

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Paris, Dec. 24. The official result of votes in the department of the Seine gives—

Yes, 196,769.	No, 95,574.
The total results known at the present are—	
Yes, 5,109,540.	No, 500,900.
The <i>Times</i> of Wednesday, in a leading article, remarks that the number of electors who have voted against Louis Napoleon in the twelve arrondissements of Paris are considerably greater and the numbers in his favor somewhat larger than they were on his former contest with General Cavaignac. These numbers are respectively—	
1848.	
Louis Napoleon	130,393
Cavaignac	72,423
1851.	
For Louis Napoleon	196,576
Against	95,574

A NEW LOAN.—The government is about to raise a loan of eight millions sterling. They are also going to abolish the octroi-duties, and the tax on wines. In order to supply the enormous deficit that will result from the latter measure, they intend to lay a heavy tax on the rich classes. I am not exactly informed as to the nature of the latter impost, but it will be one that will not bear directly upon the working classes.—*Daily News*.

The letters from the Paris Bourse continue to express the most entire conviction that a system of unqualified military repression will henceforth cause confidence to be maintained. Allusions are still frequent to the error of Louis Philippe in not using with sufficient energy the same means to ensure the prosperity and repose of France.—*Times*.

THE SOCIALIST HORRORS.—We (*Daily Express*) have received the following important letter from a distinguished French friend, a Legitimist, residing in one of the interior departments. From our intimate knowledge of the writer, we have no more doubt of the truth of his statements than if we had ourselves witnessed the scenes which he describes:—"You ask me for details of the recent events in France? What shall I say, except that Louis Napoleon has saved our unhappy country from the most horrible of scourges, the inroad of barbarians. Good Heaven! and from what barbarians! The French newspapers don't mention half the atrocities committed by the savage hordes of Socialist brigands. Neither do your English papers most probably, venture to disclose them. Pillage, assassination, profanation of places of worship, every description of crime, have all been committed by them. Wherever their devastating attempts have not courageously been opposed by men of order and energy, these miscreants have perpetrated the foulest deeds, of which history offers no example. If Louis Napoleon had not taken the initiative, with France and Europe all was over. Before six months could pass, the flame would have become universal. Thanks to the President, 1852 is dead before its birth, and the enthusiasm awakened by his acts is unanimous! Legitimists, Orleansists, Moderate Republicans, all who have for these last two years so fatally opposed him, now admire him and proclaim him the President of our country. All will vote for him with the exception of some incorrigible zealots, who, regardless of the severe lessons of the past and present, do not choose to understand that the future offers no chance for the realisation of their wishes or sympathies. In France there can and only do exist two parties—Order and Anarchy; the one identified with Louis Napoleon, the other with the atrocious sectarians of Socialism. There can be but one flag opposed to the Drapeau Rouge, round which all ought to rally—it is that of France. If, unluckily, government were to betray the least degree of weakness, society would be totally destroyed. Your tears would flow—your hearts would revolt, at the reading merely of the facts I could narrate; but I could not find expression for the infamous tortures that have been perpetrated! And yet, in England, journals are published, condemning the severity of Louis Napoleon's government."

CIRCUMVALLATION OF PARIS BY A RAILWAY.—A decree has appeared ordering the establishment of a circular railway round Paris within the fortifications, connecting together the Western, Rouen, Northern, Strasburg, Lyons, and Orleans lines, and concedes the said line to the Rouen, Orleans, Strasburg, and Northern Companies, on certain conditions specified, one of which is that each of these companies is to pay the sum of one million for its participation in the rights conferred by such concession.

It is thought that the new constitution will be promulgated in the early part of January. The persons who are employed by Louis Napoleon in drawing up this document are principally M. Baroche and M. Troplong, the first president of the Court of Appeal. One of the great difficulties to be got over is the constitution of the senate; and it is said that in consequence of the absence of men of influence and weight, willing to accept the seats, the number will be limited to 120 members.

Count Glazeneppe, one of the aides-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in Paris. It is said that he has been sent by the Autocrat of all the Russias to compliment the President on his recent exploit, and to present him, in the name of his master, with the grand cordon of the Order of St. Andrew, which is the first order in the Russian empire.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S WILL.—The correspondent of the *Chronicle* mentions that a rumor is in circulation, to the effect that the President of the Republic, in the apprehension of an attempt being made upon his life, has made a will, in which he recommends Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, one of the sons of Lucien Bonaparte, and lately a member

of the Legislative Assembly, as his successor. He declares in his will that he places the fate of France and of his family under the guardianship of the army, and appoints the following five officers the executors of this will, namely:—"Marshal Excelsmans, General D'Hilliers, General De St. Arnaud, General Magnan, and General Roguet, his Aid-de-Camp."

