

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 19.—The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that the session of the Corps Legislatif is prolonged until the 27th inst. In yesterday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif the new law on the press was discussed. M. Jules Favre demanded the suppression of the administrative regime of the press, and the re-establishment of the law of 1819. M. Billault, Minister without Portfolio, refuted the arguments of M. Favre, and the Government bill was adopted.

Galignani asserts that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy has already taken place, and that on Saturday, 14th June, the necessary documents were despatched to Turin.

Judgment had been given in the affair of the *Moine* newspaper. The charges of insult and libel brought against the proprietors were admitted by the Tribunal. M. Tacino was fined one hundred francs; Crampon was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, and five hundred francs fine.

M. Pichon, who took a decided part in favor of the temporal power of the Pope in the Legislative Chambers, and who had not the benefit of even the "benevolent neutrality" of the Minister, has beaten the Prefect's candidate in the Nord; and M. de Moray, whose circulars the Minister would not for a long time allow any one to print, has performed the same exploit in his department. The unhappy prefects who have not succeeded in excluding them will very likely pay for it.

The rumor that the annexation of the Island of Sardinia to France, in return for France's recognition of the Italian kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, is decided on, is current in the Ministerial departments. —*Times*.

The Emperor will leave on the 1st of July for Vichy, whither the Marquis de Lavalette, the Duke de Gramont, M. Barrot, and M. Latorou will also proceed.

La Patrie has the following important statement, which has been since repeated in the *Moniteur*:—"It is stated that negotiations will shortly be opened to effect the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the Court of Turin. Should those negotiations take place the result will be the recognition of *facto* of the Italian kingdom, composed of the provinces and of the States which have been placed under the sceptre of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel consequent upon events on which France has now no opinion to express, but which have been accomplished under favor of the principle of non-intervention recognised by Europe. The renewal of diplomatic relations with Turin would not imply, on the part of France, as regards the policy of the Italian Kingdom, and judgment on the past, or any responsibility for the future. It would show that the *de facto* Government of this new State is sufficiently established for it to be possible to entertain international relations with it, which the interest of the two countries imperiously demand. France, by her new attitude, would not pretend to interfere in any manner in the internal or external affairs of its conduct, as it is master of its future and of its destinies. It would act towards it as one day the great European Powers will act in the American question, by recognizing the new republic of the Southern States when that republic shall have constituted a government on a basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with it of advantage to general interests."

The new treaty of Fontainebleau is—Alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Italy, especially against the German Confederation; Sardinia to be given up to France. The next war will see Napoleon, with the help of Victor Emmanuel, making a dash at the Rhine; and, at the same time, trying to upset the English influence in the Mediterranean. The English trust to Rissold, because he is a Protestant: he will only show that the man who can betray the religion of his fathers, can betray his country also.

The editor of the *Courrier du Dimanche*, who, if you remember, was expelled from France a few months back, by order of M. de Persigny, has been allowed to return to Paris.

The once famous Blanqui had been just condemned by the Paris Police Court, on a charge of organizing secret societies, to four years' imprisonment, 500*fr.* fine, and five years' deprivation of civil rights. Two of his accomplices are sentenced to a year's imprisonment each, and another to six months', 50*fr.* fine, and two years' deprivation of civil rights.

Contradictory rumours are in circulation relative to Syria. Letters which I am disposed to rely upon speak of the tranquillity of the country, with the exception of parties of Christians moving down to Beyrout who have abandoned Deir-el-Kazar and Kubb Blyas on the French garrisons retiring. It is, however, reported here that the Druses have already begun to take possession of villages. General de Beaufort d'Hautpoul, it is said, is to proceed as temporary Ambassador to Constantinople, M. de Lavalette having declined to be present at investiture of Daoud Effendi as Governor of the Lebanon, considering the appointment a check to French policy after he had advocated the claims of a Shehab whose religion according to the *Ami de la Religion*, has been alternately that of Hakim, Mohammed and John Maron.

