

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following is the long-expected protest of the Count de Chambord. It has been most extensively circulated over the Continent:—

“Frenchmen—During the trials my country has been exposed to I have condemned myself to voluntary inaction and to silence. I could not forgive myself if I had for a single moment aggravated its embarrassments and its perils. Separated from France, it is yet dear and sacred to me, as much, and more than if I had never quitted it. I know not if it will be allowed me some day to serve my country, but I am very certain that it will not have to reproach me with a word or an act which can affect her prosperity and her repose. It is her honor as well as mine—it is regard for her future—it is my duty towards her, which induce me to raise my voice this day.

“Frenchmen! You desire Monarchy; you have admitted that it alone can render you, with a regular and stable Government, that security of all rights, that guarantee of all interests, that permanent accord of a strong authority and of a wise liberty, which found and secured the happiness of nations. Do not give yourselves up to illusions which, sooner or later, will be fatal to you. The new Empire proposed to cannot be that temperate and durable Monarchy whose benefits you await. People are deceived and they deceive you, when they promise them to you in its name. True Monarchy, traditional Monarchy, supported on hereditary rights and sanctioned by time, can alone put you in possession of these precious advantages and enable you to enjoy them forever. The genius and the glory of Napoleon were not sufficient to found anything stable; his name, the memory of his acts, can still less do so. Security is not re-established by disturbing the principle on which the Throne reposes; and all rights are not consolidated by disregarding that which is amongst us the necessary basis of the Monarchical order. The Monarchy in France is the Royal House of France, indissolubly united to the nation. My ancestors and yours have passed centuries, laboring in concert, according to the usages and the necessities of the period, in the development of our noble country. The French, during 1,400 years, alone amongst all the people of Europe, have always had Princes of their nation and of their blood at their head. The history of my ancestors is the history of the progressive greatness of France; and it was that Monarchy which endowed her with the conquest of Algiers, so rich in future prosperity, so rich already by the high military reputations which it has created, and the glory of which is added to all your glories.

“Whatever may be the designs of God with respect to you and to me, who have remained the chief of the ancient race of your kings, the heir of that long line of Monarchs who, during so many centuries have increased, and caused to be respected, the power and the fortune of France, I owe it to myself, I owe it to my family and to my country, to protest loudly against false and perilous arrangements. I, consequently, maintain my right, which is the surest guarantee of yours, and, taking God to witness, I declare to France and to the world that, faithful to the laws of the kingdom and to the tradition of my ancestors, I will religiously preserve, to my last breath, the deposit of the hereditary Monarchy of which Providence has intrusted to me the care, and which is the only port of refuge where France, the object of our love, may, after so many storms at length find rest and happiness.

“Frohsdorf, October 25, 1852.

“HENRY.”

To the above document is appended a note tracing out the conduct which the Legitimists ought to follow at the present moment. It runs thus:—

“The event which was predicted in the letter of the 27th of April last, being on the point of taking place, it becomes a duty to point to the counsels which were there given, in order that all may be prepared against the deceptions and the dangers of this new transformation of the government, and may maintain intact the means of safety which Providence has reserved to us. From the moment that France was violently separated from the legitimate royalty, she has in vain sought, in the shifting and deceitful manifestations of a pretended national will, security of interests, respect for the law, and the institutions necessary for her prosperity. In the course of so many fruitless experiments great satisfaction has been felt at the support which the Royalists, as well, indeed as all well-inclined men, have given to what has been done to curb the spirit of disorder, and to restore calm in our towns and rural districts; but the country cannot confound the generous resolutions which unite together for the purpose of saving the public weal with the manoeuvres of ambition and of egotism. No; the empire which is about to be imposed on France cannot be that tutelary monarchy of which she at present feels the want; it can only be an additional dissension in the midst of us, and a complication the more in our destinies; from it there can only issue the violation of the law and arbitrary rule. The letter of the 27th of April recommended the course of protesting by all pacific means against the change which is in preparation, and which cannot but be attended with the most fatal consequences. The hour has now arrived to carry that counsel into execution. Let, therefore, all monarchical men abstain from any part in a vote which is a manifest negative of their principles; and let them use all their influence over the population in their immediate vicinity to induce them to follow the example which they themselves will give. As to those persons who, up to the present time, have conceived that they could depart from the line of political conduct which was traced out, the march of events is well calculated to convince

them of their error: and they will, without doubt, see in the present conjuncture a very natural occasion to return to the course which has been indicated, by giving up those functions the exercise of which would appear at present less than ever reconcilable with their sentiments and their convictions.

“Oct. 23th, 1852.”

