

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—It seems certain now that the 10th of December is decided upon for the proclamation of the empire, for orders have been issued for a grand banquet on that day at the Hotel de Ville, and the preparations at the Tuileries are all to be completed by the same day. The report about a dictatorship before the proclamation of the empire gains ground. It is said that Louis Napoleon will be dictator for twenty days, in order that he may be able to do some popular things which would tend to swell greatly the votes for the empire. Amongst other things he will, it is said, create one uniform stock of three per cent. rentes, and reduce the legal rate of interest of money from five to four per cent.

THE IMPERIAL SUCCESSION.—The following is said to be the plan settled for the adjustment of the imperial succession:—Jerome Bonaparte and his family are to be nominated in the constitution of the empire as next in succession, but Louis Napoleon is to have the power (failing direct heirs of his own) to supersede their rights by the adoption of any other male member of the Bonaparte family whom he may choose. But, if he does not adopt an heir in his lifetime, Jerome or his heir male succeeds as a matter of course.

A VISIT TO FROHSORFF.—THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.—A gentleman who has been for a long time past one of M. Guizot's particular friends, and a Prefect of a department under Louis Philippe, but who, since the coup d'etat of the 2nd December, has become an ardent disciple of the doctrine of the Comte de Maistre, has lately returned from Frohsdorff, where he was sent on a mission from the Fusionists. Previous to the attempts recently made to bring about a reconciliation between the two branches of the house of Bourbon, the party to which this gentleman belongs has so long been estranged from the elder branch, that the gentleman in question has become a sort of lion among his friends. He passed eight days at Frohsdorff, and gives the following description of his first interview with the Comte de Chambord:—

"Before seeing the Prince (says this gentleman) I must admit that I expected to find him with all the characteristics of a German rather than of a French Prince; and so strong was my feeling on the subject, that I had a certain dread at the idea of an interview, for I feared that the comparison between the Comte de Chambord and the Princess of Orleans, who are so French in manners and in the turn of their minds, would be anything but favorable to the former. I was agreeably surprised to find that my anticipations were unfounded. The Princess of Orleans and the Comte de Chambord are of the same race, and his long residence in Germany has not diminished in the Comte de Chambord the French stamp so remarkable in his cousins. He has the prompt and lively intelligence, the grace, and the *apropos* of his country, and great gaiety of character. In manners he is easy and affable, joined with considerable dignity. Speaking of the present position of Louis Napoleon he said:—'If Louis Napoleon do not commit faults—that is to say, if he do not exaggerate his dictatorship, and prolong it beyond measure, and more especially if he do not go to war, he may last. But his very position necessarily leads to faults. He will be forced to overdo the office of government, because he has usurped it; and usurped it, not merely as regards me, but as regards the nation, which is still staggered and stupefied by his proceedings on the 2nd of December. He will be forced to make war, because his name is Napoleon, and because the name of Napoleon has no meaning at all if it do not mean the frontier of the Rhine, and vengeance for Waterloo.' 'What would you do, Monseigneur,' answered the interlocutor, 'if the new empire should have the same fate as its predecessor, as is most probable?' 'I should not hesitate,' replied the Prince, 'if France were not respected by Europe in her territorial integrity, and in her rank as a European power, I should, without a moment's hesitation, renounce the crown, and the name of Bourbon would then die with that of France.' I only found one fault in the Comte de Chambord. He is too liberal. This gives really a perfect picture of the feelings of the son of the Duke de Berry, and hence the disappointment of the Absolutists and ultra-Legitimists, whose ideas have really no better or more complete representative at the present day than Louis Napoleon himself."

The Sardinian minister in Paris has presented his letters of recall.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"It is certain that the warmest friends of the Elysée profit by every occasion to remove the idea of any warlike intention on the part of the President, not merely with reference to the Turkish question, but with reference to European affairs generally. They seem to be quite certain that, with respect to questions of European interest, the more or less absolute maintenance of the treaties of 1815, &c., they will have sufficient influence for the convocation of an European Congress, when, they add, all such matters may be settled *a l'aimable*; but they seem very earnest in repudiating hostile intentions."

ALL SAINTS' DAY IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes as follows on Monday evening last:—"This being the Festival of all Saints' Day, the Bourse and public offices are closed, so that all business is suspended, and the Parisians devote the day to their religious duties. It must be said that there is a great change come over the French people in this respect; and M. de Montalembert has good reason for his self-gratulation, on contrasting the position of the Church in 1842, when he ventured to make his first speech in the Chamber of Peers in its favor, with the position of the Church at the present time. From seven o'clock

this morning Mass has been celebrated in every Church in Paris, and to those who remember how empty these same churches were in former times, it is really a matter of astonishment to find the vast crowds which assemble to-day in every place of worship, and the rapidity with which the places of those who have finished their devotions are filled by others hastening to perform the same duty. It is not long since France was set down as a nation of infidels. That day is now past. A remarkable change has taken place, a change to which the venerable Queen Marie Emilie may be considered the principal contributor, for the striking pattern of humble and genuine piety which she exhibited to the nation led many to follow her example. After Mass the crowds directed their footsteps in great numbers to the cemeteries, for the affecting ceremony of depositing their tokens of affection on the graves of those whom they have lost. It is calculated that the number of crowns of everlasting deposited on the graves in the course of the day exceeds 100,000."

