

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**THE IMPERIAL CORONATION.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, says:—Circumstances of a peculiar kind enable me to repeat that Pius IX. will be delighted to visit Paris. His consent has been asked, and it is believed in the best informed quarters that it has been given. The Emperor attaches the greatest importance to his consecration by the Pope, and to it his entire policy is at this moment made subordinate.

"Louis Napoleon presents himself as the successor of Charlemagne and Napoleon I.; both were consecrated emperors by the Pope; and he believes that the same ceremony performed at Notre Dame would confirm his pretensions and ratify his accession to the imperial crown. He has continued the traditions of the first empire; borrowed from it his constitution and its laws; its form of government, its very nomenclature; and even, to a great extent, its etiquette; and the resemblance is desired to be completed by the repetition in 1853 of the solemn act of 1804.

"The Emperor is convinced that he shall derive much force and security from the benediction of the Pope, and that the head of the Roman Catholic Church will by that act point him out to the population of France as the ruler to whom the most absolute submission is due. But it is on the French Clergy, above all, that the Pontifical benediction is expected to produce the greatest and most useful impression; and the support of a body of men who unquestionably exercise great influence over the masses of the population, is naturally considered as his most powerful auxiliary; personally Pius IX. responds favorably to the wishes of the Emperor.

"Those who are about Pius IX. think differently from him, not so much on the question of his reception in this country, as on the results to the cause of the Church. Misgivings are felt about the reaction which, even in France, might follow the enthusiasm at first excited by his presence; but it is, above all, to the effect that might be produced in Europe, and particularly on the cabinets of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, that attention is directed. Until recently these three powers did not show themselves very favorably disposed towards the actual ruler of France; they admitted, it is true, that he had rendered services to their cause, but they did not consider the re-establishment of the imperial throne as a definitive solution of the situation which the events of 1848 produced; and whatever be the friendly attitude recently adopted, it is doubtful whether the institution of a Napoleonic dynasty is even yet cordially accepted.

The question then arises, how will the conduct of the Pontiff be viewed by them? The recollections of the first empire have not been forgotten at Rome; the consecration of the first Napoleon did not turn out well for Pius VII.; and it is feared that a more happy result will not attend that of his successor. Austria, Russia, and even Bavaria possess considerable influence in the councils of the Pope; but especially the two former; that of France, perhaps, comes next; and the sympathies of the Prelates, who are the intimate advisers of his Holiness, are as strong in favor of Austria and of Russia as they are opposed to France. Generally speaking, all foreign influence is unpopular at Rome, and would be got rid of; but as that is impossible, the least of the evils is preferred. It is firmly believed there that what are called French ideas are most fatal to the Papal authority and to the constitution of the Church. It is to the spread of these ideas that the most influential members of the Sacred College attribute the troubles of which Italy has been the theatre, and the events which convulsed Rome in 1848 and 1849, and it is more than doubtful whether they are re-assured by the resistance of the Emperor to French democracy, because they have not forgotten the revolutionary movements of 1831, nor the conduct of the members of the Bonaparte family in the recent disturbances in Italy.

The *Chronicle* Paris correspondent, writing on Tuesday evening, states that a despatch had been received from Pius IX., which, while stating his readiness to undertake the journey, expresses a doubt if he can come before the month of August:—

"The Sacred College had not yet come to any resolution as to the terms on which it would give its consent to the journey. This delay is very annoying to the Emperor, who is still anxious that the coronation should take place without delay, and it is said that in his impatience he was heard to declare that he would be crowned in the month of May, whether the Pope came or not. The general belief is that the Pope will certainly come, whatever time may be fixed on."

**POLICY OF NAPOLEON III.**—The *Times* publishes the following letters addressed by M. Ducos, Minister of Marine in France, to Mr. Ewart, M.P.:—

"Paris, Feb. 25th.

"Sir—The questions which you do me the honor to put in your letter of the 19th of February might perhaps appear to me unusual if my mind really entertained the strange ideas which some persons appear to ascribe to me in England.

"But, far from considering these questions indiscreet or inopportune, I rejoice at them, because they afford me an opportunity of giving you the complete assurance of my peaceful sentiments.

"I should consider it as the greatest of misfortunes if a serious misunderstanding should break out between the two nations; and I desire with all my heart that the best intelligence may continue to prevail between them.

"Your newspapers make much stir about our presumed warlike preparations. I confine myself by declaring to you that I have not armed a single gunboat, stirred a single cannon, or equipped a single soldier. I remain the calm spectator of the enormous expenses which you are making to conjure away an imaginary danger; and I admire the facility with which you

augment your budget when no real necessity prescribes it.