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.—Though the term *Sire* is not applied to Louis Napoleon, we are told that his household begin to use the title of *Majesté* when addressing him. The princes and princesses of the imperial family will be called Imperial Highnesses; the princes of the house not recognised as heirs will be styled French princes, and with the title of highnesses only; the ministers, excellency; and the term *Monseigneur* will, as in the time of the monarchy, be applied when addressing them. The marshals will have the same title. The inscription of *Republique Française* is beginning to disappear from the public monuments, and, from frequent practice, the labor of effacing is very light. After the revolution of 1830, the *fleurs de lys* of the elder Bourbons were effaced rapidly; in 1848 all royalist emblems disappeared simultaneously; in 1850 republicanism already began to lose much of its external signs, and at the present moment those that remained are making way for the imperial adornments. There seems now great probability of the empire being proclaimed on the 2nd December.—*Times*.

At no former period has the rage for speculation been carried to such a pitch at the Paris Bourse as at present, and it is becoming a service of difficulty to attempt to force an entrance into the great hall.

It is the intention of the government to increase the Missionaries in Africa. The re-establishment of the Bishopric of Hippo, and the erection of a third diocese at Oran, are confidently spoken of. That of Hippo is in the department of Constantine.

The trial of the Communists at Cologne was brought to a close on the 13th Nov. They were found guilty on the minor count of conspiring for the purpose of subverting or destroying the existing Government. Roser, Burgers, and Nolting, are condemned to six years' imprisonment in a fortress; Reiff, Becker, and Otto, to five years' imprisonment; Lessner to three. For all the condemned the sentence is accompanied with the deprivation of their civil rights, and after the expiration of their sentences they will be placed under the surveillance of the police.

GERMANY.

The ministerial *Lithographic News Sheet* of Vienna examines the question of the re-establishment of the Empire in France, in a long leading article. The hostility shown by the Chief of the State towards the party of anarchy appears to the writer to authorise hopes of peace and to constitute a moral guarantee for the future empire. The policy of Austria accepts, he says, the form of government which France thinks proper to give herself, if it constitutes a solidly established power; the Cabinet of Vienna will never abandon a political system which has already been proved. In recognizing *faits accomplis*, Austria does not place herself in contradiction to the principle of legitimacy. The new sovereign of France, who is supported on the triple basis of popular election, imperial succession, and necessity would, adds the writer, not enter on a quarrel of principles with a foreign power by adopting titles or qualifications implying pretensions, which would neither be founded on fact nor right. The mission of the founders of a dynasty is to clear the way for those who follow them, and not to stumble against the difficulties which have been bequeathed to them by their predecessors.

The *Ecclesiastical Journal of Silesia* gives the following details upon the Missions in Germany:—

“The Missions begun by the Rev. Jesuit fathers in Germany, are going on prosperously. The fathers, after having preached throughout the greater part of the Diocese of Breslau, having just arrived in the episcopal city itself, there to give, during a fortnight, the exercises of a Mission, which seems to promise the most abundant fruits. In the three churches where the predications take place, the audience is most numerous, but especially so at the evening sermons. At Breslau, as well as in every other place where the Rev. fathers have preached, Father Roh excites the greatest admiration. No preacher till now, had ever produced such impression as that Rev. father. No one before him had united in such a manner theological preciseness to philosophical profoundness; clearness and simplicity in order to place the greatest truths at the reach of the unlearned, and to conquer the prejudices of the highest classes.”

SPAIN.

The Secretary of the Russian Legation in Lisbon was expected at Madrid. Russia being the only European power that has not recognised Queen Isabella, it was believed that his journey might have another object than a mere excursion through the Peninsula.

M. Jose Castillo-y-Ayenza had been appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary of Spain to the Holy See. M. Ayenza had already filled the same functions, and presided at the first negotiations that led to the conclusion of the Concordat.

THE FRENCH AT ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 4th ult., in the *Univers*, states, that on the arrival of a French regiment a few days previous, the Pope took occasion to make the Civita Vecchia road the place for his usual promenade at the time that the regiment was expected, so that he met them at a distance from the city, and gave them his benediction. The 40th Regiment, which was to replace that which arrived, proceeded to the Vatican the morning on which they were to

commence their march, and with knapsacks on their shoulders, both officers and men mingled together, crowded the great saloons of the Papal palace, for the purpose of taking leave of its illustrious master. His Holiness came from his private apartments, and passed up and down among the soldiers, giving them his blessing, and causing to be distributed to all of them some sacred memorials. The warmest enthusiasm was displayed by the rough children of war; and the scene is described as having been one of intense interest—honorable to the chivalrous soldiers of gallant France, and to the kind and parental feelings of the head of the Christian world.

CHINA.

