

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The fête of the 4th of May passed off under a drenching rain, and umbrellas were the most formidable weapons brought into requisition. From midday till midnight the rain did not cease to fall for one moment. The streets were crowded with the most druggie-tail mob that ever was disappointed of a holiday.

M. de Girardin has published an extraordinary article relating to Gens. Changarnier and Cavaignac, in his journal the *Presse*. Girardin's inveterate enmity to the latter general, induces him to take every opportunity of traducing his good name. He states, that in March, 1848, General Changarnier entered the cabinet of M. Ledru Rollin, then Minister of the Interior, and proposed that, if he could have confided to him 12,000 men of his own selection, he would land them in England, revolutionise the whole of Great Britain, and proclaim there the same form of Government as in France—namely, the republic! Two months afterwards, the general then in Algeria issued, it is asserted, a telegraphic despatch, announcing, eight days beforehand, the fall of the Executive Commission, a commission which was composed of MM. Arago, Garnier, Pages, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledru-Rollin, and its being replaced by another, composed of MM. Armand Marrast, Berger, and Cavaignac. The editor of the *Presse* then calls upon the public to draw the inference that there was at that period an understanding and a plot between MM. Cavaignac and Changarnier, and that the events which were to stain the streets of Paris with blood on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th June, were already prepared on the 15th June behind the curtain.

M. Lacroix, Director General of Civil Affairs in Algeria, in June, 1848, has published a letter, showing that General Changarnier was not aware of the publication of the despatch in Algeria. This document of Girardin's has served as the week's wonder for the Parisians; there is nothing of greater importance to record.

The delegates of the three clubs in which the sections of the once united Conservative majority of the French Assembly have isolated themselves, are believed to be engaged in concerting a form of words and arranging an understanding through which the revision of the Republican Constitution may be placed on the order of the day with some prospect of commanding assent.

## SPAIN.

The Narvaez-Sartorius party are said to be quite dejected from the unfavorable accounts of the elections, that reach them from the provinces. The Marquis de Albayda, M. J. M. Orense, has written a letter from Bayonne, to the Democratic Committee, accepting the presidency which that party had conferred on him: this circumstance will have the effect of greatly diminishing the number of Progressista deputies that would be returned on the 10th instant. The 2nd instant, was the anniversary of the massacres effected by the French troops in Madrid, in 1808, by order of Murat, subsequently King of Naples. The sanguinary decree to that effect is yearly published at Madrid, and a most solemn church ceremony takes place. One hundred and forty victims, some clergymen among them, were barbarously murdered in and near the Prado, a deed which Napoleon's troops dearly paid for subsequently, at the hands of the indignant Spaniards: the deed of that day was the signal for the general rising of the Spaniards throughout the country against the French.

## THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Already had Marshal Saldanha's movement fallen in the *Times*'s barometer from a "revolution" into an "insolent riot," when suddenly it proves that the "conspirator" has taken the tide at the right time, or rather that the tide has taken him, and that he has been rapidly carried on to fortune. The last intelligence, hardly more than a week old, left the Marshal abandoned by his followers, unsupported by the people, driven back from the towns and cities most attached to the Constitutional cause, and providing for his own safety by a solitary and precipitate flight to the frontier of Galicia. After he had fallen back on the Northern provinces, perceiving that the Knight had out-manoeuvred him at Santarem, he found himself cut off from the troops which had risen in the South. He had relied on the probability that the regiments marching against him, or rather after him, would desert the Queen's Government; but the King, aware of this danger, took care to keep them beyond the reach of temptation. As a last resource, he pushed on alone to the Douro, and entered into secret communication with some of his friends in Oporto. But Count Casal had taken at that time effectual measures to overcome the city, and apparently to preserve the fidelity of the army. The Marshal was more than ever dispirited, and seems to have given up all further intention of prosecuting his hopeless undertaking. He had already pursued his course towards Spain, when some arrests which took place in Oporto, by order of the Commandant, gave the signal for a military *pronunciamento* in that city. The Count de Casal, the Governor, remained faithful to his trust, but was overpowered, and quitted the place on the 25th. The colonel of a regiment and two other officers were killed. An express flew to recal Saldanha from the Spanish frontier, and, after a ride of twenty hours, the Marshal re-entered in triumph, amidst the acclamations of the army and the people. For two leagues, on the route by which he was expected, the road was a complete mass of people on foot, on horseback, and in carriages. In the city, the streets which he had to pass along were a living mass; colors of all nations waved across from house to house, the windows were hung with draperies, and filled with all the beauty and fashion of the place.

