

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The cholera has been making great ravages in France. The Abbé Barthélemy writes from the hamlet of Rupt in Franche-Comté that the disease is "moderating, but leaving everywhere behind it traces of its ravages. Cemeteries turned up by wholesale, crowds of people in mourning, orphans begging their bread, invalids crawling about the public places, sorrow and a sort of vague fear painted on every countenance, present a spectacle which lacerates the heart. The Clergy and the Religieuses have given proof of the most admirable devotion. From twelve to fifteen Priests, more than twenty-five *sœurs* and eight medical men have fallen victims to their zeal. Eight Sisters of Charity have perished at Gray—at Villers-Sexel fourteen, with the two Vicars, and sisters and niece of the Curé, who alone survived. At Rupt itself, out of a population of 500, there were 120 cases, and forty-two deaths; and it was remarked that those strongest and in the flower of their age were most rapidly carried off. His Eminence the Cardinal Mathieu has visited in turn all the most infected parishes; the Curés have been night and day at the bedside of the dying; M. le Préfet and M. le Duc de Marmier have come from great distances to visit the sick and distribute alms and medicines."

The cause of Sunday and Holy-day observance is making great progress in France. In almost every diocese and department, associations for effecting this Christian object are already in operation, and it is gratifying to see with what cordiality the officers of the Government, as well as the municipal bodies, cooperate with the Bishops and clergy in overturning the pernicious practices which the "liberals" and atheists of 1795 introduced into France. An association for promoting the due observance of the Sunday and the great festivals of the Church was lately formed in the Diocese of Besançon, under the invocation of the Immaculate Mary, and the patronage of His Eminence Cardinal Mathieu, the Archbishop of that see.

GERMAN POWERS.

Letters from Berlin, of the 8th, state that the Emperor of Russia has invited the King of Prussia to an interview, and that the latter will accept it. The object is to come to a mutual understanding on the measures best adapted for the establishment of peace.

THE RESTORATION OF POLAND.—The Vienna *Wanderer* says that the Prussian government having expressed a fear that the Western Powers intended, as one of its means of war against Russia, to revolutionise Poland, all pretext for favoring Russia on this ground has been taken away from the Prussian government, by the most positive assurances of the Western Powers that the King of Prussia has nothing to fear for his Polish territory from a policy of resistance to the designs of Russia. Prince Czartoryski has written an address to the Poles, advising them to remain quiet. He says:—"Preserve in every part of our country your now prudent and calm attitude; wait for events; it is the advice given you by all the sincere friends of Poland. The patient tranquility which at present reigns in Poland proceeds not from inaction, or from death; it is, on the contrary, a proof of wisdom and prudence, the sign of life and of the inward strength of the nation that knows how to restrain herself, to show greater energy when the moment shall come to develop her might. Follow, my countrymen, that line of conduct which will preserve you from the greatest misfortunes, that of intestine divisions, or which at least, whatever fate God destines to you, will shelter you against increased calamities."

The American government is said to have purchased Monaco as an European naval station. France and England will protest, and Austria is prepared to mediate.

SPAIN.

The condition of Spain is disastrous enough, an excommunicated man has, by the agency of secret societies, been raised up above the ordinary authority of the kingdom. But if all the reports be true, this is not the whole story. The American Minister at Madrid has been lavishing money among the populace of the capital, stirring up sedition, and laboring to make all government impossible among Spaniards. These things are not only said and believed, but verified by proof; so it is said. And it also added that the Minister in question has left Madrid to avoid the fate of Sir Henry Bulwer, whose passports were presented to him before they were demanded or desired.

The American Government longs for Cuba, and one of the most feasible means of seizing on the vineyard was to paralyse the mother country, and concentrate the energies of the Government on its domestic position. This is the policy attributed to Mr. Soulé from the moment of his arrival, and subsequent events have justified the suspicion thus expressed. His absence from Madrid at present, and the apparent certainty that he will never return, give a plausibility to the charge, which falls not upon him only, but on a great Government, which sent to Europe as its representative a man who had quitted it for reasons that need not be discussed. In private life men are expected to respect the feelings of their neighbors; but it is much more important that this should be the case between nations. Unless the American representatives change their habits in Europe, Europe will find it impossible to go on with them. The conduct of Captain Ingraham in the affair of Kossta, and the letter of Mr. Saunders, the late American Consul in London, to the Swiss republic, cannot inspire old countries with any particular confidence in the integrity of the new.—*Tablet*.

ITALY.

