

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The question of the conflict of the executive and judicial authorities in the matter of the Orleans property was decided on Saturday, by the *conseil d'état*, in favor of the decree; with the exception of a portion of the Neuilly property acquired later than the donation of August 7th, 1830, and a portion of the Monceaux property derived from Mine Adelaide. It is said that this decision was carried by three votes only (the number of the council being fifteen), viz: MM. Baroche, Villemain, and Charlemagne. The two latter had expressed no opinion, whilst eight members had declared themselves opposed to the decrees. Mr. Baroche thought that the case was lost. It was at this moment that M. Baroche felt it necessary to make an appeal to the members. He made a forcible speech, which lasted for nearly half an hour, in which he dwelt upon the mischief which would ensue from a decision hostile to the Chief of the State. MM. Villemain and Charlemagne yielded, and gave their votes against the competence of the ordinary courts of law.

The Legislative Assembly are getting more restive, and the adjournment was carried against the President on Monday, after a scene in which Count Montalembert declared that he was contented with the present régime, avowing that the difference between it and an absolute system could only be found in the privilege accorded to the legislative body, to vote the taxes with perfect independence. But that independence, he declared, could not be said to really exist at present with the manner in which the budget was discussed. M. Billant was greeted with loud murmurs on intimating that the government considered certain amendments presented were contrary to the constitution, and was obliged to qualify his observation. Louis Napoleon was present at the sitting, having entered in a state carriage by the grand gate opposite the bridge, "which had never been passed except by the Emperor Napoleon and the mob at the revolution of 1848."

In the *Univers* of June 20th there is a letter by M. Louis Veillot to the Bishop of Orleans, relative to the decree of censure that Prelate lately passed against the *Univers* for intemperate language on the subject of his Lordship's recent mandate on classical education. M. Veillot's letter is certainly written with considerable ability and dignity. He admits the *Univers* was to blame in one expression, but denies that he was aware the Bishop intended his mandate to be a formal Episcopal act.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome of the 10th instant state that his Holiness has appointed a commission, consisting of Cardinals Ferretti, Brignole, and Mattei, to report on the financial situation of the Roman States.

Mgr. Bedini was to be consecrated on the 13th Archbishop of Thebes *in partibus*. It was said that he is to be sent to Vienna instead of Rio Janeiro.

The Holy Father has nominated Mgr. Arrighi Superior of the house which he is founding for converted Protestant Ministers who are desirous of preparing for the Priesthood.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 13.—The return of several friends from Pesth enable me to give you some information concerning the Emperor's sojourn in that city. The telegraphic reports and letters from Hungary have given detailed accounts of the Emperor's movements, and very florid descriptions of the festivities to which the presence of the Sovereign gave rise; but these being matters possessing little more than local interest, I shall only refer to them when it may appear indispensable to do so.

All parties agree in stating that the Emperor has been extremely well received, though perhaps better by the middle and lower classes than by the aristocracy, whose pride he contrived to ruffle soon after his arrival. On the 8th various deputations were received from 9 till 1, but no speeches were allowed; and the Emperor put his questions in such a way that nothing but "yes" or "no" was possible; his condescension to the citizens and peasants was extreme, but the aristocracy were not only coldly received but soon dismissed. As no room in the castle was large enough to contain the peasants, they, to the number of about a thousand, defiled like soldiers before the Emperor in the courtyard: as they passed their "Eljen's" were perfectly deafening. The persons last admitted to the presence were the nobles, a few of whom were addressed in German. Whether the Monarch was already fatigued, or whether he had predetermined to mortify the pride of the old Conservatives, it is impossible to say, but, as before said, these gentlemen felt that they were coldly received and as coldly dismissed. It is worthy of remark, that the Emperor, who speaks Hungarian perfectly well, only employed that language when conversing with the peasantry. Out of the 200 nobles present at the Corpus Christi procession on the 10th, only 20 were independent men, the rest were either privy-councillors, chamberlains, or other employes. Many of the nobles were at the *levée* on the 8th had either left Pesth or remained at home. In a former letter you were informed that when the steamer arrived at Buda, the Magyar "Eljen" was less heard than "Vivat." This is believed to have been because the Austrian colors were at the mast head of the vessel, and the Monarch had on an Austrian uniform; for when in the evening he drove through the streets to see the illumination, in a red Hussar uniform, as General of Cavalry, he was tremendously cheered by the Magyars. At the Hungarian theatre, where he also appeared in the national costume, the enthusiasm was such that the very building shook with the cry of "Eljen." At the races, on the second day, the Monarch appeared on and left the ground almost un-

