

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE CIVIL LIST.—The *Moniteur* publishes the report of M. de Casabianca on the *Senatus Consultum* on the civil list, and which amounts to twenty-five millions of francs. The allowance to the Emperors will be settled by a *Senatus Consultum* at the period of the marriage; and the dotation of the princes and princesses of the imperial family is fixed at 1,500,000f. The administration of the civil list is entrusted to M. Fould, with the title Minister of State and Minister of the Household. The draft has been adopted by the Senate in the same form in which it was presented, and without any modification. Eighty white balls were deposited in the voting urn; the number of senators is 92. It does not appear that any question has arisen relative to the dotation of the future Empress. The commission seemed to be of opinion that it was better to reserve it until after the marriage of the Emperor; and then it will be sufficient time to decide on what should be the amount of her Majesty's special allowance. One member of the commission, it seems, was anxious to increase the dotation of the imperial family, the ex-King Jerome, and his son, to 2,000,000f.; the sum of 1,500,000f. was, however, maintained, and almost without discussion.

THE CORONATION OF NAPOLEON III.—With reference to the question of the Pope's visit to Paris, we quote the following from the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, of course merely to keep our readers informed of the guesses that are made on the subject:—

"Is the Pope really coming to Paris to crown the Emperor Napoleon III.? is the question asked on all sides, and though each person, the interrogator as the interrogated, gives his opinion for or against, as the case may be, and supports his view with very ingenious arguments, yet I believe none, not even his Holiness himself, nor his Cardinals, can as yet give a direct answer to that question. It is not in Paris alone, nor even in France, that the most earnest inquiries are made on the subject. Even from England these inquiries arrive; and, though the distant month of May seems to be the period assigned by general consent for the Pontifical visit, those inquiries are coupled with others relative to the possibility of getting comfortable lodgings, and above all situate in quarters where the Pontiff is likely to pass.

"From information I have recently received, in a trustworthy quarter, I think I may safely state that the question of the Pontifical visit is not yet solved; and, further, that no formal proposition has as yet been made at headquarters at Rome by the French government, nor indeed in any quarter. It is true that the matter has been mentioned incidentally, in the course of conversation on other topics, but as one on which no pressing necessity existed for an immediate decision. I may, moreover, say, contrary to what has been repeatedly asserted, that on no such occasion did the Pope express anything like a refusal, nor even disinclination, to visit France. I have reason to believe his Holiness is favorably disposed than otherwise. Whatever real disinclination has been expressed proceeds more from the Cardinals than from their head; but, were it required that he should be accompanied by the Sacred College, or even by a majority of its members, Pius IX. would not consent.

Count Walsh, the last survivor of the Irish Brigades in the service of France, died in Paris on the 10th ult., in the 90th year of his age.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY OF PARIS.—The *Moniteur de l'Armée*—a military authority—announces that the army of Paris will be reduced by several batteries of artillery and several companies of engineers. The same journal adds that this reduction is all the more important, as it proves the complete confidence of the government in its power of maintaining public tranquility.

SWITZERLAND.

The Basle Gazette of the 11th ult., says:—"The Federal Council has communicated to the states, by a circular of the 8th, a note of the French Ambassador, calling the attention of the Swiss authorities to an adventurous project of the revolutionary party. The German refugee, Kinkel, has proposed a new plan of attack, which has been approved of by the anarchical party, and which consists in working on a large scale a complete system of counterfeit coinage. There has been formed in Switzerland an association of false coiners. The Federal Council observes that a similar announcement has been made by the Austrian chargé d'affaires. The states are requested to obtain every information and proof of these facts."

ITALY.

A letter from Rome, of Dec. 8, says:—"General Gemeau and Count de Rayneval have just proclaimed the Emperor Napoleon III. to the French division stationed in Rome. The troops were drawn up in line the whole length of the Corso; and, after riding down the front, the Ambassador, the Commander-in-Chief, and his staff, took up a position on the Piazza Colonna, where a circle of officers from every corps was formed, to whom the general announced in a few words the important event, the news of which was received with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!'"

