

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 20.—Nothing new is added this morning on the subject of the ministerial crisis.

The *Moniteur du Soir* gives the following as a probable list:—M. Billault, Foreign Affairs; General Bourjolly, War; M. Peauger, Interior; Benoit Fould, Finances; Paul Seguin, Public Works; Lavallee, Commerce; Royer, Justice; Admiral Parceval, Marine; and M. Giraud, Public Instruction.

Louis Napoleon has received more than forty reports of Prefects on the state of public opinion in the departments. The people of the Elysee assert that nine out of ten declare that the masses approve of his conduct, with the exception, however, of the Socialists, who are more furious than ever against him. In Paris, the Socialists are less violent in their expressions, but not at all less hostile; and, on the other hand, the Fusionist, Orleanist, and Legitimist journals all attack the President with virulence.

There is great talk here of a manifesto from the Prince de Joinville, declaring himself a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. Many persons pretend even to have seen it, and say that it is in the hands of persons who have authority to publish it whenever they please. What is certain is, that a deputation of Orleanists have been to England to see the Prince, and have just returned.—*Globe*.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, signed by the President of the Republic, and counter-signed by M. Leon Faucher, placing the departments of the Cher and the Nièvre in a state of siege.

The *Ordre* says that at a late hour last night it received information that the cabinet was to be composed as follows:—M. Augustin Giraud, Interior; General de Bourjolly, Foreign Affairs; M. Magne, Finances; M. Ducos, Marine; General St. Arnaud, War; M. Fortoul, Public Instruction.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 16th of October.

The King Don Francisco de Asis has sent to the municipality of Pampeluna a portrait of the Queen and his own, accompanied by a most flattering autograph letter, as an acknowledgment of his gratitude for their attention to him when he commanded a cavalry regiment in their town.

It was said that the government intended to create 35 new senators, amongst whom were Generals Alcala, Van Halen, Shelly, &c., and four or five bishops.

HOLLAND.

A letter from Amsterdam, 18th Oct., states that a general meeting of the Royal Institute had been held, and an address voted to the King, praying him to dissolve that body. The address is drawn up in the most respectful terms, and stated that the grounds of the application are, that the sum of 10,000fl. (20,000fr.) a year allowed by the state to the institute is insufficient to cover its most indispensable expenses, and that all its applications for an increase to the grant have been ineffectual. This step on the part of the first scientific body of the kingdom had caused a very profound sensation.

ITALY.

A letter from Genoa of the 13th Oct., mentions the publication of a new proclamation to the Italians by the London National Committee. That document is dated the 30th of September, and signed by Mazzini, Saffi, Montecchi, Agostini, and Quadrio. It appears to have been issued in consequence of the resignation of Joseph Sintoni, "who materially differed with his colleagues respecting the political system to be pursued."

The *Tuscan Monitor* of the 13th Oct. contains several decrees, which would appear to confirm in a certain measure the assertions of a Florence letter, quoted two days ago, from the *Corriere Mercantile* of the 13th, viz., that Tuscany was to be as good as incorporated with Austria, and many Tuscan officers of high rank pensioned off.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 15th Oct. contains the following notification:—"J. B. Perego, son of Peitro and Marianna Comi, aged 43, a Milanese weaver, accused of having armed himself with a reaping-hook, and offered resistance to a soldier of the light battalion, the bearer of an arrest warrant, on the morning of the 8th of August, on the circumvallation road, outside the gate of Tenaglia, was duly convicted of the offence, and sentenced by court-martial to be shot, agreeably to the proclamation of the 10th of March. His penalty, however, has been commuted into five years' imprisonment in the Mantua gaol."

GERMANY.

BERLIN, OCTOBER 17.—Reports of a total failure of the potato crop, which is the chief food of the lower orders, had been spread, and created some alarm, such a calamity generally leading to tumults. But though the disease has done considerable damage, there is no real scarcity to be feared, at least in Prussia, where so enormous a quantity is cultivated for the purpose of distilling.

