

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

**RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE.**—The *Moniteur* of Tuesday gives the following as the definite result, so far, of the vote on the *plébiscite* in the department of the Seine:—

Electors inscribed	315,501
Number of voters	270,710
Oui	208,615
Non	53,617

Of the votes in the army 85,595 are known, of which—

Oui	82,399
Non	2,416

In the departments the result is equally favorable. **REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.**—The following extract from the non-official part of the *Moniteur*, reveals the extent of the truth of the rumors so long in circulation about a reduction in the army:—"On the 1st of January 1848, the effective of the army amounted to 380,500. After the revolution it was 446,808. It was so at the time of the first election of Louis Napoleon. By successive diminutions, the number on the 1st of January, 1852, had descended to 400,594 men. His Highness the Prince President has just given orders to the Minister of War to reduce it to 370,177. This effective will comprise the army of Africa and that of Rome. On the 1st of December next this important measure will be realised; it will form a reduction of more than 30,000 men in less than a year."

**PARIS.**—Some parties are very busy spreading false rumors. At one time the Prince President has had a fall from a horse; at another plots are discovered. Another manifesto from London came yesterday, bearing the signatures of Felix Pyat, Ronge, and Louis Avril. The Post Office was made the agent of its circulation, and many persons in office or in business had to pay postage for the following piece of information and advice:—"An appeal is made to all hearts, to all arms, to fire-arms, to scythes, and to paving stones. Every thing that comes to hand must be turned into an instrument of war and means of extermination. We are not to vote but to fight. Keep, then, your bulletins for the day of battle and of victory."

The marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess of Wasa is again generally spoken of, and it is now said that it will be officially announced immediately after the proclamation of the empire. It is also said that he is anxious that his cousin Napoleon Bonaparte (Jerome's son) should marry, and that he is on the look-out for a German Princess for him. Among the inmates of St. Cloud and the Invalides, it is said that some overtures on this subject, already made at some of the German Courts, have not been badly received. The financial position of Jerome and his son is to be settled by the Senate, which is to be called on to grant them a dotation in money or Crown lands. The other princes are to receive allowances from the President himself. They will only have the title of princes.

**MUNIFICENCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON AT FONTAINEBLEAU.**—The Prince President, when at Fontainebleau, visited the hospital, the house of the Sisters of Charity, and the Orphan Asylum. In each he left marks of his munificence. The Prince was accompanied by the prefect of the Seine-et-Marne, the sub-prefect of the town, and the mayor. The Prince afterwards visited the church, and was much struck by its small size, and its want of repair. The Mayor and the Curé told the Prince that the town ardently desired, to see a new and a larger church constructed, but that funds were wanting. The Prince reminded them that he was christened at Fontainebleau, and promised to give 200,000*fr.* from his own purse towards a fund for a new church. He subsequently charged M. Blouet, architect of the palace, to draw up a plan of the church. When the generosity of the Prince became known it excited great enthusiasm amongst the population.

The Prefect of Police has given notice of his intention to exercise the powers conferred upon him by the law of July 9th, 1852, of expelling from Paris suspected persons having no visible means of subsistence.

ROME.

The following is from the Roman correspondence of the *Univers*, under date Nov. 10th:—

"Since Sir H. Bulwer's departure from Rome, people have added to the motives which had suggested his negotiations with the Holy See, and which the papers have given with more or less exactness, another object, on which, say they, he had strongly insisted. They assure us that he had demanded that the Holy Father should write a letter to the Clergy and to the Catholics of Ireland to engage them to moderation, to calm, and to a more sincere attachment to the government of the United Kingdom; it being of course well understood that this demand has shared the fate of the rest.