noticed, few persons, excepting nobles, being present. On the 8th there was a grand ball given by the Archduke Governor (Albrecht), at which the Emperor, notwithstanding the fatigue he had undergone during the day, danced until 3 in the morning; at 5 he was already on his way to Keresstur to see the artillery manœuvres. Although Pesth was crowded with police agents from Vienna during the Monarch's stay there, the conduct of the people was so exemplary that not one arrest took place. If the Emperor's object was to win the people, and to show the haughty nobles that he would not be trifled with, both ends appear to have been completely attained. No amnesty has till now been granted, and the Monarch is said to be personally averse to the wholesale clemency system. The opinions of a very high personage on this subject may be gathered from the following reply given to a person who advocated milder measures:—"From your point of view you are right, but unfortunately three-fourths of the subjects of the Austrian Crown must be brought to reason by force." On the 11th the Emperor left Pesth for Telegylaza, Czongrad, and Mezœhegyes, where he will inspect the vast military establishment for the breeding of horses: from thence he proceeds to Arad and Temeswar. Francis Joseph has been enthusiastically received by the peasantry of Ketskemert, the largest village in Hungary, where he arrived at 5 in the evening of the 11th, escorted by a body guard of several hundred well-mounted peasants. The part of the journey between Czegled (where the railroad was left) and Ketskemert was accomplished in two hours and a quarter. The exact distance I have unfortunately forgotten, but the pace at which the peasants drive across the almost trackless heaths, frequently intersected by gullies a couple of feet deep, is perfectly awful. Every one assures me that the Archduke Albrecht is becoming extremely popular.—*Correspondent of Times.*

AUSTRALIA.

The following letter is from a Sydney paper:—
"Melbourne, March 2.

"I returned yesterday evening from the Forest Creek diggings, after a sojourn of some 14 days, during which time I have employed myself in collecting such information as may prove serviceable to your readers.

"Any description of the scene which bursts upon the new comer as he descends the ranges that border the creek would be next to superfluous, for so many writers have gone before in the portraiture of your own numerous diggings that it would be but repetition were I to delineate those of Mount Alexander. The same numerous tents, the same blazing watch-fires, the same barking of dogs and firing of guns, the same busy hum of man invading the territory hitherto given up to the beast or the savage; all these are the same as with you; if I perhaps except that with us there is much more of each and every of them than there is in your colony. The Forest Creek diggings extend for a distance of some 10 or 12 miles down the creek of that name, which is a tributary of the Loddon, the whole of the short ridges and gullies running down into it having proved highly auriferous, while many of the back ranges and gullies have also produced good samples of gold.

"Two miles further down the creek the tent of the commissioner is situated, forming of course the official, though not the real, centre of the diggings; and around this, as if his very presence gave security, innumerable stores are built, while the whole space is thickly covered with tents. Just at this spot also Fryar's Creek joins the Forest Creek, the diggings extending for some eight or ten miles, if not more, from the junction; the road, however, crosses the ranges a little below the Post-office, extending about five miles, when it comes upon the Creek in the heart of the diggings. The first range, or rather ridge below the Post-office, is the celebrated Red Hill, where such large amounts of gold were collected, and at the base of which the great surface washings lay. This base is a freestone rock, with a slight slope to the east. On this lies a heavy concrete mass, principally of ironstone, while the whole of the soil to the surface is strongly impregnated with iron, giving the hill the red appearance from which its name is derived. On the top of the ridge the holes that have been sunk have seldom exceeded 24 or 20 feet when the rock was reached; but at the case the rock seems to have been almost cleared, doubtless by the action of floods, of the mass that must have at some time covered it, leaving it in many places bare, and scattered the golden treasures that reposed upon it among the alluvial surface soil of the gully. Next to the Red Hill is the Adelaide Hill, and beyond that again the White Hill, both of which are also not unknown to fame from the very vast quantities of gold that have been drawn from their bosoms. In a narrow gully across the creek, and nearly opposite the Post-office, is the cemetery of the diggings; already there are six graves, the last having been filled so lately as Thursday last.

