

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.—The *Monteur* of Saturday morning contains the following official announcement:—

"The Emperor has received at the Tuileries, from the Marquis d'Antonini, letters from his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, which confirm him in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. The Marquis d'Antonini was taken to the audience of his Majesty in one of the court carriages, and presented by Count Bacciochi, master of the ceremonies and introducer of ambassadors, accompanied by the deputy-master of the ceremonies.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Sunday, says:—

"I am assured that the notification of the re-establishment of the empire to foreign powers was communicated to the various diplomatic agents residing at foreign courts the day before yesterday, and these agents have been instructed to communicate them without delay. To these official notifications have been appended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs declarations of a very pacific nature, as well as particular instructions for the guidance of the French ministers with reference to the different governments to which they are accredited."

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—At two o'clock on Monday the British Ambassador, Lord Cowley, proceeded to the palace of the Tuileries, for the purpose of presenting his credentials as ambassador from the Queen of England to the new Emperor of the French. His Excellency went in a state carriage, in his costume of ambassador, accompanied by the secretary and attachés of the embassy. Lord Cowley was accompanied to the Palace of the Tuileries by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who presented him to the Emperor. The government account published this evening says that "the envoy of Queen Victoria was received *avec une distinction toute particulière*." The same account adds:—

"We believe ourselves authorised to say that the credentials presented to the Emperor by Lord Cowley are couched in the most amicable terms, and announce that the government of Great Britain aspires to nothing but the maintenance with France of the policy of peace, and the most cordial understanding."

A conversation is said to have taken place a day or two ago between M. de Kisseleff and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in the course of which the ambassador declared that the Russian government, whilst recognising the new power of Louis Napoleon, did not intend being forced to enter into any explanation on the title of Napoleon III., and on the imperial succession. M. de Kisseleff is said to have used the same language to the President himself, the latter replying to him by the most pacific protestations.

THE IMPERIAL NOBLESSE.—It was stated, and pretty generally believed, that dukes, marquises, counts, and grandees of various sorts were to follow hard on the creation of the greatest of all emperors. I am informed (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) that such profusion never was seriously intended, and will not be the case. On the contrary, the opinion of persons who from their position ought to be informed on such matters, is, that the Emperor will be very sparing of such honors. However the chief of the government may be disposed to recompense the services that have been rendered to him, and which, under all circumstances, have led to such unexampled success, the indiscriminate bestowal of dignities and titles, such as those borne by the representatives of the oldest families in France, or won by super-eminent military prowess, or excellence of civil merit in later times, on persons who have no such deeds to recommend them, would be ridiculous. The determination is, therefore, to be very sparing in the bestowal of such honors.

THE IMPERIAL DECREES.—The following decrees appear in the *Monteur*, which now bears the second title of *Journal Officiel de l'Empire Français*:—

"Napoleon—By the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French.

"To all present and to come, greeting:—

"Seeing the *Senatus-Consultum*, dated 7th November, 1852, which submitted to the people the following plebiscitum:—

"The people wish for the re-establishment of the imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with hereditary succession in his direct, legitimate, or adopted descendants, and give him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family as is foreseen by the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 7th of November, 1852."

"Seeing the declaration of the Legislative Body, which proves that the operations of the vote have been everywhere freely and regularly accomplished;

"That the general summing up of the suffrages on the plebiscitum has given seven millions eight hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-nine (7,824,189) bulletins bearing the word 'Yes';

"Two hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and forty-five (253,145) bulletins bearing the word 'No';

"Sixty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-six (63,326) bulletins annulled;

"We have decreed and decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. The *Senatus-Consultum* of the 7th November, 1852, ratified by the plebiscitum of the 21st and 22nd November, is promulgated and becomes the law of the state.

"Art. 2. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoleon III.

"We command and order that the present, bearing the seal of the state, inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, shall be sent to the courts, tribunals, and ad-

ministrative authorities; that they may inscribe them on their registers, observe them, and cause them to be observed. The ministers, each in what concerns him, are charged to superintend the execution thereof.

"Done at the Palace of Saint Cloud, the 2nd December, 1852.

"By the Emperor,

"NAPOLEON.

"ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State.

"Seen and sealed with the seal of the state,

"ABBATUCCI, Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Justice."

Then follow a decree raising General St. Arnaud, Magnan, and de Castellane, to the dignity of Marshals of France.