ITALY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 13th ult. quotes letters from Verona, announcing the arrest of several persons of note, including the richest banker of that town. It is believed these arrests are owing to coupons of the Mazzini loan having been found in the possession of the prisoners.

The army of occupation voted on the 11th. It is calculated that nine-tenths of the votes were favorable to the President. Everything passed in the most perfect quiet.

The Turin papers contradict the report of a concordat having been concluded between the Sardinian government and the Holy See.

RAILWAY THROUGH CENTRAL ITALY.—The international commission for the construction of a railway through Central Italy, now assembled at Modena, has just published a preliminary notification determining the line as follows:—Commencing at Piacenza, on the right side of the Po, it is to proceed north of the Via Emilia or Parmese postal road, intersecting the torrents, Rifinto, Nure, Riglio, Chiavenna, and Arda. Near Firenzola the railroad is to proceed in right lines connected by almost insensible curves, cross the torrent Stirione, touch at Borgo San Domino, and cross the Taro near the great bridge of the Via Emilia. It is then to be continued in long sweeps till it reaches Parma, thence it is to enter the Modenese territory over the torrent Enoza, and touch at Reggio, where a branch is to be constructed to Mantua, touching at Guastalla, while the main line shall proceed to Modena and Bologna, where it is to meet the branch connecting it with Pistola and Prato, on the Tuscan territory.

The Council General of Genoa has just contributed 15,000*l.* towards the erection of the monument to Columbus, which is to be erected in that city.

The Rev. Mr. Manning and his nephew, Mr. Anderson, are in Rome. They frequent the faculty of theology in the Roman College, to hear the lectures of the learned Jesuits, the Reverend Fathers Perrone and Passaglia.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCES OF TURIN AND GENOA TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Professor Nuttz being maintained in the chair of Canon Law at the University of Turin, in spite of the solemn condemnation pronounced against him by the Holy See, and in spite of an odious libel which he recently published in answer to this act of the Sovereign Pontiff, this scandal has provoked on the part of the Episcopate a remarkable reclamation, of which the following is a translation:—

"Sire—Since in Turin, the city of the Most Holy Sacrament, they are erecting, in order to open it to the public, a Protestant temple, where will incessantly resound blasphemy against this august mystery of our Faith; since they are disseminating there a heterodox journal to insult our belief; since, above all, a licentious press is attacking everything that is most venerable in Heaven and earth, and laboring unceasingly to corrupt morals, and to tear from the heart of the people the single and true Faith of Jesus Christ, without which it is not possible to please God, incessant and lively sorrows burthen the heart of the Bishops and of all their zealous fellow-workers in the spiritual government of the subjects of your Majesty.

"But behold a new and yet sharper affliction has just been added to all our pains.

"We see, with a surprise full of anguish, that the teaching of Canon Law continues to be entrusted to a professor whose doctrines have been solemnly condemned by the Supreme Chief of the Church, as schismatical, as heretical, as favoring Protestantism, and contributing to its propagation. Receiving with veneration the oracle which has condemned them, we also solemnly condemn their doctrines, and we forbid every one of the Faithful, whoever he may be, to profess or defend them. The professor in question, persisting with obstinacy in the errors taught by him, has published a pamphlet, from which it results that he is manifestly heretical, and, nevertheless, seated in the chair of a university, which will always glory in being Catholic, he gives the youth to drink of these heresies and these perverse doctrines. How shall the youth learn respect and obedience to the laws of the state, when, by unworthy declamations in instruction forced upon them, they drive them to rebellion against the respect and obedience due to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and to one of his most solemn decisions? In authorising this instruction, your Majesty, certainly contrary to your intentions, authorises and permits people openly to combat the teaching of the Church, to attack and condemn the doctrines which she teaches; to defend; to exult, and to promulgate the doctrines which she reproves and anathematizes, and thus to erect a chair of error against the chair of truth.

"Is not this, Sire, to separate from Peter, on whom is founded the Church? Is it not to draw into this separation, and into this denial, a chosen part of the youth of this kingdom, and to place in the rudest trial the fathers of families faithful to the Faith of their ancestors? What good can the states of your Majesty derive from such schism, which would be the scandal of all Catholic nations?

"Pressed by our conscience, and in order to fulfil the duties of our ministry; we raise, Sire, our prayers towards your Majesty, and in the name of Almighty God, of whom we are the Ministers, of that God who is the King of Kings, and the Lord of all Sovereigns, we conjure you to be pleased to put an end to such

deplorable disorders, and to hinder so great an evil, which is not remedied by the abolition of the official text of the University treatises, and the consequences of which may lead our unfortunate country to the saddest of calamities, to the loss of the Faith which is our brightest glory, and which rendered so dear unto God and the Church the illustrious, the magnanimous, the renowned House of Savoy.