Toulon, June 19.—Admiral Chappas has arrived here in order to form a new naval division. Admiral Reynaud is about to sail. His division will visit New York, Charleston, and other American ports.

PARIS, June 17.—The *Opinion* Nationale has triumphed! It has proved itself more worthy of credit than the *Moniteur*. I had formed too high an opinion of the Emperor's wisdom, when I supposed that Cavour's death would make him put off the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. You will probably receive the official announcement of that recognition before this letter is published, for M. Thiers is no longer on the look-out for a pretext to justify this monstrous act, but only for the grammatical terms necessary to mask it. It tears the treaty of Zurich, restores full liberty of action to Austria, consummates the crimes of our Government towards the Holy See, and prepares for the complete destruction of the temporal power. Plus IX. will once more protest; Francis Joseph, kept back by England far more than by his financial difficulties will not dare to draw his sword. But all efforts to maintain the *status quo* will be henceforward useless; the revolution and the reaction will be both emboldened by Cavour's death; violent acts are therefore to be expected immediately; and the hour is coming when you will be obliged to confess that Lord Derby was right, at the beginning of the Italian war, in making your Queen say that it would have disastrous consequences, would develop the most violent passions, and would plunge Europe into a general conflagration. In union with Prussia Russia has just made a last effort to put off the recognition of the kingdom of Italy; but Napoleon only laughs at Alexander; he knows thoroughly the internal disorganization of Russia, and the lack of means to set it right. England is the only Power which is really fears, for he thinks that, without her, no coalition is possible; whereas, if she once really declared against him, a coalition would be then and there in existence. But is it not great blindness in England to make such unscrupulous use of this feeling of Napoleon and Persigny? By wearing the great Powers, when her hour of danger comes, she will find them either bitterly hostile, or indifferent, or weak; and then she will repent of having so long mocked at the principles of reason and justice.

The Government—or, rather—governed press, as the *Ami de la Religion* wittily calls it, pretends that there is to be an interview between the Emperors of Russia and of the French, and the King of Prussia.

It is certain that Alexander is going to visit his uncle, but I don't think he will get so far as the camp of Obolons. The relations of the Russian and French Cabinets have been growing sensibly cooler lately, as may be seen by the tone of the Warsaw correspondence, (fabricated in Paris) published in the *Patrie*.

Besides the never-failing subject of Italy, our salons have been full of the speech of M. Keller, and the work of the Duke de Broglie, seized before it was published. The cries of the servile papers will inform you how hard Keller has hit. I heard his charming speech; it might, perhaps, have been more eloquent, but it could not have been more precise and true. The revolutionary papers reproach him for his sovereign disdain for annexation. If Keller was right, they say, Alsace might demand its restoration to Germany. It does not seem very patriotic to compare the conquests of the French Crown with the thefts of Piedmont. With regard to the Duke de Broglie, the lying papers announced that an action was pending against him; on the contrary, he has brought his action against the Prefect of Police! As I told you it would be, the elections were greatly animated. The triumph of Government will not be nearly so complete as it was nine years ago; the public, once habituated to the ballot-box, will sometimes rather surprise its master. No one can count on the French: to-day, reposing under the corrupting shadow of absolute power; to-morrow, furiously breaking with the present which it had so calmly accepted, in order to reach the future more quickly.

I have spoken to a French officer from Syria. There is some chance that the attitude of Barbier-Tinan may for the present oblige Fud-Pasha to rein in his Turks, but sooner or later their fanaticism must break out anew.

