

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR—THE EMPIRE.—As the Prince President slowly makes his way southwards, the enthusiasm of his reception grows progressively more expansive. At first, there were few spectators on the line, but much decoration at the stations. Then the crowds became thicker, and the cheering more audible. Another stage or two, and "Vive l'Empereur" had taken the place of "Vive Napoleon." Now the people are actually presenting written remonstrances against further delay in his assumption of the imperial crown. No doubt is entertained that the empire will before long be established, the only question on which any discussion arises being the mode of effecting it. Some persons will tell you boldly that Louis Napoleon on his return is to proceed from the railway terminus straight to the Tuileries, between a double line of troops, who will raise him to the empire by acclamation, and that then he will of his private authority submit a *plébiscite* to the sanction of the people; others, again, affirm that the Senate will be convoked in November, and will draw up the *plébiscite* on which the nation is to pronounce. It is said that the principal anxiety of the President is to get the hereditary empire accepted by the foreign powers, and it is affirmed here that Austria shows herself less and less opposed to it.

Advices from Strasburg announce that the Rhine had overflowed its banks at Schœnau, Rhinau, and Plobsheim, above Strasburg, and that the country was completely inundated to an extent of forty kilometres. Six villages were under water, and a seventh was surrounded by an immense lake. The Prefect and the chief engineer had repaired thither to afford relief. Another despatch states that the embankment of the Robertsau, at Strasburg, was burst, and that of Altenheim seriously threatened.

The *Monteur* of Tuesday contains an announcement that, as the negotiations entered into between the French and Belgian cabinets for the renewal of the commercial treaty of 1845 has not led to the satisfactory result which might have been expected, it became indispensable for France to adopt measures calculated to restore equality in the consequences of the duties now existing between the two countries.

SPAIN.

The *Coruna* journals contain most unaccountable stories of a man whose arrest was ordered on the 1st ult., by the judge of Allariz. His name is Manuel Blanco, forty years of age, and he is charged with having committed nine murders, and also with deriding his victims, among whom were two or three of his own brothers; whilst some accounts say that he formed one of a gang who murdered people, and afterwards melted them down for the sake of their fat, which they disposed of in Portugal.

SWITZERLAND.

A postscript to the *Courier Suisse* of Lausanne, of the 19th ult., states that the Duchess of Orleans after her accident returned to Lausanne to procure medical assistance. A letter from Lausanne informs us that Drs. Pellis, of Lausanne, and Guisan, of Mezeres, were immediately in attendance on the Duchess, and found that she had received a simple fracture of the right clavicle. She had passed a good night, and the state of the princess was such as to cause no uneasiness. The young princes, who were with her, escaped without injury.

ITALY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 18th ult., announces the passage through Turin, on the 17th, of Mr. Freeborn, Consul, of England at Rome, on his way from London to Rome.

Count de Sambuy, Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome, arrived at Chambéry on the 19th. The *Official Gazette of Savoy*, in giving this intelligence, positively denies that Count de Sambuy's departure from Rome was owing to Cardinal Antonelli's letter, or any other cause of coolness with the Holy See, and that he is shortly to return to his post.

PRUSSIA.

The papers announcing the death of Wellington report the celebration of the 83rd birthday of a contemporary, Alexander von Humboldt, the "Nestor of Science," on the same day, Tuesday, the 14th. The venerable author of "Cosmos," who is engaged for some hours every day on his fourth volume, is reported to be in excellent health. The anniversary is kept with great *éclat* by all the scientific societies in Berlin.

The Prussian army is ordered to wear mourning for three days for the Duke of Wellington. A deputation of Prussian officers will probably proceed to London, to attend the funeral of their late, and only, field marshal.

There are whispers that the cholera has reached the capital, and several deaths in one of the hospitals are attributed to the disease, brought in by a patient from Posen, who, at the time of his admission, was suffering from premonitory symptoms. The last reports from the districts of Posen, where the cholera prevails, are still very unfavorable.

