

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 20.—The letter which the Sultan has been advised to write to the Emperor of the French, and which is published in the *Moniteur* of to-day, has had but little effect on the public mind here. It may gratify one's feelings to find that the Grand Turk appears to think that there is but one Sovereign in Europe. It is clear that Abdul Medjid is heartily frightened, and well may be. I doubt whether his letter will have any effect in arresting, or even delaying the French military expedition, which, it is said, will not be less than 20,000 or 25,000 men.

I am informed that shortly after the appointment of Commodore de la Ronciere le Noury to the command of the French fleet in the Levant the French Government despatched a Staff officer to Syria to examine the state of the country. This officer, who had acquired great experience of mountain warfare during a residence of 15 years in Algeria, has reported that the interior of Syria is as inaccessible as Kabylin, that its population amounts to 2,200,000, of whom the male portion are armed and well accustomed to the use of firearms, and that a corps of 4,000 or 5,000 French troops would be quite inefficient to maintain order among them.

It is announced in well-informed quarters that the French Government has submitted the following propositions to the Great Powers:—1. The immediate despatch of troops into the Turco-Syrian provinces which have suffered or may suffer from the attacks of the Druses. 2. The formation of a mixed commission, charged to reorganise the government of these provinces, so as to render an efficacious protection to the Christians and to prevent the return of disturbances.

In the meantime orders have been sent to Toulon to make preparations for the immediate departure of the expedition. The greatest activity prevails in that port. Provisions and warlike stores are being every day shipped for Syria. Marseilles has not presented so animated an appearance since the conclusion of the war in Italy. The merchants and shipowners there have not forgotten the large fortunes they acquired during the Crimean war, and are quite ready to repeat the operation.

General Frossard, of the Engineers, and Rear-Admiral Bouet Willaumez, have left Paris by command of the Emperor for Villafranca, in the county of Nice, for the purpose of placing that important naval station in a complete state of defence. The fort of Saorgio is likewise to be rebuilt.

The Senate met on Friday, M. Troplong in the chair. The budget of 1861 was brought up, as well as 21 other measures voted by the Legislative Body. The order of the day was the consideration of certain petitions praying for the intervention of the Senate in favor of the temporal power of the Holy See. After observations from M. A. Thayer, First President Barthe, General Gemaun, M. Tourangin, Cardinal Mathieu, the Marquis de Boissy, the Duke de Padoue, and M. Royer, the Senate adopted the conclusions of the report, passing to the order of the day. The proceedings then terminated.

The session of the Legislative Body was brought to a close on Friday; the Count de Morny occupied the chair. Several local bills were adopted, and the Deputies separated amid repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur."

A deputation, composed of the Mayor, Deputy-Mayor, and some municipal councillors of Nice, has arrived in Paris, commissioned by the inhabitants of Nice to express their gratitude and devotion to the Emperor, and to assure his Majesty and the Empress will be received with enthusiasm on their approaching journey to Nice.

The French division Trochu, from the camp of Chalons, embarks to-day (July 20) for Marseilles for the coast of Syria. The present division, which it is said will be followed at no great interval by a second, consists of 8,000 infantry, exclusive of 3,000 or 4,000 marines, engineers, artillery, and wagon train, in all about 13,000 men.

The following, from the *Constitutionnel*, merits attention:— "The existence of the Christians in the East has been guaranteed by all the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, as well as by Turkey. The first step which we take is merely the execution of our engagements. The Sultan correctly understood it when he addressed a letter to the Emperor, which was at once the expression of his grief and the promise of his most energetic co-operation. Unfortunately, it is to be feared that Turkey is powerless, and it is impossible to leave to the chances of an uncertain impression, or, perhaps, to those of a defection, the destiny of those populations who are placed under the twofold protection of treaties and of French honor.

"It is clearly on an understanding with the great Powers, and with the Sultan himself that France is going to act in Syria. "The Eastern question has been long considered one of those which may most trouble the tranquility of the world. The best means of preventing serious complications is to resolve at the very beginning, by decision and good faith, the difficulties which want of energy and frankness would aggravate in a manner beyond remedy."

