

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The grand entry of the Prince President into Paris, on his return from his southern tour, took place on Saturday 15th ult. The preparations made to receive him were of an unusually magnificent character, and far exceeded what any man living had ever seen in Paris.

CONVOCACTION OF THE SENATE.—The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains a decree by which the Senate is convoked for the 4th of November, for the purpose of considering the question of changing the form of government and re-establishing the empire.

The following is the text of this important document:—

"The striking manifestation which has just taken place throughout France in favor of the re-establishment of the empire imposes on the Prince President of the Republic the duty of convoking the Senate. The Senate will assemble on the 4th November. If the result of its deliberations advise a change in the government, the Senate Consultum which it shall have adopted will be submitted to the ratification of the French people. In order to give to this great act all the authority which it ought to have, the legislative body will be called on to decide on the regularity of the votes, to examine them, and to declare the result of them."

The subjoined decree follows the above:—

"Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, considering Articles 24 and 31 of the constitution, decrees:—

"Art. 1. The Senate is convoked for the 4th of Nov.

"Art. 2. The Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) "LOUIS NAPOLEON.  
(Countersigned) "ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State.

"Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, Oct. 19th, 1852."

It is said that the Senate would have been convoked at an earlier day than the 4th of November, but that the government is anxious to settle the question relative to the succession, and some other questions which have to be arranged. On the day of the meeting ten senators will present a draft of a Senate Consultum, including all these points. The determination of the President is said to be made up in favor of the family of the ex-King Jerome, who will be the next in succession.

The proclamation of the empire will be the signal for the creation of a number of new titles. M. Fould is to receive that of Count de Roquancourt, and M. Baroche is to become Count de Meulan. It is said to be decided that, in the case of M. de Persigny, the family of Fialin will become *une maison princière*. M. de Morney also, it is said will receive the same high honors. M. Drouyn de Lhuys and M. Fortoul are to be made counts.

The project of erecting Algeria into a vice-royalty, says the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, is more than ever talked of, and is, it seems, one of those on which the President is particularly tenacious. Prince Lucien Murat is again spoken of as the future viceroy. This is not the only plan in contemplation with reference to the development of the natural resources of the colony, as Louis Napoleon meditates the organization of an association on a grand scale, in some respects similar to that of the East India Company.

A Swiss journal, the *Echo du Mont Blanc*, says—"The Pope has just addressed to Louis Napoleon an autograph letter, in which, whilst remaining a stranger to the political direction of the French government, he compliments him on his services to religion, and expresses his desire for the happiness and the union of France. This letter, in which the eminent qualities of the heart of Pius IX. are displayed, is a new proof that the ancient ties between Rome and France, broken for a moment by the glad genius of the revolution, will be drawn closer. The Holy See will be honored thereby, and the great country whose providential destinies are those of Europe will be happier."

THE DEFECTION OF THE LEGITIMISTS.—It is hardly necessary to say that the impression produced at Frohsdorf is a painful one; but it appears that the defection in the Legitimist camp did not fall upon that little court without warning. I have just seen letters from Frohsdorf, in which it is stated that, in presence of this serious defection, and with the prospect of the immediate establishment of the empire, the grave question has arisen as to what the Comte de Chambord ought to do. The writer states that the Comte de Chambord has consequently resolved to seize upon the occasion offered him by the proclamation of the empire, to address a solemn protest to the people of France and to Europe.—*Cor. of London paper.*

The *Gazette du Midi* states that four more arrests connected with the infernal machine plot have lately been made at Marseilles. Important seizure of papers are also spoken of.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* mentions an alarming report, to the effect that a conspiracy has been discovered in the Forty-third Regiment of the Line, which arrived in Paris about three months ago. Several of the soldiers, it is said,

had agreed among themselves to fire upon Louis Napoleon, and some of them had been heard to boast of their intention in presence of several persons. Information having been given to the authorities, the soldiers have been arrested. But a rumor implying so grave a defection "needs confirmation."

The correspondent of the *Times* transmits a copy of a petition addressed by M. J. de Gasté, a naval engineer, to the Senators, showing reasons against the establishment of the Empire. The document is one of great spirit and ability: the following three paragraphs will serve as a specimen of its argument and illustration.

"If you resolve that the sovereignty of the people can be thus hereditarily alienated, you may be told that that sovereignty has already been alienated for the benefit of another family still existing. To alienate it in the interest of a new family, is to recognize what, in fact, is true, that France has always the right to resume her sovereignty. In such case, what are the guarantees of stability that can be offered by the Empire?"