ROME.—The proclamation of the empire has been very well received at Rome. As soon as the news reached that city the Pope received the French Ambassador, wishing to hear from him all the details, and his Holiness evinced great satisfaction at the speech of the Emperor at St. Cloud.

PIEDMONT.

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.—The Commission of the Piedmontese Senate on the Civil Marriage Bill has presented its report, with the amendments it proposes. The amendment in all has seventy-five articles, the first of which declares that the civil law

of Piedmont only considers marriage in its relations with civil society, leaving the duties which religion imposes out of the question. By art. 19 consanguinity and affinity are impediments to marriage in the cases contemplated in the civil code, and also when they are the result of civil or criminal sentences, or of an annulled contract of marriage. Art. 25 enacts that a Christian cannot marry a person not belonging to a Christian creed. By art. 26 Ecclesiastics and persons of both sexes who have taken vows of celibacy cannot marry. By art. 29 a marriage contracted according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church debars the parties from contracting marriage with other persons of a different creed. Art. 37 prescribes that if within three days after the last bann is published no opposition be made, the marriage may be celebrated publicly before the civil officer within whose jurisdiction one of the parties resides. Art. 38 enacts that Roman Catholics shall be admitted formally to declare in the contract that they do not consent to the civil marriage unless it be followed by the religious ceremony according to the Roman Catholic rite. In the case of such declaration, art. 39 enacts that the marriage shall be null and void, unless a certificate of the said religious ceremony having been performed be delivered to the civil officer within a fortnight after the celebration. By art. 55 the separation between married persons may be pronounced by the tribunals in case one of the parties refuse to consent to the celebration of the Catholic rite, even though the declaration mentioned in art. 38 have not been made; and also if the civil contract be annulled in the Ecclesiastical Court. Art. 64 enacts that an action lies from the parents against the civil officer who shall have married minors without the consent prescribed by the civil code. Art. 72 enacts that all matters relating to the validity of all marriages are under the cognisance of the civil tribunals, except (art. 73) the cases anterior to the promulgation of the new law.

AUSTRIA.

ARREST OF THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE AT VIENNA.—The London *Times* correspondent, writing from Vienna on the 12th ult., says:—"In the evening of Friday, the 10th, as the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* was about to post his letter, he was seized by two agents of the police and taken to the police prison, where he was detained until noon on the following day. It had never been hinted to him that the contents of his letters were distasteful to the authorities, but the reason given for the above-mentioned unprecedented proceeding was, that his communications were hostile to Austria. The treatment which he met with in the police prison, where he was at first locked up with other persons, one of whom was in chains; the refusal of the chief of the establishment to permit him to inform his friends of his whereabouts, &c., will probably be brought at length before the British public, as the case has already been communicated to the Embassy here. When he was liberated yesterday, the police accompanied him to his lodgings, and seized his papers. My reason for not going into particulars is, that a note received late last night, from the party aggrieved, contains the following passage:—"You may just mention the naked fact of my arrest, and the reason assigned for it."

CHINA.

PIRATICAL ATTACK ON FOUR ENGLISHMEN.—Four gentlemen were out shooting in the neighborhood of the Bogue on the 17th ult. On their return to the boat they sat down to dinner, and, while so engaged, were attacked by a piratical boat. Their fowling pieces happened fortunately to be loaded, and with them they commenced firing on the pirates, who replied by throwing stink-pots and spears. Several of the pirates were killed, and the remainder retreated, carrying away all their comrades who were unable to move, except one man who was left too near the Europeans to be recovered. When leaving, the pirates said they would return, and with the assistance of their consorts, two boats which were in the neighborhood, take the fast boat and murder every person on board. After an ineffectual attempt to get the fast boat under weigh, the four gentlemen and all their servants, except one who was supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned during the fight, left in two small boats and reached Whampoa about three hours after the fast boat, which had got underweigh shortly after the boats left, and reached the above place without experiencing any molestation from the pirates. One of the gentlemen had his hand slightly burned by a stink-pot. The H. C. steamer *Semiramis* was dispatched after the pirates but without success.