The *Patrie* announces that the last accounts received from Syria are extremely serious. The inhabitants of Beyrout are in a state of great anxiety as to the fate of 45,000 Christians who had taken refuge at the South of the Kes-Rouan, and who are surrounded by a body of Druses and Mutualis much more numerous. The commander of the naval squadron had sent envoys to Koukleya where the commander of the Druses is, in order to stop his proceedings. M. Outrey, the French Consul at Damascus, who had been in Paris on leave of absence, arrived at Beyrout on the 6th July, and left immediately for Damascus, accompanied by some Algerians, who were going to join Abd-el-Kader. The *Patrie* adds, that the most energetic measures are about to be adopted in concert with the Porte to assist the Christians in Syria.

ITALY.

ROME.—THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.—A Turin letter in the *Colonne Gazette* gives the following from what it represents to be a good source:— "The Emperor Napoleon recently wrote an autograph letter to the Pope, in which he prayed him to be kind enough to pay strict attention to a note of M. Thouvenel, sent with it. This note, of which the Marquis de Cadore read communicated a copy to Cardinal Antonelli, exposes in detail the wishes, intentions, and objects of the French Government. It says that the Emperor blames the conduct of the Government of Victor Emmanuel towards the high clergy, and that his Majesty employs all his efforts to put an end to its painful proceedings; also that the Emperor hopes to cause the prelates who have

been arrested to be set at liberty and sent to Rome, likewise to prevent Count Cavour from presenting the ecclesiastical dignitaries who are under accusation. The Pontifical Government, the note next days, ought to be convinced that, generally speaking, France has not ceased to entertain sympathy for it; and she believes that she will give a new proof of that sympathy by taking occasion to insist anew on the necessity of effecting reforms; of taking into account the desire which exists in the Pontifical States for constitutional institutions, and especially for having all ordinances relative to finance and taxation to emanate from the Consulta of Finance. But this consulta is not to be named by the Government, the citizens are to elect it. Similar reforms are recommended in the administration of justice, and the note expresses the hope that after the execution of these reforms, it will be possible to realise the idea of a Confederation, and also to come to an understanding with Sardinia. This paper gave rise to several deliberations of the ministers, at which Gen. Lamoriciere was present, and spoke warmly in favor of the French counsels. The majority of the ministers acknowledged the necessity for great reforms, and it was decided that they should be accomplished. The Pope will not hear of a reconciliation with Victor Emmanuel, and is represented to have said that any understanding between him and 'that demon' is quite out of the question."

UNFOUNDED STATEMENTS.—A letter from Rome of the 9th inst., in the *Monde*, has the following:— "Some journals assert that the Piedmontese Government has made a complaint to the Holy See that certain Romagnols are kept prisoners in the provinces which remained faithful, but the statement is entirely erroneous. The assertion is also made that the French Government had presented the Holy Father with a certain quantity of ammunition, but that also is inexact, the Roman Government having paid for the ammunition which it has received."

PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH.—A Roman telegram of the 14th instant says that the Pope, in a consistory held on that day, pronounced an allocution, energetically protesting against the Piedmontese Government on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pavia, Imola, Faenza, and Piacenza, approving the conduct of these bishops, and designating the annexation of the Duchies and the Legations to Piedmont as an usurpation. The *Monde* publishes the following as a correct statement of the Bishops and priests recently condemned to imprisonment and fine in the Piedmontese States:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Months, Fr. fine. Includes Vicar-General of Bologna, Bishop of Fuenza, etc.

On this statement the *Monde* remarks:— "So that, between the 26th June and the 7th July, 13 members of the clergy have been condemned to 4,740 days' imprisonment and 14,500 francs for having refused to sing the 'Te Deum.' If the fines bring some slight relief to the penury of the public treasury, we greatly doubt that such facts will tend much to the consolidation of the new Italian Kingdom. As to the condemnation of the Bishop, Vicar-General, and eight canons of Piacenza, we must observe that they were condemned by default, none of them having put in an appearance."

The news from Palermo is that Garibaldi has been obliged once more to change his Ministry. Count Cavour had sent an envoy, La Farini, to accept the annexation of Sicily. The General demurred to this interference, and sent the minister back again. His Government resigned and were at once replaced by others. Signor Interdonato, Amari, the historian, and Signor Eranti are among the members. Subsequently it was stated that La Loggia, Saperta, and Orsini, remained. There is much illness among the volunteers:—"The season is unhealthy, and the wounded, in spite of the greatest care and attention bestowed upon them by medical men of the greatest skill, linger and die; wounds will not heal, and but few of the amputated sufferers have survived. Young George Maun, whose wounds, received at Calatafimi, were considered but light at the time, has not yet recovered sufficiently to resume his post; and General Turri, whose courage at first would not permit him at first to seek repose, has been compelled to leave for Genoa, the suffering of his wounded arm having brought on inflammation of the lungs and spitting of blood. The doctors have at length compelled him by main force to go and rest for a while at the baths of Aquila."

