

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Two or three days after the statue of Marshal Ney had been inaugurated in the Luxembourg, the police discovered a new conspiracy against the Emperor in Paris. Upwards of a hundred persons are said to have been arrested in consequence: among the number were some tailors employed in a large establishment which overlooks the Seine. All these men had firearms in their workshop; and it is said that they contemplated shooting Napoleon from the windows, when he should have come to inspect the works recently executed in the bed of the river. The Fusion is said to be steadily making way, though apparently it excites scarcely any public interest at all. One of the latest rumors on the subject is that Generals Cavaignac, Changarnier, and Lamoriciere, will shortly proceed to Rome, declare themselves to the army, and then march in triumph to Paris, to proclaim Henry V.

Private letters from Paris state that the news of the disaster to the Turkish fleet, was received with the profoundest astonishment and grief.

The Emperor is stated to have been overwhelmed by the intelligence. Explanation is imperatively demanded why a considerable part of the Turkish naval force was permitted to be annihilated within so short a distance of where the powerful English and French fleets were lying in glorious ease.

The receipts of the customs and indirect taxes of France steadily augment. In October this year they were 983,764 francs more than in 1852, and 2,140,915 francs more than in 1851.

The Government, yielding to the scruples of the clergy, have resolved to supply from another source than the confiscated property of the Orleans family the funds appropriated for pensions, &c., to that body.

The Bishop of Orleans has transmitted to the clergy of his diocese the letter of the Archbishop of Freiburg, accompanying it with a pastoral letter, enjoining on them to offer up prayers, and to make a collection in their respective districts on behalf of the victims of persecution.

A Paris correspondent says that the table-turning foolery is more popular than ever in that city. "It has altogether weaned some persons from their ordinary avocations, has bewildered foolish women, and has actually sent an eminent Paris banker, a departmental prefect, and two or three high functionaries, stark staring mad."

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Munich of the 3d ult., states that Austria is endeavoring to coerce Bavaria, and the other German Powers. Her demands are not confined to strict neutrality to be observed by the Confederation on the Oriental Question; but that neutrality is to have a certain character, which is to be determined by Austria. For this purpose secret negotiations have for some time past been carried on at Munich, by agents of Austria, Saxony, and Bavaria. The Conference closed on the 30th ult., and the agents of Austria and Saxony have departed.

THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.—The *Monitor* states that a Protocol was signed at Vienna on the 5th ult., by France, England, Austria, and Prussia who are perfectly agreed to combine in re-establishing peace between Russia and the Porte on honorable terms, and to maintain the territorial integrity of the Ottoman territory as an essential condition to the balance of the European Powers.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

The latest advices from Baden report certainly a gloomy state of things, if you look to the tyranny that is going on. Priests who have dared to read the Archbishop's mandate are dragged to prison from the very church doors. The usual term is six or eight weeks, and we may imagine the distress and anxiety that pervades the whole duchy when the most devoted of the Priesthood are thus torn away from them. The press is gagged, and no newspaper is suffered to circulate that will not act with the Government. The Archbishop and his Clergy, however, show not the slightest signs of losing heart. With the whole Catholic world looking on, and cheering them in their glorious conflict, we cannot but believe they will come off triumphantly in the end.—*Tablet*.

GRAND DUCHY OF NASSAU.

We read in the *Union*:—"The Government of the Grand Duchy of Nassau, in imitation of that of Baden, has declared war against the Catholic Church. By a resolution of the 5th March last, it attempted to make the Bishop of Limburg dependent on it; and because that prelate has ever since resisted in the just measure of his rights, he has now been summoned before a criminal tribunal on a charge of improper interference with the Church revenues."

SPAIN.

SUSPENSION OF THE CORTES.—The intelligence from Madrid is of a very serious kind, and may be considered as portentous of an approaching *coup d'Etat*. By a telegraphic despatch of the 9th, we learn that the Senate had adopted by a vote of 105 to 69 the resolutions opposed by the government, and recommended by the majority of the committee.

