

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE ENGLISH PRESS.—The *Daily News* and *Morning Chronicle* are full of indignant reclamations against the measures of repression taken by Louis Napoleon against their Paris correspondents. On Tuesday week the chief correspondent of the *Chronicle* was ordered to attend at the department of the police, which has the censorship of the press, and was there blandly informed by M. Dumoulin, the director of that department, that for some time past the French government had been greatly annoyed by the systematic hostility of the English newspapers to the government of the President of the Republic, and that it had particularly remarked that the *Morning Chronicle* was more than ordinarily hostile. The government, he said, was anxious to be as liberal and as moderate as possible; but it could not permit the English papers to pursue a system which it had prohibited in the French papers, and for which it had prohibited the several Belgian and German papers from entering France. The government would allow criticism (*désapprobations*), even though hostile, if conducted in a fair spirit; but it could not allow personal attacks and abuse of the chief of the state; it could not allow that the President should be *traité dans la boue*. The instance selected as having given special displeasure was a leading article in the *Chronicle*, where the President was called "an assassin." The correspondent, to no purpose, represented that he was not responsible for the leading articles, and the interview concluded with a warning that if the English papers which attacked the President did not change their tone, the government would hold the Paris correspondents, on whose information the leading articles were probably written, as responsible, and expel them from France. A similar warning was given on the same day to the correspondent of the *Daily News* and of the *Morning Advertiser*. The correspondent of the *Times* has received no notice of the kind, the government considering that he gives both sides *met du blanc et du noir*, as M. Dumoulin epigrammatically expressed it. It is believed that for the present these threats will not be carried into execution.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—Numerous refusals to take oath continue to be reported. M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, among others, has addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, in which he says:—"I submit, Monsieur le Ministre, to the dismissal which is inflicted on me after twenty-seven years' of service devoted to the state. I prefer it to the oath which is demanded of us, and I am so far from feeling dissatisfied with those who pronounce this dismissal, that I wish sincerely, without, however, expecting it, that they may, whilst signing that dismissal, enjoy that tranquillity of mind I shall feel whilst suffering under it."

THE ORLEANS PROPERTY.—The Council of State met on Tuesday to hear the pleadings on the Orleans question. The hall appeared much more animated than usual, and a numerous crowd filled the interior, and occupied the approaches to the building long before the hour of meeting. M. Cornudet (*conseiller rapporteur*) addressed the council on the *confit* raised by the Prefect of the Seine in the name of the government in the affair of the Orleans property.

M. Paul Favre then addressed the council on behalf of the Princes, after which M. Maigne, commissioner of the government, demanded the confirmation of the decree of the *confit*, as respected the property comprised in the donation of the 7th of August, 1830, and the annulling of that decree as respected the property of the Princes of the family of Orleans have inherited from the Princess Adelaide.

The pleadings being closed, the council retired to deliberate. Judgment will not be delivered till Saturday.

The Chateau d'Eu was seized on the morning of the 5th. A sale of the furniture in the name of the princes was to have taken place on the 7th. The mayor and the gendarmerie having presented themselves before the gate of the chateau on the morning of the 5th, found that the steward had closed all approaches to it, and on admittance being demanded, the steward replied that he only recognised the right of his master, the Duke de Nemours, to give him orders, and pre-emptorily refused to open the gates. The mayor then sent for a locksmith, and after some judicial ceremonies had been gone through, the gate was broken open. The officials had still only gained admission to the court-yard, and further resistance was made, but with an explanation that it was to prove the right of property and protest against force. The parties ultimately gained admission by breaking a pane of glass, and introducing through the aperture a person who opened the door for them.

THE POLES IN FRANCE.—By a decision of the Minister of the Interior, the subsidy hitherto granted to the Poles has been withdrawn. The following are the motives given by the Minister for this decision:—

"In granting subsidies to all political refugees who had to fear rigorous measures against them in their own countries, France has had for object to shelter them from present distress, and to enable them to wait until they could provide for themselves the means of existence. This she has done for twenty-five years, and her generosity ought now to have an end, and be reserved for rare and exceptional cases, or when infirmities prevent any employment."

It is said that the subscription raised for General Changarnier amounts to twelve thousand pounds sterling, but that he has refused it. He is now making arrangements for the sale of his estate, which he bought for eight thousand pounds two or three years ago, and which is encumbered to the extent of 50,000 francs.

