

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL

OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIP CANADA.

Aspect of Affairs on the Other Side of the Atlantic.

THE THREATENED WAR IN EUROPE

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE TOWARDS ENGLAND.

The Answer of England to the Continental Powers, Relative to the Refugees.

Astonishment of Louis Napoleon at the War Rumors in London.

His Dinner, and Avowals to Englishmen in Paris.

Our English and French Correspondence.

The Very Latest, by Telegraph, from London to Liverpool.

THE MARKETS.

The British mail steamship Canada, Captain Laug, arrived at this port at eight o'clock yesterday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed at half past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 31st ult. She shipped in the same terribly boisterous weather experienced by the Humboldt, Niagara, Europa, and Pacific.

Our thanks are due to Capt. Lang, for his kind attention in supplying the New York Herald with the latest intelligence.

The American mail steamship Franklin, Captain Wotton, hence 17th ult., arrived at Southampton, Eng., on the 26th.

There has been very little alteration in American securities in the London market, and business had been quiet. The quotations on the 30th ult., were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Security Name and Price. Includes United States 6 per Cent Bonds, 1853, and various other government securities.

On the other side of the account: Government securities £13,260,000. The same as before.

Notes unemployed, 10,741,000. Increase, 629,110.

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,640,410, being a decrease of £397,925, and the amount of bullion in both departments is £17,933,524, showing an increase of £208,637 when compared with the preceding return.

M. Persigny, the French Minister of the Interior, has addressed a circular to the prefects, to release immediately from prison, and restore to their families, all poor misled insurgents. Military judicial authorities will receive similar orders.

It is believed that the President of France will not modify the decree respecting the Orleans property, but that he will grant the family some indemnity.

The state of siege in the Grand Duchy of Baden has been prolonged.

The financial exposé drawn up, by M. Fould on the 20th ult., and published in the Monitor, is not very cheering. At the Bourse, however, it was considered satisfactory that the estimated deficit for the year is only twenty millions.

The return of M. Fould to the Ministry of Finance is again talked of, but as he stipulates for the Orleans family his return will not be very speedy. M. de Morny refuses to take any office unless there be a change of policy.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte is nominated President of the Senate; M. Marnat, First Vice President; and MM. Drouyn de L'Hays and Troplong, Vice Presidents.

Advices from Paris state that MM. Chevalier and Paravey are hesitating about accepting the functions of Councillors of State.

According to a report of the French Minister of War, it appears that the loss to the army during the disturbances on the 3d and 4th of December amounts to 1 officer and 27 men killed, and 17 officers and 167 men wounded. Of the civilians the number killed, according to accounts, which are said to be authentic, amounts to 191, the greater portion of whom were insurgents. Only 87 are known to have been wounded.

The winter at Berlin continues so mild that the "Thiergarten" (park at the gates of the town) the trees are budding, and the daisies are coming forth in the gardens.

The accounts from Naples state that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has resigned, and has been succeeded provisionally by M. Louis Carafa. M. Troia succeeds to the Presidency.

The anticipation that France will issue decrees for the prohibition of the exportation of coin, as the Emperor of Russia has done by an imperial ukase, is causing considerable excitement in the commercial cities of Europe.

In spite of the opposition of Austria, the Hanoverian Chambers, by a large majority, have ratified the commercial treaty of the 7th September between Hanover and Prussia.

The Austrians continue to provoke the Sardinian government, which has issued a notification forbidding the Austrian steamers on the Lake Maggiore from approaching the Piedmontese coast.

The French government declare semi-officially that, in the late attacks on Morocco, they have obtained complete satisfaction, either in corporal chastisement or in money, for the grievances they complained of at Tangiers.

Affairs in Austria are dull and gloomy, agricultural distress prevailing everywhere, particularly in Croatia.

A ministerial crisis in Denmark has just terminated by the formation of a new cabinet.

In Spain the ministers are divided respecting the distribution of the church property.

The Prussian minister of finance has brought in a bill re-imposing the stamp duty on newspapers for revenue purposes.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has prohibited the exportation of wheat from his dominions.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday evening, Jan. 30, 1852.