BELGIUM.

The *Independence* of the 31st ult., announces the completion of the new cabinet as follows:—"To-day the new ministers will take the oaths at the hands of the King, and to-morrow the *Moniteur* will contain a royal *arrete*, countersigned by M. Rogier, accepting the resignations of MM. Tesch and Hofschmidt; another *arrete*, countersigned by M. Rogier, naming M. H. de Bronckere, Minister for Foreign Affairs; a third, countersigned by M. de Bronckere, accepting the resignation of M. Rogier; and lastly, two others, appointing MM. Piercot and Faider. The position of MM. Liedts, Van Hoorebeke, and Anoul, is in no wise altered."

PRUSSIA.

THE CHOLERA IN BERLIN.—The total number of persons who have been attacked with cholera in Berlin, since the appearance of the epidemic here, amounts only to 195, of whom 126 have died. The disease has been so mild here that it excited no alarm whatever. The medical men at Elbing, where there were a considerable number of deaths, have drawn up a report, in which they state that no case of cholera has come to their knowledge which was not attributable either to improper diet and excess, or to damp and neglect of cleanliness in the dwellings, with want of ventilation.

The Archbishop of Posen has recalled the Jesuits to his diocese, and they have a house at Obora; but the local authorities are opposing them, seeing in that fact a violation of M. de Ranmer's ordinances. The same journals assert that the Prussian Government order that the budget of every church should be submitted to them, and that the Catholic clergy naturally oppose that pretension.

GERMANY.

A court-martial at Schleswig has found one of the Danish officers who entered the service of the Provincial Government in 1848, Captain von Wasmer, guilty of high treason and rebellion. The accused is condemned to be degraded from his rank, to have his right hand cut off while living, to be then beheaded, the body to be quartered and exposed on the wheel, the head and hand to be fixed on a pole near it. The King of Denmark has commuted the sentence into imprisonment for life.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna of the 28th ult., state that it had been officially announced that the conferences respecting the concordat with the Holy See will open shortly at Vienna, and not at Rome, his Holiness having, in this particular, yielded to the wishes of his Imperial Majesty.

A letter from Vienna, of Oct. 26, says that the Princess Wasa, who has so frequently been designated as the future consort of Louis Napoleon, will openly embrace the Catholic religion in the beginning of November. Her abjuration is to be made to the Bishop of Brunn, in the Church of Morawetz, a village belonging to her father, near Gross-Mesevitsch.

PIEDMONT.

English influence has at length received a blow in Sardinia; and the enemies of the Church are out of power. M. d'Azeglio having retired, and M. Cavour, another of the Sicardi party, having failed in his attempt to form an administration, the King sent for Counts Cesar Balbo and Revel, two strenuous opponents of the Sicardi laws, and of the Civil Marriage Act, and sincere friends of the Church. The Radical papers of Turin are confounded by this happy reaction against irreligion and sinister Protestant influences. Under such a Ministry as the one in course of construction when the last accounts left Turin, there will be little difficulty in coming to an amicable arrangement with the Holy See.

NAPLES.

The King of the Two Sicilies—that monarch whom Mr. Gladstone so outrageously libelled and Lord Palmerston and his organs so scandalously traduced both before and after the noble Lord failed in his abominable attempt to dethrone that sovereign or at all events dismember his kingdom—this reviled King has recently signalled his reign by a noble act of clemency. He has spared the lives of all those whose treason had been capitally condemned,—he has mitigated the severe sentences that were pronounced upon others; and he has at one swoop pardoned no less than 750 subjects who had been mixed up with seditious movements against their sovereign. The anti-Catholic press did not dare to suppress this fact, but they have passed it over in sullen silence.

INDIA.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES IN BOMBAY.—An application was made to the Supreme Court on 27th August in behalf of the Right Reverend Doctor Hartmann, that he might be allowed to administer the property

left in Catholic charities by the late Rose Nesbitt. His Lordship made the application as the constituted attorney of the Rev. Dr. Norris, the last surviving trustee. The court refused the motion; and the trustees who had been appointed to minister the charity being still out of the jurisdiction of the court, as when in 1848 it was placed under charge of the official trustee. In substance the court declared that Dr. Hartmann was unworthy to be entrusted with the management of a Catholic property with an income of about 100 rupees a month.

