

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.—The *Moniteur* of Jan. 23rd contains several decrees of the highest importance. The first decree is as follows:—

“Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, decrees:

“A minister of state is instituted, who will have the following attributions: The relations of the government with the Senate, and the corps legislatif and the Council of State; the correspondence of the President with the several ministers; countersignment of the decrees nominating the ministers, the presidents of the Senate and of the legislative body and the senators, granting the dotations which may be attributed to them, nominating the members of the Council of State; the countersignment of the decrees rendered by the President in execution of the powers which belong to him, in conformity with the articles 24, 28, 31, 46, and 54, of the constitution, and of those concerning matters which are not specially attributed to any ministerial department; the drawing up and preservation of the minutes of the council of ministers; the exclusive direction of the official part of the *Moniteur*; the administration of the national palaces and manufactures.—Done at the Palace of the Tuilleries, Jan. 22, 1852.

“LOUIS NAPOLEON.”

“A decree follows, appointing M. de Casabianca, former Minister of Finances, Minister of State.

“The next decree defines the attributions of the ministry of police as follows:

“Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, decrees:

“Art. 1. A ministry is created under the name of Minister of General Police.

“Art. 2. The Minister of Police will possess the following attributions. The execution of the laws relative to the general police, to the safety and internal tranquillity of the republic. The service of the national guard, the republican guard, the gendarmerie—for everything which has reference to the maintenance of public order. The surveillance of the newspapers, dramatic pieces, and publications of every description. The police regulations of the prisons, houses of detention, justice, and every other description of prison. The personnel of the prefects of the police of Paris and the departments, and the agents of every sort of general police. The commercial, sanitary, and industrial police. The repression of mendacity and vagabondage.

“Art. 3. The Minister of Police will have correspondence with all the constituted authorities in all matters having reference to the security of the public.

“Art. 4. An ulterior decree will regulate the central organisation, and the active services of the new ministry.

“Art. 5. The ministers shall be charged as far as concern each of them respectively with the execution of the present decree.”

The President of the Republic considering that all the governments which have succeeded each other have deemed it indispensable to compel the family which had ceased to reign to dispose of all the moveable and immovable property which it possessed in France. That, whereas, on the 17th of January, 1816, Louis XVIII. compelled members of the Emperor Napoleon's family to sell their personal property within the space of six months: And that, whereas, on the 10th April, 1832, Louis Philippe did the same with respect to the princes of the elder branches of the Bourbon family. Considering that such measures are always enacted for the sake of order and public interest. That, whereas, at the present juncture more than ever, high political considerations imperatively command the diminution of the influence which the possession of three hundred millions of territorial possessions bestow on the princes of the Orleans family: Decrees:—

“Art. 1. The members of the Orleans family, their husbands, widows, and descendants, cannot possess any moveable or immovable property in France. They shall be forced to dispose of definitively all the property which they possess in the extent of the French territory.

“Art. 2. This sale shall be effected within a delay of one year—to take date from that property which is free from mortgages, and unembarrassed by other funds, from the promulgation of the present decree; and for that portion of their property which may be mortgaged or open to litigation, from the day on which such property shall be irrevocably declared to belong to them.

“Art. 3. In default of having effected the sale within the above-mentioned periods, such sale shall be effected with all due diligence by the administration of the domains, according to the forms prescribed by the law of the 10th of April, 1832. The proceeds of the sale shall be handed over to the proprietor, or to those who may be entitled to them.

“Given at the Palace of the Tuilleries, this 22nd Jan., 1852.

“LOUIS NAPOLEON.”

THE ORLEANS PROPERTY.—The property of the Princes of Orleans has not a common origin. They possess all that constituted the personal fortune of the King their father previous to his accession to the throne in 1830. At that period Louis Philippe effected a donation of that property in favor of his children. Had he not done so, his personal property would, by the fact of his accession, have become the property of the crown, and would be consolidated with the domains of the state—such being the ancient law and usage in France.