I should like to console myself for the dryness of politics by making sometimes an excursion into literature. "But all that we can get from French modern literature is an empty smoke, only competent to obscure honest minds. All this scribbling, which we think so pretty, when examined closely, is enough to give us either the head or heart-ache. It is but vain babbling, emptiness, falsehood; and when we have read it nothing remains but a deep disgust, a painful weariness, a vast distaste for ourselves and for everybody else. Then, mind not to fall into this ditch; don't read our modern literature; I only know two books which deserve to be read by a young man who would preserve his religion, and his modesty. It is Jules Janin that traces this picture of the literature of the day, in a letter to a Seminarist at Eperux, who, being a namesake of the author, sent him an inflated copy of verses. Instead of accepting his compliments, the eminent critic of the *Debats* answered him—"You have chosen a beautiful and holy profession; make yourself worthy of it;—don't be ashamed of your habit; with modern nations have been civilized." This is very different language from that lately heard in the lobby of the Senate: "When," said M. Dupin, "shall we be rid of these red-stocking?" "The day that you mount the red-cap," answered Larochejacquein. "The red stockings of Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin are no stain on our history; the red cap of Danton is enough of itself to infect a whole epoch." But, to return to literature: there are on the Paris streets two writers, brothers, named Gocourt, poor as Job, but very clever, who, indeed, furnished Arsene Houssaye with all the materials for his book on Murat. A short time since, they were invited to the office of Rouland, who asked them to write a cantata for the Emperor "You are mistaken," said they, "we have no occasion to write for money." In a week they were both taken up on some trumpery charge, and would have lain long in prison had it not been for Jules Janin, who was an old friend of Rouland. This is justice in France!—*Cor. of the Weekly Register*.

It was a stormy meeting at the Council of State when the Emperor announced his intention to recognize the new kingdom of Italy. The Emperor was present.

The *Times* remarks that the recognition of the new kingdom of Italy will put an end to the hopes of the Reactionists, and now that two Western powers are favourable, there is no reason why all difficulty in the way of its establishment should not be removed in the course of a few years.

ITALY.

Accounts from Rome mention that the Holy Father has personally offered up the Holy Sacrifice for the repose of the soul of Cavour, and that all the Masses in St. Peter's have been offered for the same intention. It would seem that this, coupled with the fact that the Priest by whom he was attended in his last hours went immediately afterwards to Rome, as it seemed, on some secret mission, sufficiently refute the confident assertion of the Turin papers in the interest of the Sardinian Government, that Cavour had expressed no contrition for his attacks on the Holy See.—*Weekly Register*.

Turin, June 12.—This afternoon, at half-past 3, the members of the New Cabinet walked into the House of Deputies, and took their places on the Ministerial benches. The business of the chamber was interrupted, and Baron Rissold rose to introduce himself and his colleagues.

He bore himself with an easy dignity, and spoke with great self-composure. He said, in a few impressive words, that the men who had taken on themselves the task of governing the country under present circumstances had given proof of no little devotion. He alluded to the grievous loss the Italian cause had sustained, but expressed his conviction that no man in Italy was borne down by it. He felt sure that Cavour's great conception had not been buried with him,—that Italy would both constitute and complete itself. Europe would feel the necessity of putting an end to uncertainties. There were many reasons why the great liberal Powers should find their own interest in a united and strong Italy. The rights of the Italian nation would soon be recognized. It nevertheless behoved the country to hold itself in readiness, and the first care of the Government would be turned to the national armament. Their attention would also be directed to the completion and extension of great public works. The expenses necessary for the furtherance of these and other objects could not be met by ordinary means, and the Government would have to press on the Bill for public loan. It was, however, the intention of Government to provide for the re-establishment of the balance of accounts, both by a reduction of expenditure and a fair and equal distribution of taxes.

The Baron next alluded to the projects of administrative unification which had been presented by the late Government, and said that a compromise had been come to between the Home Minister and the Commission of the Chamber for the adjournment of legislative labours on the subject, and the adoption by mutual agreement of temporary measures, which might enable the administrative power to carry on the government in the newly-annexed provinces. The object of the Government would always be decentralization and the utmost development of municipal and provincial liberties.

He wound up by an assurance that government would be based on the Constitution, and that the best means for the maintenance of order would be the *Statuto* itself. He insisted on the necessity of maintaining the due limits between the different powers of the State. He said that order was the basis of all freedom, and the Constitution the foundation of both. He asked for the support of the Parliament, reminding the House that in great distressing crises it was only concord that could save nations.