We have again the usual monthly amount of reports of battles fought between the government and insurgent forces—sanguinary by account, but bootless in apparent results. Governor-General Su still remains at Woo-chow (Wu-chau), in Kwangsi. Yeh has returned to Canton, and Pih-kwei (of barbarian discussion notoriety) has proceeded northward, some say to Peking, others to confer with Sae-shang-ah in Hunan. Tien-tsi still maintains a position at Hing-ngan, a place not far distant from Kwei-lin-fa, in the north-east quarter of Kwangsi, and would appear to be in constant communication with civilly-disposed spirits in the northern parts of the Kwang-tung province, whence we have reported reports of plunder, ransack, and stoppage of river navigation. The main body of insurgents are in Hunan, and so far as we can ascertain, are having it pretty well all their own way, working steadily up towards Nanking. The report of insurrection in Hoo-kwang (the conjoint province of Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih), as given in our summaries of July and August, is confirmed.

The insurrection appears to have spread westward, too, as well as northward; for in the *Pekin Gazette*, No. 60, there is an imperial decree regarding Kwei-chow, and a direction that no forces be moved out of that province until the rebels are driven beyond the borders. The same gazette contains a memorial from the Viceroy of Hoo-kwang, reporting an engagement with insurgents from Kwangsi, who, having entered the department of Yangchow, attempted to take the chief city, but were repulsed, after two days' fight, with a loss of 300 men. Nine of the long-haired (rebels) were made prisoners, and immediately ordered for execution.

We heard about the middle of the month that another attempt had been made on the life of the Emperor—that his Majesty was in great fear—had packed up his valuables all ready for a flight, and that a part of the royal palace at Peking had been destroyed by fire. All this however is wanting in confirmation, and there is, perhaps, not a word of truth in the whole of it.

INDIA.

THE BURMESE WAR.—Advices have arrived from Burmah to the 26th September. The whole of the first division, consisting of the 18th Royal Irish, her Majesty's 80th, 35th Madras Native Infantry, and a field battery with two 8-inch howitzers, and details of Sappers and Miners, had, as expected, left Rangoon for Prome; General Godwin, with a company of the 4th battalion of Artillery, having left in the steamer *Proserpine* on the 24th. The second brigade would, it was hoped, be able to follow in three or four weeks' time. The weather had been wet, the squalls and rain mentioned as prevailing at the time last mail started having been experienced all over India, occurring in their greatest severity about the 22nd. The statements from Burmah continue uniformly to the effect that the people of Pegu require only to be told that we are willing to accept their country to tender their allegiance, and that our retreat will be the signal for the most frightful cruelties being inflicted on them by the Burmese. It is generally supposed that the hands of the Governor-General have been most unwisely fettered by the government at home, and it is currently believed that if we resolve on half measures now we must make up our minds for a renewal of the war, at an enormous increase of outlay, and the annexation of the territories we now decline, before three years are out—supposing always that the Americans are not beforehand with us in squatting on whatever best suits them, so as to supply the Chinese market with opium and cotton, and relieve us of three or four millions of revenue, and as much commerce as we may find it inconvenient to spare. There are scarcely any tidings from the north-west frontier, and India at large is nearly barren of intelligence.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE KAFFER WAR.—The *Propontis* has arrived, bringing intelligence twenty-eight days later than that by the *Poictiers*, Captain Downs, commander, which left the Cape on the 11th of September. On the frontier, affairs are at length beginning to assume an appearance of cessation from “those tedious hostilities which have prevailed for so long a period.” The latest military general order is dated at Fort Beaufort, September 20. It declares the oft-disputed Waterkloof clear of the enemy, with the exception of a few lurking Kaffirs, who may have evaded the British troops.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Bullic* brings, with very late accounts from British India and China, a few items from Australia, down to the 31st August. They show a wonderful condition of affairs at the Gold Mines, and in the principal ports connected with their trade. During a single week in July, as much as 125,000 ounces gold dust was brought into Melbourne and Port Phillip, which at a valuation of \$20 (or £4 sterling) gives a weekly product of two and a half million dollars. Of course this rate did not hold through the month, but the aggregate was not short of 400,000 ounces, or \$8,000,000.

Yesterday, we were shown a letter from a gentleman of character, formerly a resident of this place,

and now in Australia, to a brother here, wherein he gives a glowing description of the vast amounts of gold that are found in the Australian mines. They very clearly exceed the productiveness of the California mines. Every thing is under the British regulations. There is police strength enough to enforce order in the mining districts. Contracts, &c., are rigidly enforced. Government lets a quantity of territory to those who desire to work it, and protects the persons in the peaceable enjoyment of the right, the compensation being a small per cent. of the gold found. The amounts of the precious metals at Sydney, he says, are astonishing and almost incredible. Just before his letter was written, a convoy had come in with the proceeds of a week's digging in one locality, and had the enormous amount of 125,000 ounces of pure gold, being over two millions of dollars in value. Provisions are abundant and very cheap; fruits, &c., in great profusion. Sydney is a city of 75,000 inhabitants, and is built like London, in its massive, costly edifices.

