

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress are continuing their tour throughout the north of France: everywhere their Majesties are well received.

The government had received a pacific communication from the Emperor of Russia at Olmutz.

Rumors of an intended invasion of Belgium by France are again rife: several German newspapers have been seized at the Post-office in Paris for giving insertion to these rumors.

A manufactory of imitation Champagne wine, made from the rhubarb plant, has just been established near Epernay. It is stated that it will manufacture 4000 to 5000 bottles a-week, at 45 centimes a bottle.

BELGIUM.

Rumors of an impending invasion from France have already found their way into the German journals, which announce, in the most serious manner that Napoleon III. is preparing a manifesto declaring that, resting on the precedent established by Russia towards Turkey, and sanctioned by the Powers, he thinks fit to occupy some Belgian provinces until the Constitution, which he considers a nuisance for himself and the peace of Europe, may have been modified in the way to be dictated by the French autocrat. The manifesto, the German papers add, terminates by the positive declaration that the Emperor nourishes no desire of conquest for himself, and that the occupation has no other object but to secure from disorder his own territory, and that of his royal neighbor, until the required reform shall have been accomplished.

SWEDEN.

The accounts from Stockholm continue to represent the cholera as making very fearful progress. On the 13th ult. there had been 165 attacks and 113 deaths; upon the whole, 2,538 cases and 1,401 deaths. Mr. Ranyyl Schlutt, for some years formerly Mexican vice-consul in Hamburg, had fallen a victim to the disease.

From the account given from Carlsrona, in Sweden, it will appear that the dreadful havoc which the cholera has made has been, in a great measure, attributed to the bad quality of the water, as out of a population of 12,000 inhabitants, there have been 1,767 cases and 932 deaths.

AUSTRIA.

Just before leaving for Olmutz, Count Buol met the representatives of France and England in conference. He stated to the Earl of Westmoreland and M. Lacour, that after the declaration of the western cabinets, that they could not press the Vienna note on the Porte for acceptance, it was impossible to draw up a collective declaration in the form of a protocol.

The semi-official *Correspondence* states that the most perfect understanding subsists between Austria and Russia, especially concerning the Eastern question "Nothing is more likely than that the two Emperors, when met at Olmutz will occupy themselves very seriously with the condition of the Christians of Turkey, as it is their duty so to do." The *Cologne Gazette* intimates that Austria is endeavoring to quarrel with Turkey under the pretext of an indemnity due to Austrian subjects. The *Trieste Gazette* states that Russia demands the province of Trebizond on payment of expenses in occupying the principalities. This province possesses valuable mines and forests, and commands Daghestan and Circassia.

TURKEY.

Convinced by the arguments of the Scheik-ul-Islam, the Ulemas have revoked their late declarations.

The procession of the Bairam, which was to give occasion to a popular demonstration, went off in perfect tranquillity. Extensive measures of precaution had been taken, and the garrison and the police were reinforced by strong detachments of troops and peace officers. The crews of the vessels in the harbor were confined on board their ships. From 15,000 to 20,000 muskets have been taken from the arsenal of St. Irene, and shipped off to Varna.

Another despatch, of the same date, states that the excitement caused by the step taken by the Ulemas threatened the most serious consequences, and that on the 14th ult., the Ambassadors of France and Great Britain resolved to order three French and three British steam-frigates from the fleets in Besika Bay to proceed to Constantinople.

The French Ambassador was the first to take the measure.

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

"The motive assigned for the entry of the four frigates, namely, the protection of the English and French of the faubourgs of Galata and Pera, is not believed to be the real one. No doubt considerable excitement prevails at Constantinople, but that excitement proceeds from the ardor to declare war against Russia; and persons who profess to know the city well do not think that the English or French, or the Christians generally, incur any serious danger. One good effect of the presence of the fleet, or a part of it, will be to convince the non-Mussulman population that the government which protects them is not isolated or abandoned by its allies.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—The Russians were sending reinforcements, and orders had been given for the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th corps d'armée to march into the provinces. This will make up about 250,000 men, and even more, with the Cossacks, gendarmes, &c., which always accompany a corps. It would appear to be quite decided that the Russians do not quit these Principalities for the winter. Their contracts for provisions and forage are made for seven and nine months; and it is not likely this would be so