In the year 1848 the Jews in Prussia were admitted to the practice of the law and to judicial situations. The Minister of Justice has, however, now issued an order, declaring that henceforth no Jews are admitted. Those who have passed their examinations shall be allowed to take employment in the administrative branches. The reason given for excluding the Jews again from law offices is, that a Jew cannot administer an oath to Christians.

Extensive arrests and searchings in private houses have just taken place in Hamburg. It seems that some spy in London had given notice of persons corresponding with Dr. Meyen, a political fugitive, and that the seizure of his letters was expected to lead

to important discoveries regarding the plans of the Democratic committee in London.

BERLIN, OCT. 20.—I have learnt, somewhat distinctly, what military preparations, in anticipation of events which may happen in France in 1852, are now making. The troops of all the German states are to be put on a full war establishment, and to be ready for immediate action early in the spring. The regiments and divisions quartered at present in the western garrison are to be in readiness to form a junction on the shortest notice, and to advance towards the French frontier.

The military equipments, which in Prussia were deficient on the last calling out of the army, are now quite complete, and everything is prepared for another general call to arms, or, as the Germans say, "mobilmachung." The western fortresses have received orders to be in readiness for war; and in all the military stores and war magazines of the kingdom the utmost activity prevails to provide every kind of supply. This is all said to be mere precautionary demonstration. It shows, however, a determination to take advantage of any plausible provocation to proceed suddenly to hostilities against France.—*Daily News*.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, OCT. 17.—Every topic of political interest is thrown completely into the shade to-day by the accounts which arrived last night of a terrible catastrophe near Krems. On Wednesday morning the large powder magazine at Gneixendorf blew up, whether by accident or design is not known. Its contents at the moment were only ten hundred-weight of powder, more than ten hundred weight having been removed to Vienna on the previous day. The loss of life has been trifling, owing to the few persons about at the time. The sufferers whose bodies have been found are a major, a lieutenant, and an auditor of artillery, the inspector of the magazine, and the two sentries on duty. A young girl, the daughter of a subordinate laborer, is also missing. The officers of artillery, who met their death in consequence of the explosion, had only that instant reached the entrance to the magazine in a carriage and pair, having been ordered by the military authorities to inspect and report upon the quantity and condition of the powder in the magazine. Their deaths must have been instantaneous, as the bodies were found completely crushed by the enormous masses of brick-work hurled from the building by the force of the explosion.—Strange to say, the carriage horses escaped entirely unhurt; the driver, however, is said to have received mortal injuries.

ARABIA.

A Bohemian journal has the following from Constantinople, without date:—"The Wechabites have attacked the cities of Mecca and Medina, massacred a great number of the inhabitants, burned the mosques, and pillaged the cities."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.—Her Majesty's steam-ship Birkenhead, Captain Salmon, arrived in the Sound this evening with important news from the Cape. She brings the mail and some despatches from the government.

A detachment of the 2d Royals, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burne, who had only gone out in the Birkenhead, had been attacked by the Kaffirs, and had suffered a partial defeat, having four men, it is said, killed, and 17 wounded. The British troops had also suffered a severe repulse in the Fish River Bush.

The *Cape Town Mail*, of the 12th September, gives the following:—

"Her Majesty's steamer Birkenhead, which left East London on the 6th inst., brings a report that Basuto chief Moshesh and his ally Molitsane, had announced their determination to take part with the enemy, and had sent messages to the chiefs who still remained neutral, urging them to join the war party, and unite with the Galkas and Basutos in 'driving the white men into the sea.' It is supposed that the despatches which the Birkenhead is to convey to England have reference in part to this important intelligence.

