elective Emperor, or the Empire *à vic*, would not encounter any decided opposition, but when you inquire as to the hereditary empire you are answered that it is a question that cannot be mooted and discussed at this moment, exposed as it is to eventualities of all kinds."

GERMANY.

BADEN.—A conflict has arisen between the new Regent of Baden and the Catholic Archbishop, as to the performance of a solemn funeral service for the late Duke. The Regent had ordered that it should

take place on the 10th; the Archbishop appointed a service for that day consisting only of a funeral sermon and a psalm, without specifying it as the "solemn funeral service" required by the head of the state, and afterwards changed the day and time of the service to the afternoon of the 9th. A direct remonstrance from the government was not attended to, and the Minister of the Interior has therefore issued a circular, charging the Archbishop with purposely evading a duty always performed on former occasions, and announcing that, as the government does not recognise the ordered service as the fitting one, all the officials of the land are released from any attendance at it. Further measures are also reserved. This collision with the Ecclesiastical power at the commencement of a new reign will, it is expected, be the precursor of others.

SWEDEN.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing on May 5th, says:—

"In Sweden religious matters are daily becoming more embittered. Sectarian movements are very numerous, some of them merely pietistic, others more or less heterodox and immoral. The consistories are accordingly exhibiting the melancholy spectacle of hundreds of free citizens cited before them for conscience sake. Discontent, with both Church and State, is rapidly extending, and is assuming in some districts the shape of a large emigration, partly to Australia and partly to America. From Gothenburgh alone, within the last few weeks, about 1,000 people have sailed for these countries, and others are preparing to follow. This is a melancholy spectacle, and people are beginning to consider the question with more seriousness. At this moment a large Society for Religious Liberty in Sweden is under formation in Stockholm.

"Professor Huss, the first physician in Sweden, has just published an important book on the diseases of the Swedish people. He proves that the Swedes are rapidly deteriorating, physically as to stature and strength, and morally as to intellect and virtue, a state of things which he attributes principally to the enormous use of brandy in the country."

SPAIN.

At Madrid, there is vague talk of certain important changes contemplated by government, in a reactionary sense, against the present constitutional régime. The changes anticipated are supposed to refer to the electoral law, which will be greatly modified.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Basle Gazette* of the 11th instant announces that the Grand Council of Berne met on the 10th. The Executive Council, however, proposed the repeal of the decree expelling the Sisters of Charity from Porentruy, and an amnesty in favor of the persons implicated in the affair of Jenner. That proposition, adds the correspondent of the *Basle Gazette*, proves that the government considers itself sufficiently strong to act with moderation.

On the 12th instant, the Grand Council adopted a proposition for a very extensive political amnesty, extending as far back as the events of 1846. This measure of clemency was regarded at Berne as a clear indication of the force of the Conservative party. The Radical party in the Grand Council was becoming more and more weak. Some of the members had given in their resignation.

INDIA.

THE BURMESE WAR.—Advices from Bombay to the 17th of April state that the troops for Burmah were all embarked by the 30th of March, and a portion of them arrived in the Rangoon river at that date—viz., the 40th M. N. L., and the wing of the 18th Royal Irish. The Governor of Rangoon had sent word to Commodore Lambert to come up at once and fight it out, as he was tired of "seeing our ships riding at anchor, doing nothing but making mysterious signals to each other, vanishing for a while, and then re-appearing." The town of Rangoon is believed to be strongly fortified with immense planks of timber through which our heaviest shot will not penetrate—we must in this case only set fire to the place at once. On the arrival of the entire expedition, which would be about April 5th, Commodore Lambert was to shift his flag to the little iron steamer *Phlegathon*, which was to take the lead in the attack on Rangoon. The town once taken, it is thought the force will remain for some short time, to see what effect it will have on the golden-footed monarch, before proceeding further. It is thought exceedingly improbable that he will care two straws for this, and that we are now only entering on a bloody campaign, which will last for months, and which will end in our annexing a goodly slice of his empire to our dominions. It is believed that a large body of his forces, some thirty thousand men, is now ready to enter Arracan, to carry on reprisals. Rangoon was expected to be in our possession by the 10th of the same month. The forces would then advance as speedily as possible further up into the country before the rainy season, and would then await reinforcements and the return of more favorable weather.

The expedition under Sir Colin Campbell returned to Peshawar on the 27th of March. Three days afterwards, however, new outbreaks upon the frontiers were reported, and it was expected the troops would again be sent off.

Intelligence has been received from Candahar down to the 10th April, at which place authentic accounts are said to have been received from Heerat, which are to the purport that Meer Afzool Khan, nephew of the Dost of Cabul, had reached and invested that fortress with ten thousand troops.

In consequence of discoveries recently made in the Punjab, the crime of Thuggee is supposed to have been carried on to an alarming extent since the occupation of the country by our troops. It is said

that no fewer than 3,000 victims have been traced within the last two years. Colonel Sleeman and Major Graham have been ordered to investigate the matter.