"We protest, Sire, with sentiments of the most profound respect, that we are

"Your Majesty's most humble, most devoted, and most obedient servants and subjects."

"The original document is signed by the Bishop of the two Ecclesiastical provinces of Turin and of Genoa, comprising among them the Archbishop of the first and the Vicar-General Capitular of the second of these metropolitan cities.

"And in their name: your most humble, most devoted, and most obedient servant and subject,

"The Senior Bishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Turin,
"† JOHN, Archbishop-Bishop of Saluzzo."

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 11th ult., state that the council of ministers had consented to grant the King the signature of public acts during the confinement of the Queen.

PARDON OF THE CUBAN INVADERS.—The *Madrid Gazette* publishes the following:—"The reply of the government of the United States of America to the reclamations of the Queen's government has arrived by express. The manly and honorable conduct of the Federal government on this occasion; its admission of the insult offered the Spanish flag by a seditious populace, which it appreciates in the same manner as the government of her Majesty, and its offer to the latter of every just and honorable reparation for both countries, have induced her Majesty to declare herself completely satisfied, and to order the insertion in the *Gazette* of Madrid of the note addressed by the Hon. M. Daniel Webster, the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to M. Angel Calderon de la Barca, Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty at Washington. Having obtained so satisfactory a result, and the Queen being desirous to give the respected President of the United States, as well as the people of the confederation, a proof of her amicable intentions, has been pleased, by a spontaneous act of her royal clemency, to pardon all the prisoners taken in the last expedition against Cuba who are citizens of those states, whether they have already arrived in Spain to undergo their penalties or remain confined in Cuba. Finally, her Majesty, being anxious to give proof of her royal esteem to M. Angel Calderon de la Barca, her Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, for the exertions he has made to bring that important affair to a satisfactory conclusion, has deigned to confer upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III." The difference being thus fortunately adjusted, M. de Laborde, Consul of Spain at New Orleans, was ordered to return to the United States.

The *Gazette* publishes a series of documents from the authorities of Havana, showing the loyalty and devotedness of Cuba to Queen Isabella.

The President of the Council, the Marquis of Miraflores, M. Bertram de Lis, and the Minister of Grace and Justice, received the Grand Cross of Pius IX., on the occasion of the conclusion of the Concordat.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPE MAIL.—The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's vessel, the *Protonis*, Captain Glover, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday night.

In respect to the war it would seem that the residents at the Cape do not anticipate its easy termination. Some of them have benefited by the presence of the troops, and imagining themselves quite secure, do not care much how long it may last, if it continues to wear the same aspect as it has done for some time past. The settlers in Kaffraria, on the contrary, wish for the end of the war, but like their friends at the Cape do not think its speedy conclusion probable. It is said that the settlers and boers, if they were free to do as they thought best, would soon bring matters to an issue by shooting and destroying all the Kaffirs and Hottentots that came within their reach. This was the opinion of some of the people who have been amongst them. The project of civilising and Christianising the aborigines of South Africa would seem to have been less vigorously prosecuted than formerly. And in proof of this we were told by persons on board the *Protonis* that the Wesleyans had abandoned several of their missionary stations. The hope of inducing Kaffirs or Hottentots to keep faith or adhere to treaties made with Europeans, has been almost wholly abandoned.

The cry for more help from England to end this slow fever of war becomes more loud and pressing. The despatches from the Governor-General brought by the *Protonis* are understood to be very urgent upon this point.

AUSTRALIA.

THE MODERN OPHIR.—The *Sydney Freeman's Journal* says—"The hundreds who left Sydney for 'Ophir' and returned 'wofully' disappointed, after losing in the aggregate some seven or eight hundred pounds by the trip, are pretty well sobered down, and not likely to be tempted to cross the Blue Mountains in such haste again. At the lowest calculation 700 persons returned from the mines without earning 700 pence, whereas the expense and loss of time must have come to, at an average, £10 per head. And on the whole the savings of those who have been successful is very little more than what they might have realised at their 'ordinary' occupation, without any of the anxiety, fatigue, and privations to which all the 'diggers' have been exposed."

INDIA.