Parliamentary Shades—John Bull buckles on his armor and shoulders a Rifle—The warman invasion of England—Louis Napoleon runs aground—The Orleans Property—Bergin's Report—The Imperial Eagle—France forgets the Tunes of "Rais Britanniques"—Jerome Bonaparte President of the Senate—Dr. Veron runs his Pen into the Elyse—Lord Normanby resigns his Post.

On Tuesday next Parliament opens, and the vessel of the state will be once more launched upon the disturbed waters of political discussion. The prominent feature in the foreground is Lord Palmerston; then there is the Reform bill; our relations with France and Austria; the engineer's strike; our national defenses; the burning of the Amazons; and, not least, the Cape and the Kafir War. To this also add personal enmities, jealousies, and bickerings in the cabinet, and you will have some idea of what is coming.

Lord John meets Parliament with his present corps of ministers. He cannot stumble on such

longer, and the dissolution of Parliament is imminent. Westminster and Marylebone have offered to return Palmerston; so has the important city of Glasgow. It is said Palmerston has accepted the latter.

Parliamentary dinners are held daily at the houses of the different leaders; in fact, whilst honest John Bull is hastily girding up his loins, and shouldering the most dreaded Gauntlet, the ministers are preparing for the ordeal of a "dinner."

The rumor that Louis Napoleon intends to invade England at his first leisure moment, has gained ground to such an extent, and there is in reality so much justification for the supposition, that the government has thought fit to recruit a portion of the Mediterranean fleet, and an admiral will hoist a pennant on board a 120 gun ship, and take command of a channel squadron. Batteries are being landed on the coast, the artillery increased, the rifle has been ordered instead of the musket (an order for 25,000 rifles has been sent to Birmingham), and other measures are quietly taken to give the Frenchman so warm a shake by the hand as to induce him to quit the island.

The whole country, forming the British fleet, is composed of our young men are good shots, and 100,000 rifles in practised hands would pick off a few men, to say the least.

However, though I agree with the old saying—*St. vis pacem para bellum*—still I do not think that there is any fear of an invasion; though if driven to a last resource, such a step would renew the popularity of the Prince of the Republic, as he is styled.

It is reported by an English paper, that the *Journal de France* in its issue of the 25th ult., published the following article:—

The files of papers you give by this mail are teeming with letters, leaders, and hints on national defenses.

Louis Napoleon, meantime, has run aground. My last letter announced to you a change of ministry and the confiscation of the Orleans property. This step has created a sensation unexampled, and has done more to damage the reputation of France, than the capture of the island of St. Helena, which he did by a slight of hand, than the gagging of the press, and the banishment of some 4,000 innocent persons.

Every man of respectable feeling for equity in France, has been struck by the fact, that even M. Dupin has tendered his resignation as Attorney General. It is regarded as the first blow against all property. A very eminent man observed that it is a disgraceful proceeding; he compared it to the despatch of Louis XVI., which was so followed by wholesale murders.

I enclose you M. Berryer's report, which was made in 1848, on the question of the confiscation of this very Orleans property. It is a very strong one, and, by the year, by M. Jules Favre. There is but an opinion upon this subject. But Louis Napoleon wants funds, and he cares very little how he obtains them. It must be said that he has, if I may so express myself, a very good head, but a very bad heart. He sticks at nothing. Even his brother (or rather half brother) de Morny, was obliged to leave him.

The Imperial eagle, however, raises his pious indignation, and he cannot kill everybody who speaks, or stifles the public voice. He will not mind, but he abolishes newspapers that speak against him, exiles men that are hostile to him, and lords it supreme. How France can stand this, I do not know. I have spoken of the Emperor's conduct with various Frenchmen on the subject, and they all exclaim *est infame et indigne*, but they have not the pluck to form and advance. They are cowed. They are aware that Louis Napoleon will sweep the states with great rapidity, and that the Frenchmen are slaves at the present moment.

The Monitor continues to issue decrees of appointments. The Senate is organized. Jerome Bonaparte is appointed President; M. Marnat, First Vice President; and MM. Drouyn de L'Hays and Troplong, Vice Presidents.