In consequence of this unmistakable defeat on the 10th, a royal decree suspended the sittings of the Cortes, without, as usual, naming a day for their meeting again.

ITALY.

At the present moment negotiations are going on for the simultaneous evacuation of the Roman States by the French and Austrian armies of occupation. It appears that a secret treaty exists by which that double occupation was to last for five years. The five years are about to expire, and the Pope is anxious

to get rid of his foreign protectors, and to trust his safety to the safeguard of Italian troops alone. With this view the King of Naples is at the present moment organizing a body of 20,000 men, which he promised Pio Nono, during his residence at Gaeta, that he would place at his disposal. The whole of these troops are to adopt the Pontifical cockade, and to protect the Holy See, along with the 12,000 men whom the Pope has already in his service.

A letter from Rome of the 30th ult., says:—"Some arrests, connected with the conspiracy of the 15th of August, were made in the night of the 28th. In the month of August a serious discussion arose between the different Mazzinian associations, and also between the members of these associations. The orders of the muster no longer met with that passive obedience to which the dictator considered he was entitled; they were sometimes discussed and even rejected. This was a great danger for the work. An order was despatched from London, and the Italian *freres* put themselves in movement throughout the whole of the Peninsula. It was sought on every point to recommence revolutionary agitation. At Rome, as everywhere else, there are dupes and also Mazzinians, and it is said a great number of them. All the affair of the 15th of August is more or less directly connected with these secret societies."

A letter from Naples, of the 4th of December, states that new difficulties have arisen between the Neapolitan Government, and M. de Maupas, the French Minister. Under pretence of the appearance of the cholera at Paris, all persons coming from France are subjected to rigorous quarantine, which has excited much discontent.

M. de Maupas has addressed an energetic note on the subject to the King of Naples, threatening to return to Rome, and, it is said, hinting that if the affair were not set right he might find it necessary to request the French Government to send some ships of war to Naples.

Letters from Naples announce that another ancient town has been discovered several feet under ground, between Acerno and Scalfari. It is stated that it does not resemble Heracleum or Pompeii in any respect.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Each day brings to light some new act of Russian oppression. The Russian Governor at Erivan has imprisoned the Armenian Patriarch of Etchmiadzin, because that prelate declined putting a stop to the emigration of the Armenian Christians to Van. The Patriarch of Aglsumar has addressed a pastoral to his diocessans, announcing the above fact, and inviting the Armenian Christians to prayer for their brethren and co-religionists who are groaning under the despotism of Russia.

It seems that the destruction of the Turkish squadron at Sinope is the third reply given by Russia to the last movement of the allied fleets. "It is," boast the Russians, "a defiance flung in the face of the western powers, and let those resent it who dare. We have shown that we can sweep the Turkish fleets from the Black Sea, and, if we wish it, land troops on any part of the coast of Asiatic Turkey we please."

The *Vienna Lloyd* publishes the following:—"Advices from Constantinople, of the 1st Dec., state that the Russian fortress of Safa, near Ghekeviti, has been taken by the Turks; 400 Russians were killed, 200 escaped.

"On the 17th of November, 1,200 Russians landed on the same coast, but Selim Pacha forced them to return to their ships. In this engagement the Russians lost 400 killed and one cannon.

"The Turks have advanced to Alexandrianople, in Georgia. Their attack upon that fortress was repulsed, but they have blockaded the citadel of Ak-haltchik (or Akista.) Its fall was daily expected." Several villages on the Russian territory have been occupied by the Turks.

According to the last news from Trebisond, three or four Turkish frigates have succeeded in landing arms, ammunition, and stores on the coast of Circassia, not far from Gelendjick. The arms and other articles so landed were immediately taken off by the Circassians.