"These were the first localities upon which digging was commenced, and yet there are still very many of the holes that are being profitably worked. From these the diggers have gradually extended themselves, till there is hardly a range or a water-course that has not been delved into in the search for the "glittering dross." This is more the case at present than at any other time, as the scarcity of water will not allow of any earth being washed but such as will produce a very large amount of gold. Water is attainable, but not in the water-holes of the creek, every one of which is now choked up by the tailings of the cradles; but by sinking on the flats of the creek very good water is procured at a depth of about 20 feet. This plan is now being pursued. A party sinks a well, and then cuts a hole for washing in, the cradle being placed in a convenient position; water is then drawn up from the well, and

the soil, which has been carted from the hole where it was dug, is thus washed. In all cases the stuff washed is some very choice pickings from the strata of the hole, such as the experience of the miner leads him to believe may contain gold. Very many, however, who dislike the toil and expense attendant upon this process, are simply working their holes as dry diggings—nuggeting, as it is called here—putting aside such of the stuff as appears likely, and saving it for a more propitious season. Many hundreds have done this, and the advent of rain will turn out an amount of gold that will astonish the good folks of Melbourne.

"Another effect that the drought has had been that it has dispersed the diggers in every direction over the face of the country. Gulleys, creeks, hills, ridges, water courses, and ranges, have all been ransacked and turned over, till the whole country is now pretty well known to some or other of the diggers; and with water several spots that are known to be rich will be worked to advantage. In this search it is amusing to see the eagerness of the gold seekers. Dozens will watch the movements of a prospector; while the slightest rumor of a golden discovery in any particular locality will send hundreds to the spot, and will cause the ground to be parcelled out, lotted, and worked with the most astounding rapidity."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—The Mayor of Limerick received the following communication on Wednesday morning from the Earl of Derby:—

"Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial from the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Limerick, having reference to the appointment of officers to determine the relative capabilities of the River Shannon and Galway Bay, as a transatlantic packet port, and I have the satisfaction of informing you that her Majesty's Government have already issued instructions which they have reason to hope will fully effect the objects set forth in the memorial.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, DERBY. Thomas Kane, Esq., Mayor of Limerick."

THE ELECTIONS.—The preparations for the elections appear to be going on, so far, very favorably, and ought, amongst other things, to give the greatest possible encouragement to the friends of Tenant Right, and encourage them in every locality to fulfil, each man as strenuously as he can, the duty that devolves upon him.—*Tablet.*

COUNTY GALWAY.—'Tis an old saying, "when thieves fall out honest men come by their own."—This proverb is now about being accomplished in the county of Galway, the inhabitants of which are at length to be represented in Parliament by a gentleman who may be fairly said to enjoy, as he deserves, the confidence of the people. The representation of that county has been for an indefinite period gobbled up by a couple of factions, each of which sent its man to St. Stephen's with as much reference to that principle of the constitution which privileged him to go there, as to the principle of gravitation, or the height of the Almoarcar circles. The good folk of Galway, however, taken the matter at length into their own hands, and have secured, beyond all doubt, one of the seats for Captain Bellew, of Mount-bellew, the candidate of their choice.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

REPRESENTATION OF DONEGAL.—On Tuesday an influential meeting of the committee of the county Donegal Tenant Right Association took place in Letterkenny. The meeting was attended by the Right Rev. Dr. Gattigan, and a number of Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen, legal gentlemen, &c. A candidate on popular and tenant right principles was made choice of—a gentleman of large property and great influence in the county, whose name, however, for the present is not made public. His Lordship said he had no doubt if the Presbyterian electors of the baronies of Raphoe and Kilmacrennan united with the Catholic electors throughout the county, they could return whatever candidate they pleased.