CONVERSIONS AMONG THE HINDOOS.—We (*Madras Examiner*, 7th November,) have received an interesting communication from a Clerical friend at Ootacamund regarding the conversion of four heathens of high caste, residing in the village of Coimbatore. They have become Catholics, renouncing for the sake of Christianity all worldly advantages, "and exposing themselves," says our correspondent, "to many persecutions from the heathen." Their conversion, it is said, may be traced to the prayers and exhortations of a young boy of their family, who being last year inspired to become a disciple of Christ, forsook father, mother, and kindred, went to the Ecclesiastical seminary at Caroomattumpetty, and was received into the bosom of the Church. From this asylum neither menaces nor entreaties could draw him. This young boy has now received the tonsure, and amongst his fellow-students he is a model of piety; we have every good hope that he will become a zealous Priest. He began with the conversion of his family. May he through God become an instrument in securing the eternal salvation of thousands of his countrymen. Our correspondent says—"I understand that four heathens have also received baptism in Darapooram; as for Ootacamund, about a score have been baptised since the 15th of August. All this is truly consoling, and gives us good hopes for the future.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 4th instant supplies the following item of news:—"The following intimation of a strange and tragic occurrence was received by electric telegraph yesterday evening:—'Message received from Pilot Moxon, of ship Hydry, that the ship *Fawn* has been taken by her crew—Captain Rogers and officers murdered.' We have since heard that the *Fawn* was found ashore on the Sambelings in the Straits. Five of her crew had surrendered themselves or been seized at Singapore, and were in custody there. According to their report of the horrible business, the captain, officers, and male passengers were murdered on board; the captain's wife and a lady passenger were then put into one of the quarter boats which while being lowered, was either accidentally or by intention overturned, and the ladies were drowned. The vessel was then scuttled and deserted by the crew. We hear that she was manned wholly or entirely by Malays."

Sir C. Campbell's forces retook Michenee, and drove back the enemy to the mountains without loss. An engagement of cavalry took place on the frontiers of Dehra Ismail Khan. Her Majesty's steamer *Fox* has been entered to Rangoon to demand satisfaction for the injuries done to Englishmen.

CHINA.

The rumors and accounts from the scene of rebellion are as rife as ever, but no authentic information can be obtained. All that is known with certainty is, that the rebels continue to hold their ground, and the imperial troops do not appear to make head against them.

The British factories at Canton have been in imminent danger of being consumed, an extensive fire having broken out in the town, and it could not be extinguished until it had reached within 50 yards of one part of the factories.

MORE ABOUT THE DIAMOND-THIEF.

(From the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.)

The *Assemblée Nationale* of the 14th November, contains the following account of another theft of diamonds:—"We think it worth while before Kossuth quits England to publish the following episode of the history of the Hungarian Revolution. We are indebted for our knowledge of these details, and the documents we produce in corroboration, to our correspondent at Pesth.

"The sad end will not be forgotten of the unfortunate Count Eugène Zichy, executed ignominiously by order of the Revolutionary Government of Hungary. This same Government at the same time seized on the jewels of the Count, which it caused to be carried first to Pesth and Debreezin, and afterwards to Lugos, a little city of the Banat. It was here that on the 8th of August, 1849, M. Dusebek, Hungarian Minister of Finances, conformably with the orders of Kossuth, delivered to Cesar Bolliak, of Wallachia, a confidential agent of the ex-Governor of Hungary, nine clusters of diamonds and a pair of spurs, also decorated with precious stones. From Lugos, Bolliak went to Orsova, where he arrived at the same time as Kossuth, (on the 16th August, 1849,) a few days after the battle of Temesvar and the submission of Villagos, which took place August 13, and virtually ended the Hungarian Insurrection. Bolliak afterwards fled to Turkey and was pursued by Count Edmund Zichy, brother and only heir of Count Eugène. He was arrested at Constantinople by order of the Chief of Police.—Mehemet Pacha examined him in one of his chambers on the 27th and 28th April, 1850. Bolliak declared that he took possession of all these jewels by express order of Kossuth, as appears moreover by a receipt signed by him and found among the papers of the Revolutionary Government. He added that he had delivered the spurs to Kossuth at Orsova on the 16th August, 1849. As to the clusters of diamonds he pretended to have lost them. In this examination Bolliak stated the value of these jewels at 1,000 ducats (about 2,000 dollars,) for the clusters; and as much more for the spurs. He engaged to deposit an equivalent sum, and on this promise was set at liberty.—Soon after, under the assumed name of Timoleon Paleologo, a British subject, he fled and went to Malta, where he arrived in September, 1850. Count Edmund Zichy then demanded the aid of the English Legation at Vienna, but to no purpose. The official answers which he received, and which we will give our readers, state positively that Cesar Bolliak, prosecuted not for political crimes but for ordinary felony, has escaped from the legal prosecution of the heir of the victim, by means of the protection granted him by the English authorities at Constantinople and at Malta.

"From the foregoing it is evident:
"1. That Kossuth, with the aid of an accomplice, stole part of the jewels belonging to the unfortunate magnate who was hanged by his orders.
"2. That the protection of British diplomacy is