Signor Cosenz arrived at Palermo on the 6th ult., and was received with joy by General Garibaldi. He took 1,000,000 lire and 57 cannon to Garibaldi, and is accompanied, it is said by the son of General Goyon. On the 8th, 1,500 volunteers embarked at Genoa, to be followed by others 2 days later. Some vessels with cannon are reported to have gone over from the Neapolitans to Garibaldi. They are said, however, to be only mercantile steamers. There are reports of encounters with the Neapolitans near Messina, but direct advices from Messina are only to the 8th inst., and state that Colonel Medici was at the village of Barcelona, awaiting volunteers. He had reconnoitred the heights of Messina and Melazzo. The attack on Melazzo was fixed for the 10th inst.—Assassinations took place at Messina on the night of the 7th. The Neapolitan army was demoralised; the soldiers were deserting.

The affairs in Sicily, and more particularly the late political events at Palermo, are commented on by the *Constitutionnel* in this manner:—"Garibaldi is now at his third Ministry within a month. What gives to this new change special gravity is that the Cabinet which retires was formed under the pressure of a popular demonstration. It follows, therefore, that it is not only with the policy of Turin, but with the public opinion of Sicily—at least that portion of it which exacted and obtained the dismissal of the Crisp Ministry—that Garibaldi has broken."

The *Nazione* of Florence says:—"On the evening of the 15th instant the Royal Guards committed violent excesses against the inhabitants, shouting at the time, 'Viva il Re!' Several persons were killed and fifty persons wounded. An inquiry has commenced. The King has visited the barracks and held energetic language to the troops. The people are quiet but irritated."

PARIS, Wednesday.—Despatches received here from Naples to the 17th instant, give details of the conflict which took place in that city on the 15th instant stating that it was provoked by soldiers of the Royal Guard, who shouted the 'King for ever,' 'Down with the constitution.' Notwithstanding this demonstration, the King, adhered to constitutional principles, and ministers therefore consented to remain in office.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes a message dated Messina, 15th inst., stating that Garibaldi had joined Colonel Medici at the village of Barcelona, with 3,000 volunteers, Colonel Bosco had made a sortie from Messina with 4,000 men and three guns. An engagement between the two armies was imminent.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 20th July.—In to-day's extraordinary sitting of the enlarged Reichsrath an autograph letter of the Emperor, addressed to the President, and dated the 17th inst., was read as an Imperial message. In this letter His Majesty notifies his resolution that the establishment of new imposts or the increase of those already existing, the determination upon the amount of direct taxation, the imposition of Excise dues, and the introduction of stamp duties on legal transactions, and, finally, the concluding of new loans, shall in future only be effected with the consent of the enlarged Council of the Empire.