The learned and eloquent member for Athlone has been replied to, "in print," by Mr. Secretary Walpole. The *Dublin Gazette* of last night contains the insulting proclamation of the Derbyite administration against the Catholic religion, published in the London Government organ of Tuesday last.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

Dublin has been all astir in electioneering matters. Mr. Reynolds has attended several ward meetings, and addressed the electors in his usual telling and vigorous style. There will be meetings of all the ward clubs, and those which have been already held have infused themselves into the popular party. A division, said to have been caused by some dissatisfied spirits in the ranks of that industrious and powerful body, the "car-men," is, we are happy to learn, in the most promising state of cure.—*Ibid.*

Our Columns this week manifest that, elsewhere, also, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of open foes and pretended friends, the strength of the Irish Party is gaining the mastery, and a large accession to its numbers will be the result of the general election.—*Ibid.*

The different military commanders in Ireland have just received, from the Commander of the Forces, a list of the towns where the poll at the general election will be taken. In each contested county and borough additional troops will be stationed.—*Ibid.*

The great "exposition" of Irish manufacture in Cork has been attended with an exhibition of another nature, which, we are happy to say, has now ceased to be "national." A difference occurred at the ball given at the Exhibition buildings, between Captain Sullivan and Mr. Harmer Hardy, which resulted on Tuesday in an encounter of a hostile character. We are not exactly aware of the precise details of the difference which led to such unpleasant results; but as Mr. Hardy was riding by Anglesea Bridge, on Tuesday, close to the Exhibition buildings he was met by Captain Sullivan, who struck him with a horsewhip. Several gentlemen then interfered, and on requiring a pledge from both gentlemen that this unpleasant difference should have no issue outside a legitimate investigation in a court of justice, if such course were necessary, it was complied with, and both gentlemen were allowed to depart. The matter was heard in the police-office on Thursday, and ended in information being taken against Captain Sullivan.—*Ibid.*

THE MAGISTRACY.—The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of Viscount Lismore, Lieutenant of the County Tipperary, has appointed John Greene, Esq., of Cappamurra, Cashel, to the commission of the peace for that county.

We have received from the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh, P.P., of Outerard, a long list of persons who have returned from the proselytising fold to the bosom of the Catholic Church.—*Galway Vindicator.*

The Reverend Mr. Maguire, P.P. of Ennismacsaunt parish, has been arrested this week by an order from the Commander-in-Chief, for having married some Protestant soldiers to Catholic females. The Rev. gentleman gave in bail to stand his trial at the ensuing assizes for Donegal.—*Ballyshannon Herald.*

The Derby Government have struck the first blow at Maynooth. They have stopped the annual vote for the repairs of the College.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

Mr. Dargan has made an offer to the Committee of the Royal Dublin Society to expend £20,000 in the erection of a building in connection with or upon their grounds, for the purposes of a grand National Exhibition, the profits incidental to the admission of the public to be derived by him.—*Ibid.*

The home circuit opened on Tuesday, 29th ultimo, at Meath; The presiding Judges are Chief Justice Monaghan and the Right Hon. Judge Ball—the first two Catholic judges, as we stated in a former number, that ever went that circuit.—*Ibid.*

It was hoped the summer assizes might conclude throughout Ireland before the election turmoil commences, but it is now probable the Judges and the candidates for senatorial dignity will be engaged simultaneously—the bench, the hustings, the bar, the booth, and the dock.—*Ibid.*

The Geyser war steamer, Commander Hand, is ordered from Portsmouth to Galway bay, to protect trawlers from the assaults of the Claddagh fishermen. The Druid, fitted out for trawling, has a guard of six police by night and day to protect her.—*Ibid.*

Four tons of sugar daily is the produce of the beet-root factory at Mountmellick.—*Ibid.*

BELFAST IRISH CHANNEL SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to learn that the cable is now ready to be laid, and orders have been given to take advantage of the first opportunity, which, it is hoped, will be early next week, should the weather get a little settled, as the neap tides will then be favorable. The cable is nearly fifty tons in weight, and we believe is to be laid from the Scotch side.