"If the members of your parliament, who are so pre-occupied with our projects of invasion, would give themselves the trouble of paying us a short visit, they would be more surprised than I am myself, perhaps, at the extreme readiness with which the rumor (almost amounting to pleasantries) of our supposed warlike preparations has been received among you.

"I thank you, Sir, for allowing me to establish a certain degree of intercourse between us, and I beg you to accept the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.

"THEODORE DUCOS.

"Ministry of Marine, Paris, March 6th.

"Sir—I am very much alive to the sentiments of confidence and fellow-feeling manifested in your last letter. I desire with all my heart that these sentiments may become general between the two nations, and place both of them in safety from those violent agitations which ruin states, retard all progress, and paralyze the great advance of civilisation.

"The sentiments which I have expressed to you myself are too sincere to render the publication of them disagreeable to me. I leave it to you to judge of the propriety and occasion of giving them publicity.

"Accept again the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

"THEODORE DUCOS.

**SUICIDE OF Mdlle. MARTHE.**—The suicide of Prince Camerata has been followed by another immediately connected with it. Rumor had attributed his laying violent hands upon himself to an affair of the heart, in which Mademoiselle Marthe, the actress, was concerned. This was afterwards contradicted, and it was stated that the young count's resolution to destroy himself was taken in consequence of heavy losses at the Bourse. However this may be, Mdlle. Marthe was at Havre at the time of his death, but was immediately sent for to Paris. Arrived there, M. Boudrot, an officer of justice, called upon her, and demanded the restitution of a casket of jewels belonging to some of the count's relations, and supposed to be in her possession. Mdlle. Marthe, it is said denied all knowledge of the jewels, but the application had such an effect upon her mind that she suffocated herself with lighted charcoal in the course of the night.

The cause of science has met with a serious loss. The celebrated M. Orfila, the great chemist, and former Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, died on Saturday morning. His death was rather sudden.

## AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 8th ult., from Vienna, says:—"The animosity felt by individuals towards England has reached the highest pitch, but no manifestation of public feeling has been made. Such moderation is, however, not observed in private life, for not long since a scene took place in the drawing-room of a lady of high rank, which reflects as little credit on her good sense as on her good breeding. According to the story which circulates in the first circles, and is generally credited, the lady in question treated a British peeress who had called on her with marked coldness, if not with positive incivility. It is even said that the mistress of the house, and some other ladies present, so far forgot what was due to their own rank and standing as to affect not to observe the entrance of the distinguished foreigner. The breach between the two nations is widening from day to day, and it is much to be feared that as the season advances our travelling fellows countrymen will be treated in a way that may lead to most disastrous consequences. People here are exasperated, and very naturally so, at the ceaseless machinations of Mazzini and Kossuth. There was a rumor on Change to-day that Mazzini had gone on board an English frigate to Genoa." It now appears that the rumor was incorrect.

The following is a translation from the *Lloyd*, a semi-official organ of the Austrian Cabinet, in respect of the false report that the British Ambassador had been insulted in Vienna:—

"One of the last numbers of the *Morning Chronicle* contains a letter from Vienna, giving the intelligence of demonstrations made before the house of Lord Westmoreland, the windows having been broken, the soldiers called in to disperse the assemblage, &c. That this intelligence is utterly false, and a pure invention is so well known to every one in Vienna, that we need not even contradict it. Notwithstanding all the very excusable excitement in Vienna at this moment against those who give asylum to Kossuth and Mazzini, the right feeling of the populace of Vienna still knows how to respect, in the person of Lord Westmoreland, the individual, as well as the representative of her British Majesty. Lord Westmoreland and his family enjoy in Vienna a too well deserved popularity, and the noble lord, whose hospitable house is open to all the chief persons of the population of Vienna, is too universally respected for him or his excellent family ever to be made to suffer for what is in no way their fault. So much will suffice to disavow a newspaper report, lightly and falsely set about.

## HUNGARY.

Four persons of note connected with revolutionary movements in Hungary were executed at Pesth on the 3rd of March, three by hanging, the fourth by powder and ball. Karl Jubbal was a tutor of Kossuth's sister's children, and an active agent in preparing for a new outbreak. Noszlopy was a magistrate and member of the Defence Committee in 1849. His later offences are described as brigandage in the Bakony Forest—the Sherwood of the Magyar outlaws since the war of independence. Sarkozy was a private soldier, messenger between Pesth and the Bakony outlaws. These were hanged. Andrasffy had been an officer of Hussars; his offence was desertion. He was arrested so long ago as December, 1851, and shot in March.