"It has also been said that the English diplomatist seeing himself beaten on all the points, had threatened that a British fleet would be sent before Ancona and Civita Vecchia, to support the reclamations of his government. This proceeding is assuredly consistent with the habits of England; Greece is yonder to remind us of this. Nevertheless, under the actual circumstances, we believe that such language was not used, and that the English diplomatist was rather a suppliant than anything else. If the Pontifical flag was floating alone on the forts of Ancona and of Civita Vecchia—oh! then, we would readily believe that the menaces that have been spoken of might possibly have been put forward. But to-day, with the flag of the Pope, that of France floats on the ramparts of Civita Vecchia, and that of Austria on the towers of Ancona.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—The Emperor has started an expedition to Japan, consisting of the Frigate Pallas, a tender, and a screw steamer bought in England, to be under the command of Vice Admiral Poatatine, a very efficient officer and a worthy man. The frigate left Cronstadt a few weeks since, and will stop at some port in the English Channel, where the Expedition will finally start from. It is said to be for scientific purposes, but it is pretty certain it is sent to watch the American Expedition, of which they are almost ridiculously jealous.

Letters from Kalisch state that important movements of troops are going forward throughout the entire kingdom of Poland. In Kalisch and its neighborhood, which, throughout the summer have been void of troops, an entire army corps is expected, and will be located along the entire western frontier of Russian-Poland. From these arrangements, the writer states, the inference drawn on the spot is, that the Czar is preparing for eventualities in the west of Europe.

SWEDEN.

The members of the Regency appointed for the period of the King's illness were admitted to his Majesty's apartment on the 8th. Since the 25th of October the King had been too ill to see any one but the Crown Prince and his personal attendants. His Majesty is, however, now out of danger.

GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE PROTESTANT RIOTS AT GRAVESEND.**—In the letter which we gave last week from "Theophilus," dated Nov. 10th, on this disgraceful affair, it was stated that the magistrates had "sentenced two or three drunken wretches to pay £5, or undergo two months' imprisonment." We have since, however, learned that this was for another offence, not connected with the outrage on the Catholic Church, but merely for letting off fireworks from their own windows. Of the others who were brought up for the ruffianly attack referred to, as we have stated in our leading columns, two were acquitted, and two sentenced to pay the tremendous penalty of ten shillings each.—*Tablet*.

**MORAL ENGLAND.**—On Thursday, Mr. Wakley held an inquest in the Marylebone Workhouse, on a newly-born male child. George Robinson, gravedigger to St. John's Wood Churchyard, stated that, at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, two ladies informed him that there was in a certain part of the churchyard something that ought not to be there. He went to the spot, and found deceased's body, quite wet, and covered with a colored apron. He instantly conveyed it to the workhouse. By the coroner: There are upwards of one hundred still-born children interred every year in that churchyard, for each of which a burial fee of 2*s.* is charged. All that was required was for the body to be brought in a box, accompanied by a certificate, signed by a surgeon or midwife, that the child was still-born. They (the gravediggers) did not know whether they were murdered or not; they never looked into the coffins.—Coroner: This is a horrible state of things. The child might be murdered, brought from a distance, and the certificate forged.—Under that certificate the child would be buried, and the guilty parties escape with impunity. It is a regular premium for murder. The law is very faulty on that point.—Mr. Squires, surgeon, said that he performed the autopsy. Deceased was born alive, and had lived some time. The umbilical cord was not tied, and the child was neglected. Death was caused from suffocation, produced either by exposure or by the hand being placed over the mouth.—Coroner: It is terrible to think how children are murdered and their bodies thrown about like so many cats and dogs. The disclosures by the gravedigger proved that no child, either still-born or otherwise, should be buried without being properly registered.—The jury fully concurred with the coroner, and expressed a hope that the Legislature would enforce such a regulation. Verdict—"Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—*London Observer*, Nov. 7.

**CHILD MURDER.**—Another case of child-murder has been discovered in Chester street, London. Kennington, a police man in going his rounds at an early hour of the morning having found the dead body of a fine full grown female infant wrapped in a piece of dirty canvas. The police surgeon ascertained that it was born alive, and that the mother allowed it to die from neglect. There were no external marks of violence. Two women have been committed for trial within the last ten days, one called Bridget Dowling, for concealing the birth of her child which was found dead and wrapped in a piece of carpet in the closet of a house in Marshall street in which she lodged; the other Harriet Earwaker, a cook in the family of Captain Podridrington, Eccleson square, Pimlico, whose child was found wrapped in a towel under a deal box in the yard of her master's house. In this case the prisoner was committed on the charge of manslaughter, the child, according to the medical evidence, having died of neglect.