The Prince Jerome Bonaparte, Field Marshal of France, is nominated President of the Senate. M. Meynard, Senator, First Vice-President. Vice-Presidents, MM. Drouyn de L'Huys, Troplong, and General Baraguay d'Hilliers. General d'Hautpoul,

Grand Referendary; M. Lacrosse, Secretary. MM. Maillard, Roubier Delangle, Magne, Admiral Le Blanc, and M. de Parieu are appointed Presidents of the six sections of the Council.

ITALY.

MILAN, JAN. 20.—The Sardinian government, not allowing the Austrian steamers to touch the Piedmontese shore of the Lago Maggiore, the law of reciprocity obliges the Austrian government to prevent the Sardinian steamers from touching the Lombard shore. The *Gazette Piemontese*, after having cited the above measure adopted by the Austrian government, explains that if any difficulties have occurred upon this subject, they only relate to war steamers, and that the government will adopt measures for the conciliation of mutual interests.

ROME.—The College of Propaganda at Rome, celebrated the solemnity of the Epiphany on the 6th with the usual religious observances, and on the 11th and 12th with public academical sittings, as is customary every year. Monsignor Alexander Fache, Bishop of Arath, in *paribus infidelium*, presided, and forty-nine literary compositions, both in prose and verse, were read in different languages. In the Asiatic languages were read a piece of Hebrew poetry; another in Syriac, in the “rhythm of St. James; an eclogue in classical Chaldee; a canticle in classical Armenian; a sonnet in vulgar Armenian; Arabic verses; verses in vulgar Chaldee, following the rhythm of St. Ephrem; a fragment in classical Chinese; verses in Georgian and Hindostanee; a Turkish sonnet; discourses in Circassian, Birman, and Persian; a Kurdish dialogue; another in the language of Bengal; and a piece in Cingalese. Among the European languages were the modern Greek, the Illyrian, Celtic, Irish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Albanian, Hungarian, Rhaetian and Wallachian. The African languages comprised productions in the Coptic, both of Memphis and Thebes, Angolan, Ethiopic, Amalic, and Congoan tongues.

GERMANY.

HAMBURG.—On the 18th instant, a process was instituted, by order of the Senate of Hamburg, against the editor of the *Reform*, for the publication of an adverse article and a caricature upon M. Louis Bonaparte. The court acquitted the editor, and condemned the public treasury in the cost of the trial. This is the first criminal process instituted in Germany to punish journalists for unfavorable allusions to the President.

THE TIMES ON THE KAFFIR WAR.

For twelve months we have carried on this miserable war at the bidding of Lord Grey, and in the blind support of his policy; it is high time now that we should know on what principle we have been acting, and on what principle we are to act for the future. Are we to persevere in the policy of aggression and conquest, or are we, though late, to recognise our error and rescue ourselves from the calamitous results of a rash and ill-considered enterprise? Our present position is untenable. We have done too much or too little. We must either advance or retreat; either we must be prepared to bury our army after us in the desolate wilds of South Africa, or we must give up the silly dream of empty conquest and worthless dominion, and restrict our colony within such limits as we can defend without loss and without expense. If the colonists choose to adventure beyond this line it must be at their own, not at our peril. We can no longer afford to insure their flocks and herds from Caffre depredations at the rate of a hundred pounds a head. The shortest follies are the best. We have paid heavily, in hard-earned treasure, and priceless blood, not for our own ambition and folly, but for the apathy which, because the Cape was only a colony, handed it over without question to the present head of the Colonial-office. We admit that our fault has been great, but we have heavily expiated it. One disaster like that of Cabul is surely enough at least for twenty years. We have renounced the plains of Central Asia; let us show the same enforced moderation, however tardily, with regard to Central Africa. Or if, instead of defending what we have already conquered, we must involve ourselves in fresh enterprises and aggressions, let us, at any rate, select some undertaking in which success will confer on us more honor and profit, and failure less indelible disgrace.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, JAN. 3.—Dhost Mahomed's health is re-established. Sir C. Campbell's forces not yet returned. Some skirmishing had taken place, and one affair with cavalry near Gazerkan. Troops of Upper Scinde were going to Keypoor, and the reserve forming at Hyderabad. The Nizam had only paid £90,000 on account of £400,000 due, and cannot procure a greater sum. His domain is in a state of anarchy, as also those of Oude. A naval force had been collected at Sangoon. Exports and imports lively; prices of goods unaltered. Cotton 72s. to 88s. per candy. Freights to Liverpool £2; to London £2 10s.—Money cheap and abundant. Companies—5 per cent. loan, 103½; 4 per cent. ditto, 89; bills on London (six months) 2 2.