No sooner had the intelligence reached Lisbon than Count Thomar and his colleagues resigned; and the Prime Minister withdrew shortly afterwards by the boats of her Britannic Majesty's frigate "Leander" to the "Montrose," which vessel has since conveyed him to Vigo. The King wrote earnestly to urge the Queen to accept an immediate compromise, and to appoint a Cabinet in conformity with the demands of a party which it is no longer possible to resist; and his Majesty proceeded at once towards Lisbon.

## PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

There is another adjournment of the meeting of the Frankfort Diet. It was fixed for the 10th, it was then appointed for the 12th, now it is stated the 15th is to be the day; but this is still uncertain. According to the correspondence of the *Daily News*, the Danish Government rules in Schleswig with much severity, and the country is in a very excited state. It is stated that Prince Schwarzenberg will arrive in Dresden on the 15th, and the 16th may be considered as the day that will bring the final and formal close of the Conferences.

The Empress of Russia is about to fix her residence for a short time in Warsaw. It is reported that an interview will shortly be arranged there between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia. The reports of the King of Prussia being likely to visit the Exhibition in London are without foundation. The King of Greece has left Vienna for Trieste.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

The excitement about the great event of the year has noways abated. The financial success of the undertaking is placed beyond all doubt. Not only will the Exhibition be self supporting, but there is every probability that the Crystal Palace will be thrown in as a *bonne bouche*.

The holders of season tickets seem determined upon having their money's worth, their attendance daily having been very large. The sale of season tickets steadily continues, and we believe that upwards of 26,000 have already been disposed of. The money received at the doors has also exceeded the most sanguine calculations of the Executive, and this, too, in the face of unpropitious weather. Very rapid progress has been made since the opening day towards bringing everything to a state of completion. There have been large arrivals of Russian goods; and France, which had been hitherto singularly backward in its preparations, is now proceeding in good earnest, and bids fair to sustain its reputation as mistress of the reigning mode.

In the department of the Fine Arts the palm of superiority seems to be awarded by universal consent to the colossal figure in bronze, of the Amazon attacked by a Lioness, by Kiss, of Berlin. This is a noble production—great in every sense of the word. This chief d'œuvre of manufacture, being the largest zinc statue that has ever been produced.

Need we say that the "cynosure of all eyes" is the gilded cage, of huge dimensions and invincible strength, containing the great Koh-i-Noor diamond, the "mountain of light," taken in our Eastern conquests. In proximity to this are two very conspicuous objects—a somewhat theatrical representation of Satan vanquished by the Archangel, by M. Jean du Seigneur, and a noble equestrian statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, Constable of France.

Two celebrated statues by Schwanthaler, cast in bronze by Müller of Bavaria, excite deserved admiration. They represent George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia, and Libressa, his Queen.

Beyond, raised high on a pedestal, is the magnificent bronze lion, also cast by Müller. The inscription is worth reading. The lion is one of four for an ornament to the city gates of Munich.

British sculpture though immeasurable behind the foreign, will come out better from the ordeal than was generally anticipated.

Amongst the most conspicuous objects in the British row, we may enumerate the enormous clock of Dent, stated to be the most correct in London; the splendid case of Sheffield cutlery by the Messrs. Rodgers; a fine figure of the "immortal bard;" Earl of Ross's gigantic telescope; models of the Keeth bridge in Russia; and the Britannia bridge of the Meuni-straits; and the Chepstow-bridge on the South Wales Railway; the model of the Liverpool-docks, 40 feet long, with 1,500 vessels and 120 steam-vessels; figures, cabs, omnibuses, &c., in the streets, are visible; and at the extreme end is a magnificent specimen of a mirror, stated to be the largest in the world, from the Thames Plate-glass Works, Blackwall.