BRUNNEN.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a message from Vienna, stating that the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent will hold a conference next week at Toplitz. PESHAWAR, July 20.—On the occasion of a torchlight procession for the Superintendent Szakowsky, which had been arranged notwithstanding the prohibition of the police, a crowd assembled. It was dispersed by the interference of the military. Several arrests were made, but no persons were wounded. Tranquillity was restored before midnight.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—We have intelligence from Beyrout to the 1st inst. The panic in the town had somewhat abated; but there was still cause to fear that the disturbances in the Lebanon were far from over. In my last letter I stated that the Maronites were chargeable with the outbreak, which has led to such disastrous results. This fact, taken in connexion with the superior bravery of the Druses, had not unnaturally enlisted the sympathies of many in their behalf. Whatever may have been their original claim to our favourable consideration their subsequent conduct has invalidated. Nearly 100 villages have been reduced to ashes, and the unfortunate inhabitants, to the number of some 30,000, men, women, and children, are scattered over the mountains, where many of them are hunted down and slain like wild beasts. Of the larger places, Hasbeya, Rasheya, Deir-el-Kammer, and Zahleh, have been the scenes of frightful massacres. In the first two of these places the Druses had long suffered much persecution at the hands of the Christians. At the commencement of the present civil war, the latter from their very superior numbers, were enabled to obtain some advantages in the engagements which occurred. The Druses sent for succour to the Haouran; and a large body of their co-religionists of that mountain marched to their relief. The result was such as might have been expected. At Hasbeya after an obstinate resistance, the Christians were forced to retreat to the Palace of the Emir, in the court of which they prepared to defend themselves. There was a strong force of Turkish regulars stationed in the village, whose intervention would have sufficed to prevent further hostilities. The protection of this force having been demanded by the Christians, the officer in command—Osman Bey, I believe he is called—intimated that he could only persuade the Druses to retire on their (the Christians) delivering up their arms. This alternative was for a long time resisted, a pretense of what was to follow having as would appear, possessed the minds of the fugitives. At length finding that on no other terms would the protection of the Turkish troops be obtained, they submitted. It is said that they were forced to do so by a threat that the troops would fire upon them if they refused any longer. For this I do not vouch. Certain it is that the arms were given up, and that in return the Turkish officer in command guaranteed the safety of those, who thus parted with the means of protecting themselves. What follows is scarcely credible. The Druses are, as a general rule, worse armed than the Christians—the latter possessing, for the most part percussion guns. To prevent the Druses acquiring additional strength by improving their weapons of offence, would seem to have been the sole means by which the Turkish officer could hope to redeem his pledge of protecting the lives of the Christian population. In this state of affairs 800 stand of arms were packed on mules, and sent off to Damascus. No sooner had the convoy got clear of the village than a party of Druses quietly took possession of the prize. Possessed of the arms of their enemies, these Druses rejoined their comrades in the village. Then occurred one of those scenes not uncommon in the annals of savage warfare. The gate of the Emir's palace was broken in, and an indiscriminate butchery of the Christians of all ages and of both sexes was perpetrated. The yataghan was the weapon employed in the work of destruction. There were upwards of 1,500 living bodies to be hacked to pieces in that one place, and the work though long in executing, was only too well done. The fate of Rasheya was not widely different from that of Hasbeya. In my last letter I informed you that Deir-el-Kammer had been besieged and taken by the Druses. After having burnt about a third of this village—rather town, for it numbered 8,000 inhabitants—the conquerors left the place to prosecute the siege of Zahleh, the most important of the Christian villages. They afterwards returned—whether after the fall of Zahleh or while the siege was still being carried on I cannot, owing to the extreme confusion of dates in the various accounts, make out. Return, however, they did, and on the 21st of June the whole of the male population was put to the sword. It is asserted in the despatches of more than one of the European consuls that the Turkish soldiery assisted in the massacres I have mentioned—nay, more, that their ferocity was conspicuous above that of the Druses. I hesitate to give credit to such an accusation as this; but that the troops stood by and made no effort to arrest the butchery is, I fear the last unfavourable account that can be given of their conduct.

Zahleh fell in its turn. There was 8,000 Christians armed for its defence. The attacking force of Druses could not have exceeded 3,000 men. After one or two ineffectual attempts the besiegers threw away their guns, and by a desperate effort carried the place yataghan in hand. An extensive massacre of the men ensued; but there is reason to believe the whole of the inhabitants have not been put to the sword as at first stated. The women and children of Deir-el-Kammer fled to the coast, in the neighbourhood of Sidon, whither they were conducted by one of the Druso Sheiks. I know nothing of his history or of his other exploits; but his name, for this one act of humanity, should not be passed over—it is Cassim Bey Abu Necker. On the 23d and following days Her Majesty's ships Gannet Firefly, and Mohawk were engaged in bringing the fugitives up to Beyrout. The pitiable condition of these women and children will be appreciated without any description of mine. Only a few days since they were living quietly and happily in one of the most thriving villages of the Lebanon, now they are the most hopeless of outcasts. Their fathers, their husbands and their sons are dead; and their homes with all they possessed, have been reduced to ashes. I need scarcely say that their sufferings insured them the utmost kindness on the part of the officers and crews of the vessels I have named.

On the 23d and 24th of June the greatest commotion prevailed in Beyrout. Happily, Ismail Pasha (General Kmetz) had arrived from Constantinople with two battalions of infantry. To him all eyes are turned, and the only fear of the inhabitants of the town seems to have been, that his men might be smitten with the anti-Christian fever prevalent among their co-religionists. All accounts agree in representing Mr. Moore, the English Consul-General at Beyrout, as having acted with the greatest energy and discretion throughout the whole of these lamentable transactions in the Lebanon.

