

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.—In the council held at Saint Cloud on Tuesday, the resignation of all the ministers was accepted. The President announced that he had taken his resolution irrevocably, and maintained that the complete abrogation of the law of May was quite possible. The President begged the ministers to keep order until he devised a remedy for his present difficulties. Five of the Committee of Permanence have signed for an extraordinary meeting of that body, seeing the gravity of the situation. An extraordinary agitation prevails among the parliamentary majority, who have been summoned to Paris by urgent letters.

There is no doubt now, it appears, of the resignation of M. Carlier. This resignation will cause a much greater sensation than that of the ministers, for he had come to be regarded as almost indispensable.

DON MANUEL GODOY.—The Paris papers record the decease of the once powerful and celebrated Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, who died at his lodgings in the Rue Michodiere, Boulevards Italiens, on Saturday night, the 11th October, in the 87th year of his age. He had been residing in the same house for the last thirty years. In the year 1847 the Spanish Ministry published a royal decree, authorising the return of the Duke of Alcudia (the title of Prince of Peace not being recognised) to Spain, and that a certain portion of his once vast property should be restored. The latter part of the decree was acted upon, however, in the same manner as such restitutions are generally made in Spain; and the only income of the deceased Prince was an allowance made him by one of his children in Spain. The Prince was, for a short time before his death, in negotiation with an English house for an advance on the credit of the royal order in question; but it is to be presumed that English capitalists did not sufficiently appreciate the value of such documents to risk their money on them. The Palace of Buen Vista, close to the Prado in Madrid, belonged to the Prince. Whatever may have been the political conduct of Don Manuel Godoy, now half a century ago, those who knew him in his old age in Paris will admit that he was a fine specimen of the old Castilian gentleman. To the very last he was remarkable for the high-bred courtesy which is the general characteristic of the Spaniards, but particularly of the upper classes.

"I have on more than one occasion noticed the dissensions of the political prisoners of Belle Isle; and particularly of the partisans of Blanqui and of Barbès, who feel towards each other an implacable hatred. For the last 15 days matters have assumed a still more serious aspect. Their feelings towards each other were no longer confined to the grossest abuse, the most outrageous insults and threats, with the prospect of the guillotine hereafter. The tongue was no longer the only member that waged this fraternal warfare: the fists, the feet, and even knives and hatchets, began to be used with alarming frequency. In the course of the afternoon of the 23rd ult. the champions of either camp, the Blanquists and the Barbésites, gave notice of battle, and also that it was to be decisive and general. On the same day the prisoners of Belle Isle celebrated the anniversary of the first Republic, and for that purpose the rival factions met in the field attached to the prison. The fraternal foes finding themselves in the presence of each other, raised the war-whoop! and they began the celebration of the Republic by rushing at each other. With much difficulty they were separated without having inflicted any very serious injuries, beyond some teeth knocked out, a few eyes blackened, and some bloody noses, &c. The director of the prison made further inquiries, and it was found that they had torn each other's skins with their teeth, and even that the knife had been used. Next morning, when the prison authorities thought all was over, fresh agitation began to manifest itself; and in the course of the same evening 50 Barbésites on one side, and as many Blanquists on the other, came out suddenly, advanced to the field, and again prepared for battle. The Director once more interposed with a strong detachment of infantry; and this time again the combatants were separated. On the night of the 27th the fight recommenced, and a Blanquist had his skull split open in two places with a hatchet, and his hip nearly cut through, while his foe, a Barbésite, had his bowels ripped up with a knife. Both were taken dying to the infirmary. To prevent these savages from tearing each other's hearts out, in the name of Fraternity, they have been confined in cells in the Chateau Fouquet, and the most rigorous measures will be adopted to prevent such scenes in future."—*Correspondent of Times.*

The plan of M. Ledru Rollin, according to which the socialist candidate for the Presidency is to be appointed by an election of three degrees, is said to have been admitted by the democratic party. Their adherents will accordingly be convoked in cantonal assemblies, to appoint the delegates of the departments; the latter will meet to select from their body delegates to the conclave; and lastly, the conclave will choose the candidate for the Presidency. The cantonal assemblies are to meet in November, and the government organs betray some anxiety as to the agitation with which they are likely to be accompanied.