There is again talk of matrimonial prospects being entertained by Louis Napoleon. The rumors as to his being about to marry a Swedish Princess, or one of the daughters of Don Francisco de Paula, have passed away; it is now, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, "very confidently whispered that those who would desire to see the President form a matrimonial alliance have been lately turning their attention to a connection with the Imperial family, and a daughter of the Duke de Leuchtenburg, granddaughter of the Emperor of Russia. The Princess is the cousin of the President. As she is little more than eleven years old such an inequality of age renders such a match improbable; yet it is stated in certain quarters, where information on these matters is mostly very good, that notwithstanding that apparent improbability, the subject has seriously been mooted, whether with the knowledge or consent of the President is not stated, and, moreover, that objections of so serious a kind have been urged in return by the near relatives of the Princess as to render all hope in that quarter, if any had been entertained, fruitless. These objections are said to have proceeded principally from Portugal, the mother-in-law of the Queen being the aunt of the young Princess. It is not stated what opinion the Emperor Nicholas has passed on the proposition; but should it be submitted to him in person it is not difficult to guess his sentiments."

BELGIUM.

The trial instituted by the government on the demand of M. Louis Bonaparte against the editor and publisher of the *Nation*, took place at Brabant on the 7th. The defendants were charged with writing and publishing an article characterised as an outrage upon the President. The jury acquitted both the accused.

The Catholic party have gained about five votes in the Belgian chamber, by the election for its partial renewal, just concluded. The number of deputies to be elected was 54—viz., 20 in Eastern Flanders, 18 in the Hainaut, 11 in the province of Liege, and 5 in Limbourg. The Liberals have succeeded in carrying the election of 33 of their candidates, and the remaining 21 are of the Catholic party.

GERMANY.

THE JESUIT MISSIONS.—The Protestants in Prussia are in a state of considerable vexation about the manifest progress the Catholic Church is making in that country. They (the Protestants) complain that the Catholic Church has been the only gainer by the Constitution of 1848. The famous 15th article enacted, that "every religious society orders and governs its affairs independently, and retains possession of its estates and funds. The intercourse of religious societies with their superiors is unhindered; the publication of Clerical ordinances is subjected to no especial restrictions." But the King is the spiritual head of the Evangelical Church, the Protestant Pope, uncontrolled even by a college of Cardinals; and the fruit of the constitutional guarantee of the independence of the Protestant Church has been not the freedom of development and progress with a popular Ecclesiastical constitution, but the institution of a council solely dependent on the royal will. The Catholic Hierarchy has really gained an increase of liberty under the Prussian constitution. The Pope may now appoint Cardinals, install Bishops, and issue Bulls; the Bishops and Priests may publish Pastoral letters and ordinances without any control whatever on the part of the Prussian state authorities. The Roman Catholic Hierarchy is now more autocratic in Prussia than even under any Catholic government. Jesuit missions have been for some months past making the round of the Prussian Rhenish provinces; at present they are in Silesia; their arrival in Berlin is announced. The Protestant Clergy is getting rather excited on the subject; the Ecclesiastical Council has addressed to the Pastors an exhortation containing some phrases rather devoid of practical import; and the court preacher, Dr. Snethlage, lately invited the congregation in the Berlin Cathedral to subscribe for getting up Protestant missions in opposition to those of the Jesuits; but a decided Protestant movement has not yet shown itself.

AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It is evident from various letters which have been recently received from Hungary, that the sanguine Magyars are of opinion that great political concessions are about to be made by the Monarch, but they certainly deceive themselves. Every means will be employed to regain the affections of the Hungarians, and to bring back to their recollection the *Moriamur pro rege nostro* of their forefathers, but the unity and indivisibility of the Empire will be maintained to the letter, because it is deeply felt that not only the welfare but even the existence of Austria as a great power, depends on the complete equalisation of the different nationalities. It is said that when the Emperor appears in public, zwanzigers (silver coins worth 20 kreutzers) will, according to an ancient Hungarian custom, be thrown among the people. Your readers may be of opinion that the little silver which is in the country might be more judiciously employed, but it must not be forgotten that a double object is to be attained. The metal is to give the people a high idea of the munificence of the Sovereign, and the head on it is to make them acquainted with his person."

SWITZERLAND.

A Swiss journal states that the government of the Holy See has concluded a capitulation for the formation of a Roman army with M. de Kalbermatten. The officers named up to this time are all Swiss. Two regiments of 3,000 picked men each will be formed, of whom 600 have already arrived at Macerata.

INDIA.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Advices by the overland mail bring news from Bombay to May 12th, and from Rangoon to April 23rd.

No further collision with the enemy had taken place, and our troops had remained inactive nearly a week. Captain Blundell had died of his wounds; the remainder of the wounded were doing well. Cholera was abating; the place was getting into some order and cleanliness. On the other hand, the rations for European troops were dear, scarce, and of bad quality, principally consisting of ill-cured pork, no beef being as yet obtainable. Temporary wooden barracks were expected from Moulmein, but meanwhile the troops were without proper shelter, though the monsoon was daily expected.

Nothing was known regarding the future movements of the force; two light steamers had been sent on the 21st to the Irrawaddy to reconnoitre, "it was hoped with a view to ascertain the practicability of an immediate advance up the river." In all probability, however, the force will stand fast till after the monsoon.