AUSTRALIA.

The subjoined paragraphs, regarding the newly discovered gold mines in Port Phillip, are from communications in the *Geelong Advertiser* of the 7th October—the latest period to which advices have been received:—

“If the present rate of yield continue—of which there is every probability—pounds will supersede ounces, and the steelyard supplant the scales. Gold is shot into mash tubs, stirred up with a shovel, and, after the debris has been well saturated, is then drained off and screened, for so rich is the residue in auriferous metal that it may be picked without cradling, and pieces from a cwt. downward found

with the greatest facility. I saw one party flushing quartz with water on a plain board, and extracting from the mass pieces of such a size that one of them would have set the province mad seven weeks ago. One party of five showed me the amount of their day's work on Monday, which was contained in a tin pannikin, which was at least one-third full. I mentioned the fact to another party, who smilingly remarked that his party had got thirty ounces that morning by 10 o'clock; and another party assured me that their yield for the day was five pounds weight; and I believe it, for I have seen veins of blue clay, streaked with a purplish hue, in which the gold was clearly perceptible, and lying therein in such profusion and size that it could easily be picked out with the point of a knife. One tin dishful of this rich deposit has been known to yield from six to eight ounces of pure gold.

“The earth of Ballarat is a teeming store of riches, which the explorers have barely entered. Many spots were abandoned as exhausted when cleared of the black surface soil and gravel, the clay being declared unproductive. But now the whole system of operation is changed; the surface soil is thrown aside, the gravel is heaped upon it, the clay is flung aside, the quartz is penetrated, and six, seven, and ten feet deep, men are delving to reach the ‘El Dorado’ of the purple clay, super-imposed upon a pipeclay formation, which rich vein is now proved to extend half a mile, and most probably through the whole of the range. Should this supposition be correct—and it is founded so far on actual experience and observation—there will be room for tens of thousands, and a yield unparalleled.

“Yesterday the Colonial Secretary received a letter from the Governor's Private Secretary (Mr. Bell), in which the writer says—‘He personally witnessed two men wash out, one day before breakfast, ten pounds and four ounces weight of pure gold, the product of two tin dishes but once filled.’ Mr. Bell stood by during the whole operation in perfect amazement, as well he might.”

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The receipts for the month, announced at the last meeting of the Catholic University Committee, were £1,155 4s 6d, including £820, from the Transatlantic sympathisers.

THE TENANT-RIGHT CAUSE.—At the meeting of the Drogheda Corporation, on Monday last, a petition was adopted unanimously in favor of Mr. Sharnan Crawford's tenant-right bill. We are glad to see that the Drogheda Corporation set the example to the rest of the Irish municipalities, and hope to find that the course thus adopted will be followed in every other of our cities and boroughs. We have also the pleasure to state that it is about to be brought forward at the next meeting of the Drogheda guardians, Mr. Langan having given notice of his intention to move the adoption of a petition to parliament from the board on the subject.—*Drogheda Argus*.

TENANT-RIGHT IN THE SOUTH.—We have much pleasure in being able to announce that active steps are in progress throughout the diocese of Cloyne, for making a simultaneous collection in aid of the tenant-right cause on Sunday, February 1st.—*Cork Examiner*.