Another decree follows, describing the form in which the *Senatus-Consulta*, laws, decrees of the Council of State, and decrees on the report of ministers, are to be promulgated. Each is to be preceded by the words—"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French." Finally, another decree enacts that "a remission is accorded for all penalties of imprisonment and fine pronounced up to this day, for offences in matters relative to the periodical press, and for offences against the laws on printing;" but the rights of private parties in the condemnations are reserved.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.—The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes:—It is almost unnecessary to say that the announcement of the intention of England to provide against whatever may happen by increasing the navy and strengthening her defences, has created a sensation here, the effect of which appears to be rather on the increase than otherwise. I understand that two days ago M. Ducos, the Minister of the Marine, sent for the deputies representing the departments in which Brest, Toulon, and some of the other great arsenals and dockyards of France are situated, for the purpose of informing them of some of the views of the French government. He said nothing of the great activity displayed in the French naval departments for some time past, and seemed, on the contrary, to wish to impress on those gentlemen that nothing had been done by the French government beyond what was strictly necessary to keep the establishments on their ordinary footing, but he said that the recent measures announced by England had completely altered the aspect of affairs. He remarked that it was England who had taken the initiative in preparing and not France. England had not only made a large increase to her navy and marines, and organised her militia, but she was at the present moment raising defences on her coast; and what showed that these operations were directed against France was, that she was fortifying the Channel Islands, which were within a few miles of the French coast, and rendering them much stronger than ever they had been before; but, moreover, that she was making a formidable and impregnable harbor for ships of war at Alderney, within a few miles of the French naval port at Cherbourg. It was impossible that France could accept this state of things. The French ports were in general open roads. Even at Cherbourg and Toulon the fortifications were by no means complete. He therefore thought it necessary to inform the deputies that the French government thought it advisable to put her seaports in a state of defence, in order that France might be prepared for whatever might occur. He declared that France would follow England step by step in whatever she might do. If England raised an additional naval force, France would do the same. If England built thirty war steamers, France would build thirty steamers also. It was absolutely necessary that France should follow the example of England and other European nations in increasing her steam force. He therefore stated that, although he had no intention of exceeding the estimates, he thought it might be his duty to apply a larger portion of the money already voted for the service of the navy than was originally intended to the building of steamers, and less to the building of sailing ships. In fact, the estimates would, he hoped, remain the same; but less would be devoted to the sailing fleet, and more to the steam fleet. The change, he said, had been forced on the French government by the conduct of England and other nations, which were daily enlarging their steam force. It was not intended as a threat against any country, for France was peaceably disposed, and had given to all the powers the strongest assurances of her pacific intentions. In the course of this conversation, M. Ducos stated that as the French government in what it was about to do had no hostile intention against any neighboring nation, and had no object in concealing its acts, he had no wish that its intentions on the subject should be made a mystery of. On the contrary, he wished that the whole world should know it, in order that the increase in the steam navy might not excite surprise hereafter, or give rise to erroneous interpretations."

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Senate met on Thursday week to bear the ministerial programme of M. de Brouckere, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He said that the new cabinet will pursue a firm and prudent line of Liberalism, opposed to all that is Utopian, proceeding in a course of progress without commotion, and with stability without immutability. It will submit to pressure from no quarter, and will oppose itself to the animosity of parties, on the ground of a policy of conciliation. The Senate, he said, as the moderating power, could not on such conditions withhold its support from the government.

AUSTRIA.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—It appears that, in answer to inquiries which have been made, the British embassy has intimated to the Austrian Minister of Commerce that the Great Exhibition at Dublin, announced for next spring, will be placed under the protection of the English government. I have not

yet ascertained (says the correspondent of the *Chronicle*) what led to so vague and unusual a declaration. *Der Lloyd* says:—"The Minister of Commerce has instructed the Austrian consul-general and the imperial general agency in Dublin to afford all necessary aid and protection to Austrians sending goods to that exhibition."

SPAIN.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS.—On the 2nd instant M. Bravo Murillo, President of the Council, and Messrs. Bertran de Lis and Gonzales Romero, made their entry into the hall of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Martinez de la Rosa, who presided over the assembly, having declared the sitting to be open, the President of the Council rose and read the following decree:—Art. 1. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. Art. 2. A new chamber is convoked, the members of which will be returned under the existing electoral law. Art. 3. The new chamber will meet on the 1st of March, 1853. The assembly afterwards separated. The ministers next proceeded to the Senate, where the same decree was read by Senor Bravo Murillo, at two p.m., and the Marquis of Miraflores at once declared the sitting to be at an end.

POLAND.