The Governor-General's first intention on the fall of Rangoon appears to have been to push on to Prome immediately; but, if so, his subsequent interview with Admiral Austen altered his plan.

Nothing is known regarding the number or position of the Burmese troops in the neighborhood of Rangoon. Some accounts state the force of the enemy at 25,000 men; others say that the troops that were assembled for the defence of Rangoon disbanded themselves on its fall, and the ex-governor had only 100 or 200 men remaining with him.

The Governor of Rangoon has invited tenders for the heads of the British forces, according to prices as per tariff, namely, fifty rupees for the head of a white man, and thirty rupees for the head of a black man. The offer has proved a strong inducement to the Burmese, who go to work desperately to earn the reward. No sooner is a soldier or sepoy down than several Burmese rush upon him with hatchets and choppers, eager to effect a decapitation and secure the head. In most cases, however, they are compelled to beat a hasty retreat with something about their own heads from the comrades of those fallen; though in a few instances they have been successful in carrying off the heads of our poor fellows.

There are rumors of a revolution at Ava headed by the king's brother.

On the night of the 14th the Burmese made a spirited attempt to recapture Martaban. They got within our pickets, but retired after about four hours' firing. Our loss was only two artillery men slightly wounded. Theirs is supposed to be very heavy; but they left no dead or wounded on the ground.

The cholera that broke out among the troops employed at Rangoon is attributed entirely to the fatigue and unnecessary exposure they underwent. General Godwin is universally blamed for having landed the troops so long before the guns, which it was known from the first would be requisite for the reduction of the Great Pagoda stockade. The troops, after being on the 12th exposed to a sun so terrible that five officers were struck down at their posts by it (two of them fatally), lay down at night on the ground, exposed to a heavy dew in an unwholesome swamp; the whole of the next day (the 13th of April) was lost, because the guns were not landed, the troops remaining inactive, "exposed to the insupportable heat of the sun," and passing that night also without shelter. In India cholera is the inevitable result when troops are subjected during the hot weather to any continuance of undue fatigue or exposure to the sun.

EMIGRATION VIA BUFFALO—ITS CAUSES AND CHARACTER.

(From the American Celt.)

A thousand souls per day, pass through this city, embark on a second sea, for a land farther West, than they landed upon recently. With money minted far away, bearing the stamp of Victoria, or Frederick William, the better class pay their way, talking much Gaelic or German, as they go. The poorer, supplied with means of transit by our humane commissioner, mingle with the crowd, and huddle themselves together between the steamboat's decks. With freight packages for their pillows, and cattle for their companions, and the dashing spray and wild wind for their lullaby, they fall to sleep upon the breast of Lake Erie. They dream, perhaps, of home far, far away; of dear friends, or of kindred; or it may be, the sleepless imagination pictures the new home, surrounding it with all the waking heart desired to have in it and about it. Sleep on! ye tired and weary wanderers, and God send you all good fortunes.

It is strange, this immense emigration. In its origin and direction very strange, and in its future consequences it is wonderful.

"You will observe, my dear Sir," a friend of ours said yesterday, "that these emigrants are chiefly of two nations, Irish and German. Why are there more of them than of any other European nation? France is as populous to the square mile as Prussia; Spain is as crowded as Saxony; Tuscany is as dense as Holland. How is it," continued our friend, "that it is only the subjects of the Protestant Governments that emigrate in large numbers. What do all the old Catholic powers do for a living for their people? I can't understand it—can you?"

To which the present editor undertook to reply.

First. That no great number of people will voluntarily leave their own country who can live in it.

Second. That it was clear from this, that these multitudes of Irish and German emigrants could not live under their respective Governments, (though Protestant) and consequently had left.

Our friend was rather non-plus'd at getting this key to his mystery. But failing to find any other adequate explanation, he shifted his battery, and opened on us again.

"Why, Sir," said he, "all travellers in Europe agree that there is as much misery and oppression, to

say the least, in France, Spain and Italy, as in England, Holland and Prussia. Their police system is quite as bad, and their average earnings are less, in Catholic than in Protestant States. The latter are more commercial, and consequently more able to maintain their poor, and pay their workmen."

"The Continental Police of Europe, I admit (said the Editor), is much more stringent on strangers than the English. And why? Where men have only to cross a bridge from one State into another, the necessity of surveillance is increased, in proportion to the facility for evading law. England, in her isolation, does not need the barrier system, on the outside. You know her Poet sing—

"England needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep
Her March is on the mountain wave,
Her home is on the deep."