"By the Birkenhead a report was also received of a severe action which was said to have taken place in the Fish River Bush, and in which our troops are said to have suffered a repulse with considerable loss. In the *Graham's Town Journal* of the 6th inst., since received, we find some more definite particulars concerning this action, which seems to have been a well contested affair. It took place on the 1st inst., near Committee's Drift. The detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Burne, 2d Royals, encountered a body of Stock's, Seyolo's, and Botman's Kaffirs, with a number of Hottentots. Several desperate charges, it is said, were made by the men of the 2d, who, though unused to this kind of fighting, are stated to have displayed great spirit. Two men of this regiment were killed (one sergeant and one private) and five wounded; of the Royal Sappers and Miners, one was killed and one wounded; in the Cape Corps and Armstrong's Horse, two men were wounded. In the whole, three men were killed and eight (or according to another account twelve) wounded. The dead and wounded were sent to Fort Peddie, and the detachment returned to King William's Town. On their march the Kaffirs are said to have attacked them again; very heavy firing was heard by persons at Fort Peddie, in the direction in which the troops had gone, but the result was not known.

"On the 2d inst. the Kaffirs attacked some wagons on their way to Graham's Town from below Southwell, and succeeded in carrying off five spans of oxen, worth £300.—The affair was reported to Major-General Somerset, when pursuit was immediately made, and eighteen of the oxen recovered.

"On the 3d inst. the 12th regiment arrived at Graham's Town, from Algoa Bay.

"From Lyndoch intelligence has been received that most of the Tambockle servants, who had hitherto remained faithful, have joined the enemy, and have assisted in driving off their master's cattle, horses, and sheep. Some sharp conflicts had taken place between the colonists (Messrs. Pringle, Scott, Niland, and others,) and the marauders, several of whom were shot. In these actions, unfortunately, two burghers were killed, and others wounded.

"The burghers of Graaff-Reinet, Cradock, and Zwager's Hook were to assemble at Somerset on the 4th instant, and to proceed on the 6th to drive the Kaffirs out of the Kaga mountains.

"The enemy had re-appeared in Oliphant's Hook and Lower Albany as soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre left that part of the country. They had committed several depredations, and had kept the burgher patrols continually active in pursuing them, though with little success.

"On the 3d three inhabitants of the village of Salem, while on cattle guard, were attacked by fifteen or twenty Kaffirs. One of the guards, named Thomas Filmer, was severely wounded by a bullet, which lodged in his side. The cattle were, all but one, brought safe to Salem.

AUSTRALIA.

There is news from Sydney to the 9th July, a fortnight later. At Bathurst, Mr. Hardy was issuing licenses at thirty shillings each, "without the slightest opposition." Each person obtained a water-course fronting of fifteen yards. Some four thousand persons were now on the diggings; and £25,000 worth of gold were said to have been collected "in the preceding week." Gold has been discovered at a third place, thirty miles south of Bathurst—the other places being west and north. A commotion had also arisen in the adjoining colony of Victoria by the discovery of gold in the Pyrenees, a hundred miles from Melbourne.

CHINA.

DEATH OF DR. GUTZLAFF, A PROTESTANT MISSIONARY.

We have lately had to record the heroic martyrdom of a Catholic Missionary in China. Contrasts often are useful for the due appreciation of truth, and it is with that object we commend to the attention of candid Protestants the following memoir of a Protestant Missionary, the late Dr. Gutzlaff, taken from a number of the *China Mail* just arrived:—

"Among the events of the month deserving especial notice, is the death of Dr. Gutzlaff, which occurred here on the 9th instant, when he had just completed his 48th year.

"He was by birth a Pomeranian, and was sent to the East by the Netherlands Missionary Society in 1827; and after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, he came to China in 1831. Being of an erratic disposition, within the next two years he made three voyages along the coast of China, then comparatively unknown, and the romance of which lost nothing by his descriptions; but neither then, nor at any other time, did he visit Peking, or penetrate into the interior of the country, as has been stated. On the death of the elder Morrison, in 1834, Mr. Gutzlaff was employed by the British superintendency as an interpreter, and was employed in that capacity during the war. He afterwards received the appointment of Chinese Secretary to the British Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade, in which office he died. The salary was a considerable one, especially for one of economical habits, and enabled him, by frugality and profitable management to leave a fortune, as little in accordance with his original expectations as with the professions of poverty in which he was at all times wont to indulge.