AUSTRALIA.

"Where does the gold come from?" said an Eureka miner to his mate. "I expect it grows," was the answer—"don't you see that it comes up in yearly crops?" However geologists may cry out against this theory, the opinion that the gold "grows" is spreading among the Victoria diggers, who often find large masses of gold in the very holes which others before them had left in despair. An unsuccessful "party" at Forest-creek, being led by the merest accident to a deserted hole, "dove" a foot or two further, when they came upon 20lb. weight of nuggets, almost in a heap. A digger in the same locality had tried ten holes to no purpose; his last hole was 21 feet deep and showed not a "spec." He left it in disgust. A fresh party come on, try the deserted pit, and, 18 inches further down, hit upon a heap weighing just 18lb. of gold. Gold-digging—it is the opinion of all whose experience entitles them to speak on the point—is "a mere lottery, only the prizes are more numerous and the blanks less than in ordinary times." Many diggers have made fortunes in a week, others have gone on for months and just found enough to pay their way; but "patience and perseverance have always secured a prize in the long run."

The fears expressed by the colonists that the majority of the immigrants from this country would be lost to agriculture and trade have been fully justified. Most of the new comers leave for the diggings; by the diggings they were attracted, and to the diggings they go. Every man of them will at least try his luck in the great lottery. But as some must draw blanks, as the Australian diggings, whatever their wealth may be, cannot yield an illimitable number of pounds of gold to an illimitable number of men, a great many will come back and learn, though perhaps a little late, that money, and plenty of money too, may be gained in a gold colony by ministering to the necessities and comforts of the mining population. The gold-field storekeepers, and the tradesmen in the cities, are most of them quite as well off, and have as many chances of making their fortunes, as the majority of those actually engaged in digging. Profits of from £10,000 to £20,000 have been realized by some active and discreet gold-buyers. The news of great "finds," such as those in Adelaide-gully, is, however, sufficient to draw crowds, not only of immigrants, but of city tradesmen, clerks, and laborers, to spots where a man may pay his last sixpence for a breakfast and sit down to dinner with a commissioner's receipt for a couple of thousand pounds in his pocket. Thus 870 drays left Sydney for the diggings within three days in August. Taking three persons as the average number connected with each dray, there must have been upwards of 2,600 persons who started within three days. Some of them, and chiefly those who are accustomed to hard work, even if they find no heavy nuggets and 20 pounds' weight "pockets," realize large sums.

UNITED STATES.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Boston, Jan. 6.—The 12½ o'clock Express Train over the Boston and Maine Railroad was thrown off the track to-day near Andover, owing to the breaking of the axle tree of one of the cars. The train was going pretty rapidly at the time, and one or two of the cars which were filled with passengers were thrown down the embankment. General Pierce, the President elect, his wife and son were passengers on the train on the way to Concord. His son, a bright lad of 10 years, was instantly killed, the cars were badly smashed, and several passengers were severely bruised—in all 10 or 12 persons were more or less injured. Mrs. Pierce is supposed to be seriously injured.

Mrs. Pierce upon hearing that her son was dead became frantic, from which it was feared by the attending physicians that she would never recover.

MR. MCGEE'S HEALTH.—We regret to learn, that Mr. McGee has been obliged, on account of ill health, to put off all his eastern lecture engagements. In a flying visit which he paid to Boston, this week, we noticed that he was rather feeble, though he expressed himself, as being much better than he has been for some time.—*Boston Pilot*.