EXTENSIVE EVICTION IN GALWAY.—On Friday an eviction on a very large scale took place on the townlands of Barnacraunty, Ballagh, and Tonabrocky, which form a portion of the Martin property, and are situated about two miles from this town. Forty-two families, comprising 203 individuals, were dispossessed from about 200 statute acres of land; and we understand that the great majority of these poor people must now seek a refuge in the workhouse. In this instance the hardship is attributable to the state of the law rather than to the parties who have the management of the property.—*Galway Mercury.*

POLICE.—By a return lately made it appears the constabulary of Ireland consists of 12,321 persons, including resident magistrates, and the total charge for the same is £549,782 19s. The charge for the year, ended the 31st of March last, for the Dublin metropolitan police force, was £60,580 6s. 5d. The total charge for the London police of 5,625 persons, for one year, is £318,597 3s. 1d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament will be prorogued, as at present arranged, on Thursday, July 1st, and dissolved on the following day. It is not her Majesty's intention to prorogue parliament in person. The Queen's speech and the Royal assent to the remaining bills will be communicated by Lords commissioners.—*Observer.*

RIOT AT THE FUNERAL OF AN ORANGEMAN IN LIVERPOOL.—JUNE 14.—Yesterday (Sunday) evening about five o'clock, as the funeral procession of a deceased member of an Orange lodge was proceeding through the Park to a neighboring cemetery, a riot of rather an alarming nature took place under the following circumstances:—The funeral procession was accompanied by some hundreds of persons, who were all dressed in Orange sashes, ribbons, and having lilies of the same color. Whether this was proper or not, no person questioned; but it had been remarked that for the last three or four Sundays funeral processions conducted on the same scale, had passed the Catholic chapel, and that expressions had been used by the processionists, which were calculated to hurt the feelings of Catholics. The matter, however, passed off, and no notice was taken of the affair. On yesterday there was more than the usual display of Orange insignia at the funeral, and in the course of the procession an old woman, (said to be a Protestant, but that I could not correctly ascertain) remonstrated with some person who wore an Orange Scarf, &c., and said it was highly improper to march in such a manner after the remains of any man. An altercation followed, and as a matter of course a crowd collected, when some person threw a stone amongst the Orangemen, which struck one of them. This was the signal for a general row, the Orangemen alleging that they were attacked by "Papists." Nothing could be more false than this assertion; and as I have the above from a disinterested eye-witness, I believe it to be true, and he states that the general belief is, that the row was got up by previous concert of the Orangemen for particular purpose, I know not if this be true, but it looks very like it.—Such scenes at funerals are not only disgraceful, but calculated to create bitter feelings.—*Correspondent of Dublin Telegraph.*

The Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay is about to be called upon to stand for Edinburgh again, as a kind of restitution for the treatment he received at the hands of the bigots and fanatics at the last general election—his manly declaration for the Maynooth grant having set all the votaries of Knoxism in a rage.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA FROM LIVERPOOL.—At no previous period in the history of this port has there been so much activity displayed on both sides of the Mersey, as at the present time, in the emigration trade, the chief current of which has set in for Australia.—Upwards of 1,800 emigrants were to leave Liverpool and Birkenhead for Port Phillip and Sydney in the course of this week alone.

MORE GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—The ship Northumberland, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday from Southern Australia, with gold from the Port Phillip district to the amount of between 16,000 and 18,000 ounces, passengers, and mails. She sailed from port Phillip on the 2nd of March. She represents the diggings in the neighborhood of Port Phillip as fruitful beyond exaggeration. This ship has brought one of the largest lumps of Pure gold which has yet been discovered in the Australian Gold mines. It weighs 27½ lbs.