I have seen a letter from Damascus of the 26th of June. Some apprehensions of the Turkish troops joining the Druses were entertained. The pay of the troops is 30 months in arrear, and the men were beginning to say openly, that the time had come when they might pay themselves. By this, of course, the plunder of the town was meant. Homs, Hamah, and Aleppo also give some cause for anxiety.—*Times* Cor.

A Paris letter in the *Independence* says:—"The French fleet before Beyrout will soon be composed of ten vessels. Precise orders have been that, in case of need, the marines on board the fleet are to be landed without waiting for further instructions, to defend the Consuls and Christians. A number of steamers are to cruise along the coast of Syria, in order to ascertain the real condition of the population, and render assistance where necessary."

Another letter has the following:—"I have been informed on good authority that the Cabinet of the

Empire has received communications from St. Petersburg, expressing the desire of Russia to act in accordance with France and England in the East. The Russian Cabinet, after alluding to the recent events, refers to what Prince Gortchakoff wrote barely three months ago—that the events now preparing in the East may hold in suspense the peace of the world, and that the very existence of Turkey is at stake—constituting a question of the most direct and serious interest to all Europe."

GREAT BRITAIN.

It affords us the highest gratification to be enabled to announce that the intelligence from Rome concerning the health of the Cardinal Archbishop continues to be of a most favourable character. Reassuring telegrams have been received daily from Rome since our last publication, and the latest one is still more satisfactory.—*Weekly Register*.

Since our last week's publication additional donations of £350 from St. Chad's Manchester, and £85 from St. Anne's, Manchester, have been received, so that the total contributions towards the Papal Defence Fund from the Diocese of Salford now reach £3,000.—*ib.*

LIVERPOOL.—(From a Correspondent, July 17, 1860.)—The Church of our Lady of La Salette will be opened on the 15th of next month, which will bring into operation by far the most practicable, if not the most beautiful (as far as the interior is concerned) church in the diocese of Liverpool. We were informed that the conception of the building emanated from his Lordship the Bishop, and we cannot but express our satisfaction at the successful result. Here we find a church capable of seating 1,200 persons on the ground floor, majestic in proportion, although simple in detail, for the sum (if we were correctly informed) of less than £4,500. It is built with York stone, with the exception of the free work, which is cut in a stone procured in the neighborhood. The bases of the columns are in Aberdeen granite, which sets off the stone work to great advantage.—*ib.*

SCOTLAND.—OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH AT EDINBURGH.—The *Edinburgh Daily Courant* says:—"The Church of the Sacred Heart.—A new place of worship, to which this name has been given, was yesterday opened in Lauriston-street. The Church has been built by the Society of Jesuits, in connexion with the mission they have recently established here. The building is large, being seated for 1,500, and attracts some attention by four large cupolas by which it is lit. The plans and working drawings have, we believe, all been prepared by Father Vaughan, one of the resident members of the Society. The opening service took place yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, when High Mass was performed, and a very eloquent sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Gillis. In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Peter Galloway. The audience was very numerous on both occasions."

We (*Weekly Register*) are enabled to give an authoritative contradiction to a report which has lately been circulated by the Protestant Press, to the effect that a late member of Balliol College, Oxford, is about to return to the Anglican Establishment. That he may have been strongly urged to return back by his friends and relatives (including, if we are rightly informed, two Anglican Bishops), and that he may have been assailed with difficulties and doubts in consequence, is no more than was to be expected; but those doubts and difficulties have all been banished in the course of a retreat under Father Coffin, in the house of the Redemptorist Fathers, at Clapham.

The House of Commons voted £3,356,104 for the expenses of military operations in China beyond the ordinary grants for the year 1860-1, and received from Mr. Gladstone the cheering assurance that should the war continue for another year the charges will be as great, if not greater. It is even probable that before the year ends for which this grant is made, the cost of the war will have exceeded the sum now voted for it.

DEATH OF LORD ELPHINSTONE.—We regret to announce the death of the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, which melancholy event took place yesterday in King-street, St. James's. The deceased nobleman, who was 13th Baron Elphinstone in the peerage of Scotland, was born in 1807.

General Dymaley, one of the Peninsular heroes, and for some years a resident in Canada, died in England on the 21st ult. He entered the army in 1801, served in the Italian campaign as a volunteer under Sir James Craig, was sent to Portugal in 1811, and won special notice from Wellington at the storm and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. He took part in almost all the subsequent battles, and was present at Waterloo. After being appointed Lieutenant-General he took the command of the troops in Canada from 1847 to 1852, when he was transferred to Dublin.