Near Fort St. Nicholas (Chekvetil), the Russians were repulsed in an attempt to land 18,000 men. Their retreat was attended with heavy loss. The Russian army was cut off from a retreat to Russia. The Mussulman population of Georgia had risen in arms for Turkey.

It was believed that Persia had declared war against Turkey at the instigation of Russia, and that a combined Russian and Persian force would march on Erzeroum.

A difference had broken out between the British Ambassador and the Persian Government.

INDIA AND CHINA.

General Godwin died at Simla on the 26th October. Pegu was still in an unsettled state, and the Dacoits continue to give much trouble.

At Shanghai and Amoy fighting was still going on, and great disaffection had manifested itself at Fuchowfoo. Canton was quiet, but the inhabitants were in much dread.

AUSTRALIA.

The new Constitution Bill for New South Wales was read a second time in the Legislative Council of that province on the 2nd of September, by a majority of 34 votes to 8. The further consideration of the measure is postponed till the 6th of Dec.

On the 18th of September a great public meeting was held in Sydney to agree to a petition to her Majesty, containing a protest against the provisions of the Bill, as opposed to the wishes and interests of the inhabitants, and to all sound principles of British liberty. The petitioners express a desire to see estab-

lished a form of Government framed in accordance with the genius and spirit of the Constitution of their mother country.

Some of the passengers who come home in the *Victoria* represent the social state of Melbourne as truly frightful, and say the new arrivals were experiencing fearful mortality. They also state that trade in that city was still greatly depressed. The letters, however, do not give quite so bad an account of the state of affairs. About twenty or thirty merchant ships were lying useless in the port. Seamen were scarce.

In the whole province of Victoria the daily yield of gold was estimated at fifty thousand pounds.—Gold to the value of five million nine hundred and fifty-five pounds had already been shipped from that province this year. Wonderful discoveries were making at the new Ballarat diggings. Three men in six days are said to have raised 192lb. weight of gold. The license fee had been commuted from £1 10s per month to £2 for the remainder of the year—90 to 110 days.

SCHISM IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—A large meeting has taken place in Hobart Town, of the "Evangelical" section of the Church of England, at which resolutions were passed condemnatory of the proceedings of the Bishop and the High Church party in the colony.—*Melbourne Herald*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STRIKES.—The workmen still continue "out" at Preston, but, in other parts of the country, the spirit of resistance seems fast giving way. From Wigan, we learn that the apprehensions of renewed disturbances have not been altogether allayed. The military still occupy the town.—*Times*.

A London correspondent of the *Mail*, states that the meeting of the British parliament has been fixed for the 2d of February.

PROTESTANT OUTRAGES.—A fire, which from circumstances that have since transpired, there can be no doubt had been deliberately premeditated, has just occurred at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Dighton-street, Bristol. The following statement has been derived from an official source, and may be relied on as authentic:—It seems that on the evening in question, a little after 7 o'clock, the policeman usually on duty in Dighton-street and King-square was passing the convent, when he was called, and found the mother superior and the sisters in a great state of terror, owing to a strong smell of fire, which induced them to believe that a portion of the building was in flames. The constable, at the request of the sisters, proceeded to make an examination of the building, and on going to the upper story of the building, he was surprised to find that in two separate rooms the bed furniture, bedding, beds, and mattresses were on fire. With the assistance of the inmates of the dwelling, after considerable difficulty, he succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until a great deal of property had been sacrificed. The policeman felt convinced that the two rooms could not have been fired simultaneously, in the same way precisely, unless it was a wilful act on the part of some person or persons. He therefore proceeded to inquire into the matter, but both the mother superior and the sisters all persisted in declaring that so far as their knowledge went, no one had been in either of the rooms after 4 p.m., nor had there been any light or candle carried into the rooms in the course of the day. Various rumors are current in Bristol with respect to the motives for such an act, but at present no clue has been afforded which would authorize magisterial proceedings.—*Times*.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the *Leader*, writing from Paris, sends this warning to the "self-governed" British public:—"Do not run away with the belief that you will escape the common destiny. You fancy yourselves a free and self-governed people; you believe that your ministers will do only what they are told to do. Nothing of the kind! Your ministers are doing what Queen Victoria tells them to do. Queen Victoria wishes all that King Leopold wishes; King Leopold desires all that the Emperor Nicholas desires; so that Nicholas, Emperor of all the Russias, is *de facto* the present King of England. You would believe it; well, then, listen. Who was it that recommended Lord Aberdeen to impose upon Turkey a three months' armistice? Who is it that persuades the British government to resume their Vienna conference? Who is it that pulls the strings, and moves the arms and legs, of the British ministry?—The Emperor Nicholas—through King Leopold.—Everything is to follow the caprices of the Emperor Nicholas. We are to have a Conference. This Conference will raise its voice to impose an armistice upon the two belligerent Powers—a three months' armistice. But what if in three months Henry V. were to be in Paris, the French fleet recalled to Toulon, England abandoned to helpless isolation? Turkey, left to herself will be alone against Russia, and thus you see you are playing, as we have played, the game of the Czar.

