

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* confirms the report last week, that "the Empress," who was about two months *enceinte*, miscarried on the 29th ult. Her Majesty is recovering, but still keeps her bed. It is stated that she has decided upon not accepting the dotation which the Senate is disposed to offer to her.

The Senate has been engaged during two sittings in discussing the petitions and report relative to the legacies bequeathed by Napoleon I. Independently of various sums of money, Napoleon I left pensions of some amount to the veterans of the Imperial armies, and to the departments which had suffered most from the wars. The first legacies were partially liquidated out of the funds left in the hands of the banker Lafitte, but those which were made chargeable in the codicil on the civil list of the kingdom of Italy, and on an alleged sum of 59,000,000 francs claimed by Napoleon as the proceeds of the crown diamonds, were never executed, in consequence of the political events which preceded the death of the Emperor. It is this latter codicil which the petitioners now demand the execution of. On the subject being discussed on the 3rd inst., Gen. de Flahaut stated to the Senate that, notwithstanding his high veneration for Napoleon I, he considered it injudicious to create a new embarrassment for his successor Napoleon III, by saddling the budget with so large a sum, the amount bequeathed in the codicils amounting to no less than 200,000,000 francs. The order of the day was thereupon voted, and by a considerable majority.

Two hundred political prisoners were shipped the other day at Toulon for Cayenne—among them, it is said, Blanqui and Cazavan as a punishment for their recent attempt to escape.

The Spanish Ambassador, Marquis of Vadelgamas, died on Tuesday night.

SEDITIONS WRITINGS.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"As one of the public carriages called the 'Inversales,' that run from Geneva to Lyons, was lately passing through Bellegarde, the Custom-house officers cast a suspicious eye upon a hamper on the roof, directed to 'Mlle. Eulalia, Lyons.' It was examined, and found to contain a false bottom. The upper part contained fresh trout from the Lake of Geneva, but the secret cavity was crammed with packets of 'Napoleon the Little,' and other political pamphlets. When the conveyance arrived at Lyons the police arrested a Mlle. Escolier, who came to claim the hamper. Upon her lodgings being searched, a correspondence was discovered between her and two political refugees now at Geneva, named Tisset and Petit Jean. Some letters to other persons at Lyons were also found. In consequence of these discoveries, Mlle. Escolier, the conductor of the diligence and three other persons, were tried upon the double charge of distributing seditious writings and belonging to a secret society. The conductor and two of the prisoners were acquitted, but Mlle. Escolier and M. Gayot were found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

SWITZERLAND.

The *New Zurich Gazette* of the 28th of April quotes a letter from Friburg of the 27th, stating that the investigation relative to the late outbreak was being actively prosecuted. The property of the persons compromised in the affair would, it is said, be placed under sequestration. The districts which furnished the largest contingent to the revolt were occupied by a military force.

A letter from Friburg of the 28th April says that it is not true, as announced by some journals, that the state of siege has been raised in that city, and that the political prisoners have been handed over to the ordinary tribunals. The number of prisoners in custody amounts to one hundred and twenty-eight.

THE LATE EVENTS IN FRIBURG.

In order to appreciate exactly the late events in Friburg it is necessary to retrace back for some years, and to examine what has been the state of that country during that lapse of time.

The Protestant cantons of the Helvetic Confederation were in 1847 under the power of Radicals.—The Swiss Radicals are the same as the French Socialists. The seven cantons almost exclusively Catholic, Lucerne, Valais, Friburg, Scherains, Unterwalden, Uri, and Zug, were governed by Conservatives.

The Protestant cantons suffered to be organised in their territories troops of adventurers under the name of *Corps-francs*, who spread themselves through the Catholic cantons, to overset there by violence the Conservative governments and put in their place the Radicals, that is to say, the Socialists of the country.

Each canton, as is well known, formed an independent state, governing and administering for itself.—These were Lucerne, Geneva, Valaisans, Bernese, but not Swiss citizens. The inhabitants of several cantons were strangers in respect of one another, and they could not, save by special agreement, exercise their civil rights but in their respective cantons.

Consequently the Free Bodies (*Corps-francs*) who went to overthrow the governments of the neighboring cantons intermeddled in the affairs of countries which were strangers to them.

The duty of the Diet was in this case to protect the Conservative governments, and to put down with severity the attempts of the *Corps-francs*. But as the Radicals predominated there they took good care to do nothing. Seeing which, the Catholic cantons contracted among themselves an alliance that they might give each other mutual aid against the attempts of the adventurers of which we now come to speak.