"He was a man of most laborious habits, with a sanguine temperament and enthusiastic spirit; but his attainments were more various than exact, and secured for him a higher reputation at home than in China, where, with the facts before them, people were not so apt to be carried away by the lively imagination which sometimes overmastered its owner himself.

"For some years past Mr. Gutzlaff had ceased to call himself a Missionary; but he still continued to teach and exhort the Chinese around him, and in the neighboring hamlets. The Chinese Christian Union owes its origin to him, and is likely to expire with him. Its purpose was to convert China to Christianity through its own sons. But converts are not to be made in geometrical progression, and the idea, which could only have taken possession of an enthusiast, was crudely conceived, and put in practice without due consideration; its agents being themselves indifferent Christians, and paid for work which could not be supervised, and may never have been performed. There are few foreigners in China, having any acquaintance with the subject, even those who have belonged to the Union, who did not regard the scheme as a distinguished failure; and the more charitable amongst them believe that Mr. Gutzlaff may have been carried away by his own enthusiasm and confidence in the sincerity of his converts, rather than by any wish to deceive. He was naturally jealous of interference, and the conduct of the London Missionary Society, which, during his absence in Europe, instituted an investigation into the Christian Union, piqued him, not without reason, and made him cling, with greater pertinacity, to the scheme thus assailed.

"The sincerity of his Christian profession has been warmly attested in a funeral sermon, preached by the acting Colonial Chaplain, who attended Mr. Gutzlaff on his deathbed; but until it was called in question, the attestation might have been withheld. At all events, it is not our province to discuss the point."

KOSSUTH AND SMITH O'BRIEN—ENGLISH SYMPATHY AND ENGLISH ANTI-PATHY.

(From the Catholic Standard.)

The arrival of Kossuth on the French coast has been the cause of very considerable excitement in this country, or, at least, among the civic dignitaries of Southampton and London, and almost the cause of a democratic emeute in turbulent Marseilles.

It was natural enough that the Hungarian exile should desire a short cut through France to England, instead of encountering a tedious voyage in the frigate, which the Government of the United States very generously placed at his service. Kossuth is unquestionably tinged with vanity, and, like most people, hates sea sickness. A journey through France would have paid a double debt—like Goldsmith's chest of drawers; it would have ministered to his predilection and fed his antipathy; it would have enabled him to avoid nausea and win applause. An ovation from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Straits of Dover, through a great country, too, the time-out-of-mind rival of Austria, which the ex-Dictator of Hungary reasonably enough abhors, this also would have been a great event in the present day; nor are we in the least surprised that Kossuth should feel deeply mortified by the refusal of the French Government to accede to his request, a refusal which at once imposed upon him a tedious sea passage, deprived him of the sweet music of democratic shouts, and prevented the opportunity of insulting Austria. Neither is it a matter of marvel that the continental demagogues should manifest the chagrin which they must feel at being balked by the Government of the French Republic of an occasion to defy, insult, and menace monarchies, peradventure to excite a Socialist insurrection. The irritation of the anarchist is simply natural. But it was, we think, rather imprudent in Kossuth to fulminate a manifesto, replete with revolutionary fury, against the President of the French Republic, the elect of six millions of French electors, and that, too, in the shape of an address to the Republicans of France; more especially as the gentleman is, we understand, on his way to monarchical England, where, it can hardly be doubted, the great mass of the people are loyal to a Throne, and, on principle, prefer Royalty with its many drawbacks to tribulation ascendancy or democratic excesses. For the late Magyar ruler there are, however, excuses which will no doubt contribute to mitigate the censure which his egregious fault unquestionably deserves. But what excuse can there be for the bitter terms which Lord Palmerston's pet organ thinks it not unbecoming to fling at the French Government? It is impossible not to be pleased with the wit and brilliancy which distinguish the article on Kossuth in the *Globe* of Tuesday evening. As a literary production it is, like almost the author's—(there is no mistaking the paternity; the exquisite translation of the stanza from Berenger's famous ode on the funeral of David establishes the case of affiliation)—compositions, clever and fascinating. But its spirit is not, certainly, such as we should expect to find in the semi-official organ of the British Ministry.

