

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**THE IMPERIAL CORONATION.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The interesting topic of the imperial coronation and the visit of the Pope is not yet exhausted. It is now said that however well disposed Austria may be towards the present government of France, she is yet unwilling to leave to her the undivided honor of a Pontifical consecration; and that Francis Joseph, who has not yet been crowned Emperor of Austria, or King of Hungary, is anxious that the same hand should bless his imperial diadem. Among the *en dits* current, one is that the Pope will, after his visit to Paris, be persuaded to repair to Vienna. The impatient zeal of some petitioners of the departments, who pray the Pope to come and crown Louis Napoleon, has not met with approbation; and it is considered more politic to leave his Holiness to his own inclinations, which—whether true or false I am unable to say—are described as favorable."

**THE QUESTION OF THE IMPERIAL SUCCESSION.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

"The *Senatus-Consulte* of the 4th November is much discussed and much speculated upon in political circles. It appears certain that some members of that body desire that, in order to avoid all discussion, one sole article to the following effect shall be submitted to the people:—

"The French empire shall be hereditary, in the direct line, in the family of Louis Napoleon. In the event of Louis Napoleon having no male issue, he shall have the right to name his successor. Louis Napoleon shall be empowered to introduce in the constitution the modifications he may think necessary, with the view of harmonising the new powers of the State with the new régime."

"It is alleged that such a resolution would again confer a dictatorship on the President; but those who object to it on this score can scarcely be serious or sincere, as no enactment of the Senate could render Louis Napoleon more decidedly absolute than he is at this moment. The matter has at all events given rise to discussion, and unpleasant comments amongst some of the senators; but it is probable that it will pass after all."

**THE IMPERIAL CIVIL LIST.**—The civil list of the future Emperor will, it is said, be fixed at thirty millions of francs. The civil list of Louis XVI., as fixed by the Constituent Assembly, was only twenty-five millions; and the Emperor Napoleon was satisfied to fix his civil list at the same sum. The *Senatus Consultum* is to reserve to Louis Napoleon the right of giving dotations to any members of the Bonaparte family that he may consider deserving of that favor, and of fixing the amount. The ex-King Jerome is to have a dotation of two millions (£80,000 sterling).

Prince Lucien Murat, it appears, is to be Viceroy of Algeria, and the appointment will without doubt give umbrage to Naples.

**THE SENATE.**—Forty members in addition to the Senate are now spoken of, and amongst them will be some Legitimist names of no small importance in the departments. Of the Napoleonists who are likely to augment the Senatorial body, MM. de Moustier, de Maupas, de Lavalette, de Bourgoing, Macquard, and others, are currently spoken of. Two Archbishops, three or four generals, and two or three members of the Institute, are also mentioned as likely to obtain the same rank. Rumors are also current of the creation of a new nobility soon after the empire.

**THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.**—Something is again said, but that something partial and uncertain, with reference to the often-mentioned protest of the Count de Chambord. On this, in fact, there seems to be a good deal of hesitation. In the document allusions will be made, it is said, to "national liberties crushed," and the protest will be made in the name of public opinion, compelled to silence by the censorship exercised on its organs, and by which means alone millions of votes can be given for the establishment of the empire.

**THE EXILED GENERALS.**—The exiled generals have been informed by their friends that the gates of France are soon to be opened for them. It is said that they have intimated their intention of availing themselves of the amnesty, and returning to their country. It appears that they hesitated at first, but that they ultimately made up their minds as to their conduct, on the ground that the civil leaders of the party to which they belonged having shown the example of availing themselves of the amnesty, there was no reason why the military leaders should hold out.

M. de Montalembert has at length published the work so long spoken of on the subject of passing events. It is entitled *Des Intérêts Catholiques au dix-neuvième Siècle*, and notwithstanding the title, it is nothing more or less than a defence of the parliamentary form of government as exercised under Louis Philippe, and even under the republic, in opposition to the despotic form of government established by Louis Napoleon. He declares that it is a duty to take part for that system of government which during the thirty-four years of the restoration, and of the dynasty of July, secured peace and prosperity to France. He denies that absolute governments are longer lived than liberal governments, and, as a proof of that fact, adduces the case of the French empire, which, though established by the Great Napoleon himself, only lasted from 1804 to 1814; while the parliamentary governments which followed it lasted thirty-four years. He also states, in proof of the same fact, that in 1848, while all absolute governments like Austria, Prussia, and others were shaken to their very foundations, the parliamentary governments established in England, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, &c., were hardly sensible of the

shock. M. de Montalembert lashes with eloquence and with the sharpest irony the courtiers who press round the new government, and profess to condemn all those who have gone before; and he expresses a hope that the same amount of indulgence will be accorded to him and to his book that was recently accorded to M. Proudhon. Towards the end of the book, M. de Montalembert makes some remarks on the severe dynasty of Louis Philippe, and for the first time condemns the revolution of July. He concludes by declaring that the illustrious house of Bourbon is at the present moment the depository of the liberties of Europe. This remarkable work is likely to create an immense sensation not only in France, but throughout Europe. People wonder how the government has allowed it to appear, and it would seem that it hesitated for some time, but at length gave the permission, on the ground that, if it were suppressed, it would be published in foreign countries, and produce a greater impression than if it appeared with the consent of the powers that be.