Another case of child murder has occurred in the neighborhood of Wrixham, the body of a child, with injuries about the head and body, sufficient to cause death; having been found in the river, wrapped carefully in a piece of brown sacking. The jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, but there is a strong suspicion attached to a woman who has had seven children, six of whom died suddenly.

The two sons, Henry and Thomas Blackburn, and three other men, are now in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the number of their aged parents, at Ash-flats, Stafford. The police have obtained a chain of evidence which will go far to bring them to justice, an Irishman called Moore, who was in the habit of working for the old people, having confessed that he and four others (two of them being the sons of the deceased) were concerned in the murder.

About two years and a half ago, Sarah Lister, wife of a laborer at North Ockendon in Essex, died, and was buried. She had seven children by a former husband; since her death, one of these, a girl of eighteen, has lived on familiar terms with Lister. They quarrelled, and the girl exclaimed, "You are not going to poison me as you did my mother!" This got abroad; and the upshot has been that the woman's body has been exhumed, a Coroner's Jury summoned, and the viscera taken out in their presence. Dr. Taylor is now analyzing them for the discovery of poison.

POLICE CASE EXTRAORDINARY.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

Sir,—A charge, which appeared to excite great interest in a certain portion of the public, was yesterday brought before a bench of magistrates, sitting in the Guildhall, at Westminster, by a French gentleman of the name of Thiers, against an individual known by a formidable array of aliases as Benjamin Disraeli, Runnymede, Contarini Fleming, Coningsby, Fakredeem, &c., &c.

Both plaintiff and defendant are well known as dealers in ornamental articles manufactured of imitation or mosaic gold. M. Thiers complained that the defendant had abstracted from his shop certain mouldings and other ornaments prepared for the tomb of Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, and offered them as his own property to the Commissioners appointed to superintend the obsequies of the Duke of Wellington.

The defendant pleaded that, admitting for argument's sake the statement of M. Thiers to be correct, yet, inasmuch as the commodities fabricated and exposed for sale by both, had no intrinsic value, no action could lie against him.

The bench decided that, however worthless the articles in question might be, abstractedly considered, yet as they had a price in the market, they must be held to be worth as much as they would bring.

The defendant next objected that M. Thiers had not established any right of property in the articles he alleged to have been stolen from him. The reputation of the pursuer, like that of the defendant himself, was rather equivocal. M. Thiers ought to be called upon to show that the articles he claimed were really his own.

The bench admitted the validity of the representation; and the pursuer, asking time to bring witnesses from France, the defendant was ordered to be remanded.

The defendant asked to be admitted to bail, but after the magistrates had decided that his offence was bailable, he had no better sureties to offer than a crowd of suspicious-looking persons who accompanied him, and who were declared by the police in attendance to be individuals calling themselves "corn and coal merchants," notorious for running up the prices of their corn by nefarious means.

The defendant asked, not to be allowed to go at large on his own recognisances, but volunteered to produce witnesses to character. He accordingly called upon an elderly gentleman of the name of Hume, who, however, shook his head, and said that all he knew of the defendant was, that, some years ago, he, seeing him a sharp boy and friendless, had been induced to take him as an apprentice, but that the defendant absconded in a few days; and when he (Mr. Hume) met him some time after, flippantly told him his business was too slow for a lad of parts. The defendant appealed to a Mr. Cobden, who was also in court; but that gentleman replied he could say no good of him. Defendant had once obtruded his company on Mr. Cobden, had professed great compunction for the line of business he was pursuing, and spoke of amending; but Mr. Cobden found him, nevertheless, going on in the old way. The magistrates here interfered, and warned the defendant that he was only injuring himself by the course he was pursuing. He accordingly submitted to be remanded.