LORD CLYDE.—The *Glasgow Citizen* learns that Lord Clyde is to be presented with the baton of a Field Marshal, and an estate "in the North," Finlaystone, the ancient seat of the Earls of Glencairn, on the south bank of the Clyde, nearly opposite Dumbarton Castle, and about four miles east of Port Glasgow, is the residence intended for his lordship. The mansion is old-fashioned, spacious, delightfully situated, and has been tenanted, from time to time, by some of the leading Glasgow merchants.

Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar has been fined 3d and costs for refusing to pay toll for his chaise passing through Kensington-gate. The Prince was going on duty, in uniform, and was of opinion that this would exempt his carriage; but such is not the case, though he might have passed free on horseback.

The Joke going round is that on the day of the volunteer review the Emperor of the French was seen under a tree in Hyde Park, dressed in shooting jacket and wide awake, and with his cigar in his mouth. Stranger things have happened. Charles Edward had an interview in London with George III., and the great Napoleon, it is said, once ran over to have a quiet chat with Pitt.—*Court Journal*.

St. George's East.—On Monday, the Rev. Thomas Dove, who was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Smith, made a formal application to Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police Court, for a summons against Mr. Rosier. He said that on Sunday morning Rosier read and responded out aloud in such a manner as not only to disturb him (the minister) but to disturb the congregation to such a degree that Mr. Thompson, the senior churchwarden turned him out of the church.—Mr. Yardley: You are entitled to a summons.—Mr. Smith applied for a summons calling upon Mr. Thompson, the churchwarden, to give evidence, which was also granted. The summons is taken out under the new Act for the suppression of Church riots, to which we recently called attention. A correspondent of the *Guardian* says:—"Mr. King's friends will rejoice to hear that after much difficulty and opposition he has succeeded in availing himself of a truly friendly offer to fill his painful post while he takes the benefit of a twelve-month's rest and absence—a step rendered absolutely necessary by the utter prostration of the health and spirits of both himself and family, which has not unnaturally resulted from the trials of the last fourteen months of outrage and persecution."

MURDERS IN 1859.—The police returns state that in 1859 95 murders were committed in England and Wales in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1859. In the complete year 1859 coroners' inquests found verdicts of murder in 204 cases (115 of them against women), but in very many instances on further investigation such cases range themselves under the head of manslaughter. 1,240 cases of self-murder came before coroners in the year, probably all mercifully covered by the jury with a verdict of "insanity."

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—By the late accounts from England, it appears that the prospect of the wheat harvest was very considerably improved. The wheat promised to be excellent in quality and a fair average. The only crop that is spoken badly of is mangel-wurzel—an important one; it is true, but less so than grain or potatoes. This prospect has caused a decline in the wheat trade, which may effect considerably the shipments from this country.

DRUNKENNESS.—In the year ending at Michaelmas last, 56,161 persons in England and Wales were punished by magistrates for being drunk, or drunk and disorderly, 10,486 of them women; the number charged was 89,803, 24,395 of them women. In 309 cases in the year 1859, on coroners' inquests, a verdict was found of "Died from excessive drinking." These persons were not tempted by the cheapness of untaxed liquor. We took toll upon the 6,775,911 gallons of foreign wine, and the 4,909,847 gallons of foreign spirits that were imported and retained for home consumption in 1859; and as for home-made beverages, the Inland Revenue Office has just informed us that in the year ending March 31, 1860, the Excise duty collected on spirits amounted to £10,000,191, on malt to £6,852,458, on hops to £462,881.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF REV. TOM MULLEDDY, S. J.—We regret to be obliged to record the death of this learned Jesuit Father. The melancholy event took place on the morning of the 20th of July at Georgetown College, Father Mulleddy, as we learn from the *Catholic Mirror*, was born on the 12th of August, 1794, in Romney, Virginia, being at the time of his decease, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His parents, who were both converts to the Catholic Faith, placed him at Georgetown College to be educated. Among the pupils of that institution, he was remarkable for his sprightliness, intelligence, and piety, and upon the completion of his collegiate course, instead of embarking in worldly pursuits, on the 5th of February, 1815, he joined the Company of Jesus. The early years of his postulancy were spent in instructing and catechising. As a Professor and a catechist he won the admiration and love of his youthful elevens, by his candor, kindness, impartiality and ability.—Never was there a heart more paternal and benevolent, or better fitted for the duties of an instructor or a Priest. While yet a scholastic Father Mulleddy was sent to Rome, with several other young Jesuits, to complete his theological course. After several years spent there in perfecting himself for his religious studies, he returned to this country and filled the highest stations of honor and trust in the society of Jesus.