Mr. Osler's glass fountain is placed in the centre of the building, of which it forms the most striking and appropriate ornament. The water, as it falls from the top, is caught in a large cut-glass vase, from which there issues four other jets that deposit their waters in a larger vase below supported on a pedestal of richly-cut glass pillars. This pedestal rises from the reservoir, which receives the water at the bottom. The immense weight of four tons of flint glass is stated to have been used in making this glass ornament.

The northern part of the nave, in the British division, is divided into areas, containing mineral manufactures, marine engines, earthenware manufactures, and carriages of every kind is very extensive, and does great credit to our coachmakers, for the elegance of many of the designs and the ingenuity exhibited in several of their contrivances to afford increased comfort and security. The carriages are placed near to each other in an open area, which is constantly crowded with admiring spectators.

Adjoining the areas nearest to the nave there is a long, narrow avenue, running from the west end to the transept, on which two lines of rail are laid down for locomotive engines and railway carriages. Of these there is a godly row, two of them being the largest yet employed on any railway in this country. One of these locomotive engines, intended for the North Western Railway, has a driving wheel eight feet in diameter, and it runs on eight wheels, being, apparently, of similar dimensions, in all respects, excepting in width, to another that is intended for the Great Western broad gauge line.

The principal part of the goods displayed in the south of the nave are fabrics exhibiting the manufactures of Manchester, Glasgow, and Ireland, and the hardware manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield.

Between the Medieval Court and the transept is the area allotted to the productions of Canada. They consist, in a great measure, of raw materials, and of such manufactures and natural products as make little show; therefore but few visitors stop to examine. The suite of rooms furnished by Austria are most elaborately fitted up, and are deserved objects of interest and admiration. They comprise a drawing-room, a dining-room, a library, and a bed-room, the latter being the most superbly-furnished of any. The massive richly-carved bedstead is a rare and costly piece of workmanship. The Zollverein is in an advanced state of preparation. The contributions are of a most varied and elegant kind, but we must defer notice of them till another time.

With the apparatus chiefly used with the electric telegraph, it is necessary that an agent should be prepared at the station to which the communication is transmitted to observe, interpret, and commit to writing the telegraphic signs. It has been attempted, and not without success by some inventors, to supersede the necessity of such an agent by making the telegraph itself not only transmit the message, but also write it. By an arrangement in the electro-chemical telegraph of Mr. Bain, the details of which will be found in the Exhibition, a rate of transmission is realised which not only exceeds the speed of the most expert stenographer, but exceeds even the rapidity of the most rapid utterance. The principle of this apparatus is easily rendered intelligible. The electric current has the property of decomposing certain chymical solutions when it is transmitted through them. Now, if a sheet of paper be moistened with a liquid which itself is colourless, but which holds in solution colouring matter, such, for example, as Prussian blue, the electric current, being transmitted through any point of such paper, will decompose the solution at that point, will liberate the Prussian blue, and produce a blue spot. If, while the current passes, the paper be moved under the wire which conducts the current, a blue line will be formed upon it, and if, while the paper moves under the wire in contact with it, the current be intermitted, as already described, a series of blue lines will be produced of varying lengths and with varying intervals representing exactly the play of the current. These lines will accordingly be traced upon the paper, which is kept moving under the wire which conducts the current, and such marks may be interpreted and read as easily as common language. In some experimental trials made with this apparatus lately, before Committees of the Institute of France and the National Assembly, despatches were sent a distance of upwards of 300 miles at the rate of 1,500 letters per minute, and it is certain that in average circumstances the speed of transmission may always exceed 1,000 letters per minute, or 17 letters per second.

In this exceedingly cursory view of the contents of the Crystal Palace, we have not ascended the staircase to the galleries. On the Foreign side the unfinished state of the arrangements is even more apparent than below. On the English side nearly all is completed, but the collection of articles displayed is so miscellaneous that it is almost impossible to describe them in a general view. The chief objects of attraction are deposited at the south-western extremity, where the collection of jewellery and works in the precious metals cannot fail to excite admiration.—*Weekly News*.