It is with feelings of lively indignation at the disgrace brought upon Great Britain by the crooked policy of the Government, that we have to announce a victory gained by a Russian fleet over a Turkish squadron in the Black Sea,—with our own splendid vessels lying idle within a day's sail of the scene of action! Seven Turkish frigates, it is said, have been captured by the Russian men-of-war, and carried off in triumph to Sebastopol. What a humiliation for England and France!—what an injustice against our Turkish ally! Nay, it is "worse than a crime," as Tallyrand would have said,—"it is a fault—a folly." For what is all this unspeakable baseness on our part doing, but giving to Russia an increasing preponderance which one day we must combat, and that too, for our very existence as a free Empire? Two months ago we declared that the Eastern Question would deservedly prove the ruin of our truckling Cabinet, we are mistaken if the present disgraceful event does not remarkably expedite their fall. The nation is patient and long-suffering, but a catastrophe more shameful to us than this never yet aroused the country from its apathy, or shook to the ground a ministry that has indelibly disgraced the name of Britain.—*Scotch Paper*.

QUEEN VICTORIA DEFIED.—The Russian vessel *Aurora*, sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday. The Russian Captain has taken himself and the deserters out of the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE CHOLERA.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The disease, which it was hoped had entirely disappeared from this town, has broken out in a more alarming form.—Up to this period it had been confined almost entirely to German emigrants, who had brought the seeds of the malady with them from their native land; but within the last few days it has broken out among the inhabitants of the town in the lower districts.

A correspondent of the *Northern Warder* calls attention to what he says he has observed as a striking fact, viz., that the great bulk of cases of cholera occur upon a Monday. He attributes this circumstance to the fact, that most working men change the plain diet to which they are accustomed during the week for something more generous, and usually more indigestible, on the Sabbath. The writer, in confirmation of his opinion, mentions the undoubted fact, that a sudden departure from a regular regimen is almost invariably attended with some degree of disorder in the bowels.

THE MILITIA AND CONSTABULARY.—The *Naval and Military Gazette* says that great difficulty is experienced in raising men for the militia, and that unless the full number voted shall have been enrolled by the 31st of March next, the ballot will be restored to those division in which volunteers have not been forthcoming. The same journal also mentions that it is in contemplation to apply to the whole United Kingdom the system of constabulary as established with such success in Ireland.

ARCTIC RESEARCH.—Captain Beechey has published a letter in the *Times* in reply to the statements of Mr. Petermann and Capt. Inglefield respecting the practicability of the route of the proposed Arctic expedition. Captain Beechey's object is to show that there is no clear Polar basin; that the Polar Sea is encumbered with heavy ice; and that it is not probable Sir John Franklin has taken refuge at Spitzbergen, for if he had, he would certainly have communicated with the Russians at the station there, and would have left in the Russian ship that visits the Island every year.