Turin, June 17.—The *Gazzetta di Torino* says—"It is asserted that the Government, has received a despatch from Paris announcing that France recognizes the Kingdom of Italy. The *Opinion* of to-day says—"The diplomatic relations between France and Italy will shortly be resumed. It is asserted that M. de Lavalette will proceed to Turin as Minister Plenipotentiary of France, and that the Commander-di-Nigra will go to Paris in a similar quality."

Information has been received by the authorities that Austrian emissaries would attempt to blow up the powder magazines. The guards stationed near them have in consequence been tripled for the last few days, and all access to the magazines has been prohibited. Up to the present no attempt has been made. Perfect tranquillity prevails in Turin. A bill for levying 24,000 men in the old *Emilian* provinces, the Marches, Umbria, and Sicily, was to-day laid on the table in the Chamber of Deputies. Parliament will continue sitting throughout July.

Turin, June 18.—The journal *Unita Italiana* has been seized for the publication of a Mazzinian article entitled "The Pope and Religion."

Turin, June 19.—The Turin papers of to-day publish despatches from Florence dated the 18th inst., stating that on the previous day some journeyman bakers attempted to get up a manifestation, with the object of obtaining an increase of wages. The coalition did not, however, succeed.

It is said that the Pontifical Treasury now contains 13,000,000*fr.* in money.

Francis II. has proposed to the French Government the sale of the Farnese, Farnesina, and Caprivi Palaces. This alienation has been sanctioned by a Pontifical rescript.

Turin, June 20.—The Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting to-day, adopted the Bill for the Consolidation of the different Public Debts of Italy, by 229 against 9 votes.

On Sunday next the King will receive Prince Piombino, who was exiled from Rome for having refused to withdraw his signature from the petition for the withdrawal of the French troops.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is to be an experimental withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. They will return in about a month, making a halt of observation at Geriva Vecchia.

A sanguinary collision has taken place between the Pontifical Gendarmes and the workmen employed on the railway near Velletri, caused by the latter shouting "Viva Garibaldi."