The defensive alliance did not infringe in anything

the treaty which united the twenty-two cantons of Helvetia; it was merely a guarantee that the seven Catholic cantons should exercise, in regard to the others, the protection which the twenty-two states legally owed to themselves. It was not on their part that there was violation of the agreement, but on the part of the majority of the states, which, contrary to their engagements, left unpunished the attacks of the *Corps-francs*. The alliance of the Catholics was designated the *Sonderbund*.

The Radical majority of the Diet, in defiance of the law, proclaimed the alliance of the Catholics illegal, raised a revolutionary army, of which they confided the command to General Dufour, and invaded the Catholic cantons. The canton of Friburg was the first attacked and the first overrun. There was some resistance at Lucerne, and then all was finished. Justice and liberty were overpowered; iniquity and despotism triumphed. The first care of the conquerors was to establish Radical governments; these governments were composed of a Council of State, and of a Great Council; the first is the executive power, the second the legislative power.

These governments, which did not hold their powers from the free will of their fellow-citizens, but were imposed by the Federal bayonets, that is, by strangers to the canton, wrote out a constitution according to their caprice, and in virtue of which they still govern. This constitution has never been submitted to the sanction of the people; the people have even refused to go to the partial elections which took place after its promulgation, because, in order to vote, it was necessary to take the oath to the constitution, and this oath would have been considered as a sort of adhesion to the work of some reprobate children of Socialism.

Scarcely were the Radicals installed when they commenced their persecutions and spoliations. Thus the Monks and Nuns were brutally expelled, and the Radicals appropriated to themselves their property. The most honorable people were exiled, and their estates amerced with fines so considerable that they were equivalent to a confiscation.

Sometime after Mgr. Marilley was cast into prison in the fort of Chillon, afterwards condemned to an exile which still continues. Several measures essentially Socialistic, such as obligatory instruction, were taken by this handful of Radicals. In a word, the unfortunate inhabitants of the canton of Friburg have seen all sorts of calamities fall upon them.

The people of Friburg remain faithful down to this day to religion and to the principles of order. But they only suffer with impatience the odious yoke which impious and deeply revolutionary men press heavily upon them.

Therefore have they in several renewed attempts essayed to recover their liberty. They would long ago have triumphed if the Radicals were abandoned to their own forces; but at the least stirring the Federal troops invade the canton; from whence it follows that it is impossible for the Friburgians to concert among themselves the means of protection.

Now, we ought to add that several important persons have always counselled to have recourse to pacific means; they do not believe that the revolutionaries predominating in the Federal Council of Bern, the central power of the Confederation, it can be possible for the people of Friburg to obtain justice by arms.

It was through their influence that the demonstration of Posieux was made in 1852. We know in what that manifestation consisted: of 20,000 voters which the canton reckons, seventeen to eighteen thousand met at Posieux to protest against the government, to demand its change, and the modification of that constitution which has been imposed on the people in defiance of their sovereignty.

If the Radicals had any honesty they would have withdrawn before that imposing demonstration. They did nothing of the sort. All they did was to make some promises; afterwards they continued their system of oppression.

The wishes of the people who met at Posieux were carried before the Assembly of Bern, which is charged in the new system inaugurated in 1848 to do justice to the populations of the several cantons.—But Radicalism overruling in that body, we were not therefore astonished to learn that the wishes of the Friburgians were unheeded in it.

This, therefore, is the situation of Friburg:—The Radicals, thrust upon it by the Federal bayonets, have the power in their hands; they form only a very small minority; they are irreligious and Socialists; they govern by terror; they openly persecute religion; they ruin the canton by all sorts of imposts.

On these several grounds they are profoundly repulsive to the population, who, on their parts, remain faithful to all the principles of order.

The population have proved by petitions, and by the demonstration of Posieux, that they are all but unanimous in rejecting the political system at present in force;

They have a right to be heard, since the sovereignty of the people is the principle of government; they have exhausted every legal way to obtain justice, and that justice has been constantly and everywhere refused them;

Is it astonishing that their patience fails them, and that they essay to reconquer by arms their independence and their liberty?—*Gazette de Lyons*.

ROME.

There is much talk in political circles of a letter written by a distinguished member of the Papal Court to a French nobleman, who had said in a letter to him that there was gross ingratitude on the part of the Pope in raising difficulties about crowning the Emperor Napoleon III, after all that he had done for his Holiness. According to the report in circulation on this subject, the answer contains a passage to the following effect:—"His Holiness is grate-

ful for all that the Emperor of the French has done for the cause of religion and order, but personally, and as regards the Court of Rome, what debt of gratitude does the Pope owe? It was not Louis Napoleon who sent the French army to Italy; on the contrary, it is known that he absented himself from the National Assembly when the matter was discussed, and soon after wrote a letter to say he had done so purposely, as he disapproved of the proceeding, which was, in his opinion, an improper interference with the liberties of the Roman people. And is any gratitude due to France for sending this army? It was not sent to assist the Pope, who could have had the assistance of Austria, but to prevent Austria from giving that assistance, and to establish French influence at Rome."