were they expected to be recalled before the spring. Indeed, it is generally assumed as a decided thing.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT BY THE RUSSIAN GENERAL TO POISON THE TURKISH GENERAL.—Prince Gortschakoff had resolved to remove Omer Pacha, and had tried to poison that gallant general who has done so much towards the regeneration of Turkey. A European physician arrived at Constantinople, obtained direction of the military hospital of Schumla. Omer Pacha perceived that this person kept up mysterious relations with Russian spies. Soon after, being warned that there was an intention to poison him, he feigned to be indisposed, and sent for the medical man to attend him. This person went out to prepare a calming potion, which he presented to Omer Pacha to taste it first himself, and as the other refused to do so, he forced him to drink the whole of it. Seeing that the physician then wanted to hurry out, he forced him to remain in the tent, in order that he might judge of the potion. At the end of some hours the physician died from the potion.

CHINA.

FINANCIAL DISTRESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The government at Pekin is in the greatest distress for money. On its having announced that a paper circulation was to be issued and forced into currency, all the bankers shut their shops, and though this project has been given up they have not again opened them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. GOSS.—On Sunday, 20th ult., as previously announced, the Right Rev. Dr. Alexander Goss was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of Liverpool, cum jure successoris. The solemn ceremony took place at Liverpool, in the church of St. Nicholas, Copperas-hill, the consecrating prelate being His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

CONVERSIONS.—The Rev. W. Pope, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, son of the late incumbent of Trinity Church, Micklelegate, York, and nephew of Archbishop Whately, has just been received into the Catholic Church; also, Miss Matthews, of York. Several other clerical and lay conversions are expected shortly to take place in that and other localities.—*Catholic Standard*.

THE DIOCESE OF BEVERLY.—Mrs. Mearlin and the Misses Woodhall were received into the Church last week by the Very Rev. Canon Walker; and the Misses Popes, sisters of the recent clerical convert, have likewise been reconciled to the Church.

REV. DR. CAHILL, AT ST. PATRICK'S MANCHESTER.—Dr Cahill has been lecturing at this church for the last ten days, and there are rumors of certain conversions. On Sunday the eloquent divine preached two sermons. The collections amounted to upwards of £70. Early in December the very reverend doctor commences a course of lectures on astronomy in the Corn Exchange, in Manchester.

Queen Victoria continues her attendance at "divine service" in the Presbyterian Kirk at Crathie, notwithstanding the wrath of the Puseyites, and the suppressed indignation of "London House."

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF LORD ABERDEEN.—Rumors are current in political circles that Lord Aberdeen has signified his intention of retiring. His Lordship is reported to have made a declaration to a person in high authority, that in his belief, now that Russia has unmasked herself, war is inevitable.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.—The disputes between masters and laborers still continue. No improvement has taken place in the aspect of the quarrel at Preston; 2,000 hands are still on strike, and it is expected soon that the employers intend, in their turn, to take aggressive measures, and to turn off all hands and cease all work till labor can be obtained on reasonable terms. On the other hand, an immense co-operation of the operatives seems to be organizing in the neighboring towns. At a monster meeting, held at Preston, on Saturday one of the speakers, stating the result of a tour of sympathy he had made, congratulated his hearers upon the fact that the various districts he had visited had promised double or treble the amount they had yet contributed, if it should be required:—"He had addressed one of the largest meetings ever held in Staleybridge, and they pledged themselves, unconditionally, to support Preston, until this question was settled. Oldham gave a similar pledge, intimating that they would remain at work for the sake of Preston, although they had not yet got their own wages advanced. Ashton and other towns expressed a like determination. Judging from the spirit evinced throughout the various districts, he thought that from £2,000 to £3,000 a week could be obtained, if needed, to support the operatives of Preston." Under these encouragements, the following resolution was proposed, seconded, and carried by the universal acclamation of the meeting:—"That we, the power-loom weavers of Preston, do hereby pledge ourselves never to resume labor until our employers comply with our just demands." At Bury, one large mill, employing six or seven hundred hands, has been entirely brought to a stand still by a strike of the spinners for two pence extra per thousand hanks. No similar demand has been made in the other firms of the town. At Manchester, after a twelve weeks' turn out, neither masters or workmen show any palpable signs of yielding. New hands are coming in, but very slowly. Other strikes have taken place amongst the tin-plate workers at Birmingham, the colliers at Burslem, Staffordshire, and the reelers and spinners at Wigan. The police of Birmingham have also resolved, at a public meeting, to strike on Friday, if their demand of an advance of 2s. a week be not complied with. The strike of the journeymen shoemakers at Plymouth and Devonport has terminated by a general compliance of the masters with the demands of the men.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The funds have been violently affected as well from the great stringency in the Money Market and the rapid advance in the corn markets, as from the warlike aspect of affairs. There was at Marklane a further rise of 5s. a quarter in English wheat, and a corresponding advance in other grain. At the London Stock Exchange, on Saturday, Consols, after frequent fluctuations, closed at 91½ for Cash, and 92½ for account—a fall of fully two per cent from the previous day. On Monday after a partial rally the