The robber Krotinus, who, during the years 1848 and 1849, ravaged the country on the Prussian and Polish frontier, and against whom detachments of Russian troops were frequently sent, lies under sentence of death at Turoggen, having been condemned to receive 9,000 strokes with the stick between the ranks of a Russian battalion in the plain between Turoggen and the frontier, the principal theatre of his crimes. The sentence is not formally one of death, though equivalent to it, as no one has ever been known to survive even a much less degree of this punishment. Within the last week four robbers have been executed in the same district; they died before 6,000 strokes had been inflicted, and, as the sentence must always be fully performed, it was in each case completed on their dead bodies.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland mail from Calcutta has arrived at Trieste. By a telegraph dispatch in advance of the mail, we learn that a second portion of the troops from Rangoon have started from Prome under the command of Gen. Goodwin in person. It was intended to advance upon Ava by land. By the same dispatch we are informed that the insurrection in China was spreading, and that the troops of the Celestial Empire had in several instances been defeated.

AUSTRALIA.

THE GOLD REGIONS.—Extract from a letter dated Geelong, July 3, 1852.—"The golden prospects of aggrandisement have staggered and still stagger. Hardly a day passes but I hear of people making fortunes. Our late salesman, after a month's absence, came down with £230 worth of the precious metal. He was one of a party of six, and the gold obtained by the lot amounted to £1,955. Of course some of the party were up longer than a month. I think it most likely I shall be off with the same party early in October. They have been up twice, and have each time been lucky; three out of the six are worth upwards of £1,000 each, and this in about eight months."

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Meagher lectured in Buffalo, on the 13th, to an immense audience. We understand that a requisition is in course of signature to invite him to lecture in Boston.—*Boston Pilot*.

Fears are entertained that the Hon. W. R. King, Vice-President elect of the United States, will never recover from his present illness.

Another extradition case came before the United States Commissioner in New York, being the case of Augustus Barr, who is claimed for trial by England, under the Ashburton treaty, for having murdered a fellow German named Dressner, on the 30th of November, while on board a British vessel bound to this port.—*Boston Pilot*.

1852—1853.—**CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.**—The year coming to a close will be marvellous in future chronicles for the exertions made during its lapse in the way of building Churches and Cathedrals. But there is another glory attached to this year, especially in some parts of the United States, which appeals less to the eye than fine Cathedrals and Churches, but which may console the heart as much, perhaps more than the necessary work of Church-building. The cause of Catholic Education has made, during this expiring year, a progress in fact, and in public opinion, greater than has attended it for many years previous.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—This important expedition it is now said, will sail by or soon after the 1st of December. The delay in the departure of it has been caused almost solely by the difficulty of procuring sailors. The immense coasting from New York to California in clippers carrying from 40 to 75 men, employed at the highest wages which seamen have ever received has completely crippled the navy, and deprived it of the resources upon which it has relied. This is a favorite project of the President and the late Secretary of the navy, Mr. Graham, and to them belongs the honor of devising the means for breaking down the barriers which have separated Japan from the commerce and civilization of the world.

Two barbarians have snubbed us, lately, we are sorry to say. One is no less a person than the Emperor of Japan, who is not at all likely to give us a cordial reception in his dominions. He points to the Chinese precedent—says that China was ruined because she opened some of her ports to foreigners.—She has been poisoned by British opium,—has lost some of her territory,—has suffered under a British war, and has to pay a British debt in consequence. He says that all this is a good lesson to Japan. Perhaps the Emperor is right. Another Emperor, the negro, of Hayti, has treated us somewhat cavalierly. This matter is rather interesting, and it will be likely to make even more talk than it has done, so we will treat it at more length hereafter. Suffice it to say that Soloque, the Emperor of the French portion of the is-

land of Hayti, claims the sovereignty of the Dominican, or Spanish side, which is a republic. He went to war, and agreed to a truce, which has expired. He intends to take the enemy, if he can. Our government, for reasons which we will state in another article, desired him to make peace with the Dominicans. The letters from and to the Department of State, respecting this affair, have been published. It appears that the negro Emperor tells us to mind our own business, and that he will mind his, which is, to take Dominica. Great Britain unites with us in this negotiation, and both parties have threatened Soloque pretty loudly. Things became more complicated in consequence of a French expedition. Hayti owes France money, and cannot pay it. So Louis Napoleon sends thither French men-of-war. According to the custom which England and America have sanctioned, France can proceed to seize upon Hayti as security for the money. Neither England nor America like this, for Hayti is one of the most important keys of the Mexican Gulf. England has already some sort of a claim upon most of those keys. It is likely that the Haytian question will grow serious.—*Boston Pilot*.