Rome, June 14, 1861.—In my letter of the 1st inst., I mentioned that the Pope's triumph, on the 27th ult., had excited the rage of the Revolutionists; that they sought to diminish its importance, and that they would do everything to counterbalance its effect. That party could not bear that this great demonstration of the Romans, in favor of the Pope, should be announced out of Italy; and that it should be said in the French papers that more than 50,000 persons had taken part in that demonstration. An opposite demonstration was attempted a few evenings ago. The place selected for it was the Aliberti Theatre. It was the benefit night of the chief dancer, and it is the custom on such nights for theatrical dilettanti to throw bouquets to the actresses who have met with their approval. Flowers were accordingly thrown, among which lilies had been innocently brought by some young men. The dancer picked up these flowers, and was blessed by the greater part of the pit (lilies representing the Papal colors); when a large tri-color bouquet with a cross was thrown on the stage. The dancer picked this up also; and then began a noisy riot, with cries of "Viva Italia! Viva Vittorio Emanuele!" General de Goyon was present at the performance, and he did not withdraw, as he certainly ought to have done, but remained in his box, enjoying the sight of such a demonstration. This has given rise to a well-grounded suspicion that there was an understanding between the French General and the promoters and actors of this manifestation. After these gentlemen (?) had given vent to their feelings for about ten minutes, with all these cries and riot, a voice was heard to say, "All away! and then all those who had vociferated went off without hindrance, there being but a few gendarmi at the theatre. As soon as the performance was over, the General having returned home, sent a picket of hussars to patrol in the neighborhood of the theatre. It is always so. Insult is necessarily added to injury. Of course we shall hear magnified and puffed off in the revolutionary papers, this great demonstration. But, if it is compared with the demonstration made for the Pope on the 27th of May, it will be clearly seen that it was the effect of a secret conspiracy among a few persons whom it would dignify to call rebels, while the demonstration in favor of the Pope was the spontaneous enthusiasm of a whole people. As I said to you in my letter of the 1st inst., the latter is a giant, the former a dwarf, like the famous address of which so much has been said. Talking of the address, Prince Piombino has asked for his passport. Not only was it granted, but he was told he need not return. The Prince's departure was also the occasion for an abortive demonstration. It was so microscopic that it is not even worth while to speak of it. Much has been said, within the last few days in the papers, about a Brief asked of the Pope by Russia, so as to make the Poles remain quiet; about a negative answer, and a fulminating letter from the Pope, and the recall of the Ambassador. I am in a position to tell you all this is completely false. The Brief has not been asked for, either officially or officiously. There has simply been, as is now the fashion, in a diplomatic conversation, some allusion was thrown out, as if by chance, insinuating that perhaps, if the movement increased, the Pope could do much to tranquillize it by writing a Brief. This attempt at a demand was immediately laid by by answering that the conditions of things, at the present day, differed much from those in Gregory XVI's time, when he wrote such a Brief to the Polish Bishops. Then the motive of the Polish movement might have been attributed to religion. Now the cause is too clear; and the Pope has nothing to do in merely political questions. The demand for a Brief is then false, so is the Pope's letter, and so is the recall of the Ambassador, whom I had even occasion to see yesterday. Nor are the relations of Russia with the Pontifical Court in any way altered. Nay, the Emperor having wished that a certain Polish priest, whose name I do not know, should be appointed Bishop for a vacant see in Poland, the Pope opposed it, not believing the subject worthy of such a dignity; and the Emperor has declared that he left it to the Pope's conscience. With regard to the Bourbon committee established in Rome under the presidency of the Count di Trapani, you may read in the *Armonia* the denial given by the Count himself, which is nobly written. The day before yesterday, Count di Trani, brother of the King of Naples, returned with his new bride, who is the Queen's younger sister. The Pope within the last few days has much improved in health, but, yesterday, he was again seized with other feverish fits occasioned, as before, by erysipelas, which, I informed you in my last letter, had shown itself in his leg. It seems that the medical men have advised him a change of air, and that, to-morrow or next week, he is going to Castle Gandolfo, the Pope's country palace, in the neighborhood of Albano.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 15.—The official *Wiener Zeitung* of to-day contains an ordinance of Herr von Pleur, Minister of Finance, ordering the resumption of the payment of the interest of the national loan in specie.

Fiume, June 15.—A third attempt to elect members in the district of Fiume to the Croatian Diet took place yesterday, but without any result, not a single elector having been present.

Pesth, June 17.—The address voted by the Chamber of Deputies was discussed in the Upper House. It was supported by nearly all the members who spoke. Bishop Haynald declared himself in favor of a union of Hungary and Transylvania, and the maintenance of the connection between Hungary and Austria.

Pesth, June 18.—The discussion on the address was continued to-day in the Upper House. The Primate of Hungary, in his speech, laid stress on the necessity for a reconciliation between Hungary and

the Emperor, and for a revision of the laws of 1848. All the members who spoke were in favour of sending an address to the Emperor in the form proposed by Mr. Deak in the Lower House.

PHAROS, June 19.—The Emperor has promised to grant an amnesty to those persons committed for political crimes in Bohemia who should request his Majesty's pardon.

VIENNA, June 21.—The Empress will leave to-morrow for Corfu. Her Majesty's health is becoming more impaired.

Pesth, June 20.—The discussion on the address terminated to-day in the Upper House. The address was unanimously agreed to.

In the Lower House of Council of Empire the Minister of State announced that the Emperor declares the bill proposed in the Diet of Tyrol against the Emancipation of Protestants to be inadmissible.

Vienna papers assert that the Council of Empire are resolved not to accept the Hungarian Diet address, and that the Municipality of Pesth shall be dissolved.

RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, June 19.—The *Northern Bee* of to-day says, up to the end of May last, insurrections of peasants had taken place in one hundred and forty-one villages of Podolia, containing a population of 71,000. These disturbances arose from a wrong interpretation of the Imperial ordinances. Order has now been re-established.

The Emperor has appointed Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be President of the Commission entrusted with drawing up new laws for the Kingdom of Poland.

POLAND.

WARSAW, June 20.—The Imperial decree relative to the organization of the Council of State for Poland has been published. The new Council is to be composed of the members of the Council of Administration, of members appointed by the Emperor, of the members of the superior clergy, the Governors of the provinces, and the President of the Agricultural Association. Its functions are to examine and give a deliberate vote on new laws, on the Budget for the year, and on all charges brought against public functionaries. The sittings of the Council will be secret, and its resolutions are not to be published before having been approved by the Emperor.

Torun, June 18.—It is stated that a courier arrived yesterday at Warsaw bearer of the Imperial decrees, granting reforms to Poland. These reforms are said to make satisfactory concessions to the country. Their publication is expected very shortly.

Torun, June 19.—The statutes of the future Council of State for Poland were published yesterday at Warsaw. The military have been withdrawn from the streets and public squares.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 14.—The Madrid journals contain news from Havannah to the 27th ult., according to which money matters were in a satisfactory condition.

The same journals publish news from St. Domingo to the 18th ult., asserting that tranquillity and enthusiasm for the Spanish Government reigned throughout the island. General Santana was travelling in the provinces. The work of organizing the Administration was progressing.

MADRID, June 14.—According to advices received here, revolutionary proclamations are circulating in Portugal accusing the Government of intending to weaken the army with the object of betraying the national independence. These proclamations conclude with the words "Saldanha for ever!"

MADRID, June 17.—Experiments have been made at Cadiz with the view of testing the effect of shot on the iron plated planks made at Toulon for armoured vessels. The result of the trial was unsatisfactory.

MADRID, June 17.—The *Correspondencia Autografa* of to-day says—"Spain demands the solemn promises of Mexico to execute the treaties, before she entertains her proposition with regard to reparation on account of the late differences with the Spanish Ambassador in Mexico."

DAPEN, June 19.—Spain will preserve a strict neutrality in the civil war in America. The Bank of Madrid has afforded assistance in several mercantile houses whose affairs were embarrassed. The *Foudre* has quitted Cadiz.

HOW CATHOLIC SOLDIERS ARE TREATED IN INDIA BY THE PROSELYTISERS.

—Possibly the Provincial Commander-in-Chief may not be aware of the fact, although fact it is, that a certain major, who happens just now to command the 44th Native Infantry, has turned traitor to his country, and we believe, is the word—and that the said major thinks himself especially called to labor for the benefit of the detachment of European veterans now doing duty at Vellore. Major Dobbie's zeal is unbounded, and he finds it necessary to engage with those old sinners the Catholic soldiers of the Artillery Veteran Company, who, unfortunately for themselves, just now happen to be under the pious major's command. Major Dobbie not only provides the tracts, and takes them to the barracks, he entreats people to read them, and he has even gone so far as to convert the sergeant in charge of the artillery into a receiver of tracts for the purpose of distributing them. We have not heard that the sergeant, who is a Catholic, took any steps to carry out the promise made to Major Dobbie, but we have heard, and we believe it too, that the major's interference has created no small amount of dissatisfaction among the European soldiers, at least the Catholic portion of them, at present in Vellore. But Major Dobbie is not content with distributing tracts to Catholic soldiers, he must also release them for forced attention upon what he considers idolatrous worship, and accordingly the church-parade on Sundays for Catholics has been given up, in defiance of military regulations. We must protest most strongly against abuse of authority such as that of which Major Dobbie has been guilty if the complaints which have reached us are well founded. The men complain bitterly to one another of any annoyance to which they have been subjected, or imagine they have been subjected, on the score of religion; they fret and chafe and quarrel over it, to the prejudice of military discipline and to the destruction of all good feeling. But if a casual remark by an officer is calculated to do mischief, it is not hard to imagine the injury which is caused by a preaching colonel or a tract-distributing major. We are induced to notice the subject in the expectation that the military authorities, will take it up. The Catholic soldiers at Vellore, few though they be, have a right to have their feelings respected, and naturally claim to be protected from intrusions such as those of Colporteur Dobbie.—*Madras Examiner*.