As the police were removing him from the court, a sharp, sour sort of a person, who had been watching the proceedings with apparent interest, and to whom the officers gave the names of Regby and Wenham, while the gamins in attendance struck up the tune of "Alie Croaker," as he passed, advanced to the prisoner, looking at him with an expression of countenance that reminded one of bile boiled in vinegar, whispered:

He as prigs what isn't his'n,  
When he's cotched must go to prison.

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE—EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(From the London Times.)

Rarely have human calculations or human foresight been more rudely exposed than by the events of the last few years. Our age imagined that it was past the calamities and errors of former times, and perused the records of ancient generations with a mingled sentiment of incredulity and compassion. But our own turn was close at hand. Not all our political economy nor our commercial resources could save us from the visitation of a worse than mediæval famine; not all our sanitary science can detect the source or ascertain the nature of a mysterious and deadly plague, and never were armies more numerous or politics more unsettled than since it has become the fashion to ridicule the idea of war. There now appears to be impending a revolution more perilous still. Among the thousand social questions which have occupied the attention of statesmen, the single one which was never included is that which is likely to overpower all the rest.—Half our legislation and all our fears have proceeded on the supposition that these islands must necessarily suffer from an excess of population, and that neither work nor wages, social place nor political function, could be long provided for such an abundance of claimants. We are now actually threatened with something very like danger from the opposite quarter, and this very moment, for the first time, perhaps, within man's memory, the population of Great Britain is rapidly increasing.

We yesterday published the usual return of births, marriages, and deaths, carrying this periodical census of our progress up to the end of September. We have used the term "progress" mechanically, not we trust, without a considerable degree of general propriety; but to the relative state of our population, as compared with former records, it is wholly inapplicable.—There were at least sixty thousand fewer people in the British Isles on the 29th of September than there had been on the 24th of June. The great question is how long this drain will be continued? We can only say, that there appears, as yet, no doubt but that more people left it in September and as little that more are departing in this present month than departed in October. Only the other day we published a notification that the Government Emigration Commissioners, having fixed Southampton as a dépôt, had stipulated for the construction of a species of barracoon at each terminus of the South-Western Railway, capable of containing 2,000 emigrants, who were to be cleared off with extraordinary facility and quickness, and replaced by fresh claimants for a passage. The opening of the new year, according to the announcement, was expected to communicate a strong additional impulse to the traffic, and, as Australia will at least

take all we can send, it is hard to fix any limit to the displacement. The effects, indeed, are already felt in almost every branch of every day business, and the experience of another year under these strange conditions will go far to teach us how soon what is now relief may assume the character of exhaustion. As many men are now employed in the army, navy, and militia, all taken together, as are now leaving England every six months.

A remarkable feature of the event is the diversion of the emigration stream from the westward to the southward. The population of the American Union is likely to suffer in proportion as what may be some day a New Union is likely to gain. As yet the attractions, principally, no doubt, through family ties, of the United States still preponderate, and they received 62,579 emigrants out of the 109,236. These, however, were mainly from the port of Liverpool, and the exportation from this quarter consists chiefly of Irish. When we turn to London, which sent forth 21,788, it appears that Australia was the destination of no fewer than 14,956 of the number, and we may reckon, perhaps, on at least a corresponding proportion of the 3,125 who sailed from Plymouth. The effect of the diversion will tell also upon ourselves in the difference of the classes which will be allured by the difference of attraction. The rush to Australia is not constituted by the impulses of famine, wretchedness, or despair. It arises from a deliberate preference of one field to another, and we should probably not be wrong in concluding that at least one-half of the 15,000 persons who last quarter left London for the gold-fields had already a position more or less settled of their own. Many large establishments are now, in fact, like regiments after a battle, with young hands unexpectedly promoted to the duties of seniors, and vacancies in abundance still. No man can pretend to conjecture where this will end. At every turn and in every department of life we shall encounter the results of a revolution which is almost converting an old country into a young one, which tends to depress capital and to elevate labor, which will put prizes at a discount and candidates at a premium, which will abolish the burden of pauperism, extinguish the springs of Socialism, and open fair avenues of advancement to all the middle classes of society. Even if the steam should continue running but for two years longer it will probably deprive Great Britain of at least a million grown up men, and will create a chasm in the population which ten years of subsequent progress will not fill.