Can any one believe that if the Protestant Bishop, Dr. Harding, and made an application under the same circumstances for the administration of a Protestant charity, that his Lordship would have been thus refused and insulted? Dr. Hartmann stated, I am a Roman Catholic Bishop; there is Roman Catholic property in the hands of the official trustee to the amount of 100 rupees a month; I have received authority from the last surviving trustee to administer it; allow me to do so. For any breach of trust I am amenable to the jurisdiction of your court. Could anything be more reasonable than this application. Alas! English justice has no ears for Popish Priests.

The court has steadily resisted all attempts made by the Carmelite mission to effect the restoration of the property, placed temporarily under the custody of the court until the arrival of a new Bishop in succession to Dr. Fortini. Two successors have arrived since that period, Dr. Whelan and Dr. Hartmann, both properly qualified, yet the court have refused several applications to restore the property. The poor Friars have had to pay all the costs from their own scanty resources; but the costs of the Advocate-General, the Administrator-General, the official trustee, in short of almost every one who wished to oppose, have been paid out of the fund in court.

The intelligence from Burmah promises us a speedy recommencement of active operations in that quarter. Our latest news is dated the 12th of September. A strong force was about to advance from Rangoon upon Prome. The first division was to have left Rangoon on the 18th September, and the second on the 7th or 8th of this month (October). The two divisions united number about 7,000 men, of whom nearly one-half are Europeans. The Burmese troops were reported to be posted only a few miles from Prome, but out of reach of the steam flotilla. The united British force would therefore attack the Burmese army, leaving the flotilla to deal with Prome. It was supposed that a fortnight would be occupied in the move from Rangoon to Prome. It is probable therefore that by the end of this month Prome will have been captured, the Burmese army in its vicinity defeated, and the British troops in march upon Ava. It is reported that the Governor-General has again offered peace to the Burmese, on condition of their paying the expenses of the war up to the 1st of September. The Bombay correspondent of the *Chronicle* remarks on this—"I think it very doubtful. The Governor-General knows full well that the only mode of bringing these semi-barbarians to believe that we are undoubtedly superior to them is the taking of their capital; and this will, moreover, paralyse the Burmese cabinet, and be, in fact, equivalent to the conquest of the country. The annexation of Burmah will follow, unless prevented by stringent orders from the home authorities. The best-informed men in this country are decidedly in favor of it, and if we do not annex it, it is not improbable that brother Jonathan may pounce upon it. It has been well remarked that in his hands the valley of the Irrawaddy would not be as backward in ninety-five years as the valley of the Ganges has been in ours."

GREAT BRITAIN.

POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.—"It seems," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "that Lord Derby will have to encounter the new parliament without any accession of strength to his cabinet. He has not been able either to gain valuable allies, or to get rid of those of his friends whose co-operation has been anything but advantageous to his party. Lord Palmerston has not joined him; nor has it been found practicable to remove to a distant region the dangerous activity of injudicious partisans like Major Beresford. The government is exactly as it was at the close of the last session—still hampered by the inconvenient zeal of coalitutors whose only official virtue is a blind devotion to Lord Derby, and who, for that reason, chivalrously undertook duties for which they were altogether unqualified."

The *Law Times* says that Government intend to bring in a measure for the entire reform—if not for the abolition—of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The ex-Queen of the French and the Prince de Joinville have arrived at Claremont from Switzerland.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—It is rumored that Lord Ragland (Lord Fitzroy Somerset), the present Master-General of the Ordnance, will be Lord Dalhousie's successor as Governor-General of India.

The *Sunderland News* says that Mr. Hudson, M. P., has more than redeemed his losses, and is now a richer man than ever, through judicious investments in railway shares during the late depreciation.

THE NAVY.—The *Morning Herald* says—"We are glad to hear that the most active exertions are about to be made by the Board of Admiralty to place the country in her proper position, equal to the most complete defence, and, if called on, ready for instant aggression. We must have ships at any cost. We must, as a matter of self-preservation, remember that there are such two and three-deckers as the *Charlemagne*, *Napoleon*, *Anstertitz*, and *Jean Bart*, and that a dozen more are following them off the stocks; therefore, as a matter of precaution and security, to neglect which would be criminal, we must have a fleet of Dukes of Wellington, Royal Alberts, *Agamemnon*s, *Hannibal*s, *Windsor Castles*, *St. Jean d'Acres*, &c. In fact, we must never launch a ship from our dockyards before screw-propeller machinery is ready for her, and we must launch half a dozen line-of-battle ships within the next six months; and, moreover, the contractors must guarantee that their engines will be on board before next April."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL.

The *Chronicle* publishes the following letter:—

"Lambeth, Oct. 29th.
"Sir—I have the honor of acknowledging a memorial which you have addressed to me, as agreed upon at a public meeting of Clergy and lay members of the Church of England, assembled at Stonehouse on the 12th inst.

