

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

As one of the signs of the coming Empire, an extraordinary issue of the military journal, *Le Moniteur de l'Armée*, has been published. It contains the programme of the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, as drawn up by M. de Segur, who was grand master of the ceremonies on that occasion in 1804.

The progress of the French President has been a scene of unbroken triumph. For a month he has been traversing France, visiting its richest cities—its greatest arsenals—its most rural districts—Lyons, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, Toulon, Cherbourg, Nimes, Narbonne, Orleans, &c.,—and in each place there has been a race of rivalry among all classes of the population to do him honor—to bless him for the great services he has rendered to the country, and to proclaim the restoration of the Empire in his person. Even the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle* have at length made up their minds that Louis Napoleon is to be Emperor, and that it is our interest to let France manage her own affairs.

The entry of the Prince President into Paris is expected to be a spectacle of the most imposing grandeur. The Municipal Commission of the Seine has voted a sum of 40,000*fr.* for the erection of a triumphal arch at the Pont d'Austerlitz. The streets of Paris will be lined with 60,000 men, and we are told that the President himself will pass along the Boulevards and the Champs Elysées—from the Bastille to the arch of the Barrière de l'Etoile—on horseback, followed by an escort of 52 squadrons, composed of the choicest of the French cavalry. The 16th was first named for the ceremony, but the present arrangement is for the 17th.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"An orchestra of a hundred musicians, under the direction of M. Dufresne, will be stationed at the station of the railway, and will receive the Prince on his arrival with the national airs of the period of the empire."

It is announced in a paper of the department of the Marne that the number of signatures obtained there for the establishment of the Empire amounts to 56,290 from 594 communes.

The *Courrier des Vosges* states that all the municipal councils, immediately after their installation, eagerly voted an address to "His Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon." These addresses all formally demand the re-establishment of the empire.

General Mazaredo, Captain-General of the Basque provinces, has arrived at Bordeaux to offer his congratulations to the President in the name of the Queen of Spain.

Abd-el-Kader, the Arab Chief, has been liberated, and is to receive a pension from the French Government.

On the 5th ult., all the copies of Victor Hugo's *Napoleon le Petit* were seized in the booksellers' shops at Munich.

Forty Capuchin Missionaries, under the direction of their Prefect Apostoli, sailed from Brest for Chili last week in a frigate placed at their disposal by the government. The Vicar-Apostolic, however, did not sail in the same ship, but proceeded to Havre en route to Southampton to sail in the transatlantic steamer. On learning at Havre the prohibition against Catholic Priests wearing the religious costume in England—intolerance which has a right to surprise us in France—the worthy Prelate declined to follow the route he had projected, as he would not wish at any price to leave off the habit under which he had courageously traversed the most savage countries to spread the word of God. He embarks in our port in the Imperatrice du Brazil for the destination of Rio, from whence he will repair to Buenos Ayres, and reach San Jago by crossing the Cordilleras. The mission he undertook in Europe has fully succeeded; he has enlisted fifty-four Capuchin Fathers to repair to Chili, where their Order has already several establishments. These devoted Missionaries are destined to evangelise the Araucanians.—*Courrier du Havre*.

The Irish Prelates, who have been for some time past in Paris, his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, and their Lordships the Bishops of Clonfert, Down, and Connor, Cloyne and Ross, departed yesterday for Ireland, where they have been recalled by urgent affairs. The Prelates have testified their complete satisfaction with the management of the Irish College at Paris, which is confided to their compatriot, the Rev. Dr. Miley.—*Assemblée Nationale*, October 9.

(We learn from another source that the Archbishop of Paris also visited the college on Sunday last, and expressed himself to the same effect. The day previous to the departure of the Bishops a farewell address was delivered to the professors and students by the Archbishop of Tuam.)

**NEW AERIAL MACHINE.**—A tolerably large number of spectators assembled at the Hippodrome to witness another experiment in aerial navigation. The ærostatic machine which was to ascend on this occasion is the invention of M. Giffard; it is an oblong cylinder, somewhat in the form of a fish, of about 120 feet in length, and about 20 feet in diameter at its thickest part, and gradually tapering off at both ends. The directing apparatus is a very small and beautifully finished steam-engine setting in motion a propeller resembling in form the screw used in steam-vessels; this is suspended at about twenty feet beneath the balloon from a long boom which is attached to it, and which supports at its extremity a triangular sail. The preliminary preparations having been completed, and the steam-engine and its platform made fast, the aeronaut took his seat, the machine rose, and went rapidly before the wind towards the south-west. Suddenly by the action of the apparatus its course appeared to receive a check, and it slowly veered

round, thus proving some command of the aeronaut over his aerial vessel. It then steadily and gradually proceeded in the direction of the wind until lost in the distance. Without hazarding any positive opinion on the final results of this experiment, it must, we think be regarded as an improvement on those which have preceded it, and M. Giffard may be pronounced to have made a first step in the practical science of ærostation.—*Galignani*.