UNITED STATES.

COME BACK TO THE FOLD.—Last Sunday, 23rd ult., a family named Worth, consisting of eight persons—father, mother, and six children—were reconciled to the Church, at St. Joseph's, in this city. Eleven years ago, the father, mother, and three children, were seduced to join the Methodists. Since then three more children were born and baptised in heresy. The parents and eldest children, having lighted tapers in their hands, made public reparation and their profession of faith, and were absolved from excommunication by the Most Rev. Archbishop, who also preached at the affecting ceremony, and baptized conditionally the three youngest children. The scene was exceedingly impressive, and one that consoled and edified all the congregation, but especially the worthy Pastor, Rev. Mr. Stelle, and his Rev. assistant, M. Mauciere.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

Last Friday, 21st ult., the Most Rev. Archbishop received into the Church Doctor R.R. McMeens, a native of Pennsylvania, resident at Sandusky city, when at home, but recently Post Surgeon of the

Ohio Volunteers at Camp Dennison. An hour after the reception of holy rites, Dr. McMeens proceeded with two of the regiments to the expected battle field in Western Virginia.—*Id.*

DEATH OF A Nun.—The *Propagateur Catholique* of June 22nd, gives an account of the death of a Sister of the Ursuline Convent of New Orleans. "This Sister, in the Convent, Sister St. Jean, and in the world, Marie Theron, was, at the time of her death, ninety-two years of age, having come from France in the forty-first year of her age, and three years afterwards making her religious profession, thus numbering forty-eight years of convent life. During this long period, her life has been devoted to the duties devolving upon her, without the loss of a single day by ill health until the eight or ten days preceding her death. The *Propagateur Catholique* also notices the remarkable fact that at her great age she could both read and sew without the aid of glasses. It concludes its account of her death by saying that "fortified by the conclusions of religion, she peacefully departed this life to go, we hope, to receive the recompense promised to those who persevere until the end."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MOUNT ST. MARY'S.—We have this week, says the *Cincinnati Telegraph* of June 22, the melancholy duty of chronicling a fatal and most mournful accident. Two of the students of Mount St. Mary's were drowned while bathing in the Ohio on Saturday night, June 16. They were Richard Clement Spalding, Esq., Lebanon, Ky., and nephew of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, and Maurice Garde, of Gloyne, near Cork, Ireland. The former received his Bachelor's diploma on Thursday, and was preparing to go home for vacation, before deciding on his pursuit for life; the other was a seminarian, a subject of the diocese of Mobile, and only a little over six months in America. The unfortunate young men had gone down to the river between 7 and 8 o'clock p.m., with some companions, who, however finished bathing before them, and returned home leaving them on the bank. Nothing more was heard of them until the watch and beads of poor Garde were brought early in the morning to the Seminary door. Between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday morning they were found nearly together, in fourteen feet water, where they had lain dead and cold, all night. The people who gathered about the place, some hundred yards below the Two Mile House, were very kind, and searched carefully until the bodies were found. They were brought to the College, where an inquest was held, and where they were prepared for their final resting-place.