CATHOLICITY IN THE FAR WEST.—On the 3d of June a meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of Denver, was held at the rooms of Bishop Miede, in Bayaud's Building, at which Judge Perkins presided, and William Clancy acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was to arrange for the immediate erection of a church in Denver City. A building committee was appointed, as also committees to solicit subscriptions. Bishop Miede assured the Catholics that a Bishop would soon be appointed for the territory, and that an ample number of Catholic clergymen for the wants of the mission would be in attendance before the new church could be completed.—*Louisville Guardian*.

CORPORATION FRAUDS.—The Mayor and Corporation of the city of New York have been served with notice of application to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain them from levying any portion of the \$105,000 alleged to have been the cost of entertaining the Japanese Ambassadors. The grounds for the proceeding are that members of the City Council sold tickets for the ball given at from \$10 to \$100 each, appropriating the proceeds to their own use; that the hotel bill of Messrs Leland amounts to \$91,000, while their actual outlay did not exceed \$10,000; and that they had covenanted to pay certain members of the City Council a commission of thirty-three and one-third per cent on this bill in consideration of their obtaining the payment of it.

The *St. Louis Democrat* of the 22d reported forty deaths in that city on the 20th and 21st inst., caused by exhaustion from the excessive heat. Several female servants were taken ill while at work, and died very suddenly; others were found dead in their beds.

St. Louis, July 26th.—Thirty buildings used for houses of ill-fame, dance houses, groggeries, &c., in this city, were riddled by a mob last night.—Everything inside of them was burnt or thrown into the street.

Forty convicts escaped from the Missouri Penitentiary on the 23d ult. They made a simultaneous attack upon the gate of the prison, and succeeded in forcing it open and effecting their escape. Twenty of them were recaptured, and about twenty more of them are still at large. In the effort seven were severely wounded and three were killed outright by the guards of the prison.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—The Western Reserve has for several years been afflicted with a well organized and adroit gang of counterfeiters.—Through the exertions of Deputy United States Marshal Hackett, of Ravenna, and other experienced detectives, that gang has been gradually but surely broken up. At Burton, Geauga County, on Friday last, Mr. Hackett, of this city, arrested H. R. Whitcomb, Samuel B. Whitcomb, Jesse Boorn, and Josiah Dixon. Only some \$300 in base metal was found in their possession, but there is no doubt that they are ringleaders in the gang, and have done much towards flooding the West with worthless money. The parties arrested at Burton are now in jail in this city, and will probably be tried during the present term of the United States District Court. On last Wednesday, Marshal Johnson and Mr. Hackett made another important arrest at North Washington, in Hain County, securing the persons of Dr. E. B. Aelstead, a hitherto respectable physician, and Hiram Hartzel. These parties are charged with manufacturing spurious coin, and were brought to this city and lodged in jail.—*Cleveland Plaindealer*.

A man named Lewis, who kept a store near Boundbrook, N.Y., last week, murdered his wife and then committed suicide by cutting the arteries of his left arm.

The *New York Tribune* publishes a list of fifty-four murders committed in New York during the last four years for not one of which has the perpetrator been punished. A most awful record.

The treaty of amity and commerce with Japan, the ratifications of which were exchanged when the Embassy were in Washington, is officially published. One of the articles provides that the President at the request of the Japanese government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the government of Japan and any European power.

USE OF THE BAROMETER ON A FARM.—John Underwood, of Aurelius, N.J., secured his entire crop of hay this summer by consulting the barometer. The morning he commenced cutting his hay looked cloudy and felt like rain, still the barometer pointed unerringly to dry weather, and on the strength of that he sent in his Kirby. The hay was cut, cured and secured before any rain made its appearance. But for the barometer the hay would have been standing at this time. Who doubts that the instrument paid for itself by that one item of information? The time is coming when the farmer will see soon that of returning to the sky as to be without the infallible weather prophet, the barometer.

SHAKES KILLING CATTLE.—Considerable excitement has been caused at Ogden, near Rochester, by finding several cattle killed near a swamp noted for snakes, principally large black snakes with yellow rings about their necks. The appearance of the cattle denote that the snakes fasten themselves around the necks of the cattle and strangle them to death.