I question whether a strictly commercial nation pays better wages, or maintains more poor, than an agricultural country. Protestant countries excel in commerce; the deep Catholic contempt for mere wealth, is unknown in their towns and marts; wealth alone with them is respectable; genius is a beggar, art a menial servant, and piety a poor fool in their eyes. But Catholic governments, and Catholic social customs can alone inspire true contentment and lasting order, and therefore, the Catholic millions of France, Spain, and Italy, inspired by their old customs and countenanced by their governments, do not, and will not emigrate, in masses."

Here, the conversation paused for a minute or two. "But do not think," (continued the Editor) "that though I measure the height of the oppression by the length of the Emigration, that, therefore I think the consequence an evil. Quite otherwise. I consider it happy for these poor strangers, and happy for all America. Their very poverty will make them work—will create new cities, perhaps, new commonwealths. Their old world piety, will temper the sceptic mind of this prosperous nation, which is, as yet, without christian traditions, local or national. They do not look presentable to the eyes, but neither did the Fishermen of Galilee. No one would have supposed them to be apostles, by their outward appearance. These also, the humble ones of the world, may yet confound the wise, for they in a Providential sense, are likewise, minor apostles. They will found churches houses, families, dynasties of freemen, in America. No, Sir, I do not pity them—I envy them. I honor them, with the Capets, and Ramiro of the past, the founders of christian institutions and legal authority, on the other side of the Atlantic, and the middle ages."

We turned away from the Dock, but neither of us, are done, with this great subject—EMIGRATION.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

"This undertaking, which has more or less taken the public by surprise, is now complete, and its success certain. The fact was that there were but few engaged in the gigantic enterprise, and those few have been absoibingly engaged in its performance. There were other reasons for reserve; the task was daring, difficult—and, in respect to distance, unprecedented; the projectors, might fail and become subject to the charges of rashness and incompetency. However, the Howth and Holyhead Submarine Telegraph is now an established fact and its promoters are well worthy of the earnest congratulations of all who are capable of appreciating the attributes of decision, energy and skill.

About three weeks ago the idea flashed across the mind of Mr. R. S. Newall. "This Irish Telegraph will be a paying concern. The firm with which I am connected have facilities for doing the thing—why should we not see about it and do it? He explained his view to his partners, got their consent, and immediately applied to Samuel Statham, Esq., conductor of the Gutta Percha Works, City-road. "Can you supply us with 80 miles of telegraph wire, doubly covered with gutta percha, within a fortnight? "I'll try," was Mr. Statham's response; and it was finished within the time agreed on, being latterly done at the rate of 12 miles a day. The coated wire was then sent down to Gateshead-on-Tyne to be surrounded with 12 galvanised iron wires, twisted round it in a spiral. The cable being finished, Mr. Newall called on Mr. Statham last Tuesday week, and then told him the object for which it was manufactured. It was agreed that Mr. Statham should bring a staff of assistants, and the requisite apparatus to Holyhead the next day to meet the wire. The admiralty was communicated with, and kindly sent down Captain Beechy, R. N., to give his valuable advice and assistance; and they also lent the Prospero government steamer, Lieutenant Aldridge, R. N., to aid in carrying out the undertaking. Meanwhile the Britannia was hired to bring the cable from Whitehaven, and pay it out from Holyhead to Dublin.

"The enormous cable, 80 miles in length, weighing a ton per mile, and in one continuous piece, was wound up into immense coils, placed on trucks, one after the other, and drawn by steam from New-castle-on-Tyne to Whitehaven—from one side of England to the other. The Britannia, steamed to Whitehaven to take it on board, when, unfortunately, it was found that the entrance to the dock was too narrow to permit the vessels to enter. The coils had then to be replaced on trucks, and carried to Maryport, where they were at length embarked, and speedily conveyed to Holyhead.—The insulation of the copper was tested, and found to be defective; then the portions stowed in the various departments of the ship were examined separately, and at last it was ascertained that the fault lay in some 8 miles of the line lying in the bottom of the hold.—There was nothing for it but to disembark the Leviathan bulk and to track it step by step to the exact seat of the defect. This done, the fault was remedied, and by Tuesday morning the giant rope was in readiness to be placed in its abiding home.

"Early on Tuesday morning the Britannia, towed by the Prospero, commenced paying out the cable, according as it sank by its own weight to the bottom of the sea, along the route from Holyhead to Howth.—Occasional difficulties were experienced in the paying out of the coils; but they were all overcome. Slowly the vessels ploughed along from three to five miles an hour; and at length, between seven and eight o'clock on the same evening, the Britannia anchored off Howth. An electric current was sent through the wire to Holyhead, and the returning answer brought the pleasing intelligence that the line was all right throughout. The portion of cable requisite for completing the connexion with the shore and land line was now laid down, and the parties engaged in this arduous undertaking sought some repose, after nearly two days and nights of excessive and harrowing exertion.

"Buoyant with hope, those who had already suffered