UNITED STATES.

John H. Brownson, Esq., son of Dr. Brownson, lectured at Randolph on the 2nd, and in South Boston on the 3rd inst. We understand that Mr. B. was quite successful.—*Boston Pilot*.

Cholera is prevailing in Norfolk. Mr. Foster, Harbour Master, died on the 7th, and four or five cases have occurred within the last fortnight.

**IRISH BUTTER.**—Our enterprising neighbor Governor Davis, has imported several firkins of Irish butter by way of experiment, and finds the actual cost of the article on its arrival here, duties and freight included, is within a fraction of 25 cents per pound. We have tasted it, and find it of as good quality as the Orange county butter, which is now sold at from 31 to 34 cents per pound. It is rather too salt, but for culinary purposes that will not probably be considered an objection. Mr. Davis offers to sell at 26 cents—a very small advance on cost.—*N. Y. Com.*

There are at the present time seven men who have been found guilty of murder awaiting sentence of death in the New York city prison.

The *New York Tribune* says there are 6000 hotels, drinking saloons and dram shops in that city, and the amount expended in them is amazing, almost exceeding belief.

**PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM—THE RAFFERS DELUSIONS.**—The editor of the *Cincinnati Advertiser*, who lately visited the State Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, says there are in that institution twenty persons whose insanity is clearly traceable to spirit rappings; and it is stated that there are in the Utica (N. Y.) Lunatic Asylum nine victims of the same delusion. The *Cleveland Herald* says:—"In many minds it seems to finish the work commenced by second adventism—the fruits being neglect of business, neglect of families, running after visionary and pretended seers, scouting of Christianity and its institutions, spiritual wilfulness, insanity, and in some cases suicide.

**LAWLESSNESS IN BALTIMORE.**—Few prudent persons sally forth, after dark, without being armed with a reliable weapon. A reverend clergyman has suggested the discontinuance of public worship, after night, in consequence of the insecurity of our streets. On Saturday evening Mr. McCormack shot a rowdy who assailed him on Liberty street, whilst walking with two ladies. In the same week, several gentlemen were similarly attacked. Every alarm of fire breeds a brawl in which pistols, muskets, and brick bats are liberally used. Gentlemen are stopped on the street, in the twilight, and asked for liquor or "a loan" in such a way as to make obedience to the request rather more compulsory than socially. Certain quarters of the town are avoided by discreet pedestrians after dark, as if they were infected with a pestilence. Nay, the columns of our papers are so filled with outrages, showing the insecurity of life as well as property, that it is needless to recapitulate misdeeds which unfortunately are too familiar to the public.—*Baltimore American*.

**THE GODLESS SCHOOLS IN PHILADELPHIA.**—A few days since we learned from one of our contemporaries, that two of the youths connected with the High School were arrested and held to bail for various larcenies. Since then the Grand Jury of Philadelphia have made their Presentment, in which they complain of the vast increase of forgeries and counterfeits which have taken place on the paper of the various banks, and on the coin of the United States.

It is evident that these forgers, counterfeiters, and thieves, have been persons of education—educated according to the godless schools system, which ignores the worship of God as an infringement of human liberty. It is true there have been and there are forgers and counterfeiters in England, Ireland, and France, but why? Because in each of these countries the godless system has prevailed. In France an avowed system of infidelity was until very lately taught. In the public schools of Ireland there is, like those of the United States, a negation of all religion. In England pure Protestantism is taught.—With such educational systems, who can wonder that forgers and thieves abound. It is only by entrusting to the Catholic Clergy the education of the rising generation, that these evils can be corrected.—*Catholic Instructor*.