**ELECTION COMMITTEES.**—The committee have decided that Mr. Prinsep, not being qualified according to the provisions of the Act, is not duly elected to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Harwich.

**ST. ALBAN'S ELECTION.**—A Royal proclamation offering a reward of £50 each, payable by the Treasury, has been posted in various public places for the discovery, apprehension, and delivery over to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the abducted witnesses, Waggett, Hayward, Birchmore, and Skeggs. The witness Edwards, who was committed on the ground of having being concerned in the abduction of Waggett has now been in Newgate nearly a month, and has been visited by various parties. It is proposed to bring in a Bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the whole affair at St. Alban's.

**FORTHCOMING REVIEWS.**—A series of reviews, military inspections, and sham fights, will take place in the vicinity of the Metropolis, as soon as the weather becomes more settled.

The Rev. J. Kenrick, whose name has been so prominently brought before the public in consequence of his refusal to bury, at Chichester, a dissenting minister and a poor woman who had destroyed herself in a fit of insanity, has resigned the vicarage of St. Peter the Great, Chichester, value £150, and of North Marden, value £65, to which the Rev. T. Bayly has been promoted.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has, through his secretary, given a positive contradiction to the statement put forward on the faith of an entry in a diary, after an interview with Wardsworth, the late Poet Laureate, to the effect that the Archbishop, then Bishop of Chester, used to allow his servant to preach at Dissenting meeting houses.

**BRUTALITY OF A WESLEYAN MINISTER.**—One Rev. H. Brown, Minister of a Wesleyan chapel at Ryde, and "Eliza his wife," have been fined £5 each for cruelty towards a young servant girl in their employ. They had beaten her with whip-handles, thrown buckets of water over her, kept her upon bread and water, and forced her to go about half-dressed. The Chairman of the Sessions expressed his regret that "there was no fund to defray the costs of a prosecution, or he would commit them for trial at the Quarter Session, at Winchester." The defendants were pelted by the mob on leaving the Court-house, and almost every square of glass in their house was broken.—*Weekly News*.

**DR. JOHNSON.**—The churchwardens of St. Clement Danes, having satisfactorily ascertained that a seat in the pew numbered 18, in the north gallery of that church, was regularly occupied for many years by the great moralist, have caused a neat brass tablet recording the fact to be affixed in a conspicuous position to the pillar against which the doctor must often have reclined. The inscription on the tablet is from the pen of Dr. Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, and is as follows:—"In this pew, and beside this pillar, for many years attended divine service the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, the philosopher, the poet, the great lexicographer, the profound moralist, and chief writer of his time. Born 1709; died 1784. In the remembrance and honour of noble faculties, nobly employed, some inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement Danes have placed this slight memorial, A.D. 1851."—*Times*.

**EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.**—About 2,400 persons have sailed from this port for the United States during the past month, and of those no fewer than 6,800 have been sent out by W. Tapscoot and Co., a number probably greater than has ever before been despatched by one house from this or any other port, within the same short space of time.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

**CRIMINAL INFORMATIONS FOR LIBEL ON A CONVENT.**—Conditional orders for criminal informations were obtained by Mr. Sergeant Shee, in the Bail Court London, on Monday, against the *Morning Advertiser* and the *Morning Herald*, for libellous statements which appeared in those papers respecting the Convent of Notre Dame, in Bedford-lane, Clapham.

We are informed that about four hundred small tenants have this year received notice to quit estates in Rosshire. Giving five persons to each family, which is about the average, the number required to be removed is about two thousand.—*Inverness Courier*.

**CLERKENWELL.**—Mary Ann Coster a pretty-looking woman, 20 years of age, who resided with her parents at NO. 55, York-street, City-road, was committed for the wilful murder of her illegitimate infant child.

**LUNATIC WITNESSES.**—The judges in the Court of Queen's Bench have decided that the admission of a lunatic as a witness, is in the discretion of the judge who presides at the trial, and that the effect of the evidence is a question for the jury. Mr. Justice Talbot said that if persons laboring under a monomania were not to be believed on other matters, the result would be most disastrous, for some of the wisest men had been and were subject to delusions. "Martin Luther asserted and believed that he had had a conflict with the devil; and Dr. Johnson was convinced that he had heard his mother call him after her death."