Consols closed finally at 91½. It is stated in some of the London journals that the Bank of England would make a further application of the screw on Thursday by an advance in the rate of discount to five per cent.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—Our naval correspondent at Woolwich writes that the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a return of the number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines fit for duty and for embarkation if required.—*Daily News*.

The English Government, it is said, intend to follow the examples of the American and Russian Governments in sending a squadron to Japan. The ships named as likely to form it are the steam-vessels Encounter, Leopard, Stromboli, and Barracouta.

GOLD IN CUMBERLAND.—On Monday last, a party of gentlemen, consisting of Messrs. Shepherd, Whitwell, Chapman, Dear, and Captain Postlethwaite, proceeded from Keswick to Buttermere to explore the ground which Mr. Calvert had described as auriferous. They obtained earth from three different positions, and in two out of the three obtained gold by the process of washing. They found the earth in which the gold is diffused of a singular hue, and though the product of the washings was small, they came to the conclusion that with proper appliances gold could be obtained in a moderate quantity from that district generally. Mr. Chapman, who has recently returned from Australia, describes the geological structure of the district as similar to that in Australia where gold has been obtained.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN LESS THAN FOUR DAYS.—The London *Morning Advertiser* says that it is able to announce, that, by a new and much improved construction of vessels, it will be perfectly practicable to accomplish the voyage between the United States and the United Kingdom in considerable less than four days; in fact, about three days and a half; the ports connecting the old and new worlds being Halifax and Galway. This, says the *Advertiser*, is no speculative statement. It is grounded on experiments which have already been made to test the sailing capabilities of vessels constructed on the new principle.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN SCOTLAND.—Farmers are now busy taking up their potatoes, and although the disease has appeared in a few places where the soil is marshy, the crop is generally sound and most abundant. The quality is of the finest description, and the price likely to become very low, in comparison with the prices of the last seven years.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—The cholera as yet seems to be confined mainly to the North-Eastern Counties of England; and though it has broken out in various places in the vicinity, and more than one town in the district, its headquarters are as yet confined to Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead. After an anxious and arduous week it is gratifying to report that the epidemic at last shows unmistakable signs of abatement—attributable more or less, no doubt, to the more efficient and stringent medical arrangements, brought into operation by the Superintending Medical Inspector of the General Board of Health, making themselves felt, and to the general efforts made with regard to whitewashing, cleansing, thinning overcrowded districts, &c., as well as to the morbus having in some degree spent itself.

The chief obstacle to the promotion of sanitary science lies (says the *Times*) in the vulgar simplicity of the science itself. It has no attractions of mystery, miracle, or depth. We are simply told to clean out our cesspools, improve and extend our systems of drainage, admit the air of heaven into our dwellings, and discontinue the interment of the dead among the abodes of the living. This is "sanitary science," and the very vulgarity of its precepts robs them of their force. It is the scriptural story over again. If we had been bidden to do some great thing we should doubtless have done it, but we were merely directed to "wash and be clean!"