## PRUSSIA.

The Prussian government continues to insist on prohibiting the Jesuits from entering Prussia without its authorisation, and of interdicting from leaving the kingdom the young Ecclesiastics who wish to go to Rome to pursue their studies in the Germanic College. And not satisfied with maintaining these pretensions, the cabinet of Berlin raises a new pretension—it arrogates to itself the disposal of the benefices.

The 18th Article of the Constitution gives to the Church the right of patronage, a right constantly ignored in Prussia since the suppression of the Religious Orders. Relying on this provision of the fundamental law, his Eminence the Cardinal de Diepenbrock, Bishop of Breslau, as well as all the Catholic Episcopate of Prussia, has resumed the exercise of that right. But now it is announced that "M. de Raumer has threatened to institute legal proceedings against the eminent Cardinal if he continues to exercise it." If this fact, which the *Volkshalle* of Cologne relates, be confirmed, it is easy to foresee what complications will be the consequence of it, or rather, we may say, that the persecution has already commenced.

As for the prohibition against young Ecclesiastics from entering the Germanic College, and against the Religious authorised by the Bishop in each diocese exercising the holy Ministry if they have not previously obtained a like permission, no law sanctions such exactions, and even if a law did sanction them, it would be annulled by Article 3 of the Constitution, which guarantees the liberty of the Church; *à fortiori* this article abrogates the temporary decrees to which the minister appeals, Catholics cannot acknowledge, even for a special case, the necessity of demanding from the minister the permission in question, for that would be to recognise in ministers the right of refusing in each special case, and to make dependent on ministerial caprice the exercise of a liberty which belongs by Divine right to the Catholic Church, a liberty which the Prussian constitution proclaims and guarantees. The duty of the Catholics at present is to watch over the preservation of the rights they acquired after the events of 1848, and which have for their legal foundation the constitution itself, against which a simple ministerial decree exhumed from the bureaucratic frippery of the ancient régime, should not prevail.

## SPAIN.

**RESTORATION OF CONVENTS IN SPAIN.**—The Madrid correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing on Oct. 15th, says:—

"Another long list of convents is published, which are authorised to receive novitiates under the Concordat, so as to complete the legal number of Nuns which each convent is entitled to have, and which is twenty to thirty in most cases, descending as low as eight, and ascending up to sixty. The present list contains the names of 133 convents, in the provinces of Palencia, Segovia, Seville, Tarragona, and Tortosa, and the total number of Nuns which they may contain is 4,168. The *Nation* observes that when the convents were suppressed in 1835, there were about 1,700 Nuns in them; whereas, looking at those which have already been authorised to receive novitiates, and those that still remain to be so, the total number will probably not be less than 40,000."

## ROME.

The French general, Thierry, has arrived in Rome to inspect the army of occupation. Parades and reviews are the daily consequence. On the evening of the 10th, ult., Cardinal Antonelli made a state visit to his Imperial and Royal Highness the Duke of Modena, and the day following, at twelve o'clock, Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador, repaired to the Vatican with the duke and a numerous suite, where they had an interview with his Holiness. He afterwards had a private interview with Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State. Rome is still very empty; even the *corps diplomatique* is very incomplete, and but very few of the winter residents have as yet made their appearance—Italians not expected.

## PIEDMONT.

**HOW MIXED EDUCATION WORKS IN PIEDMONT.**—As for public instruction, experience confirms more and more what has been said so frequently: the university, half abolished in France, revives in the Sardinian state with all its vices, with all its despotism, which stifles the faculties instead of developing them, and dubs bachelors instead of making men of learning, of talent, and good citizens. In Piedmont, as in France, people run after the unlimited extension of a material and mechanical education, and they let disorder and immorality make in certain colleges frightful progress, to which the masters attached to the various departments of the institution contribute very much by their example. Already some of the Rectors have informed the spiritual di-

rectors of the colleges that families alone would henceforth have the responsibility of seeing that young people fulfil the essential duties of the Catholic religion. If they neglect going to Mass, or receiving the Sacrament at Easter, their masters will have no right to meddle with that; the law wills it so—obedience and respect to legality. Amongst the professors it is not rare that the partisans of the new ideas declare an inexorable and perfidious war against those of their colleagues who desire before everything to remain practical Catholics, and that war is supported sometimes with the help or at the instigation of some of their superiors. Even the communal teachers themselves do not escape from attacks of the same nature.