HOLLAND.

DRAINING THE LAKE OF HAARLEM.—That interesting inland sea, which burst through the dykes of sand and willows, and swallowed up some of the richest meadows of North Holland, more than three centuries ago, has been nearly expelled from the territories on which it had seized in spite of Dutchman and Spaniard. In the year 1539, the North Sea broke over the artificial dams and the triple ridges of sand formed by the action of wind and tide on that stormy coast. Twenty-six thousand acres of rich pasture land, with meadows, cattle, and gardens, were covered by the waves which would not ebb; and the

village of Nieuweinkirk was submerged, and all its inhabitants were lost in the tremendous calamity. More than two centuries elapsed before any one began to dream of recovering this vast estate; and then, although the lake was only six feet in depth, the recovery was long believed to be impracticable. Again and again the project has been started since the present century came in. In 1819 a scheme was submitted to the king for the drainage and approved, but it led to no result. Even as late as the session of 1838 a motion for the same purpose was rejected by an immense majority in the Dutch House of Representatives. But as the engineering science of the age became more daring and confident, even Dutch phlegm gave way, and the works were, as our readers are aware, commenced. They have been long in progress, and it is now reported that the task is near its final accomplishment. The remains of the unhappy village of Nieuweinkirk have been found, with a mass of human bones, on the very spot where the old charts of the province fixed its site. In a few more weeks it is believed that the Lake of Haarlem, famous for its fishing and its pleasure excursions, will have become mere matter of record.

INDIA—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We have received, by extraordinary express, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dispatches from Calcutta of August 7, and from China, of July 23. No Bombay journals have reached us by this mail. The principal item of intelligence supplied to us by the present arrival is an attack upon Prome by the light steamers, which ended in the guns of that place being carried off, or thrown into the river, and great loss sustained by the enemy. In returning, the flotilla met with a large body of Burmese troops on their way to relieve Prome, whom the steamers attacked, and committed considerable havoc both on men and boats.

CHINA.

From the summary of the *Overland Friend* of China, dated July 23, we copy the following intelligence:—Defeated in every encounter—without money to carry on the contest—its *prestige* broken, and from within and from without altogether wanting in that affection and sympathy which alone form substantial support to a throne—the days of the Tartar dynasty appear fast drawing to a close. Choo, or Tsou, the Prince of the old Ming family, who has several times made known to his countrymen that he is anxiously watching the progress of events, still remains in the back ground; cautiously, perhaps, anticipating the time when the country from end to end being in a state of anarchy, the throne will revert to his possession an easy prize. In our last summary it was stated that the insurgents having attacked (some have it "taken, ransacked, and deserted") Kwei-lin-foo, the capital of Kwangsi, proceeded towards the borders of the adjoining province of Hunan. Dividing, it would appear, into two parties, one body attacked and captured the town of Tsuen at the north, the other crossed the border and took the township Tau, and another smaller place which we do not find in the map of Hunan, called Keem-wha. Keem-wha, at the last advices, was held to a ransom of 30,000 taels. In Hunan large gangs immediately joined the insurgents, as a distinguishing mark wearing blue caps or turbans, the Kwangsi men red.

AUSTRALIA.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

The accounts from the northern mines (Maitland district) are fully as brilliant as those of the last overland mail. The discovery had so increased the traffic between the Hunter river and Sydney that a new steamboat company was in the course of formation at Maitland, with £40,000 capital in 4,000 shares at £10 each, and a good dividend was anticipated without affecting the position of the old company, the traffic being double the amount it was capable of accommodating. From the western mines some fine specimens of pure gold nuggets, one especially of ten pounds weight, had arrived at Sydney, and were purchased at 65s. 6d. per ounce; however, the operations of the miners at the wet diggings were for a time suspended in consequence of the waters of the Turon being so high as to cause many of the richest beds to be overflowed; however, this district has been more than compensated by the discovery of dry diggings in the dividing range fifty miles west of Molong, which were turning out exceeding rich; 6 oz. per day had been obtained per man by one party. The gold here is found in crystallised quartz. A railway was projected from Melbourne to Alexander.