THE LONDON WEEKLY DISPATCH ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

We observe that the Whigs are in a desperate taking about the full embodiment of the Popish contingent to the collective folly of Saint Stephen's. The hierarchy whom they insulted, and the laity whose religion they degraded, have established a "Catholic Defence Association," which has organized and disciplined the whole nation to resistance and mutual protection. The *Economist*, pitched altogether from his centre of gravity at the prospect, thus outpours the vials of his wrath upon the combination:—

"Napoleon himself never assumed a more dictatorial tone, or issued a more imperial decree. If this line of conduct should be persisted in, and should be successful—if the Irish nation will submit to have their functions thus usurped, and their liberty of choice coerced, by a self-elected board of priestly oppressors,—the result may become in the last degree dangerous and mischievous. The Irish members will form a 'brigade' more united, more disciplined, more isolated than ever. They will represent not Ireland, but Rome; they will not be representatives of a Catholic community, but delegates of a sacerdotal club; they will form a compact and numerous body, pledged to nothing but a vindictive and anti-imperial policy,—anxious at all hazards to avenge themselves upon the Whig party, for a legislative enactment in which Tories concurred, and which England and Scotland almost unanimously supported,—and presenting themselves before the British House of Commons, not as an integral and homogeneous portion of it, but as a hostile and foreign body, fettering its action, clogging its progress, and degrading its character.—a band of mercenaries, taking their orders from without, and ready to sell themselves to any faction or party which will aid them in their plans of vengeance. We confess, we look upon the possible return of such a numerous and compact battalion with very great uneasiness, not only on account of the immediate difficulties which their conduct may cause, but from a dim and reluctant foresight of the possible measures which may, sooner or later, be required to counteract the mischievous effect of their proceedings. We scarcely like to speculate, even in fancy, on the steps it may be necessary to take when time shall have developed the full evil consequences resulting from the existence of a faction amounting to one-seventh of the whole House, acting as one man in obedience to foreign influence, and where parties are at all evenly balanced, able to overturn any party by throwing its numbers into the scale of its opponents. It may thus easily succeed in rendering any continuous and consistent political action, impossible except by its permission and support; a support which will only be purchasable by degrading compliances and noxious concessions to which no British statesman of any party, we believe, will stoop."

Our readers will do us the justice to remember that we predicted these results just twelve months ago. We are only surprised at the effrontery of those whose parish curates and rectors are the most active and effectual electioneers in England, and who are, at this very moment, turning the tide in favor of Lord Derby, by exciting the bigotry of the country against the Liberals who support the Maynooth grant, and yet who venture to effuse the bitterness of their bile when the Popish goose is basted with the same sauce as the Protestant gander. We cannot affect to concern, or even to regret, the institution or the growing power of this Catholic Defence Association. On the contrary, we must heartily rejoice in its efficiency, and wish it every success. When a nation's religion is assailed, the people are perfectly right in resigning the means of its protection into the hands of their clergy. "Sacerdotal Clubs" are not confined to Papists. It is perfectly notorious that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was only carried by the coercion of the Members by the Protestant parsimony of England and Scotland. We told Lord John Russell that he had ruined the Liberal party, by cutting off the support of the Irish members; and the division of Monday last proves that our prophecy was too literally fulfilled—for "revenge sleeps, but never dies." It has been too long the reproach of the sister kingdom, that "if you want to roast an Irishman you will get another to volunteer to turn the spit." It has been that disunion, jealousy, and mutual envy and suspicion, which have enabled British oppressors to gain too easy a victory over Meslesian suicidal folly. Our neighbors begin to see their mistake, and to cement themselves in the discipline of strict and cordial combination and obedience—and accordingly they now make themselves thoroughly formidable, and therefore really powerful.

It is equally useless to denounce this, and dishonest to affect to condemn it. The conduct we abuse is exactly that which we would ourselves pursue, although we affect, with pious and patriotic horror, to deprecate the principle. "The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will better the instruction." If the Legislature had dared to do for Presbyterianism in Scotland what it has ventured to perpetrate upon Popery in Ireland, the General Assembly would have been a council of war—the moderator the commander of the rebels; and the clergy would have become dictators by the acclamations of the people, as they did before in Cromwell's time, when commissioners from the Kirk ordered General Leslie to retreat or do battle, according as the spirit moved them. If, also, John Bull would be candid, he would confess that, if he were out-voted by a Popish and Presbyterian coalition to put down Episcopacy, there is nothing the Bench of Bishops could direct which the whole people would not willingly obey.

The truth must be told, however unpalatable it may be, that the Irish are meeting the emergency in which they have been left, by the unneighborly conduct of the sister kingdom, just exactly in the same spirit in which the British people would have provided for a similar contingency. It is this very Saxon way of facing the danger that gives us reviving hopes of the capacity of Paddy for working out his own political redemption. When he makes himself feared, he will make himself respected. Nobody plays tricks with a giant. The Philistines did not scoff at Sampson until Dablah had deprived him of his strength.

We rejoice at the result for another reason. The English and Scotch must be taught that intolerance and persecution is a game at which two can play; and that, if they desire to indulge in the luxury of bigotry, they must lay their account with being made