Serious disturbances broke out on Sunday, the 12th inst., in the arrondissement of Sancerre (Cher.) The magistrates of Sancerre having arrested and imprisoned at Sancerre three inhabitants of Percy, among whom was a discharged mayor of Percy, the inhabitants rose and attempted to rescue them. A body of 500 men, armed with muskets and scythes, assembled and marched to within a few miles of the town. The authorities, on learning what was going on, assembled all the troops they could, and dispersed the insurgents.

Twenty-six of the insurgents have been arrested with arms in their hands, and have been sent to Bourges.

SOCIALIST AMUSEMENTS IN PARIS.—We read in the *Constitutionnel*—"It is related that an ultra-Socialist came recently to live in the Chaussée d'Antin, and employed his time in propagating his opinions among the servants of the rich families in that neighborhood. He also made minute inquiries concerning the fortunes of their masters, 'in order, as he said, to be ready on the day of victory,' and distributed Republican writings in profusion. Madame de —, the wife of one of the most honorable members of the Legislative Assembly, being informed of the proceedings of this man, waited patiently for some time, and then, annoyed at his continual interference with her servants, went to the Commissary of Police of the quarter, and requested him to deliver the inhabitants of this most unpleasant visitor. The commissary ordered the man's lodgings to be searched, and a mass of papers were found there, which left no doubt as to his political opinions; it was also discovered that he was not a Frenchman, and in consequence an order was sent to him to leave Paris in 24 hours. As there was no appeal against such an order, the Socialist was making ready to start, when Madame de — appeared before him, and said, 'My good sir, it is to me that you are indebted for your expulsion. I am well aware that you will recommend me to the tender mercies of your brethren, but I care but little for you or them; and if all well-intentioned persons acted like me, we should soon be rid of your kind altogether.'"

ITALY.

The *Italia del Popolo* states that a patrol of revenue officers, perceiving during the night several persons coming from the Transtevere, and carrying a heavy burden, thought that it might be some articles of contraband. Having examined the parcel, they found it to contain another fulminating apparatus, which was to be exploded before the shop of Lenti. The police continued most active searches in that quarter. An English cabinet courier, on his way to Naples, having lately landed at Civita Vecchia, while the steamer remained in the harbor, was not permitted to re-embark by the authorities, because his passport was not legalised for the Pontifical dominions. He was, however, allowed to continue his journey by land, passing through Rome. Lord Palmerston, it appears, has taken offence at that insult, and the Consul, Freeborn, has already addressed several energetic notes to the Pontifical government demanding reparation.

SPAIN—THE CUBAN AFFAIR.

MADRID, OCT. 7.—The Spanish government steamer Isabel in Catolica, with the Cuba mail to the 8th ult., has arrived at Vigo. The widow of General Enna came by her; and she also brought four of the Cuban invaders. The bulk of the latter, 116 in number, are on their way in the Spanish vessel *Primer de Guatimala*, under convoy of the *Venus* frigate, which also brings six more. It seems expected that their term of imprisonment and hard labor here will not be very long, and if things go on well at Cuba, the occasion of the Queen's accouchement will probably be chosen to make use of the royal clemency in their favor.

GERMANY.

The King of Hanover remains so indisposed that he cannot receive his ministers on any business.

SCHLESWICK AND HOLSTEIN.

BERLIN, OCT. 10.—A semi-official article in the morning papers states that the negotiations with the Danish Ambassador, Count Bille-Brabe, have taken a turn which leaves no prospect of a speedy settlement of the question about the rights of Schleswig and Holstein, the recognition of which is claimed by Prussia and Austria as representatives of the Germanic Federal interests.