On the 3rd of May, according to the Sydney papers, 950 ounces of gold were brought into Sydney by the escort and mails from four of the diggings in the Bathurst district—viz., Major Creek, Araluen, Braidwood, and Goulburn, the utmost regularity and order prevailed. At the Little River each man was averaging an ounce of gold a day. In the Bathurst district the aborigines had assembled in great numbers, accompanied by a large number of half-caste children, all of which would be destroyed by the aborigines according to their custom. The colonial government was urged to take measures to prevent these atrocities.

A valuable document has just been published—the Anniversary Address of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce. In these days of rapid growth, when towns increase at speed of steam, and cities are erected as by magic, Melbourne and Victoria fairly promise to outstrip them all. We have heard in glowing terms the tale of San Francisco's growth—how St. Louis first arose and became a city—Melbourne rises faster—Victoria is progressing at railroad pace. We have seen of late the stream of emigration flow, propelled unceasingly towards the "diggings" opening up a field for new commercial enterprise. The document before us tells the story of this progress, which steadily continues. The independence of Vic-

toria dates only from July, 1851. Her imports have risen in that year from £745,000 in value to £1,056,000. Her exports from £755,000 in 1849, to £1,423,000 in 1851. In September, 1851, no gold had been exported from Victoria. In the six months next ensuing, 563,471 ounces of gold were shipped— at Melbourne, chiefly, the greater part of it for London. Although at the present time, amongst gold producing countries, California stands pre-eminent, being said to have produced, in 1851, a sum scarce less than £15,000,000 Victoria is only second to it in productiveness, and yields apparently a larger quantity than the average of Russia, which is estimated at £4,000,000 per annum. Vast masses of people have continued to congregate round those spots which produced most gold, and the diggings of Alexander Mount swarmed with men and families to the number of 50,000 at least. Up to February of the present year upwards of £30,000 had been received as payment for licenses issued to the miners. The prospects of the wool-growers, so far from being altered or disimproved since the flow of labor set in towards the gold-seeking, have been afflicted in no measure by the change and the quantity of wool exported during the last closed season has been as great as ever. In 1845 the census of Victoria gave a total of nearly thirty-three thousand. It now falls little short of 115,000. At Melbourne 10,945 souls in 1846, are increased to 23,143 in 1851. Such are the undeniable truths which attest the progress of this infant colony. The address of the chamber not merely sets forth these facts, but deals with other questions of vital importance to the colony, such as the establishment of a mint and assay office, for the purpose of avoiding the expense attendant on the shipping of gold for coinage to England, and re-exportation to the colony; and the fixing of low revenue duties on a certain number of imported articles. Its conclusion is "that the colony is in the midst of a race of unexampled progress. An exuberant nature has lavished on it unbounded resources, and it will be for the colonists to meet those auspicious circumstances by promptitude, energy, and liberality in the path of improvement, in order that the full benefit of their position may be realised."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Accounts received to the end of May notice the unabated feeling of the free colonists against the continuance of the transportation system. It is noticed in the *Launceston Chronicle* that the quantity of land in preparation this year for cultivation is considerably less than that of former years. The gold fields have attracted so many of the laboring classes from their ordinary occupations, that the farmers have, in numerous instances, followed their uncertain and hazardous track. In the interior deserts are daily taking place. All who can seem bent on making the experiment to get rich. The remaining population will reap a reward more certainly by following the plough and scattering the seed.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—DEPUTATION TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—On Thursday, September 23, a deputation from the General Committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853, had an interview with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Castle.—The plans of the intended building were submitted and explained by Mr. Benson, and minutely examined by the Lord Lieutenant, who was pleased to intimate his great admiration at the beauty of the design. His Excellency was particularly struck with the perspective view of the interior of the great hall. In the course of the interview the Lord Lieutenant expressed his anxious desire to co-operate with the committee in every possible way, to promote the interests and success of the Exhibition, and informed the deputation that he would visit the works frequently during their progress. His lordship then undertook, at the request of the committee, to forward to Prince Albert a set of drawings, now in course of preparation, for the inspection of his Royal Highness. The deputation, having thanked his Excellency for the marked courtesy and attention with which they had been received, then withdrew.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GREAT DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1853.—The General Committee has just received a dispatch from M. de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior at Paris, stating that the French Government is desirous of rendering every assistance in its power to promote the success of the Great Industrial Exhibition; and that M. Heurtier, the Minister of Commerce, had, at the request of his colleagues in the Government, undertaken to carry out the details connected with this important announcement.—*Ibid.*