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The number of persons who left this port during the week, under the regulations of the Government commissioners, was 4,912, all of whom, with the exception of 33s for Melbourne, by the Birmingham, were bound for various parts of the United States.

LORD PALMERSTON.—The "old stager" has been starting it in the Highlands, and Perth and Glasgow have conferred upon him their rights of citizenship. At Perth the Lord Provost prefaced his speech by a flaming panegyric upon the noble Home Secretary for his devotion to the cause of "civil and religious liberty;" and his zeal in thwarting the Pope and the Jesuits. Lord-Palmerston did not feel it necessary to allude in his reply to that part of the Lord Provost's enlogium upon his policy. It shows, however, what way the wind blows, and upon whom the evangelical bigots rest their hopes.

By the 1st of December the betting-houses must cease to exist. In England and Ireland such places must not be kept or used, under stringent penalties or imprisonment. They are declared by the new act to be a common nuisance, and contrary to law. Scotland is exempted from the operation of the new law, and it is open to persons who have not been cured of the mania to resort thither.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH PRISONS.—From a Parliamentary paper just issued we find that the number of prisoners of each religious denomination in prisons in England on the 25th of September, was as follows:—Church of England, 16,076; Presbyterians, 496; Dissenters, (all classes), 1,391; Catholics, 2,955; Jews, 45; described as of no religion, 323; not stated of what denomination, 339; total, 21,626.

LEICESTER GAOL INQUIRY.—Mr. Welsby, Captain Williams, and Dr. Baily, the commissioners lately employed in conducting the inquiry at the Birmingham borough gaol, concluded a similar investigation at the Leicester county gaol on Friday, which, says the *Times*, "discovers the same cruelty on the part of the functionaries of the gaol—the same carelessness on that of the visiting justices and inspectors—the same hardness of heart and indifference throughout."

THE VICARAGE OF HENDON.—On Wednesday morning (20th ult.) Mr. Alderman Farebrother attended at Garraway's for the purpose of disposing by auction of "the valuable advowson, perpetual patronage of, and right of presentation to the vicarage of Hendon," described as being delightfully situated, adjoining Lord Tenterden's park, six miles from London. The bidding was brisk up to £8,400; but at that sum it suddenly stopped; and for £8,400 the perpetual patronage and right of presentation to the vicarage of Hendon (population about 4,000) was knocked down. It appeared from the conditions of sale that at one time the celebrated David Garrick was patron of the living.

"At the present moment," says the *Spalding Free Press*, "the bench of (Anglican) Bishops stand before the country in a very unfavorable position. They are publicly accused of deeds which, had they been merchants or tradesmen, would have placed them for ever beyond the pale of respectability, even if they had escaped a summons to the felons' bar. The shameful money-grubbing of our Hierarchy and rich pluralists has converted the professed Temple of the Deity into a den of—wringing money-getters. And when we think of the grammar-schools converted into clerical stables—of the perverted charities, where the widows' mite is made to swell the hoard of clerical rapacity—where the stream of benevolence, which ancient [Catholic] piety directed towards the relief of the poor, is turned from its sacred channel, in order that it may pour its abundance into the overflowing coffers of a wealthy priesthood,—we say, when we think of these things, we may, in bitter earnestness, declare that the House of God has, through the conduct of the established priesthood, been converted into a very den of thieves."