A correspondent of the *Gateshead Observer* giving an account of the collecting of the census papers in that part of England says, that it was rather a touching scene in some families, where the father had been often compelled to change his place of abode in quest of employment, to find him appealing to his wife when the seventh column came to be filled. "She (poor woman!) never failed to recollect in what towns they lived where each addition had been made to her domestic cares."

**A SENSIBLE OLD WOMAN.**—At the parish church of St. John Exeter, on Sunday last, after the clergyman had given notice of a collection for the following Sunday for the Foreign Missions, an old woman got up and delivered herself of the following common-sense, though eccentric, observation:—"Better give the money to the poor, I've a giv'd a good many good pounds, but I'll take care I won't gie any more—dost hear what I say?" and repeating "Dost hear what I say?" in a loud voice, the old lady left the church amidst the surprise of the congregation, of the reverend gentleman himself, and even of the stoical clerk.

**WITCHCRAFT IN 1851.**—One "Dr. Cotton," a "cunning man," able to cure diseases, tell fortunes, and explain dreams, has been committed to the House of Correction, by the Sussex magistrates as a rogue and vagabond. An elderly woman feeling herself ill, believed that she was suffering under a "spell" put upon her by a Mrs. Tollet, who enjoys the reputation of being a witch. She was induced to consult Dr. Cotton, as the only person who could "drive the evil spirit out of her." She paid him about 25s., and felt herself better for some time after each visit; but, as she always relapsed into her former state, she at last suspected that Cotton "only drove the devil out of her for a time, and then let him in again," so that his services should again be periodically required. Accordingly the woman applied to Superintendent Gifford, and asked that active officer either to have the kindness to "take the devil out of her" himself, or to compel Cotton, by law, to do it more effectually. Gifford told her he believed that he should have no difficulty whatever in protecting her from that dreadful persuasion, if she would only exactly follow his instructions. This she joyfully promised to do, and by that means the unbelieving officer lodged the doctor in prison.

**INCIDENTS OF THE CENSUS.**—The following specimen of womanly assumption was given in one of the census returns not a hundred miles from College-street, Portsea:—"Jane —, wife, head of the family, manglingwoman. John —, husband, turns my mangle."—*Portsmouth Times*.

## UNITED STATES.

**CINCINNATI, May 19, 1851.**—*Frightful Railroad Accident.*—On Saturday last, on the Frankfort and Louisville (Ky.) Railroad, a train of freight cars, to which were attached two passenger cars, containing engineers, superintending, and others connected with the road, were passing over a new bridge, west of Frankfort, when it gave way, and precipitated the passengers, engine, cars, &c., into the water, a distance of twenty feet. Six mutilated bodies have been recovered.

The new constitution of Maryland provides that persons engaged in duels, as principals or seconds, shall be disqualified from holding office; clergymen are ineligible for seats in the legislature; bribery disqualifies for holding office; persons convicted for larceny or infamous crimes are disfranchised; a certain amount of property is exempted from seizure for debt; the judiciary system is remodelled; the governor's term is to be four years, at a salary of \$3,600 per annum; stockholders of banks are made liable for twice the amount of their stock, and bank officers are prevented from getting discounts.—*Boston Pilot*.

## CANADA.

An action of a character, we believe quite unprecedented, has just been tried at Toronto. Mr. Albert Furniss, a gentleman well known in that city, contracted to supply the city of Toronto with water. For the sum of £250 a year he was to put down certain pipes, and to have abundance of the element in case of fires. Last year there were a great many fires in Toronto. The corporation bring their action, allege that the contract was not performed, that the supply of water was insufficient, that they were put to an expense of £500 to supply it by carting, and that by the burning of the City Hall, and in other ways, they were further damaged. The Jury gave a verdict for the Corporation—damages £2000.—*Transcript*.

The Governor General has refused to commute the punishment of Francis Bear, convicted of murder at the last Perth Assizes. In the exercise of a very painful responsibility, we think His Excellency has acted perfectly right. There were "no extenuating circumstances whatever in the case. It was a cold-blooded, treacherous, sordid murder.—*Ibid*.