**THE LATE TRAGEDY IN PARIS.**—We understand the French government do not intend to take any steps for prosecuting Mr. Bower for the death of Mr. Saville Morton, unless the relatives of the latter should require them to do so. The cause of this determination of M. de Maupas is, that according to the French law there would be no probability of Mr. Bower's conviction under the circumstances, which are of the most extenuating character. There was, evidently, no premeditation to destroy Mr. Morton;—and even if there had been, in France Mr. Bower, could plead in justification of the homicide what is called *la belle passion*—a plea not recognised by the law of England.

## SPAIN.

The Queen has published a royal ordinance dated the 5th ult., commanding that the son or daughter to be born of her well-beloved sister, the Infanta Maria Luisa Fernanda, and her husband, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, shall enjoy the prerogatives attached to the title of Infante of Spain.

The government have annulled the sentence of fine in the case of the Bishop of Barcelona; and a royal order, signed by the Minister of Grace and Justice, addressed to the Governor of the province of Barcelona, declares that the Pastors, Edicts, and other writings, which the Bishops may publish in the exercise of their Episcopal Ministry, are not subject to prosecution by any private individual—those persons who may think themselves aggrieved having the power to apply in a respectful manner to the government, through the Minister of Grace and Justice.

## SWITZERLAND.

By the news from Switzerland, under date Oct. 7th, we learn that in the election for the Grand Council of Zurich the Radical Socialist party have gained considerably. The revolutionary party are more active than ever in all the Helvetic cantons.

The Catholic Church is continually exposed to persecution. Fifty Radical journals incessantly declaim against the Clergy; the greater part of the schoolmasters make war upon the Rectors; the advocates, the clerks, the smatterers, declaim against the religious exercises; the lodges of Freemasons prescribe the acts, the Radical governments execute them.

At present it is against the convents of the canton of Grison that the Socialist intriguers direct their attacks. They have caused the Grison government to make an inventory of the Benedictine Abbey of Dissentis, and of all the religious corporations in their territory. In Switzerland that measure is the necessary prelude to their secularisation. We shall shortly see, therefore, the repetition of the sad spectacle which excited such consternation amongst all upright people in Argovia, when the Protestants and Radicals decreed the suppression of the religious congregations. The Catholics protest, but in the canton of Grisons, as in Argovia, they are in a minority, and consequently out of the protection of the law.

At the request of the Holy See, the Austrian government has addressed to the government of Tessino a note, to support the reclamations of the Archbishop of Milan and the Bishop of Cono against the spoliation which the government is allowing. But Tessino seems to take no notice of that note, for it continues to secularise the Ecclesiastical property. At Lucerne they have prepared a law on the Ecclesiastical revenues, which will reduce the income of the Vicars to almost nothing.

With such facts before us, who can doubt the progress of Socialism in Switzerland? But whatever may be thought, so long as it reigns in that country it preserves the chances of regaining elsewhere the ground that it has lost.—*L'Univers*.

## ITALY.

A letter from Venice of the 1st ult., announces that the Emperor of Austria is expected to visit that city in the course of the present month, in company with other crowned heads.

The *Cattolico* of Genoa announces the arrival in Tuscany of the pious and charitable Abbé Olivieri, returning from the Levant with a new convoy of young Moorish girls, whom he has ransomed, and whom he will place in the religious houses where they have the charity to receive them.

## GERMANY.

A fearful conflagration broke out on the 2nd ult., at the prosperous manufacturing town of Grafenthal, at the south side of the Thuringen forest, in the Meiningen territory. Upwards of 250 houses and factories have been destroyed, and only 20 houses, with the church, remain standing. More than 1,000 persons are rootless, and have lost all they possess. The calamity is said to have been the result of wilful incendiarism on the part of a skinner, who was menaced with bankruptcy, and whose calcined body was found among the ruins of his house.

## SWEDEN.

The Swedish journals publish the following narrative. About ten days ago, a Madame Nilssen, wife of a brewer of the highest respectability, at Odesta, feeling that she was about to die, sent for M. Ringk, the Lutheran clergyman of the parish, and, having caused every one to leave the room, confessed, with much anguish of mind, that about twenty-five years ago she and her husband had murdered their infant child. She said that Nilssen had seduced her, and

that they subsequently married contrary to the wish of their parents; her husband proposed to her to kill the infant. She received the proposition with horror; but he insisted, and she at last consented. They retired to an isolated house at some distance from the town, and there she was delivered. Her husband suffocated the child, and buried the body in a field. She described the precise spot where the interment took place. A few hours after stating these facts, she died. As in the Lutheran Church confessions are not considered inviolably secret, M. Ringk informed the authorities of what Madame Nilssen had said. A search was made in the field and the skeleton of the child was found. Thereupon M. Nilssen was arrested. He has filled the highest municipal offices in the town, and has always been noted for his benevolence.