LECTURE BY A LATE PROTESTANT MINISTER.—The Rochester (N.Y.) *Union and Advocate* gives a notice of a lecture delivered in that city last week, by Mr. Whitchee, in which he gave his reason for becoming a Catholic. It was attended by a very fair audience as to numbers, and one composed of intelligent professors of all creeds. The lecturer's voice and delivery are very fine, and the matter of his discourse was highly interesting. He first reviewed briefly the popular notions and prejudices which he, in common with all Protestants, acquired by education and association, and at one time entertained towards the Catholic Church. He then proceeded to narrate the circumstances, progress and consummation of his conversion which embraced the period of collegiate studies, and ten years of labor as a minister of the Episcopal Church. From the narrative frequent digressions were made, treating upon the subject of worship as understood by Protestants and Catholics, various features of the Catholic creed and discipline, etc. Throughout the lecture, Mr. Whitchee, unlike converts generally of every class, exhibited none but the kindest feelings towards those from whose communion he had separated. In the course of his remarks he stated that, after fully arriving at his conclusions with respect to a change of faith, the Priest whom he first approached was the Rev. Clarence Walworth, son of Ex-Chancellor Walworth. Years before he had endeavored to dissuade Mr. Whitchee from becoming a Catholic. Mr. Whitchee was received into the Catholic Church at Utica by the Rev. E. P. McFarland—now Bishop of Hartford.—Among the Protestants who heard him were some who belonged to his charge when he was an Episcopal Minister.

DESTITUTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of unemployed citizens was recently held in Philadelphia, at which a petition to the Common Council was adopted asking that body to adopt some measures by which those out of employment might obtain work. One of the speakers stated that there were men in the city who had not tasted meat for months; men who had not two meals a day for months; others who have lived on but one meal a day; and the speaker pretended to have known one man who actually died from starvation.

DEMAND FOR TOBACCO.—The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says that tobacco is going up higher every day. Mr. Luel, the agent of the Messrs. Huffer & Co., who are the French contractors, is now in Richmond superintending the purchase of tobacco for the French Empire, and this, of itself, is sufficient to give a great stimulus to trade. We may state that tobacco ranged higher on Wednesday and Thursday than at any time this year, and as high as at any time last. It ranged in prices on Wednesday from \$5 to \$10 50.

A MODEL WOMAN.—A woman was arrested at Syracuse recently, for minding her own business. She walked Genesee street daily, back and forth, saying nothing to anybody, taking no interest in the display of goods; and this continued until the citizens got so anxious and excited that the mysterious promiscuous was taken to the police office and interrogated. It then transpired that she was a resident of Syracuse whose husband had volunteered for the war. She is somewhat out of health, and takes a promenade whenever the weather permits, with a view to its recovery. Her only offence is ignorance of the fact that in this free country she has no business to attend closely to her own business. Every one here must be busy in regard to the affairs of others, in order to maintain a respectable standing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Breadstuffs of every description had declined in Liverpool.

COST OF ALDERSHOT.—No less a sum than £1,421,153 has been expended at Aldershot. Further works have been approved by the Government which will cost £21,663.

REMOVAL OF INSUB POOR.—A bill has been prepared by Mr. Villiers and Mr. Gilpin to provide better means for the conveyance of poor persons from England to their proper places of destination, and to obviate the hardships and injuries to which they are now exposed. It is intended for the benefit of Scotch and Irish poor. It provides first that no application for a warrant to remove any pauper shall be decided upon unless by two or more magistrates at petty sessions, or a stipendiary, or metropolitan police magistrate, who shall have an opportunity of seeing the person sought to be removed, or the family whose removal is applied for, and shall be satisfied that the deportation may be effected without danger to their health. In the second section provision is made that the warrant shall be granted only on the application of the relieving officer, and shall contain the name and age of every party to be removed, and the name of the place in Ireland where the person was born or last resided for the space of three years. The warrant shall contain a statement of inquiry having been made as to the state of health, and a copy of it is to be given to the party to be removed. Any Irish pauper, however, who has been sent from Ireland for less than twelve months, may be removed to any other place with his consent; and when satisfactory information cannot be obtained as to the place of birth or continued residence, the magistrates may send the party to such port as under the circumstances, they think convenient. A copy of the warrant is to be sent to the poor law inspector of the dis-