At a meeting of the admirers of a Mr. Gladstone who lately separated from the church of England, and became minister of a free church, under the patronage of Sir Culling Eardley, at Torquay, the Rev. gentleman is reported to have said—"The late Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Christmas day before his death, gave to each of his forty-seven grand-children a thousand pounds each, and so this forty-seven thousand pounds paid no legacy duty to the country (hear, hear). The late Archbishop of Canterbury died worth £120,000 in personal property besides his real estates, and yet he never left one six pence to any charitable or benevolent purpose whatever, and that was how he cared for himself. All this and hundreds more of such things he could tell them. He was not now speaking against the Church, but the corruption within her, which was most harrowing to the conscience. Out of the whole bench of bishops there was only one who gave a 'just return of his income' (hear, hear). Soon after the bishops got the majority in the Ecclesiastical Commission: £145,000 fell into their hands, which was intended to have been distributed for the benefit of the whole church. The question as to how it should be distributed was discussed, the first bishop, addressing the other, said—'My Lord, you want a new palace,' and accordingly £24,000 was granted to build this new palace. Another said—'Brother, your stables are much dilapidated,' and £8,000 was allowed for the new episcopal stables, and so it went on until £140,000 was distributed; then there was £5,000 left. 'What shall we do with that?' was next asked; the bishops could not tell how to spend it; they had no use for it, and so it was handed over to the working clergy."

CARRYING MATTERS VERY FAR.—A party of ladies and gentlemen, amounting in all to eleven persons, arrived at Berwick by the North British Railway on Saturday, whence they proceeded in three carriages to the plains of Flodden. They had with them an infant of three or four months old, and the object of their visit appeared to be to have this infant baptized with the waters flowing through the field of Flodden. They were accompanied by a clergyman, reported to belong to Glasgow. The ceremony being concluded, they returned to Berwick, and left again by railway for Edinburgh. The principals of the party were reported to be Americans, and the father of the child is said to have discovered that some of his ancestors were slain with James IV. at the battle of Flodden. Hence his desire to have his child baptized at that memorable locality, and which had induced him to come from New York. At all events, he stated to some of the persons whose services were engaged that he had travelled 3,000 miles for the purpose. He had evidently been acquainted with the district, for he made inquiry after several of its late inhabitants.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

DECLINE OF ENGLISH GALLANTRY.—The London *Leader* draws the following not over-flattering picture of the decline of fine and manly people amongst the English nation:—"Some facts of the day show a strange decline in the personal manliness of the people. Last week a husband hunted his wife about a market place, and when in terror she crouched behind a man, that man warned her off, afraid to protect her. When the sweep Cannon maltreated the policeman, a crowd of men looked on, afraid to interfere. A little incident this week shows the same tendency among people of a higher class. A Kingsland omnibus, full of gentlemen, was passing through the city. It was raining very hard at the time, and a lady hailed the 'bus. The conductor thought it a pity not to accommodate her; and, though he had taken more than its number, he put her in, fearing that she should get cold if forced to sit outside. His civility was illegal, however, as the 'bus had its allotted number of passengers. The twelve gentlemen inside objected to the entrance of the lady, and one of them summoned the conductor. The prosecutor admitted that the conductor was always a most civil man; but the magistrate, seeing that the man pleaded guilty, had to fine him 5s. and costs. The cab strike amusingly illustrated the citizens' lack of physical energy—gentlemen felt it grievous to be forced to walk three or four miles. In the police reports daily we find other instances of an inability towards physical action. Two or three men choke up a shopkeeper in a street corner; burglars bully householders with ease; fathers and brothers see daughters and sisters outraged, and never think of raising a hand; a whole neighborhood hear the screams of a wife, and hesitate to interpose. When, fired with military ardor, Londoners rushed to Chobham to witness the glories of mimic war, these soldiers in spirit, if not in fact, were frightened from the field because they could not afford to pay for a vehicle from Chertsey to Chobham. A four-mile march cowed the Cockneys. Englishmen are changed since Wat Tyler struck down the officer who laid insulting hand on his daughter, or since a Lord Mayor aided the King by killing the rebel with his own hand.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER.—Yesterday morning, Mr. W. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, proceeded with a long inquiry at the George Canning Tavern, Effra-road, Brixton, relative to the circumstances attending the death of a male child, the offspring of Elizabeth Widgerley, a cook in the service of Mr. Trool, of Dartmouth-house Academy, Tulse-hill, which was strangled on Sunday morning last. The jury having consulted for upwards of half an hour returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the mother. The coroner immediately issued his warrant which was placed in the hands of Sergeant Merritt, by whom the wretched woman was apprehended and conveyed to the infirmary of Horse-monger-lane gaol.