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—An effort is being made in New Hampshire to get rid of the religious tests which now exclude the Catholics from Office in that State. The resolution for that purpose has been adopted.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW PROPOSED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Providence, R. I., Dec. 29, 1852.—The case of William H. Green versus the city of Providence, for the seizure of certain liquors, brought before the court by writ of replevin was decided by Judge Curtis giving his opinion that the law under which the property condemned, is unconstitutional, and, secondly, because the plaintiff was deprived of his property by a criminal prosecution, in which he neither had nor could have a trial by jury, without submitting to conditions which the legislature had no constitutional power to impose. The court also thought the order not simply voidable but absolutely void, the magistrate having no jurisdiction over the proceedings, and they gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with nominal damages.

The New Hampshire liquor bill has been indefinitely postponed by nineteen majority, in a full House.

The Rev. G. J. Garretson, is in jail at Orid, Seneca county, N. Y., on a charge of having ruined the daughter of the Sexton of the Dutch Reformed Church, of which he was pastor. He refused to give the required bail for the support of an illegitimate child, and hence his imprisonment. The young woman, 18 years of age, has gone to the grave, crushed with a sense of her shame.

MORE MONEY REQUIRED TO PAY FOR THE Kossuth RECEPTION.—In the Board of New York Aldermen, on Monday evening, Ald. Smith offered a resolution to appropriate \$3,600 to meet unpaid bills incurred by the Special Committee on the Kossuth reception. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. What has Kossuth done with the \$95,000 he collected from the people of New York, and other cities—including \$1,100 in Albany—and which was obtained upon delusive pretences? If any of it is in existence, why not "draw" upon him for this unpaid balance? He would doubtless honor the draft.—*Albany Register*.

ALARMING SICKNESS.—We learn from the Providence, R. I., *Herold*, that for medical purposes the town agent of East Greenwich, in that State, has within the last four months, sold in the required doses, three hogsheds of New England rum, fifteen casks of brandy, and other liquors in proportion. This appeared on the trial of a complaint the other day against this officer before the council of that town. He was of course acquitted. It is feared by some that the extensive consumption of it as physic will interfere with the supply for chemical and mechanical uses.—*Albany Register*.

SLAVERY.—The following statement of the number of slaves held by different religious denominations in America is from M. Benn's edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin":—

Church Members.	Number of slaves.
Methodists 4,178,637	2119,563
Presbyterians 333,458	76,000
Baptists 812,921	125,000
Episcopalians 65,550	88,000
Campbellites —	101,000
Other denominations —	50,000

Total number of slaves held by ministers of the gospel and ministers of the different Protestant churches, 660,553. There is no power out of the church that could sustain slavery an hour if it were not sustained in it.

The course of Dr. Nevins, or rather the apparent approbation of his course by his denomination, is causing considerable discussion in the Protestant newspapers. This affair is regarded as one of more than ordinary moment, and fraught with serious consequences to Protestant interests in this country. The New York *Recorder* has a long and earnest article on the subject, from which we take the following passages:—"So great has been the influence of Messrs. Schafl and Nevins, that a large majority of the Synod of the German Reformed Church in Pennsylvania have substantially endorsed their views. A delegation from the Dutch Reformed Church visited that body in 1851 and in their report spoke in becoming terms of the Romanizing tendency of the views promulgated at Merceburg. This has led to a violent attack upon the delegation of the Dutch Church, of whom Rev. E. S. Porter of Williamsburg, was chairman. He has replied, defending the delegation, and proving triumphantly all and more than they affirmed in respect to the concealed Papacy of the professors of Merceburg and the action of the German Reformed Synod. In a long and elaborate article in the *Christian Intelligencer*, of which he has lately become editor, he has spoken with much learning and power in behalf of the doctrines of the Reformers. The Merceburg theologians, like the Tractarians, deny all disposition to enter the Roman Church, but, like the scores that have gone from Oxford to Rome, they will soon find themselves driven by a logical necessity and a common faith to enter that Church whose most dangerous dogmas they have adopted. It is remarkable that this movement originated in Germany; and late events show that German theologians, intensely reputed orthodox and evangelical, are attempting to set up High Church ecclesiasticism as a barrier against the rationalism which exists in their own land. The Inner Mission of Wichern and his fellow-workers is, if we have rightly understood its character, based upon the idea of a national and sacramental Church. A few days since, a friend writing from the pike of Hengstenberg as having the cause of the Catholics in Prussia. The development of Rationalism in the Episcopal Church in this country and abroad is a phenomenon which is assuming more and more importance. Scores of clergymen educated in the House of Tractarians at Oxford have gone to Rome, and hundreds of others only remain in the English Church at the peril of both honor and honesty."

PROTESTANTISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—CINCINNATI, Dec. 17, 1852.—A debate is taking place here not without its significance in the history of the times. The parties are Rev. William Nast, a Methodist preacher, editor of a Cincinnati newspaper, the *Christian Apologist*, on one side, and Mr. F. Hassaurek, a freethinker, editor of the *Free Press*, on the other. The subject of discussion is the truth of Christianity, and the place of Christianity in the world. Large numbers of men, women, and youth, are present, and the newspaper. The doctrine of Mr. Hassaurek is, that Christianity is inconsistent with nature, reason, and morality, and Mr. Nast eloquently defends it against the charge; and he does this more feelingly because he had formerly been a skeptic himself. The speakers use the German language, and raise the alternate applause of their respective parties of friends who assemble to see the contest. As we have the same element in Cincinnati as in New York, the countrymen of Luther losing their hold of the faith of Christ, and in some sections wandering into the wildest regions of not only skepticism, but pantheism and atheism.—*Correspondent of the Christian Inquirer*.

The new Protestant sect of Spiritual Rappers have been holding their synod or convention at Boston; we copy the following:—"This morning the Convention re-assembled, the hall being nearly filled with men and women, many of whom were no doubt present from motives of curiosity. The first speaker was a person who walked to and fro on the platform, and in this way delivered himself of his address, which seemed to be in a sad state of confusion. Most of the audience could have understood but little of what he said. He made a revelation, that in a yet undiscovered spot in California would grow up a great city, which, with the past in view, is not a very hazardous assertion.

A resolution was passed inviting friends to relate facts relative to spiritual manifestations. No one, however, responded with any "facts." One person remarked that there was not much use in relating facts, when people were so prejudiced that they would not believe them.

J. M. Spear took the floor, and commenced a labored defence of the spiritual mappings, in reply to an attack by a speaker of the previous evening. According to his belief, the spiritual manifestations were neither more or less than the divine father acting through various mediums. "The spirits were constantly urging the believers to action. They propose a new form of government, and tell them to set the machinery in motion which shall bring it about; they not only reveal new remedies for diseases, but send the healer. He then stated that a medium had lately, by the power of will, removed a piece of money from the palm of one man's hand to that of another, and asked the unbeliever if he could do likewise.

He also stated that one day while sitting by the side of his daughter, she wrote, "you must go and see a certain widow lady who is in distress." He was acquainted with the lady, and had often before called upon her, but did not know that she was in any trouble. He called and found her suffering from a pain in her head, which she said afflicted her for all employment. He sat down by her side, and in a short time his hand involuntarily went up to her head, pointing towards but not touching it. In a few moments she declared that the pain was in her neck, and shortly afterwards disappeared. Mr. Spear did not claim that he had cured her, but left the audience to draw the inference. He went on to declare that mediums have been enabled while under the spiritual influence to deliver learned lectures on subjects with which they had but little acquaintance, and that he himself had delivered eighty lectures in this way, in which there was a great deal that he did not understand, but which had been put in his mind by the spirits."

The following address from the spirits to believers was read:—

1st—Let there be no anxieties as to the result of the convention; it will be satisfactory.

2d—Let there be patient waiting for suitable impression and action.

3rd—Let all things which are said and done be in perfect agreement with and flow from truth, love and wisdom. These three should be constantly before the mind of each member of the congregation.

4th—It should be distinctly stated, in a bold form, that a new era has commenced.