"Communications between nations and individuals are now more rapid than they were fifty years ago; all the material and intellectual force of mankind has increased everywhere; but all is more speedily exhausted and is of far shorter duration in our days. The second Republic did not last half the time of the first; if the Presidency for ten years has not half the existence of the Consulate, is there not reason to fear that this second hereditary Empire which you are to be called upon to proclaim will not last half the time of the first Empire?"

"It may be said that the period which elapsed between 1792 and 1814 is not the same as that which now commences—that this is the era of the Cæsars, one of the most glorious epochs that mankind has seen. But, after Cæsar and Augustus, are we also to have Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, and Vitellius?"

M. de Gasté asks permission to send round to all the 36,000 communes, by "energetic men" with the needful safe-conduct, a petition against the Empire; offering itself for signature equally with the petition for the Empire, and thus testing the suffrage of the people.

BELGIUM.

According to some of the Belgian papers, the last ministerial combination has proved a complete failure. Since the King possesses no power to prorogue the Chambers a second time during the present session, the *Journal de Charleroi* indicates the importance of appointing some administration with which the Chambers can be opened, or by which they can be further prorogued. The present prorogation expires on the 26th ult. The same journal hints that should the dissentient parties not arrive at an arrangement his Majesty will select his ministers from the Secretaries-General of the departments. It will doubtless be remembered that Louis Napoleon resorted to the same measure with considerable success.

The *Journé de Charleroi* attacks great importance to the statement that the Belgian government has addressed to the cabinets of Europe a circular note, entering very fully into the causes of the differences between the governments of France and Belgium. The same journal affirms that M. de Breij, the Belgian ambassador to the German Confederation, has presented this circular to the Diet.

PRUSSIA.

There are five new cases of cholera reported from the 13th to the 14th ult., in Berlin, making the whole number to the latter date 165, of which ninety-eight have been fatal; thirty-five have been cured; thirty-two remain under treatment.

SWITZERLAND.

INFIDEL AGGRESSIONS ON CATHOLIC RIGHTS.—The following letter has been addressed by Count de Montalembert to M. Leopold de Gaillard, the author of "Political Letters on Switzerland," which appeared on the 20th ult.:—

"La Roche-en-Breny, Cote d'Or, Oct. 11.

"I learn, Sir, with a melancholy satisfaction, that you are about to publish as a pamphlet the letters you did me the honor to address to me on the misfortunes of Catholic and Conservative Switzerland. I wish that our brethren in that country may find in your writings a new proof of the sympathy which unites us to them. But, in truth, we are much to be pitied for not being able to come to their assistance except by the poor alms of words of condolence. It is for ourselves as much as for them that it becomes us to lament. I predicted in the Chamber of Peers in 1848, six weeks before the catastrophe of February, that the defeat of the Sonderbund would be the signal throughout Europe for a new invasion of barbarians; and I added, that it would not be either property or government, but liberty, which would perish under the blows of the democratic horde. My prediction has been promptly and literally accomplished. At present I am only the echo of a very general feeling in affirming that the great European powers will pay the penalty, sooner or later, of their cruel indifference toward Switzerland. What has passed in that country for the last ten years will give a serious and a painful lesson to posterity. The hypocrisy and pitiless tyranny of those false Liberals may be studied at leisure, and with that desire of vengeance which is found everywhere, but of which the primitive type is in Radical Switzerland. The apostles of democracy and of human progress may there be seen employing imprisonment, exile, fines, confiscation of property, military execution, and persecution in every shape, against their oppressed fellow-countrymen. Universal suffrage may be seen there proclaimed in principle, but shamefully vitiated in practice—the 'sovereignty of the people,' affixed to all cantonal constitutions, but trampled under foot by the 'brothers and friends' of the neighboring cantons. But, if I mistake not, the world will be confounded at