HOLLAND.

The irritation of the Protestant mind in Holland increases, and the ill feeling awakened between the Protestants and Catholics is so great, that it is feared a conflict will happen. The more timid among the Catholics are leaving for Belgium. The ministers assemble daily. This is the Protestant version of the story.

Contradicting the above, a despatch from Paris says:—"Monsieur Belgrado, the Pope's Internuncio in Holland, is making a tour through the various dioceses in the kingdom, for the purpose of installing the new Bishops. The Archbishop of Utrecht will reside at Bois-le-duc. Every thing has passed with the greatest order and tranquility."

PRUSSIA.

The first Prussian Chamber lately voted the exclusion of Jews from all public employments. On the 26th ult., a petition on this subject, bearing the names of a thousand influential citizens was presented to the Second Chamber. The petitioners, conspicuous among whom was the veteran philosopher, Alexander von Humboldt, demanded equal treatment for the adherents of all the confessions, and the admission of Jews to public functions. The reading of the petition was strenuously opposed by the cavalier party, but the majority of the Chamber decided that it should be entertained.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that the Attorney-General Norner, and Lieutenant of Police Goldheim, who have returned from their trip to London, in the Kossuth matter, have acquired proofs that the house in Rotherhithe, where the shells and rockets were seized, was in fact rented by Kossuth through the intermediation of a second party, and that the ammunition was made by Hale to Kossuth's order; that on the occasion of the above seizure 300 hand-grenades were also taken possession of by the police, which had been made to the order of a tradesman in Rostock. This latter port seems to have been chosen as the emporium of the revolutionary *matériel*.

SARDINIA.

At a Cabinet Council held on the 16th, at which the King presided, it was resolved to reinforce the troops on the frontiers of Lombardy and the Italian duchies. Alessandria, Casale, and even Genoa, are to be placed in a complete state of defence.

The *Presse* mentions a report that the Sardinian Cabinet has decided on making reprisals, by sequestrating the landed property of Austrian subjects in Sardinia. Even the estates belonging to the Archbishopric of Milan will not be excepted.

TURKEY.

The late rumors of the massacre of the Christians at Broussa, and riots at Constantinople were false. Never was the Ottoman empire more perfectly tranquil.

From the Constantinople letters of the 18th, it would appear that at present the negotiations are almost exclusively confined to the question of the Holy Shrines, and the future emancipation of the different Christian confessions from the Turkish yoke.

Letters from Constantinople of the 24th of March bring the details of the affray which took place on Palm Sunday at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The letters say that the English Missionaries were turned out of the Church because they behaved in an unseemly manner when the procession of the Host passed on Good Friday.

A missionary named Crawford, preached a sermon outside of the synagogue, while service was going on within, and indulged in violent invectives against the Talmud. One of the children of Israel, becoming incensed, hurled a dead cat in the face of the reverend gentleman.

Mr. Crawford's friends came to his rescue. The Jews supported the defenders of the Mosaic rites, and a fight ensued. It rained mud and rocks the letter says for some time, until finally the missionary and his friends were obliged to seek safety in flight.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the arrival of the Hotspur we have papers from the Cape to the 18th March inclusive. The news they contain is brief, but important, as it fully confirms the fact announced by the last mail that the war was at end. The present journals add the no less satisfactory intelligence that Sandilli Vacom, and the whole of the Gaika chiefs had submitted to every one of the terms imposed upon them by his Excellency General Cathcart, and that the ratification of the Chief Commissioner Maclean, which was fixed to take place immediately, was only wanting, when the proclamation of peace would be officially proclaimed throughout the colony.

CHINA.

The most important item in the present news from India is the statement that the Emperor of China has legalised the importation of opium in his vast dominions, and that henceforward a moderate customs duty will be charged on its admission. The motive for this great change in Chinese policy is the acquisition of revenue to enable the reigning dynasty to

support itself on the throne by the suppression of the formidable rebellion which is now successfully rolling forward from the Canton provinces towards Peking, and which threatens, unless driven back, to sweep away the Tartar race of monarchs, who for two centuries have ruled over China.

AUSTRALIA.