PRUSSIA.

STRANGE INSURANCE FRAUD.—A singular fraud, just discovered here, has excited a great deal of notice. A man insured his life for £1000 at the Globe Office in London, and at an office in Copenhagen for a considerable sum; perhaps also in other places as well. He then came to Berlin to his brother, a tailor, and formed with him a plot for defrauding the insurance companies by a feigned death and interment. A medical man was bribed to give false certificates, and the money was claimed and received. But the police got wind of the affair, and on opening the grave, found only stones in the coffin, which had been buried in all form. The pretended defunct is not to be found, but the brother and the doctor have been committed to prison.—*Berlin Correspondent of Globe.*

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The journal of the Russia Ministry of the Interior brings some statistical facts respecting the population in 1846. In that year it states that the population of Russia in Europe numbered 52,565,324 souls, excluding the kingdom of Poland, Finland, and Trans-Caucasia. The four western governments of Siberia numbered 2,153,958; the kingdom of Poland, 4,800,000; Finland, 1,600,000; Trans-Caucasia, 2,500,000; or altogether 63,000,000 souls. If the inhabitants of Kamschatka, Ochotz, Jakut, and the Armenian possessions and the army be added, the total will not probably be exaggerated at 65,000,000.—Of these, 49,000,000 belong to the eastern church, 7,300,000 are Catholics, 3,500,000 are Protestants, 2,400,000 are Mahometans, 1,850,000 are Jews, 1,000,000 are Armenians, and 600,000 are heathens. Classed according to their nationality, there are—Great Russians, 33,000,000; Little Russians, 11,200,000; White ditto, 3,600,000; Lithuanians and Poles, 7,000,000; Lettonians, 3,300,000; Ma-

hometans, 2,400,000; and Germans, 600,000. The remainder belong to various nations.

INDIA.

TRIESTE, 13TH INST.—Arrived—Italian from Alexandria, Calcutta, 8th September, Bombay 17th, Hong Kong, 23rd August. Frontier undisturbed, troops in Punjab suffering to an unprecedented extent from fever. Commodore Lusching resigned command of the Indian navy. Dost Mahomed intriguing for possession of Vaudbar, but Persian troops already occupied Herat. A fourth outbreak in Malabar of the Nopolo Fanatics, had occasioned great loss of life.

SLAVERY IN THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The captain of a French merchantman, writing to the *National*, (Paris) states that at the port of Accra, on the coast of Guinea, there is not a single English settler who has not more or less slaves, some owning as many as 150 and even 200. When the owner wishes to get rid of his captive he sells him to the first captain of an emigrant boat that lands. These emigrant boats are miserable little coasters, commanded by liberated slaves, who embark as crew at Sierra Leone, a great number of persons bound to service for some specified time.

They take them not to South America or Jamaica, but where the trade has its centre, the Gulf of Benin, where they are disposed of, no one knows how, and never heard of afterward.

"Thus," the *National* continues, "if slavery has been erased from the law, it exists in practice; and to what extent it prevails may be judged by the fact that wherever there is a want of horses, the negroes are yoked to the tiburry, five or six instead of a horse. When Bessieu, Bishop of the Missionaries, who lives at Gabou, had occasion to go to Accra, he refused, to his credit be it said, to mount one of these vehicles, and bravely preferred to walk on foot, under a burning sun, the distance between the Dutch and English settlements, two leagues. The English are not so conscientious; they use the negroes as the ordinary animals of conveyance.

They reproach the Portuguese with chaining their slaves, while they have a prison at the fort into which the black natives are cast for the most trifling offence, and out of which they always come chained by the neck when on their way to the public works. "In the face of these facts," adds the *National*, "we wish to know, have all the officers of the British Squadron neglected their most imperative duties, in not informing their Government of the contempt for British law manifested in these settlements? It is after this fashion civilisation is introduced to those countries where European policy could achieve such wonders? If the Cabinet of St. James be absolutely ignorant of what takes place in these settlements, let us hope that this information will reach it, and that it will take such measures as to prevent the world from saying that English Philanthropy is merely a lie."