## SARDINIA.

The Chapter and Clergy of the diocese of Cagliari (Isle of Sardinia) have addressed a petition to the senate of Turin against the law for the secularisation of marriage voted by the Chamber of Deputies, the discussion of which will take place in the senate immediately after the opening of parliament. The following are the principal passages in this petition, which we translate from the *Univers*:—

"This project is in distinct opposition to the dogmas and the morals of the Catholic Church. It separates the contract from the sacrament, and permits concubinage in the face of God and of His Church; it authorises adultery, and legalises incest. It joins that which God has separated, and separates that which God has united; it opens the door to the terrible evil of indifference and of scepticism; it destroys Faith and morals.

"Not only does it involve contempt of a sacrament august in the sight of God and of His Church, but it degrades human society by dragging it down from the dignity of its relation with God to the mere machinery of a worldly contract.

"It places the Clergy in the fatal alternative either of betraying their mission or of being obliged unceasingly to protest against unions authorised by this scheme, to fulminate anathemas against them, to refuse the sacraments at the hour of death, and to deprive of Christian burial the unfortunate persons who shall avail themselves of that law.

"In short, it tramples under foot the decrees of an œcumenical council; it puts the state in direct opposition to the Pope and the Bishops, and fosters a tendency which leads directly to schism.

"For these reasons, and a great many others which their political nature does not permit us to express, but which cannot escape your sense of justice, we conjure you, most excellent senators, in the name of the Sardinian people, and of all Catholics, to reject as a poison this project with which we are threatened. It is the first time that you have heard the voice of a Clergy, to whom hunger and even death appears less terrible than this iniquitous project. You whom Charles Albert and the Sardinian people have chosen to defend the sacred deposit of the Faith, and transmit it without blemish to our most remote descendants, reject this project. Defend religion and the law, and let your good sense make known to Sardinia, to Italy, to Europe, that we can only be happy in preserving the sacraments established by the Saviour, as well as Catholic unity and submission to the Holy See.

"And you will have the satisfaction of having contributed, as in the past time, to the sanctity of marriage to the glory of the royal family, and of the people who love them.—Accept, &c.,

"OPPO, V. G."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**RUMOR OF MINISTERIAL CHANGES.**—As the day approaches there are, it is said, increasing misgivings as to the effect of the first ministerial exhibition. Candor and humility, artless ingenuousness and modest good sense, are all good things in their way, and will be displayed in perfection by the whole administration corps; but these qualities only tell on the moral sense; and a moral appeal will no more carry the House of commons than a pathetic excuse for failure will appease a multitude assembled to see a man walk across a ceiling or into a quart bottle. Many things are necessary to give a man a lead in parliament, and no ministry can stand without a good deal of metal.—What amount of metal are we to look for in the speeches of our Secretaries of State? Unless they can devise good measures, state them, and recommend them, they will soon have to resign office, under even less flattering circumstances than those under which it came into their hands. If they rose without merit they will fall not without disgrace, and will be held indebted to fate for a great opportunity, which they know not how to turn to account. How far these considerations have prevailed in the proper quarter, we know not, but it is said there is an increasing willingness in the less important members of the administration to sacrifice themselves for the good of their party. As many as seven places have been mentioned as being at Lord Derby's disposal, should he be able to find more weighty and powerful occupants. There are those who say that the late Foreign Secretary is as willing, as he would doubtless be acceptable, to give government the strength of his counsels and the brilliancy of his eloquence. As for Lord Palmerston, he is said not to be unwilling to make some arrangement—that arrangement being, however, that he and Lord Derby should meet on equal terms, each bringing his contingent of colleagues to the construction of a new cabinet. Rumors of this sort would hardly be in circulation without some little truth in them, and no one would be surprised to hear that Lord Derby wished to meet parliament with somewhat better men.—*Times*.

**THE ELEGY OF PROTECTION.**—One result of the recent deliberations of the cabinet will, it is now confidently stated, be the prominent insertion in the Queen's speech of a passage fully recognising, and fully accepting, as the consequence of the general election, the permanence of the present Free Trade legislation.—*Standard*.

**JERSEY GARRISON.**—The military and artillery force at the garrison in Jersey is to be considerably augmented. The militia force in Jersey is now 50,000 strong.

## THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE.

The funeral of the Duke of Wellington will take place on Thursday, the 18th of November. In order that as many of the public as possible may be enabled to view this interesting ceremony in the Park, and throughout the line of the procession, it will be formed in the open space called the Parade, in the rear of the Horse Guards—a most appropriate as well as convenient spot—and it will then proceed, at a slow and solemn pace, through the St. James's Park by the Mall, up Constitution-hill, between Buckingham Palace and the Green Park, and under the equestrian statue of the Duke at Hyde Park corner. The cortege will then pass in front of his late town residence, Apsley-house, and continue its mournful progress down Piccadilly, St. James's street, Pall Mall, Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet street, and Ludgate-hill, to the western door of St. Paul's cathedral. This line of procession which has been decided on will enable a much larger number of the population to witness the interesting and imposing ceremonial, and will, we doubt not, considerably reduce the market price of windows east of Temple-bar, where the citizens, with their usual anxiety to turn a penny, have been flooding the newspapers with advertisements, offering seats and floors at prices ranging from two to twenty guineas. The sums asked are comparatively moderate along the Strand, but as soon as we come "east of Temple-bar," we find first floors from fifty to sixty guineas, and second floors from thirty to forty guineas, with single seats from two to five guineas; and, to crown all, regular agency offices appointed, where seats may be bought, sold, or exchanged.

The enclosure round St. Paul's, more especially the western entrance, presents the appearance of a timber yard, so thickly is it strewn with solid beams and scaffolding, which are being rapidly deposited at the entrance, and as quickly conveyed into the interior. Several piles of prepared seating have been already laid down at the entrance, and in the interior of the vast pile the din of hammers, mallets, and saws goes on unceasingly during the day. The solid platform along which the bier will be conveyed from the entrance to the vault has been already constructed. It is upon a level with the floor of the building, and projects out beyond the flight of steps to a height of about six feet, which will bring it upon a line with the funeral car. Two main gas pipes have already been laid down from the western entrance up the aisle, from whence they diverge round the open area under the dome. From these main branches will be carried along the galleries and round the upper part of the dome, so as to illuminate the entire building. Close to these main pipes the tramway will be laid, on which the body will be conveyed from the funeral car to its last resting place. In the vault beneath the dome a number of workmen are now employed in preparing for the reception of the coffin, and the cornet and other decorations are already fixed in their places. The large perforated brass plate which covers the vault will of course be removed, and the coffin lowered by machinery. The Messrs. Cubitt have between two and three hundred workmen employed in fitting up the galleries, the framework and solid timbers of nearly all of which are already up.—The whole of the monuments in the body of the cathedral have been covered up with thin planking, and the only ones now visible are the statues of Lord Cornwallis and Earl Nelson, standing on either side of the gates leading to the choir, which surmount their respective monuments. The whole of the planking will be draped with black cloth. The work, so far as it has hitherto gone, appears to be one of the most substantial character, and the arrangements have been so judiciously made, that the largest possible number of spectators will be accommodated.—It is calculated that in three days from the present time the whole of the galleries and seats will have been erected, and the drapery and decorations of the interior will then be proceeded with. In order that there may be as little interference as possible with the labors of the workmen, notices have been posted up at the different entrances, stating that the public will not be admitted to view the cathedral till after the funeral ceremonial has taken place. The choir has not been interfered with, and the contemplated changes in this part of the building are comparatively trifling. In addition to the galleries originally projected, a smaller one running round the aisle at the top of the arches is being prepared, from which a very good bird's eye view of the whole of the interesting ceremonial may be obtained. The decorations and fitting up of Chelsea Hospital for the lying in state will be commenced on Monday, and we may here state that it was originally intended by the Earl Marshal that the arrangements of the whole of the funeral obsequies should be placed in the hands of Messrs. Banting, of St. James's Street, who have been for half a century the state upholsterers, and who have had charge of the funerals of the three last reigning sovereigns of England. The apartment in which the lying in state will take place will be lighted up by eighty massive silvered candlesticks, each eight feet high. In these will be placed huge wax lights, six feet in length, and there will be in addition to this a supply of gas pouring a brilliant flood of light upon the upper part of the hall, where the coffin is to rest. In front of the coffin there will be four fluted doric columns, surmounted by heraldic ornaments and devices, and the chamber will be lined by troops with their arms reversed. The public will pass in through a covered passage, hung with black at the end of the hall, proceed up through a double row of wax lights to the front of the coffin, filing off to the right, and passing out through a temporary exit-door, which will be formed by removing one of the windows of the hall. The mourners will remain in their places during the whole of the four days the body is to lie in state. The octagonal chamber, which divides the hall from the chapel, will also be hung with black, and from the centre of the ceiling will be suspended a very large plume of feathers, lighted by jets of gas. The chapel will also be draped in black cloth, and the whole of the military establishment assume the garb of grief and mourning for their departed commander. The conveyance of the body to London will be devoid of all ceremonial, the state obsequies not commencing until the body has been deposited, on the night of the 13th of November, in Chelsea Hospital.—*Observer*.

**EMIGRATION.**—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* says:—"All London seems to be exceedingly prosperous and flourishing. A very large emigration is daily going on, particularly to Australia. You can hardly enter into a middle class family without finding that either they or some of their relatives or servants are considering what they shall do—whether they shall go or stay. Next year the departures