THE BRITISH HUSBAND.—At the Court of Common Pleas, last week, one betting man charged an other with an assault. In the course of the cross-examination, the plaintiff said, "I have had a betting office on Snowhill, and I shut it up because I lost more than I could pay. I have paid all I could, and I pay regularly. I can afford it. I have been in trouble. I will tell you all about it. Well gentlemen, I was in trouble for bigamy. I left my first wife for adultery, and took another for virtue, and had twelve months for it, and I should not mind having twelve months more for another wife like her (laughter). The betting office was in the name of Newby, Glegg, and Co. Newby was anybody you like; he was no body; and the Co. was no body also—(a laugh.)"

BRITISH CIVILISATION.—The Grand jury at the Liverpool assizes, of whom William Brown, Esq., M.P., for South Lancashire, was foreman, made a presentation to Baron Alderson, that it is their unanimous opinion that the interference of the legislature is imperatively called for to put a stop to the present system of money payments by burial societies. From the cases brought before them at the present assizes, as well as from past experience, the grand jury have no doubt that the system operates as a direct incentive to murder, and that many of their fellow beings are year after year hurried into eternity by those most closely united to them by the ties of nature and of blood, if not affection, for the sake of a few pounds, to which, by the rules of the societies, as at present constituted, the survivors are entitled.

In England there have been some remarkable symptoms of the social condition of the people—the origin of which is far from being shrouded in mystery. In the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Courts, the cases of wife-killing, or assaulting, are becoming literally too numerous for publication. At Winchester the Rev. Mr. Hewgill, a Protestant clergyman, has been committed on a charge of adultery and fraud.—In Bristol, the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy (an Order commonly respected by the most violent partisans) has been deliberately set on fire. The Grand Jury at the Liverpool Assizes have unanimously resolved that Parliament should put a stop to the present system of Burial Societies, which acts as a direct incentive to infanticide—parents habitually enrolling their children and killing them for the sake of the money they become entitled to after a few weeks.—This is the civilized and enlightened nation so zealously engaged in evangelizing benighted Ireland, and transmitting innumerable Bibles to the Celestial Empire.

A Gunner's mate died last week at Haslar Hospital. He had been suddenly taken unwell, and exhibited a swelling in his stomach and limbs. Two hours before his death a living snake, nine inches in length, came out of his mouth. It is supposed that the deceased, who had been in India, must have swallowed the reptile when it was young.

AN ANGLICAN PARISH.—The Hospital of St. Cross, says a Hampshire correspondent, is bound to supply the Church of Freefolk Priory, near Overton. This is done by an afternoon service once a month. The Sacrament has not been administered in the church in the memory of man, nor has any other attention been bestowed on the parish.—*Daily News*.

A MODERN MISSIONARY.—Two charges of fraud have been established against the Rev. Henry Francis Hewgill, the curate of Crofton, Fareham, Hants, who, to add to his delinquencies, eloped with a young lady named MacFarlane, the mistress of the parish school. The Rev. defendant is about 35 years of age, and is married, his wife and four children residing with him in the village. He has held the curacy 18 months, and in consequence of the indisposition of the rector, he of late had the direction of all church matters and the general superintendence of the school. In the performance of the latter duties he often had to consult Miss MacFarlane, the mistress, the result of which was that a strong intimacy sprang up between them, as may be imagined from an entry which was found in the young lady's diary, to the effect that "Dear Harry kissed me for the first time." On the 17th of November they took flight together. During their absence it was discovered that the clerical delinquent had obtained £15 of a tradesman in Titchfield, by representing that he had received an order from the Rev. Mr. Cossen the Vicar of that town, to receive his quarter's salary of a Mr. Leaton. It also transpired that he had duped another tradesman of £25 in a somewhat similar manner. He has been fully committed for trial at the Winchester assizes.