Our western mines continue prosperous without much of novelty worthy of remark. The parent field at Ophir has about 200 diggers actively engaged upon it, and their average returns are given as about half an ounce per day each. In the north, Hanging Rock numbers about 50 miners, and Rocky River nearly 90, with fair success at both places.—The Braidwood mines have 800 men at work on them, of whom 500 are found at Bell's Paddock and the new diggings at Moreing's Flat. Our most important intelligence, however, is from the far south or border diggings. The ovens fields now count their thousands, and though it is rumored that Spring Creek is becoming exhausted, we hear of new discoveries in the district between Yass and Albury, which would lead us to suppose it an immense mine of gold. The places more particularly mentioned are on the Black Range Mountains, four or five miles from Albury and Adelong Creek, near Gundagai. Other localities are noticed as gold-producing; but in the present early stage of the discovery, we forbear further remark. One thing may be added, viz., that our Government is fully alive to the importance of this news, and is about to establish a strong police force in the neighborhood of Albury.

UNITED STATES.

The Catholic Church in Talcott street, Hartford, was burnt this morning, (May 11), together with the priest's house adjoining, insured for \$5,000, which covers the loss.

REMOVAL OF THE AMERICAN CELT TO NEW YORK.—On and after the first day of June next, we propose to remove the publication office of the *American Celt* to New York city. We have the pleasure further of announcing that arrangements are made to supply the place of the *Celt*, immediately on its removal, by a local Catholic organ.—*American Celt*.

ON DR.—It is said that Thurlo Weed of the *Albany Journal* is on the eve of his departure for Rome with a view of becoming a Catholic.—*N. Y. Truth Teller*.

Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Detroit, was thrown from his carriage on the 10th May, and has died from the injuries sustained.

The World's Temperance Convention in New York, broke up in a row. The Bloomers were refused admittance as delegates, and thereupon Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster led on an attack, which resulted in a division. Several males took sides with the Bloomers and went with them. Mrs. Lydia Fowler was elegantly dressed in a pair of loose pants with an extremely short skirted silk dress. She attracted much attention.—*Boston Pilot*.

A little girl, five years old, died in Newark, on the 5th inst., from the effects of intoxication by brandy.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of Dr. Sherman, of West Troy, N. Y., hung herself on the 11th instant. Cause, excitement of mind, occasioned by the influence of spiritualism.

The Grand Jury of New York, on Saturday, presented the "Tombs" City Prison as a public nuisance.

SHIP WRECK AND TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.—The ship *William and Mary*, of Bath, Me., bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, with 220 passengers, was lost on the 3d inst., by striking upon a ledge of sunken rocks in the vicinity of the Great Bahama Banks. Only about 20 of the passengers were saved. The ship and cargo of cotton goods and hardware were fully insured.

THE "MAINE LAW."—The following remarks, of Gov. Seymour, in a late message to the Connecticut legislature, appear to us, just and reasonable:—"It is much to be regretted that it should be thought advisable, in any quarter, to resort to statutes of doubtful import in aid of a great moral reform. In vain may we look for any lasting good from laws, however they may be enforced for a time, which are not clearly based upon correct principles. An act for the suppression of the entire trade in spirituous liquors, better known by the name of the state where it originated, and which is commended as a model for legislation here, has lost none of its objectionable features during the discussion it has elicited. On the contrary, it is seen more plainly than ever that it strikes at the foundation of rights which, if once overthrown, will leave the door open for any arbitrary exercise of power which a majority, however obtained, may choose to inflict. An original inherent conviction of the injustice of the proposed law has been strengthened and confirmed in my own mind by subsequent reflection, to which the recent decisions of the courts have lent the weight of high legal authority. Without any means of judging to what extent further efforts, if any, be made to engraft such a law upon our statutes, and not considering that it would become me to go into any inquiry of the sort, or presume to question the propriety of any course of action upon the subject which an honest preference of opinion may suggest; I shall hold myself prepared for any emergency. The subject of temperance, separated from politics, and calmly addressing itself to reason and judgment, has my warmest sympathies. That it can yet be promoted in any other way, has not been proved by the different means which have been employed to advance the cause."

A USED UP BOURBON.—We find in the *Courier des Etats Unis* an affidavit sworn to by a woman over 60 years of age, named Mary Ann Williams, who says she is the natural mother of the Rev. Eleazar Williams, the pretender to the Bourbon legitimacy. She states also that the first intimation she ever had of his pretensions to a royal birth was from one William Woodman, an Oneida Indian, who came to her about three years ago, and asked her if she would not be willing to go before a magistrate and swear that Eleazar was not her son, but was given to her to bring up; she told him she would do no such thing, as she knew him to be her son; that Eleazar has since mentioned to her that some of his friends thought he was not an Indian but descended from royal parentage; she told him that he was no such thing, that he was her son.