The appearance of the following paragraph in the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday last (the acknowledgment of the Elyse), caused considerable sensation, both in political circles and at the Bourse:—

The Senate went up, if yesterday. Hopes were entertained that a new decree would appear in the *Monitor* of the public opinion, and that the question of the Orleans property. We were unwilling to oppose, even by silence, the decree which pronounced the retrocession of a part of the Orleans property. Our devotedness to the cause of Louis Napoleon, which we have always looked on since Dec 10 as the most sacred duty, imposed on itself, on this occasion, the most painful duty. How could we resist this rigorous measure could be subjected to a new examination, and no longer weigh on the government of December.

The article was signed by Dr. Veron. The Doctor, who is editor, had slipped it in early, because he had been slighted by the President, and took this means of protesting against the public opinion, and the confiscation measure. The copies containing this little ebullition of feeling were immediately seized, and a paragraph appeared in the official *Journal*, to say that it did not emanate from the Editor, and that it was not to be published.

The joke is a good one. Lord Normanby has resigned his post of Ambassador to the French Republic. He will be succeeded by Lord Cowley, our Minister at Paris.

Mr. Crofton Phipps has arrived from his journey, having, it is said, Europe is tranquil.

The second Chamber of Hanover, on the 23d, adopted, by a large majority, the treaty of the 7th of September, with Prussia, relating to the commercial treaty between Hanover and Prussia.

A Vienna letter of the 22d mentions a report that Baron Krauss, Minister of Justice, had offered his resignation, and that it had been accepted. It was added that the new judicial organization could not be put into effect until the next year.

We have received by electric telegraph the following summary of news by the overland mail, from Bombay, on the 3d instant:—

Mr. Campbell's health is not so improved. Some skirmishing had taken place, and one affair with cavalry near Derra Gader Khan. Troops of Upper Sindh were going to Derra Gader Khan, and a report was received that the Nizam had only paid £90,000 on account of the £400,000 due, and cannot procure a greater sum. His Highness has been ordered to leave Derra Gader Khan. A naval force has been collected at Raopore. Exports and imports were 72 per cent. per cent. Freight to Liverpool, £2. London, £2 1/2. No change in stocks.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, January 29, 1852.

The Reasons for, and Manner of, the Confiscation of the Orleans Property—The Knave's Lawyer—Union of the Bourbon Family—The Protest of the Ambassadors of Spain, Brazil, &c.—Their Subjugation by Louis Napoleon—His Family Claims on the French Nation for an Immense Sum—The Members of the State Council and Senators—Good Salaries—Dissolution and Content of the Consultative Assembly—Re-establishment of Titles—International Copyright Treaty between France and England—Effect of a similar Treaty with the United States—The Abolition of the Stamp Duty on News—Cession of the State of Silesia in Austria—Rumored Resignation of the Duke of Modena in Favor of the Austrian Emperor—Illness of the King of Greece—Arrest of a would-be Assassin of the King of Prussia—Constitution of the Portuguese Assembly.

When I was writing, in my last letter, the last paragraph, containing the rumored news of the projected decree, having for its object the seizure of the property of the Orleans family, it will be remembered by my readers that I considered it as slander, propagated with the desire to injure the reputation of Louis Napoleon, and made up by his enemies. It was, however, but too true. I have now been fully informed, and on Friday morning, the next day after the departure of my letter, the *Monitor* published the entire decree containing the long and explanatory considerations, which, despite their faults, have been submitted to the Emperor, and executed this unpopular measure, have been considered by the whole body of the French people, who have neither hostile passion nor bad wiseness against the Prince President, as soon as the decree annulling the property of the Orleans family, and they have been so loudly and so justly commended, in all circles of society, men who were entirely devoted to Louis Napoleon, who have now confessed that they never did expect that he would render himself guilty of such a violation of his own principles. The famous motto, *La propriété est le vol*, which had been nearly forgotten since the captivity of its author, M. Fould, has been revived on this occasion, and has become quite popular, among the French people, and is now being used as a slogan for the story relative to that decree, it is as follows:—Louis Napoleon had for his object, first to revenge himself on the Orleans family, and to upset, if he could, the peace of the Republic, and then to make himself popular with other money. Instead of demanding the advice of his ministers, whom he knew well would be opposed to that unpopular measure, he sent for an outlaw, a prevailing at-