## HOLLAND.

"The regulation in this country of the affairs of the Catholic Church, of which there was debate on the occasion of the examination of the preceding budget, has not yet been settled, but there is every prospect of its speedy settlement. Some time ago the Holy See made known to the government that it would be desirable to regulate definitively the Catholic affairs in the Netherlands. This has led to an exchange of notes between the minister of the Pope at the Hague and the government, which is not yet terminated. It is only after the arrangement of this affair that the regulation on the relation between the state and Catholic Church, and on the constant wants of the departments for the affairs of Catholic worship, will take effect."

We (*L'Univers*) know that the Catholics of Holland solicited the Holy See to do for their country what has been done for England, to re-establish there the usual Episcopal Hierarchy. To that the cabinet of the Hague was up to the present opposed. It is probable that the negotiations actually pending have for object that grave affair.

## BELGIUM.

The *Emancipation Belge* gives the list of the new Ministry. The Cabinet is composed as follows:—Foreign Affairs, M. H. de Brouckere; Interior, M. Piercot, burgomaster of Liege; Finances, M. Liedts; War, M. Anoul; Justice, M. Faider; Public Works, M. Van Hoorebeke. M. Liedts has accepted office temporarily only.

## MALTA.

We learn from Malta that the Governor of that island, Sir William Reid, had, availing of the powers vested in him, ordered the departure therefrom, within fourteen days, of a certain Mr. Lemmi, a Tuscan by birth, who had been residing there for about twelve months, in consequence of his having published, under date of the 31st of July, a pamphlet or letter, entitled "Revolutionary Elements in Europe," addressed to his "brethren" in the Mazzinian bond, in which he proceeds to divide the whole of Europe into sundry and divers republics—a work which, from its politico-inflammatory tendency, is likely to compromise the press of Malta with the neighboring continental States, and which winds up by a promise to bring hereafter under notice the progress and development of the subject upon which this letter treats. This individual has passed himself off as the ex-secretary of Kossuth; and having letters patent of American citizenship, the consul of the United States had demanded explanations of his excellency the governor of Malta, who has politely declined giving any, contenting himself merely with referring the representative of the United States to the Secretary of State, in Downing-street.

## PERSIA.

**THE LATE ATTACK ON THE SHAH—FRIGHTFUL CRUELITIES.**—The following additional intelligence respecting the recent attempt against the Shah of Persia has reached us *via* Constantinople, from Teheran, the capital of Persia, to the 24th of Aug., and from Tabreez to the 28th idem. A daring attack was made on the 15th of August upon the life of his Majesty the young Shah, whilst out hunting attended by a numerous suite. The assailants were babees, and only six in number, but fought most desperately; one was cut to pieces on the spot, a second was badly wounded, two others jumped into a well, where, by the last accounts, they still remained, dead or alive, and the remaining two were secured, and have since confessed the plot, and denounced their associates. Hajee Suleiman Khan, accused by them as the instigator of the crime, has been since seized, his body carefully drilled with a knife in parts which would not at the moment cause death, pieces of lighted candles were then introduced into the holes, and, thus illuminated, carried in procession through the bazaar, and finally conveyed to the town gates, and there cleft in twain like a fat ram. The Kurret-il-Ain, better known as Bab's Lieutenant, or the fair Prophetess of Kazoee, who since the late religious outbreak had been kept a close prisoner at the capital, has been executed with some dozen others; in fact, the attempt upon his Majesty's life has been the signal for a renewal of the most excruciating torture, and atrocious cruelties, the extent and termination of which is difficult to foresee. His Majesty received three slug wounds in the shoulder, but all of a very slight nature.

## AUSTRALIA.

**ASTONISHING ARRIVALS OF GOLD AT THE MELBOURNE TREASURY.**—The following is an extract from the *Melbourne Morning Herald* of June 25th:—"The escort from Mount Alexander gold fields came in yesterday at three p. m., with 19,032 oz. of gold conveyed by pack-horses. We have been accustomed to chronicle extraordinary events in these exciting times, but never have we been so completely 'staggered' as when hearing from official authority the immense quantity of gold collected at the Mount, waiting transit to the city.

When yesterday's escort left the Mount there remained eighty-six thousand ounces still on hand, which are to come down early next week by two escorts, which have been provided for the express purpose. This amazing quantity, it will be remembered, is altogether distinct and independent of the ton weight we have already announced, as waiting the return of Mr. Dight's private company; and also of the large quantity brought down during the last few days by private hands. Last week the amount of gold received at the treasury alone exceeded ninety-one thousand ounces, and the week before eighty thousand ounces. This week it will exceed one hundred and fifty thousand ounces! Where on earth will it all end?"