the strange infatuation of that diplomacy which calls itself Conservative. Yes! history will scarcely believe that France and Austria, the two greatest Catholic powers in the world, should have permitted a handful of demagogues to crush at their very door religion and property, justice and liberty, as personified in the most ancient republics and the purest societies in Europe. The neutrality and hesitation in 1847 may be conceived in the midst of the dangers, the illusions, the uncertainties of that period, in presence of an opposition formidable by its numbers and determination, and already intoxicated at the approach of the triumph in which it was to be buried. But in 1852, when all is silent, when all bend the head, when experience has proved that it only requires to advance boldly against the danger in order to dispel it, and to place the hand on the monster in order to annihilate it, nothing can excuse or explain such an abdication of the rights and obligations of a protecting and victorious government. A man in private life, strong and tranquil at home, who would see from his balcony a child strangled in the street, and who would close his window to avoid going to the assistance of the victim, will be justly the object of general reprobation, and would deserve to be abandoned by all in the moment of danger. Monarchical Europe, which could lately deliver the captive Kings of Naples, Piedmont, and Spain; which re-established even the Duke of Modena on the throne, would probably not have suffered the pettiest prince to be so treated; and, if the revolution had triumphed in 1848, we may be certain that it would nowhere have suffered an affront similar to that which the representatives of public law in Europe and the oldest allies of France are now suffering beyond the Jura. But the question before us relates to people whose independence dates as far back as the majority of European dynasties. It relates to the Church, her liberty, her ancient patrimony; it relates to the Great St. Bernard, whose hospitality is the patrimony of all Christian nations; and those peasants scoffed at—those monks plundered—those sanctuaries profaned, are considered unworthy of serious solicitude or efficacious intervention! It is not, Sir, that you approve more than I do of foreign intervention as the natural solution of internal disputes. But when it has been proved that the population of Lucerne, of Friburg, of the Valais, could not be subjected to the yoke of Radicalism except by the foreign bayonets of Berne and of Vaud, nobody can contest the rights of those ancient republics to be saved by the aid of their allies abroad, as nobody could refuse to the great states the right to extinguish the focus of the fire from which they had escaped. Of all the motives which justified the intervention of the French, Austrian, Spanish, and Neapolitan arms to deliver Rome and the Papacy from the hands of Mazzini and Garibaldi, there is not one which may not be invoked to the advantage of the enslaved population of primitive Switzerland.—But let us not conclude, Sir, that because European diplomacy has judged otherwise, we ought to despair of justice and of providence. The small cantons are condemned to persevere, like Ireland, in their legitimate resistance; to fatigue their oppressors by their inflexible firmness; to regain the liberties which were torn from them. The trials of the Catholics will be longer and more cruel, but their glory will be the more brilliant, and their victory the more pure and more complete, for they will undoubtedly conquer at length. Unless the entire west is destined to sink into hopeless decay, so many sufferings and virtues cannot be sterile. The God whom the ancestors of the Sonderbund invoked with such heroic simplicity at Sempach and at Morgarten will not forget that people so faithful to the old law and the ancient Faith—'Dixit miserator tuus Dominus:—Pauperula tempestate convulsa absque ulla consolatione, ecce ego sternam per foridinem lapides tuos et fundabo te in saphiris. Misericordia autem mea non recedet a te, et fœdus pacis nœx non movebitur.'

"May your writings, Sir, contribute somewhat to strengthen their patience, to sustain their hopes, to increase their Faith. You are young; you, perhaps, may see the day of reparation. Continue in the meantime to demand justice, and to protest, on every occasion, and in the midst of universal degradation, against the ephemeral triumphs of force, and against the odious confiscation of liberty by revolution.—I have the honor to be, Sir, with particular esteem, your very humble and very much obliged servant,  
"THE COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT."

SPAIN.

The Bishop of Barcelona has been fined for criticizing a book called "The Jesuits Daguerreotyped." The Government have stepped in and annulled the sentence; declared that Bishops are not liable to prosecution for what they may utter in their ministrations; and ordered that a copy of the book be sent to the Home Office at Madrid.

ITALY.

A correspondent of the *Gazette du Midi* writes as follows under date Turin, October 6th:—"The mediation of the French government will succeed in terminating the differences between Piedmont and the Holy See. Already has Cardinal Antonelli informed Mgr. Charvaz, the new Archbishop of Genoa, that he will be charged with that mission. Mgr. Charvaz had been tutor to King Emanuel, a circumstance which gives great importance to the choice made by the Holy See. But just as this important business seems likely to take a favorable turn a petition is got up in Piedmont for a measure capable of embroiling everything. This petition asks for a confiscation of the property of the Church; and its administration by the royal domain, that is to say, the speedy dissipation of both the revenues and the property. Already one important town, Alessandria, has adopted this petition through its municipal council. It is true that this town enjoys in Piedmont a

reputation like that of Martigny or Beaulme. It is this town which, after having promised a subscription of 50,000 francs for the sufferers of Brescia, has never paid a farthing of it. It is feared, however, that its bad example will find imitators in the other towns.