PARENT BOARD OF IRISH MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRY.—DUBLIN.—On Monday a numerous assemblage, comprising noblemen, poor law guardians, members of parliament, grand jurors, merchants, traders, and citizens generally, took place in the Pillar-room at the Rotundo, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of considering the following propositions:—First—To adopt measures for converting the workhouses into self-sustaining establishments. Second—For extending the means of education, and directing its chief force to industrial instruction in all places, whether colleges, schools, prisons, or poorhouses.—Third—For organising an extensive and available system of banking and currency to represent the labor of the people.—Fourth—For taking steps to remove the duty off the manufacture of paper, off newspapers, and off all agencies for disseminating knowledge. Fifth—For considering and proclaiming what branches of manufacture will best suit each locality of Ireland. Sixth—For considering how best the pressure of taxation on land and labor may be diminished. Seventh—And how the physical and mental energies of the people may best be developed to success, without allowing sectarian discussion or party politics to interfere.—*Dublin Freeman*.

DEPUTATION TO THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.—The deputation appointed at the consultation of Irish guardians, &c., at the Rotundo, had an interview, by appointment, on Thursday, with the Poor Law Commissioners, “to ascertain how far the guardians of the poor in the several workhouses of Ireland may be at liberty to impart industrial instruction to the inmates, and otherwise provide for their remunerative employment.” A minute of the proceedings at the interview has been prepared and signed on behalf of the deputation by the Earl of Aldborough. The commissioners, in reply to the deputation, stated that the guardians had the power to employ such industrial teachers as they deemed necessary in their respective unions, the appointment and salaries to be submitted to the commissioners. The commissioners referred to their annual report, in which they object to the manufacture of articles in the workhouse for sale to other unions, or for general sale under market price. They stated that they always evinced a strong desire to promote industrial occupation within the workhouse. As to the question of exporting the produce of workhouse labor to foreign countries, they declined to give any opinion, that being a matter that had not yet come under their consideration. The deputation pointed the attention of the commissioners to the smallness of the expenditure that has hitherto been allowed under the head of instruction in the workhouses, and urged upon them the importance of originating in the workhouses of certain districts branches of industry suited to the localities. The deputation was received and their suggestions listened to with much courtesy.

MEETING AT THE ROTUNDO.—On Friday, Jan. 30, a large and influential meeting of the nobility, gentry, landed proprietors, and numerous deputations from the boards of poor law guardians through Ireland, was held at the Rotundo, for the purpose of taking into consideration the repayment of the instalments of government advances, and remonstrating with the

government against the enforcement of these annuities; and also for the purpose of considering the subject of local taxation, and the amendment of the poor law act.—*Dublin Freeman*.

MINISTERIAL MEASURES.—The *Dublin Telegraph* announces, “on good authority” that a bill to abolish ministers' money in Ireland has been prepared, and will be brought in at the commencement of the session; and the incomes of the respective incumbents to be provided for by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, out of the funds at their disposal. Our contemporary adds, “Another bill is prepared to regulate the mode of taking corn averages in Ireland upon the British principle. It is in contemplation to convert title rent charge in Ireland into a redeemable land-tax, as recommended in the year 1832 by a Committee of the House of Commons, of which the present Earl of Derby (then Mr. Stanley) was chairman. A bill for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, is another of the ‘comprehensive measures’ to be launched in the coming session by the Russell Cabinet.”

REMOVAL OF HEAD QUARTERS FROM KILKENNY.—The general and staff are under orders for removal from Kilkenny; whether to be disbanded or transferred back again to Athlone, does not yet appear. One thing, however, is certain, that the military authorities have discovered the absurdity of concentrating three general officers and the military strength of the country into the province of Munster leaving the whole province of Connaught and the western seaboard wholly unprotected—while the most important position; the key-stone of the kingdom—with its almost impregnable batteries and fortifications at Athlone are falling to decay.—*Westmeath Independent*.

ADDITIONAL POLICE FOR THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.—On Thursday 45, and on yesterday (Friday) 30 police from the central depot, Phoenix Park, arrived in Dundalk by railway. Ten of this force have been already stationed in Bridge-street, thus making two police barracks in Dundalk; 30 were sent to the Crossmaglen district, and 35 to the Forkhill district, the latter being the district in which the attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Chambre. We need hardly remind our readers that the cost of this additional force will have to be exacted as a tax on the localities in which they are stationed.—*Newry Examiner*.