The following extract of a letter of the latest date, from a merchant at Sydney, indicates the expectation entertained by the people at that place, that their own mines will not be totally eclipsed, even by the extraordinary yield at Mount Alexander. "Sydney, June 22, 1852. I think we shall have some great diggings here soon. You will see that we shall have our Mount Alexander yet, as well as the Victorians. There are deposits to the northward; on the Peel river, called the Hanging-rock Diggings, which are being developed very quietly. The parties there are doing wonderfully well. We hear of, and see weekly, large nuggets of 10oz. to 20oz. and upwards from that quarter. They are doing as well—the few that are there—as those at Victoria."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE CONSERVATIVE CABINET.**—A very great change has come over the spirit both of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli within the last few days, relative to the stability of the government. The Premier himself was never particularly sanguine as to the duration of his ministry, unless he should be able to get some new adherents of important men; and it is no longer a secret that all his efforts with that view have signally failed. But Mr. Disraeli was sanguine that the ministry would last. He is no longer so. We are enabled to state that the right hon. gentleman has, within the last few days, suffered some expressions to escape him, which clearly show that he does not expect to be in office for a period of four weeks after the meeting of parliament.—*Morning Advertiser*.

**THE MILITIA.—GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.**—The attention of her Majesty's Government has been drawn to the fact, that for some time past numerous handbills have been circulated, especially in the rural towns and districts, of an "anti-militia" character, and tending to prevent the carrying out of the law in respect to voluntary enlistment. Some of the placards were said to emanate from the Peace Society, and were headed "Flogging in the Militia." The Government have taken the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the subject, and have determined to make the offence a matter for Government prosecution. The following letter to Colonel Berne, of the 34th Light Infantry, has led to prosecutions in Suffolk: "Whitehall, October 7, 1852.—Sir—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to inform you that he has under his consideration the two placards intended to dissuade men from volunteering for the militia, which accompanied your letter of the 4th ult., and he is advised that they are libellous, and that consequently their publication is an indictable offence. If magistrates should think it their duty to hold a person accused of such publication to bail to answer the charge at the assizes, Mr. Walpole will instruct the Solicitor to the Treasury to conduct the prosecution.—I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant, D. W. JOLIFFE."—Prosecutions have already been taken in Bucks, Herts, and Suffolk, and parties held to bail.

**IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.**—From returns just issued, it appears that there has been a great increase in the importation of opium. In the month ended the 5th ult., 23,991 lb. were imported; in the like period of the preceding year, 6,612 lb.; and in the month ended the 5th of September, 1850, only 3,584 lb.—*Times*.

**MR. FORBES.**—The unfortunate gentleman who is now exhibited in the Free Kirk of Edinburgh is generally considered to be laboring under mental aberration. The enemies of the Church know well the mode to turn to account a fallen Catholic Priest, hence they are using him up in their various conventicles with great zest. Last Sunday evening he was placed on a chair beside the pulpit, surrounded by a host of Ministers, and was pointed out to the audience as a veritable Catholic Priest, whose eyes had been mercifully opened to see the purity of the Protestant Faith as compared with the darkness of Popery. To increase the effect the actors in the scene had provided on the same occasion, and in the same chapel, some poor Irish Catholics who had, as a matter of course, been bought and provided to act their part, occupied a front bench below the unfortunate Mr. Forbes, and a string of questions were asked in a chatechistical manner by the principal stage manager; the answers as given proved that the unhappy apostates had been well tutored in the business. The questions put were on points of controversy, such as, "Why did you leave the Catholic Church?" Reply—"Because she maintains doctrines contrary to the Holy Scriptures." Mere stage acting; but it no doubt, for a time, will produce the effect desired. One of the Ministers, during the service, gave the particulars of, or rather his version of, an interview between Mr. Forbes and his sister, when the latter entreated him, but in vain, by appealing to the most affectionate ties, to spare the Church the scandal which would attend his becoming a Protestant. During the interview between Mr. Forbes and his sister it was stated several Catholic Priests were present, and that one, the Rev. Mr. McManus, had stated that he had been at college with Mr. Forbes, and he was sure that the latter gentleman would be guided by the most conscientious motives in the decision he made. This very unlikely story, caused some Catholics present in the Free Kirk to express their disbelief in the statement, and some excitement having been produced, Mr. Forbes rose, and remarked that, "he supposed Catholics had come there in order to persecute him." A Catholic replied—"No such thing; he had merely come to ascertain the fact if it was true that Mr. Forbes had apostatised." The confusion continuing, and the interruption from the Catholics not suiting the stage actors who had got up the farce, the police were called in, and the Catholics ejected. Such is the nature of the proceedings connected with this unhappy affair in Edinburgh.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.