GREAT IRISH PATRIOT DEMONSTRATION AT BOSTON.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

Faneuil Hall, the "Old Cradle of Liberty," was filled to overflowing, on Monday evening last, the 27th by the gallant sons of the Old Country and of Young America, to take into consideration the expediency of addressing a memorial to the American Government, requesting its mediation with that of England, on behalf of the IRISH PATRIOTS exiled to Australia since the year 1848. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, (7 o'clock,) every nook and corner of the venerable edifice was occupied by the enthusiastic sympathisers in the object of the meeting.

Precisely at the hour appointed, His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, George S. Boutwell, of Groton, accompanied by the Chairman of the Committee of arrangements, Patrick Donohoe, Esq., the officers of the meeting and several distinguished guests, appeared upon the platform, amid the hearty applause of the vast audience.

The following memorial to the President was read by Mr. Wm. F. A. Kelley, of Boston, in a clear and effective manner, interrupted only by occasional hearty applause.

PROPOSED PETITION.

To His Excellency, Millard Filmore, President of the United States of America.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, desire to express through you, their chief Executive officer, the sympathy of the people of these States, with W. Smith O'Brien, Mitchel, Meagher, O'Donohoe, Martin, O'Dougherty, and others now in exile and confinement for political offences against the Government of Great Britain.

It will be in your Excellency's recollection, that in the year 1848, when the condition of the Irish Nation seemed desperate, these gentlemen, with others more fortunate in the end, attempted the desperate remedy of revolution. Personally they made great sacrifices. Mr. O'Brien forfeited not only wealth and position, but embarked in that attempt the reputation he had laboriously acquired, during fifteen years membership in the Imperial Parliament. The other gentlemen were all men of some hereditary fortune or distinguished in the learned professions. They were unfortunate, but they were unstained by mercenary motives or unworthy conduct. Men of all parties in their native land deplore their sufferings, and desire their release, a desire in which we share, as well from feeling certain of their great merits, as on wider and more general grounds of policy.

The advance of civilisation and Christian morals has induced an international sympathy which we think fully justifies such a procedure. We do not ask an interference with this question in such a form as might awaken the apprehensions of the British Crown that we are disposed to assume the right, in the slightest degree, to inquire into, and control the affairs of any foreign power. As a member in the great family of nations, desirous of cultivating in the hearts of Governments, (if the expression be allowed,) a care for the happiness of individuals, a solicitude for their improvement, and a sympathy for their sufferings, we wish to

express in this form, our painful sense of the condition of these gentlemen, and ask such respect for our application, as may comport with the policy of Great Britain.

Did we conceive that the liberation of these gentlemen might be dangerous to the British Empire, or increase the sufferings of any of its subjects, we should refrain from asking it, and should repress our sorrow for their calamitous condition. Did we think it possible that (according to the established principles of political and social philosophy,) their continued punishment could exert a salutary influence upon the patriotism and moral sensibilities of a single subject of the British Empire, were we not sure, on the contrary, that its effects must be pernicious, in both these respects, to their countrymen at home, as well as injurious to the character of the British Government abroad, we should remain silent. We have learnt from the moralists and statesmen that vindictive punishments exasperate their victims, corrupt their authors, and deaden the moral sense of the communities which they effect. When the public security, or the reformation of the sufferer, is not the purpose of apparent tendency of punishment but the reflection of terror or the gratification of resentment, it is always injurious. The strength of the British Empire, and the tranquility of Ireland itself, forbid the idea, that these gentlemen cannot be at liberty with safety to the Government. No man can be persuaded that their individual reformation can be the motive for further punishment.