## SWITZERLAND.

**BASLE, March 11.**—The Federal Council was in deliberation upon the report of Colonel Bourgeois, the contents of which were very important. Masses of Austrian troops were marching from the interior of Lombardy towards the Tessin and Piedmont.

Austria had not yet answered the two notes of the Federal Council. Colonel Bourgeois had already despatched for Tessin a good number of Lombard refugees.

## NUREMBERG.

March 9.—Extraordinary measures have been taken to seize Mazzini, who is believed to be concealed in the town.

The *Courier de Nuremberg* had been seized for the 34th time since the 1st of January.

## PRUSSIA.

The Berlin Chambers have introduced a clause in a new code of communal law just completed, which makes the confession of the Christian Faith an indispensable qualification for admission to communal dignities; and this exclusion, we are told, "is not directed against the many forms of infidelity and Atheism, with which Germany abounds, but confessedly by all parties is directed to the exclusion of the Jews."

## ITALY.

**EDWARD MURRAY, THE CONVICT.**—Edward Murray has been visited by his mother in the Castle of Palliano. She found him very fairly treated in every respect. Neither he nor any other of the political prisoners of Palliano are subjected to the regular galley-slave work and *regime*. The health of the prisoner is still very poor, but his conversation and deportment are stated by the governor of the fortress to be extremely satisfactory. The Papal authorities have as yet intimated no intention of shortening the period of his imprisonment.—*Roman Correspondent of the Daily News*.

There was an idle rumor last week about an attack having been made on the life of the King of Naples. The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* however, states on the authority of a person, who left Naples on the 6th, that the true version of the rumor was merely that King Ferdinand, in driving out in the neighborhood of his capital, was assailed by two beggars, who, not knowing his Majesty, and taking him for *Inglese rico* importuned him for charity with perseverance than was considered respectful. At length the Sovereign, losing patience, seized upon the whip, and not only laid it upon the shoulders of the lazzaroni with right good will, but sent for some troops from the neighborhood to carry them to prison. In the course of the day the story got wind, and was soon exaggerated into an attempt on the King's life, but the above is the real version of the affair.

**ROME.**—The consistory after having been successively indicated for Feb. 28th and March 4th, was to be held on Monday the 7th. It is said that in the Allocation of his Holiness would come the question of the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy in Holland. It is known, moreover, that all the arrangements to be taken for that object, and which are being conducted in accordance with the government of his Netherlandish Majesty, emanate from Propaganda, as is always the case regarding countries of mixed religion. There will be, it is said, one Archbishop and five Suffragans in Holland.

The Superior-General of the Jesuits still lingers, sometimes better and sometimes worse, but they have little hope of such a restoration as would permit the complete exercise of the physical and intellectual faculties. May Almighty God hear the innumerable prayers which daily implore the preservation of a life so precious.

There is good news from Ferrara of the health of the Rev. Father Bresciani, one of the editors of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, whose novel, the "Jew of Verrona," has had so great a success throughout Italy. Last month he was in extremity. Public prayers have been made at Ferrara to obtain his recovery, and there is now ground to hope that Italy will not lose this illustrious Jesuit, one of her best writers.

The Rev. Mr. Manning opened, on Sunday, Feb. 20th, in the Church of St. Andrea-delle-Fratte, a course of instructions in English, which have been extremely well attended by Protestants.

In the *Univers* is a letter dated Rome, March 4, addressed to the editors of that journal by M. Louis Veillot, the editor-in-chief. He mentions that on Saturday morning, February 26th, he had had the happiness to assist at the private Mass of the Holy Father, and to receive the Holy Communion at his hands, and that on Saturday evening he had received from a friend, who had arrived from Paris, the sentence passed against the *Univers* by his Grace the Archbishop of Paris. M. Veillot declares that he has no intention of entering into any discussion on the subject. He had not done so on the occasion of the Archbishop's first advertisement, nor on that of the letters of the Bishop of Chartres, or Cardinal Donnet. He had briefly explained his intentions on occasion of the mandate of the Bishop of Orleans, confessed his error, and expressed his sentiments, but had been silent on points where a justification did not appear to him absolutely indispensable.

"Let us," says M. Veillot, "go on thus to the end. Let us spare the chiefs who cannot late us the regret of having drawn from us a single word which would not be that of a Christian not only submitted but resigned, and with which our consciences would afterwards reproach us, even though it were applauded by the whole world."

We have received the following letter, dated Rome, March 4:—*Times*.