The publication of the Cuban correspondence, on the part of Congress, was a shocking mistake. Congress had called for the documents, and they were sent. After the President had sent them, in compliance with the call, no notice was taken of them. Members were busy in President making. By a resolution, a great pile of documents, including the Cuban letters, were printed, few, if any members, at the time, having the slightest notions of the nature of the papers which they thus sent to the printer. They should have remained in the department, and their publication is evidence of malice somewhere. They show that we have been, since the time of J. Q. Adams, desirous of buying the island. Polk was quite anxious to effect that result. All these schemes failed, as the pride of Spain became aroused. She declared that she would rather sink the island than sell it. What is a grave circumstance connected with these documents, some of them are reports of private and confidential conversations held with foreign ministers of State. Our ambassadors, and Americans abroad will be seriously annoyed. And we will not be very likely to get at State secrets. Whatever a minister may say to our representatives, may be called for at any time, and printed.—*Id.*

THE "MONEY" REVOLVER.—As an evidence of the fearful state of society in the "tall land" where all men (the poor negroes always excepted) are "free and equal," the following will be found highly interesting. It is copied for the particular use and benefit of our Universal-Suffrage-and-Vote-by-Ballot-loving liberals—save the mark! "At the entrance of the large saloon in the city of New Orleans, in which the public balls are held, you are requested to leave your implements, by which is meant your bowie-knives and revolvers! and you leave them as you would your overcoat on going into the opera. You hear the pistol and bowie-knife keeper in the *arm's room* call out 'No. 45—a six-barrelled repeater?' 'No. 100—one eight-barrelled revolver, and a bowie-knife with a death's head and cross-bones on the ivory handle?' 'No. 95—a brace of double-barrels!' all this is done as naturally as possible; and you see fellows fasten on their long knives and pistols as coolly as if they were tying on a comforter or putting on a coat!" But New Orleans is not the only Yankee city where all law and order are set at defiance. By the American papers, we find that the Mayor of Baltimore (State of Maryland) threatens to resign, in despair of suppressing the *rowdiness* of that city. And New York is not much better! But what else could be expected from a turbulent democracy, where every loafer considers himself a "Sovereign!"—*British Standard*.

It has been a common cry among Episcopalians, whenever any allusion has been made to the conversions which have taken place among their clergy. "The throne of their Bishops has gone over." But this doubtful consolation has at length been wrested from them. We have, at last, caught a "live bishop" in this country, at least one so esteemed among Protestants. The Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, has renounced Protestantism and been received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. For some weeks past this interesting fact has been known privately in this city, although the first public announcement of it has been made in the columns of the *Dublin Tablet*. Dr. Ives was received in the city of New York by, we believe, the Rev. Dr. Forbes, with whom, we understand, he left a written document certifying the fact, and authorizing it to be made public at any time. Shortly after his reception, he sailed for Europe, intending to visit Rome. Among the Episcopalians Bishops there is not one who has stood higher in public opinion, as a man of talent and learning, and of pure and upright character, than Dr. Ives. And, if we were disposed to boast, he is precisely the one whose conversion could afford most ground for so doing. But we have no desire to indulge in any feeling of triumph. This is no new case. Men of equal purity, and of equal, if not even superior ability, and some equally as high in station, have humbly acknowledged their errors, and submitted to the authority of the Church. And although such cases are naturally calculated to arrest the attention of the thoughtful and awaken the reflection of the serious, yet, before God, the souls of all are equally precious, having been redeemed by the blood of the same incarnate Deity.—*Catholic Herald*.

The *Chicago Tribune* heads the following paragraph: "A Noble Example" and with reason:—"The other day, having need of help from a drayman, we called an Irishman to our assistance. He performed his duty with great promptness, and his language and demeanor generally were such as to command our admiration. Having paid him for his trouble, the following conversation ensued: 'How long have you been in this city?' we enquired. 'Twelve months to-morrow, sir,' he politely replied. 'Pray, what was your occupation in the old country?' For a moment the man colored, and dropped his head, but in an instant after raising himself with the dignity of a man he boldly replied: 'I was a physician in Dublin'—Somewhat surprised we asked how it was that he was now driving a dray. His reply in substance was that he brought his family direct from Dublin to Chicago; that when he arrived here his funds were so much exhausted that he was unable to maintain the appearance of his profession; besides, he found the city full of young physicians waiting till the city grew. Having no mechanical trade, he purchased a horse, and dray, and at once began to earn a livelihood for himself and family. We call this a noble specimen of a man. How much more independent and happy that man had spent the year than if he had been idle and complaining of fortune all that time."