These are gentlemen by birth, education and social habits. Their manners, morals, and capacities have distinguished them among their countrymen. Their error, if they have erred, has been one of opinion. That opinion regarded the best mode of relieving the sufferings of the people of Ireland. The sufferings and the necessity of relief has never been denied by the British Government itself. That Government, has not denied that much of that suffering was caused by the abuse of the law and its administration. The remedies sought by Mr. O'Brien and his fellow-sufferers involved them in condemnation under the existing authorities of the Empire. They had shed no blood. Political reformation in the affairs of Ireland was solemnly promised by the English Government.

Difference of opinions as to the effects of political reformation constituted the offences of Mr. O'Brien and friends. They may have erred, they may have adopted a policy which threatened, as it was pretended, national disaster, and great human calamity, but a dispassionate posterity, who will review the full developments of our age, will alone be competent to decide these questions justly. The pages of Irish history team with names of men whose premature fates fill the world with regret—men, of whose enterprises and sufferings England herself, in calmly reviewing the past, cannot but speak with respect and regret. Names which, in England, men bear proudly have derived their noblest associations from ancestral statesmen whose blood has stained the scaffold. The triumphs of the day did not, in the time of which we speak, and cannot now immortalize the successful actors in political struggles, mercy, magnanimity and philosophic justice enliven the memory of the powerful in all time. Those of us, who are by birth American citizens, will offer no apology for thus presenting ourselves to your notice. We believe in presenting ourselves to your notice—in thus requesting your interposition with the British Government for the liberation of these gentlemen—that we ask you to do nothing unusual in the practice of modern civilized nations—nothing but what has been recently done in favor of the Hungarians by these United States, by France, and by England herself.—There is a close correspondence now recognised among nations as there is among individuals, nor is it deemed offensive for one Government respectfully to call the attention of another to what may be a forgetfulness of some obligation or some ennobling act of generosity.

Those of us who are Irishmen by birth will briefly allude to the peculiarities of our position. We plead in behalf of men who are suffering deeply for an attempt to redress wrongs from which we have escaped by seeking the asylum of our present country. This we have done at the sacrifice of all our early affections which are so characteristically strong in the Irish race. It is as brothers pleading for our brothers that we ask your interposition for our suffering countrymen. We think the Irish citizens of America entitled to the respectful consideration of this Government. We have found here a home, comfort, the means of wealth, and the freedom and dignity which God has designed for man; and we have returned to this Government the warm affection of patriotic hearts. In all the strife of political parties—in the conflict of sectional jealousies, and the supposed antagonism of sectional interests, no Irishman has expressed or felt any sympathy but for the country—the whole country. We have made no attempt to embroil this nation in irregular conflicts abroad. We yield to no American in devotion to the institutions of this Government.

In asking the release of our former fellow-citizens from the contact and penalties of convicts, we do not propose that a restoration to their former rights, to their homes, fortunes, friends, country and honors should be solicited; we only ask that they may be permitted, as exiles to join us in enjoyment of this hospitable country and the privileges of Americans.

THE IRISH EXODUS—THREATENED DEPOPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

(From the Times.)

We have repeated almost ad nauseam that the people are leaving us at the rate of near a thousand a day. "Very well; what of that? They are only Irishmen, with a sprinkling of the ever-wandering Scotch, and some of the less fortunate or respectable of our own countrymen." Be they what they may, the fact remains that we are witnessing a phenomenon of the same class with the migrations of the Gauls, the Goths, the Huns, the Turks, the Magyars, and other tribes, that, before the settlement of Europe, roamed about looking for a home.

In Ireland, the journals have styled the movement the Celtic "exodus;" and, considering the actual difference between the condition of an average Irish peasant at home and that which he easily attains in the United States, we shall not quarrel with the reflection which the name seems to cast on the rulers left behind. The writers who treat of this exodus tell us that it will go on till the whole race is departed and their place left untenanted. Having once begun, the migration will go on; and the strong social instincts that have hitherto bound the Irishman to the soil of his birth will now operate in drawing him into the great western stream. In England it has been anticipated by some writer, that when the Irish population should be reduced to a certain low level, the inducement to remain