"Amid rumors of wars, insurrections, and assassinations elsewhere, Rome remains tranquil, and dull to all appeals to her excitability from *adventurous patriots*, who would gladly risk the lives and liberties

of their fellow-countrymen for their own aggrandizement. The police are, nevertheless, more than usually active; and the other night an English gentleman was arrested in the street on his way to a party, and carried off to a police-office to establish his identity, which was doubted by the police-officer in the first instance, as he (unfortunately for himself in this case) spoke Italian so well that he was mistaken for a native. On remonstrances being made, in consequence, to the higher authorities, they at once expressed their regret, and rebuked the Brigadier of Gendarmes for his want of discrimination, but recommended that all foreigners should pay attention to the police regulation, which enjoins them to carry their *carta di soggiorno* on their persons, to prevent similar mistakes in future.

A letter, dated Florence, 2nd March, in the *Parlamentari*, states that Mr. George Craufurd, brother of a Member of the British Parliament, and an officer in the service of Queen Victoria, arrived there a few days ago from the Ionian Islands, where his regiment is in garrison. No sooner had he arrived than the police ordered him forthwith to quit the country. He inquired what was the motive of that arbitrary injunction, said that he should not depart, and applied to the representative of England, who demanded the revocation of the order, and asked the cause of that odiously exceptional measure. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied, that the Tuscan Government had been informed by its Consul at Corfu that Mr. Craufurd was repairing to Florence for the purpose of organising in Tuscany a Committee of revolutionary propaganda. Mr. Craufurd protested that this was an infamous calumny; but neither his declarations, nor the interference of the English representative, could obtain for him an hour's delay.

## TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes:—"An unusual sensation has been lately excited in this city by the arrival of an ambassador from Russia of the highest rank, and attended by a most numerous suite. It is said that Fuad Effendi, the Foreign Minister, sent to inquire the object of the mission, and was told that it would be laid before the Sultan himself in due time. Meantime conjecture is busy in supplying what is withheld from public curiosity. The question of the Holy Places, renewal of treaties offensive and defensive, with several other less probable guesses, are afloat. It seems certain, however, that an extraordinary mission, conducted with such display, has for its end something serious, and that something, probably, very adverse to the interests of Great Britain."

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FEB. 6.—Arrangements were making by the Governor for a declaration of peace. A commission had been appointed at Grahamstown to investigate claims for losses sustained in the war.

Guerrilla bands of Caffres still infest Zeubag. The Chiefs, Massesi and Baskato, seem friendly. Kicelili's adherence is equivocal.

## INDIA.

Throughout India the most profound peace reigns. The north-west frontier is no exception to this rule. The Governor-General is at Barrackpore, and takes his departure for Arracan very shortly. It is given out by a north-west paper that the lieutenant-governor of Agra is very shortly to proceed to Lucknow, with the view of making all the preliminary arrangements for effecting a transfer of the King of Oude's territories from that sovereign to the British. It is said that the above prince has actually applied to our government to relieve him of his sovereignty, and to provide a liberal provision for the support of himself and family. The revenue of the Oude state is said to be nearly a million and a half sterling, even under the present management; under the East India Company it would very shortly double the above.

## CHINA.

We find the following statistics of the Catholic Church in Tonquin in the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, for March, 1853." Mgr. Retord, M. Ap. of Western Tonquin, writes:—

"1st—The baptisms of pagan children dying amounted to 8,565; 2nd, of children of Christians, 1,953; 3rd, of adults, 845; total baptisms, 11,363; 4th, confirmations, 6,574; 5th, confessions of children not sufficiently old to go to communion, 14,205; 6th, confessions of persons in advanced years, 251,310; total confessions, 265,515; 7th, ordinary communions 183,304; 8th, first communions, 5,203; 9th, communions as viaticum, 1,906; total communions, 190,418; 10th, extreme unctions, 7,743; 11th, marriages solemnised, 915. Total amount of Sacraments administered during the course of last year 477,528."

And in a brief letter from Monsigneur Gauthier, Vicar Apostolic of Southern Tonquin, we find the following statement:—

"The staff of our vicariate actually consists of two bishops, three missionaries, forty-three native priests, four of whom are invalids, and one in exile for the faith, four deacons, three in clerk's orders, fourteen students of divinity, seventy-five Latin students, and sixty catechists. We have had this year 341 baptisms of adults; 104,400 confessions; 60,728 communions; 1,107 extreme unctions, and 628 marriages solemnised. The number of Christians, not amounting to a thirtieth of the population, may be calculated beyond 70,000."

## AUSTRALIA.

The overland mail has brought advices from Australia, the dates being, from Sydney, December 28; Melbourne, January 3; and Adelaide, January 16. No fewer than 12,000 emigrants and 152 vessels reached Port Philip during the month of December, more than 30,000 having arrived in three months; and this prodigious emigration had taken place without any perceptible shock to the labor market, and