torney, who, under the reign of Louis Philippe, had been accused of embezzlement, black mail, and dirty acts, and had been sentenced, not only to prison, but also to the loss of his citizenship. M. Teste, the well known minister who associated his name with the Orleans property, was a member of Parliament and Pelagrat, was the Minister of the President, and he wrote, in the legal terms of the code, the articles of the decree. When this resolution of the Emperor was achieved, the President showed his indignation, and the Minister of finance, who did all in his power to dissuade him to publish it. M. de Morny acted in the same manner, and he positively refused to sign it, as Minister of the Interior and chief of the cabinet. But Louis Napoleon, who deemed it advisable to assemble all the ministry, and this took place on Thursday last, in the morning, General St. Arnaud, and M. Duval, as well as the above named ministers, opposed the project, and remonstrated with the Emperor, who, however, nothing could be obtained from the obstinacy of the President, who told his intimate friends—those who had run the risk of their lives to support him on the throne, that he would not be dissuaded, and if you go backwards, I go forwards, and need more of your assistance." This decided Messrs. Rouher, Fould, and de Morny to give their resignation into the hands of the President; and he immediately appointed M. de Morny, who was replaced by M. de Persigny, M. Rouher by M. Abbatucci, and M. Fould by M. Bineau. This was not even sufficient, for the Emperor intended to give the government of the Empire to the President, who was also, by two decrees, a Minister Secretary of State and a Minister of Police. The first was M. X. de Casabianca, his bosom friend, the rival of M. de Lesseps, the second, M. de Maupas, who changed his title to "Minister of the Interior."

With the help of the above named individuals, and under their immediate protection, the long projected decree of the seizure of the property of Louis Napoleon, was immediately published, and posted bills all over the capital. I think it useless to add that the Orleans family have protested against the spoliation of their father's property, and that the Emperor has considered it as just, and not to be attacked even by the provisional government of 1848 which, it will be remembered, did so many wrong things. I feel inclined to believe that there will be much controversy on the subject, and that the Emperor will persevere. I am authorized to say that from this very moment, the long talked of fusion of the two branches of the Bourbon family is an accomplished fact, and that the Orleans family, who have been finally understood by them, and so much the better for the future destiny of France.

The Ambassadors of Naples, Spain, and Brazil, in the name of the Dutchess d'Amalou, Princess de Saxe, and the Duke of Montpensier, who protested against the decree, and manifested their intention not to assist at the grand ball given at the Tuileries. This having been communicated to the President, they received a communication by which they were invited to the ball, and to be present, but that if they were not seen at that reception they would no more be received by the President. The Ambassadors, accordingly, were obliged to attend, and they all received orders from their respective governments.

Thus stands the affair—and very likely for the same cause as that given by his associate minister, M. Magne has resigned his position as Minister of the Interior, and was replaced by M. Laveur Durville.

I have before furnishing the report of that affair, mentioned in a few lines, that the pretended claim of Louis Napoleon, relative to the 200,000,000 owned by the Orleans family, was a mere pretext, and which he seems to renounce with such a manly manner, were considered as without hope of being ever granted by any Assembly; and therefore, there was not so much necessity for Louis Napoleon to take this step.

The list of the members of the State Council is also one of the topics of the week, as well as that of the Senators, both of which have appeared in the *Monitor*. In the first we find fifty persons, among whom are nine ministers, ten members of the executive Assembly, ten ex-councillors of the ancient Council of State, and twelve other persons belonging to the navy, army, police, diplomacy, &c. In the second we find fifty persons, among whom are nine ministers, ten members of the executive Assembly, ten ex-councillors of the ancient Council of State, and twelve other persons belonging to the navy, army, police, diplomacy, &c. In the first we find fifty persons, among whom are nine ministers, ten members of the executive Assembly, ten ex-councillors of the ancient Council of State, and twelve other persons belonging to the navy, army, police, diplomacy, &c. In the second we find fifty persons, among whom are nine ministers, ten members of the executive Assembly, ten ex-councillors of the ancient Council of State, and twelve other persons belonging to the navy, army, police, diplomacy, &c.

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