"The memorial alludes to the introduction of doctrines and practices into the Church during the last few years which cannot be reconciled with the principles of the Reformation. This is a subject upon which, unhappily, I have been so often obliged to declare my opinion, that I need not repeat it now. The memorial, however, proceeds to complain of a practice, originating in these erroneous doctrines, which can scarcely be distinguished from the auricular confession of the Church of Rome.

"I agree with the memorialists in believing this practice to be equally unscriptural in principle and mischievous in effect. But I trust that public opinion is so uniform in condemning and repudiating it, that the continuance of such a system, either at Plymouth or elsewhere, will be more effectually preventive than it would be by the voice of authority or by legal enactments; both which, we know by experience, it is commonly too easy to evade.—I remain, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

"J. B. CANTUAR.

"G. W. SOLTAU, Esq."

The subscriptions for the memorial to the Duke of Wellington, to be erected at Manchester, amount to nearly £7,000.

ACHILLI v. NEWMAN.—The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* writes as follows:—"I understand that Dr. Newman will be brought up for judgment early in the term, which commences to-morrow (Nov. 1st). What his sentence may be it is, of course, impossible to say; but it is generally considered that the all-but universal condemnation which his conduct on the bench at the trial called forth will deter Chief Justice Campbell from imposing anything but a nominal sentence on the learned Divine. It is a deplorable thing, however, that he should even receive a nominal punishment. For the credit of Englishmen, I may say that the jury which delivered the verdict—a verdict which shocked all Europe—was to a great extent composed of the very lowest class who are summoned on such tribunals, as those on the special jury panel did not attend in sufficient numbers.—One of the jury when spoken to on the subject alleged as a justification that he believed Achilli was the defendant, and as such he conceived that he was bound to give him the benefit of the very slight doubt which he entertained of his guilt. A writer in *Blackwood* may well ask the question, 'Are there not great boasters among us?' in the face of such a perfect instance of British justice."

MR. MACAULAY IN EDINBURGH.—On Tuesday Mr. Macaulay addressed the electors of Edinburgh for the first time since his election in July last. He received a warm and enthusiastic reception from a very crowded meeting. In alluding to the changes which had taken place in the political world since he was last in parliament, he paid an eloquent and affecting tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, Mr. C. Bulwer, and Sir Robert Peel, without the last of whom, he said, he should not know the House of Commons again. He referred to the revolutions and counter-revolutions which had taken place on the Continent, and attributed the tranquility of this country to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the adoption of free trade in 1846. He declared his intention to defend the latter from both direct and indirect attacks, and to help to extend the former in a free and liberal spirit, though he would in no case whatever again be a member of any government. He hoped soon to see a ministry in office which would deal with the franchise in a large and liberal spirit, and that the constituency would be extended—not so much in lowering the franchise to the reach of the masses, as by the course of emigration (of which he drew a vivid and a brilliant picture) enabling the masses to rise to the level of the franchise. He also dwelt with mingled humor and severity on the inconsistency of Mr. Walpole, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Lord Maidstone. The speech, which contained many fine passages, occupied nearly an hour in the delivery.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—Last week the Emigration Commissioners concluded another contract for two ships more, to carry out emigrants to Melbourne and Victoria—the vessels to be ready on the 13th December next; one of them to embark her passengers at Deptford, the other either at Plymouth or at Liverpool. Other vessels will be contracted for early next month by the commissioners, also for the conveyance of emigrants, under the government regulations, to our Australian colonies. During the present month no less than fifteen ships have been despatched to Port Philip, Melbourne, Geelong, &c., with agriculturists and their families, mechanics of various trades, the most required in that colony, as well as a number of able-bodied young women of respectable character, but principally those accustomed to the dairy and domestic duties. The application at the chief office in Park-street, Westminster, for a free passage continues unabated, although during the present year the commissioners have sent out upwards of 25,000 emigrants under their regulations of various classes. This next month and in December about fifteen vessels more will be despatched; but as the demands for females for those colonies are so urgent, the greater portion of the emigrants which will be sent out now will chiefly be confined to servants of all work, sempstresses, nursery-maids, &c.

During this month and next, Government will, it is announced, dispatch fifteen vessels to Australia, on the partially-free emigrant ticket; but demands for females for those colonies are so urgent, the greater portion of the emigrants which will be sent out now will chiefly be confined to servants of all work, sempstresses, nursery-maids, &c. There are 25,000 applications at the office at Park street, Westminster, notwithstanding the immense numbers sent off through colonial funds and Government aid.

The Rev. J. Berrington, an Anglican Clergyman, who was remanded to Brighton by the metropolitan magistrates, last week underwent a lengthened examination before the Brighton bench, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Miss Richardson, a governess, on pretence of going to Australia on a religious mission. After hearing the case at great length, the prisoner was committed for trial.