For, what is Kossuth's real position? Is it not precisely the counterpart in the main feature of Mr. Smith O'Brien's?—except that the former waged a long and bloody war against his King—put to death numbers of his fellow-subjects because they preserved their allegiance—dethroned his sovereign by proclamation—and is now, nevertheless—free—while the unhappy Irish patriot, whose aim was exactly the same as the Hungarian's—though he waged no war—shed no blood—seized no Crown property—levied no taxes—took away no life—and usurped, in fact, no function of sovereignty, is a bond-slave at the antipodes. Kossuth, as a Hungarian, sought to shake off the Austrian yoke—Smith O'Brien, as an Irishman, sought to shake off the English yoke. The only difference between the two cases consists in the utter freedom of Mr. O'Brien from any of the great crimes which are associated in the English mind with "rebellion"—and the saturation of Kossuth with all these crimes in their deepest hue. Yet the mouthpiece of the very ministers who keep Mr. O'Brien a guarded convict—a very slave in New South Wales—sing paeans to Kossuth. We suppose that in the ethics of the Whigs difference of scene creates a distinction in morals—and that what they themselves incessantly ridicule as a cabbage-garden riot, is still on the banks of the Suir the greatest of all crimes known to our laws—while a year's open warfare, attended with the grave incidents we have already noticed, is but a *bagatelle*—merely a piece of innocent amusement on the banks of the Danube! Lords Russell and Palmerston endeavor, we suppose, to compensate for their brutal cruelty to a misguided Irishman of illustrious descent, by an excess of sympathy for a Hungarian whom, according to their own laws, their own principles—if they have any—and the theory of our Constitution, they must brand an incorrigible traitor. Like the hypocrites, who kept a debtor and creditor account of misdeeds, and struck a balance in their own favor, our worthy Premier and his versatile colleague in the Foreign Office,

"Compound for sins they are inclined to,
"By dunning those they have no mind to."

We would, however, suggest to them and to our Ministerial contemporary the decency of withholding the public expression of sympathy with, and overt approval of, rebels and rebellion in "foreign parts," so long as they visit what can hardly be called a riot at home with the punishment of High Treason. When they have set Smith O'Brien free—not as a ticket-of-leave man, but absolutely free—free to leave his convict prison, free to fly from the brutality of gaoler Denison, whose savage ferocity is disgraceful to his country and his uniform, and to the Ministry who abet and tolerate his iniquitous misdeeds—free to take himself to France, Austria, or the United States—when the Whig Cabinet will have had the magnanimity to do this, indeed, may they avow sympathy with Kossuth, without exposing their motives to natural suspicion or their conduct to scathing retort and just animadversion.

We cannot help thinking that the fell spirit Protestant intolerance commingles largely with this English sympathy for Kossuth. The hatred of Lords John Russell and Palmerston of Catholicity, though springing from widely different feelings, is too palpable to be denied or disguised. With both, the humiliation of Austria as a Catholic Power—its annihilation as a "Great Power"—is deeply desired. The flag that was unfurled by the Protestant Kossuth was at one time looked upon as the signal for Austrian extinction; and had he succeeded, the cherished hope of the British Premier and Foreign Secretary would have been realised. Proverbially ungrateful as the Whigs are, they yet evince sympathy for their Magyar tool, probably through a latent feeling that at another time their sinister purpose may derive aid from his