CATHOLIC REGISTRATION.—Active steps are about to be taken to improve the registration of Catholic voters in the metropolitan boroughs. In the Tower Hamlets two gentlemen, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Burke, are already actively engaged in the good work, and it is to be hoped that some success will attend their efforts.—*Ib.*

RESIGNATION OF THE PROTESTANT PRIMATE.—It is currently rumoured that his Grace the Lord Primate of Armagh is about to retire from the Primacy, the duties in connection with which he has so long and so faithfully discharged. His Lordship, it is believed, resigns his place in order that Lord Derby may have the opportunity of appointing a successor to him previous to the expected "break-up" in the ministry, and the withdrawal of those powers and privileges with which the Premier is at present invested.—*Banner of Ulster.*

The Congregated Trades of Limerick have solicited an interview with Lord Montague, for the purpose of inviting his aid in obtaining from the Earl of Limerick a piece of land, on which to erect an Institute.

Miss Shee, sister of the hon. and learned member for the county of Kilkenny, was rescued from drowning in the Nore, a few days back, by the presence of mind of her young nephew, who accompanied her, and who, by creeping down the bank, and holding by one hand a shrub, stretched out the other and rescued his affrighted relative. Miss Shee had accidentally fallen in whilst attempting to swim a favorite dog.

By recent accounts from Mr. William Smith O'Brien his health was improving, though his vision is much impaired.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Henry Vereker, Esq., brother of Dr. Vereker, of Limerick, succeeds Mr. Bigger, who died suddenly, as Ballast Master and Comptroller of Light Duties at the Irish Ballast Board, Dublin.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The subscription for the families of the men shot at Sixmilebridge exceeds £100.

CARRICKFERGUS REGISTRY.—Nearly five hundred voters are added to the constituency, of whom the Liberal party claim 350; and as the numbers at the late election were nearly equal, the Liberal interest appears to be secured in this borough.

Sir Henry de la Beche, the eminent geologist, who laid some interesting papers on that subject before the British Association at Belfast, has since been exploring the coast and mountains of Kerry.

It is rumored that Sir Richard Keane, brother of the late Lord Keane, has been appointed head of the police department in Australia, and he is about to take out a large number of the constabulary of Ireland to form, as it were, a nucleus of the force to be established in that country. Various of our constabulary readers will find interest in this.—*Telegraph.*