The writer says that the project of importing laborers from China has been agitated, but it is abandoned. The Irish will be the people for that use, as one Irishman has been found to be worth at least four Chinese.

Every thing indicates that that distant portion of the globe is destined to grow up with magical rapidity. It has all the elements of prosperity separate from its gold, and now, this being added, and in such great abundance, the rush here, from England and Europe generally, will be somewhat after the manner it has been from this country to California. The field for speculation as to the end of all these movements, is vast and interesting. We have not time for it to-day. But Australia is bound to be a great country. That is beyond all peradventure. It will not always remain a colony of Great Britain, but of the time and manner of separation the fancy can alone conjecture.—*Ohio State Journal*.

STATE OF THE LABOR MARKET IN AUSTRALIA.—At Sydney, as beautiful a spot as any in these isles, with a more enjoyable climate, and many miles from the diggings, laborers obtain from 10s. to 15s. and 18s. a day. Female servants are not to be had for love or money. The rate of pay for seamen for the trip home is from £8 to £10 a month, that is £30 or £40 for the voyage. At this figure there is the greatest difficulty in securing hands; and the Ganges, which arrived the other day, had been detained more than a month from inability to get her complement. This was the case at Sydney, comparatively out of the field of the gold-hunting operations. At Melbourne, at the last date, we are credibly informed common sailors were receiving £120 in one hand while they held the cupstan in the other—£120 for the run home. But while the employers were at the mercy of the men, the “gold diggers” were not less at the mercy of all who ministered to their wants. They were paying in the aggregate more than a million a year to the carriers on the 70 miles of road from Melbourne to Mount Alexander. Everything necessary for their operations was in demand; roads, steam-vessels for the intercolonial traffic, houses, stores of all kinds, and every class of useful labor. The miners, of whom a large proportion are at least as respectable as the average English laborer, are obliged to give up much of their time to household operations that any female servant could do very much better, and among the whole 60,000 there were not at the last date more than 800 women. The news brought by the overland mail to the end of July describes the labor market in a still more extraordinary state.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN DANGER.—A number of the *Morning Advertiser*, contains the following announcement:—“Several meetings of the High Church party have been held during the last few days for the purpose of considering the desirableness of a general secession on their part from the Established Church of this country, on account of the determination of the Crown not to allow Convocation to sit for the despatch of business. The consultations have, of course been of a private character, but sufficient has been allowed to transpire to indicate pretty clearly what will be the tactics of the party. They do not intend joining the Catholic Church on the one hand, nor either of the forms of the Protestant Dissenters on the other, but purposes connecting themselves with the Episcopal Church of Scotland, which, while in all main points it agrees with the Church of England, adds to its services an acknowledgment of something very like the Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation and regulates its own affairs by synods of bishops and clergy. The seceders will formally join this body of Episcopals, and will establish churches in London and throughout the country, as far as their means will permit, entirely independent of State control, and independent also of the supervision of the English bishops. The Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, one of the leaders of the movement, has taken the first step; and his severance from the Church of England, although still a member for the University of Oxford, is a fact well known to his Ecclesiastical friends. Amongst those who will follow the right hon. gentleman are said to be many clergymen holding high and distinguished positions in the Church of England.

THE INUNDATION.—The earthquake mentioned last week has been succeeded by heavy gales and continuous rain, so that the rivers and brooks have in many parts of England been swollen to an unusual extent, and a very large amount of damage done. The Thames rose higher on Friday than it had done for a century, flooding the Surrey side for several miles. At Birmingham there were heavy floods, and in some parts of the town, near the river Rea, persons had to wade up to their necks in the water, or be conveyed by horse and cart to their dwellings. In Herefordshire a mail coach and four horses were swept away by the flood, and one passenger, a solicitor, lost his life. In the midland counties generally a great deal of damage has been done, including the destruction of one or more railway bridges and the injury of several others. The Trent Valley line has been rendered temporarily useless for all purposes of traffic. The English papers contain the most disastrous accounts of the loss of life and property in every part of the country. The waters have in many places risen from six to eight feet above their highest ordinary level.—*Tablet*.

INCREASED SUPPLY OF OPIUM.—From an official paper, yesterday issued, it appears that in the month ended the 10th Oct. the importation of opium was 23,863lbs.; whereas in the like period of the previous year it was 14,340lbs. The quantity entered for home-consumption in the last month was 7,072lbs. against 2,987lbs. in the same period of 1851.—*Times*.