It is said that disturbances had taken place at Faenza, between the townspeople and the police, aided by the Austrian troops, in which several persons were killed or wounded.

A letter from Sinigaglia, in the Papal States, of the 3rd ult., mentions the execution of 24 political prisoners in that town. Eight were shot on the first day, six on the second, and ten on the third. They refused to accept the consolations of religion, with the exception of five. Amongst the latter was a merchant named Simoncelli, the only one belonging to the wealthy class of society. He expected to have received his pardon up to the last moment, the brothers and nephews of the Pope having interested themselves in his favor. Before he died he requested the commanding officer to order his soldiers not to fire at his head, but at his breast. The other marched to death shouting for Mazzini and singing the *Marseillaise*.

A letter from Naples of the 10th ult., in the *Atti dierraco* of Genoa states that none of the sentences of death pronounced by the Supreme Court at Naples will be executed upon any of the prisoners in the affair of the 15th of May, 1848, and that an amnesty is expected.

TURKEY.

Some speculation has been created both in France and Germany by the appearance of an English fleet—consisting of five war vessels and five frigates—off Smyrna. The destination of the fleet, according to report, is to pass the Dardanelles, and anchor in the Sea of Marmora, where it is to be joined by a Russian fleet from the Black Sea. The joint fleet is to intimate to the Porte the termination of the treaty, according to which the ships of foreign powers are interdicted from entering the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, in consequence of the French ship the *Charlemagne* having entered the Dardanelles without the consent of the other powers.

INDIA.

Notwithstanding the recent negotiations the north-west frontier is again in a disturbed state. The hill tribes continue to make descents on our villages, killing all they meet, and carrying off the villagers' cattle to the hills. A force was ordered out from Peshawar on the 18th of August, and, after remaining some days in the field, returned to camp without being able to fall in with the enemy.

An account of a supposed Mussulman conspiracy against our rule in India, said to have extensive ramifications in various parts of Hindoostan and the Punjab, has been lately going the round of the Indian papers. It appears, however, that these accounts are much exaggerated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No gold dust has been discovered, but there are slight indications of gold deposits near the Waterkloof.

General Cathcart's expedition across the Kei against Krelli appears to have been tolerably successful. The general, with a strong column of troops, and about 1,000 burghers, captured 13,000 head of cattle, and burnt the kraal of Keli, which the chief had deserted on the approach of the army. The only casualties reported are one artilleryman killed and one wounded; having been rushed upon and assailed while acting, unfortunately, as drovers of captured cattle. On the general's return to his headquarters at King William's Town, the burgher force was disbanded.

A satisfactory item of the news brought by the present mail is the better spirit shown by the burghers in affording their desired co-operation. Meetings have been held and funds raised for the equipment of volunteers at Swellendam the Paarl, Wynberg, Worcester, Stellenbosch, Beaufort, and Cape Town. At the latter place £3,000 was raised and placed at the disposal of his Excellency.

AUSTRALIA.

The present production of gold in New South Wales is at the rate of £100,000 per month, or £1,200,000 per annum, and that of Victoria from £3,500,000 to £4,000,000 per annum; say in both colonies, about £5,000,000 per annum. Nearly the whole of this product is sent to Great Britain, and at ½ per cent. yields a gross annual amount for freightage of £25,000.—*Australian Gazette.*

Advices from Sydney reach to the 29th July and from Port Philip to the 17th of July. They fully confirm the recent statements regarding the yield of gold both in New South Wales and Victoria. As regards the Mount Alexander Mines, in the latter colony, it appears that the escort for the week ending the 3d of July was expected to bring 100,000 ounces, leaving 40,000 ounces in the commissioner's tent to be brought on the next occasion. The price had fallen to 60s. or 62s. per ounce, although the miners, being now rich, were generally indisposed to press sales. It was estimated that there was at least £1,000,000 of unemployed money in the hands of laborers. Wheat was 8s. 6d. per bushel, flour £20 per ton, and hay £6 per ton. The Port Phillip accounts of the prospects of the wool crop are very unfavorable.

The *New Gazette* of Rotterdam states that a bottle has been found in the waters of Harlingen, and sent to the Dutch Consul at London, containing a note with the following words scarcely legible:—"Sir John Franklin has been found, with fifteen of his crew, in the Arctic regions . . . . . which has been shipwrecked . . . . . and two ship buoys . . . . . Mr. has seen them." The note is signed "J. G." to which are added the words "in haste." [A hoax.]