AN IRISH TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—For some long time past the utility, nay, even the necessity, of an Irish transatlantic packet station, has been over and over again urged upon the British Government, but up to the present time with no satisfactory conclusion. This, however, was no doubt partly owing to the want of facts and figures to prove the length of time which might be saved by having such a transatlantic port for the mails and passengers, and, indeed, generally speaking, the arguments hitherto advanced for its establishment have been more of a theoretical than practical nature. This can now be said no longer, as the statements which have been heretofore been made have been within the last ten days reduced to practice, and the result shows a saving of time of two entire days, as will be seen from the following facts:—On Saturday last, about mid-day, the Sarah Sands left the Mersey, bound for Australia, and entered to touch at Cork amongst other places. By curious circumstances, business of the utmost importance required several persons resident in Liverpool, Manchester, Shrewsbury, Bath and London, who had taken berths in her, to remain at home until Monday, and consequently they gave up all hopes of reaching Australia by the Sarah Sands this voyage. On communication, however, they learned that she touched at Cork, and would not leave the harbor until Tuesday (yesterday) evening. This was all they required, for by the rapid communication now existing between England and Ireland, via Holyhead, Cork is within twenty-one hours of London, fifteen hours of Liverpool, the same Manchester, the same Shrewsbury, and about twenty-two hours from Bristol. So that these persons were enabled to transact their business, and yet catch the vessel which had left the port of embarkation three days before, not leaving their various places of residence till Monday evening. They arrived yesterday morning at half-past six, and took the ten o'clock, a. m. train to Cork, where they arrived about half-past four, in ample time to board the Sarah Sands. They were at least thirty persons who availed themselves of her touching at Cork, and making that their point of embarkation instead of Liverpool.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN HOLYHEAD AND DUBLIN.—An amalgamation between the Electric Telegraph Company, and the Irish Submarine Telegraph Company, recently incorporated by royal charter, is being carried out for effecting this object. The cable of seventy miles long, allowing ten miles for contingencies, the distance from shore to shore being only sixty miles. There are to be four wires, making a total of 280 miles of copper wire, and of this 180 is completed. The cable laid down in June last between Holyhead and Howth, not being sufficiently strong, has gone all to "smithereens."

PACKET STATION—THE RIVAL CLAIMS OF LIMERICK AND GALWAY.—We have this day learned that the gifted and practical member for Athlone started no later than yesterday for the Shannon, for the purpose of comparing the respective capabilities of Galway and Foynes, with a view of coming to a deliberate judgment on the matter preliminary to the opening of parliament. We congratulate our fellow-citizens on this fact, as we have the most enthusiastic confidence in Mr. Keogh's perception and judgment, as well as pre-eminent powers of senatorial advocacy. God defend the right!—*Galway Paper.*

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—Two or three smart intelligent sub-constables, of the constabulary force in Belfast have sent forward their resignation to Sir Duncan McGregor, preparatory to their emigrating to Australia, to try their hands at the "diggings."

Several shopkeepers in Limerick are giving up business, with the view of emigrating to Australia; some are selling off stock at first cost, and their furniture by auction.

A gentleman of the county Clare, who engaged a passage in the Peru, to Australia, and had all his baggage on board, in the meantime got an order on the bank at Cork, and on returning to Queenstown he had the misfortune to see the vessel steering out of the harbor, and a long distance from him. However, he took a six-oared boat, but was unable to catch her as there was a good breeze blowing. The unlucky gentleman had his intended on board, and was to have married her on his arrival out.

The agents of the Bhurtore, wrecked at Wexford, have dispatched a steamer to bring over the passengers to Liverpool, and have arranged for another ship to convey them thence to their destined port, New Orleans. If the point of departure had been from the south or west of Ireland, no such accidents could take place as those of daily occurrence on the iron-bound coasts which intervene between Liverpool and a "clear offing" in the Atlantic.

DEPARTURE OF CONVICTS.—The Lord Auckland, transport, Captain Thompson, has arrived in Queenstown for the purpose of conveying 260 convicts from Spike Island convict depot to Van Diemen's Land. The convicts from Spike Island carry with them tickets of leave, which have been granted for good conduct during imprisonment. These tickets, it is said, will enable the prisoners to go where they please in the colony, and work for whom they choose, without restraint. The convicts are comfortably provided with wearing apparel, and will be liberally supplied with good food during the voyage. The cost of transport will average about £40 a head. The Lord Auckland will sail on Wednesday or Thursday.—*Cork Constitution.*