INCREASE OF THE MILITARY FORCE IN GALWAY.—We have just been informed that the 17th Regiment is about to receive an increase of 130 men, intelligence to that effect having reached head-quarters this morning.—*Galway Vindicator*.

THE LATE RIGHT HON. R. L. SHELL.—The remains of Mr. Shell, which had been expected by her Majesty's ship, *Ganges*, are coming in the *Marilyn* war steamer from Malta.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM AT KILKEE.—Kilkee, Jan. 23.—On Thursday morning the tide rose to a height at Kilkee that has not been witnessed for several years past, and fanned by the gale, rolled in with terrific appearance. Were it not for the protecting wall built by the Board of Works, which broke the impetuosity of the waves, the whole range of lodges on Strand-view would most likely have been swept away—owing to the above cause they escaped with only the parapet walls of some of them carried away. A great part of the protecting wall from the boat-house to the hotel, and round opposite Mr. Sikes's lodge, was thrown down; also the bottom of the unfortunate Edmund was dislodged, and thrown in on the strand, thereby accomplishing a work for the purchaser of it which all his ingenuity was not able to accomplish.—The bridge crossing from Albert-place was shaken. The tide went into several of the lodges, from which the inmates were obliged to fly, leaving the houses to take care of themselves. Great fears were entertained as to the result of the evening tide, and all were on the alert preparing for the ruinous consequences expected. Fortunately the gale moderated, and the sea did not roll in with all that tremendous force as in the morning. A great quantity of seaweed has been thrown in on the strand, which has proved a boon to the people of this place, especially at this time, when they are preparing to plant the potato, which appears to be the prevailing anxiety manifested by all the people of the neighborhood.—*Clare Journal*.

Four persons are in custody, charged with the attempt to assassinate Mr. Chambre. They will be tried before the special commission for Armagh.

PROTESTANT MEETING.

An aggregate meeting of the Protestants of Ireland, convened by the Protestant Association, was held in the Round-room of the Rotundo, Dublin, on Tuesday, for the purpose of petitioning against the Maynooth grant, and any other measures which seemed to countenance the Roman Catholic religion in Great Britain and Ireland. The apartment in which the meeting was held was about half filled. A great proportion of the assembly was composed of ladies; and the back benches were graced by a number of the Bluecoat Hospital school-boys. Around the walls were hung banners with the following, amongst other, inscriptions:—“The glorious, pious and immortal memory,” “The Boyne, 1690,” “The ten Bishops restored,” “Lord Enniskillen and loyal Orangemen all over the world,” “No state endowment of Popery,” “No peace with Rome.”

The chair was taken by Edward Grogan, M.P. The Rev. Hugh Hamilton proposed the first resolution. He thought it was the duty of the Protestant clergy to take the lead on an occasion like the present (hear, hear).

Mr. William Barlow Smythe seconded the resolution. Mr. Thomas Wallace supported the resolution.—There was no use in declaiming against Popery so long as they supported an establishment for raising recruits for the army of the Pope (hear, hear, and Kentish fire). However, he thought England was beginning to see her error, and that the year of 1852 would be the turning point. If she retraced her policy she would attain a position of greater eminence than any that she had ever hitherto occupied; but if, on the contrary, she continued to encourage Popery, national degradation would be the inevitable result. Idolatry and apostasy from truth were the diseases which afflicted Ireland (hear, hear). The people were flying from this country; but they were going to a country which, with all its faults, would not teach those emigrants falsehood at the expense of the state (hear, and Kentish fire). There would be joy in Heaven when England once more became the determined foe of Popery (cheers).

Mr. W. H. Peters, of Exeter, proposed the second resolution. To the Protestant Association of Dublin belonged the merit of having taken the initiative in agitation against the idolatrous grant to Maynooth (hear, and Kentish fire). The towns of England were following the example set in Dublin, and every exertion was necessary, seeing all the *Guy Fawkes's* that