ROMA.—It now appears certain that two or three prelates from every Catholic nation in the world will

be specially invited by his Holiness to Rome in November next, to participate in the decision contemplated respecting the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin.—The Sovereign Pontiff has just proclaimed the triumph of the virtues of the venerable servant of God, Marien Arciero, secular priest of the kingdom of Naples, who was born of humble parents in 1707, and after a life of the most heroic virtues, spent in the sacred ministrations of religion, and the discharge of the most devoted charity, died in the odor of sanctity at Naples in 1788.—a profound impression has been made at Rome, and throughout Italy, by the heroic devotion with which all classes of the clergy have exposed and exerted themselves on behalf of the victims of cholera.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples though still an invalid, hastened from the mountains and pure air of Savoy at the first news of the outbreak of the cholera at Genes to lend his aid for the succor of the afflicted, and set others an example of devotion and charity. This noble example was everywhere followed by the other bishops and the clergy of every denomination. At Bobbio, the bishop, informed that the cure of Fottanzorda was unable to attend to all the sick, set out immediately, making eight hours' journey on foot, accompanied by a peasant carrying a parcel of medicines and other necessaries, and unexpectedly presented himself in the midst of the astonished and grateful people of this secluded district.

The two Catholic journals of Piedmont, the *Armonia* of Turin, and the *Campanone*, republish the protest of the exiled Archbishop of Turin against the impious acts and sacrilegious robberies recently committed in that capital by the infidel Rattazzi, with the sanction, of course, of King Victor Emmanuel. Both journals admit that in liberalised Piedmont they have committed an offence by thus exercising the liberty of the press, but they deprecate the wrath of the liberal minister by remarking that the publication of the protest was previously permitted in France under the Government of the Emperor Napoleon, which M. Rattazzi and his Mazzinian friends are in the habit of denouncing as a despotism.

THE BALTIC.

LEDSSUND, Sept. 5th.—All the fortifications of Bomarsund have been destroyed, and the works, which are said to have cost £6,000,000, and upwards of twenty-five years in constructing, have been reduced to shapeless masses of smouldering bricks and stones in as many hours. A portion of the central tower was purposely left for Admiral Chads to try the effect of broadsides from the Edinburgh. On the 4th he laid his ship within 1,000 yards, and fired seven broadsides, which made a complete breach in the wall, knocking several embrasures into it, and proving pretty clearly that if the other forts of the Emperor are built like this they are not a match for our wooden walls. The Admiral broadsided at 1,000 yards, but neither the firing nor the effect was satisfactory. It is now quite certain that nothing more is to be done in the Baltic this season. It is said, and believed, that the ships and small steamers are to return on the 15th, to be followed by the other about the middle of next month. There is some talk of the Wellington and Jean d'Acre going to the Black Sea. Last night we had a warning voice to quit these waters, where there is no room—it blew a tremendous gale, and nearly all the ships were drifting.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *National Zeitung* of August 29 mentions that information had been received there at variance with the views generally prevailing in the European press, that the taking of Bomarsund was to be the close of this year's campaign in the Baltic. According to the statement of this correspondent, much more important matter was in store. The Russians, though at ease for the fortifications of Helsingfors and Sveaborg, which are for the most part hewn out of the solid granite, are nevertheless very uneasy about Cronstadt and the fleet lying there. The taking of Bomarsund is reported to have excited as much admiration at the promptitude and efficacy of the operations as it has inspired distrust of the granite fortifications or granite facing of fortifications. All the naval officers and men absent on leave have been called back to their ships; the same with the garrison of Cronstadt, that had been enjoying a little respite.

If one could put faith in the statement of the *Kreuz Zeitung* connected with the present conflict, one would conclude that the combined fleets will remain in full force in the Baltic during the winter. It informs us, from Hamburg, that four of the most considerable butchers of that place had just gone to London, having been invited by our government to take part in a contract for beef and pork for the fleets. The quantity required is stated to be 97,000 barrels, containing 300lb. each. If the whole statement is not the same as most stories of the *Kreuz Zeitung* are, it would be more likely that these 29,000,000lb. of meat are required for the expedition to the Crimea, the more so as the goods are to be delivered in London.

RETREATING FROM THE BALTIC.—The *Phare de la Manche*, published at Cherbourg, says, the squadron of Admiral Parseval Deschenes, consisting of forty-five vessels of war, returning from the Baltic to winter in the ports of France, will anchor at Cherbourg early next month. It will be accompanied by ten English ships and steamers, bringing the expeditionary corps, which will be landed in this port with all their materials. We shall therefore see a fleet of 55 sail carrying 36,000 men, whom it will bring to our shores. This announcement of the approaching arrival of the British fleet at Cherbourg is official.

It is rumored, but not generally credited, that the French ships returned only to France to carry back a reinforcement of 25,000 men. If this rumor would turn out to be correct, then the fleet will pass the winter in the Baltic.

EXPECTED RETURN OF SIR C. NAPIER.—The *Times* of Wednesday says:—"It is reported, and seems to be believed; that Admiral Sir Charles Napier may be shortly expected in this country, on his return from the Baltic, but evidently ashamed of this retreat it affects to doubt the authenticity of the statement, and comments upon it thus:—"

The only reason which could compel the return of the fleet from the waters which it now commands would be the approach of the winter season. As the Baltic ports at such times are sealed up by ice, and the blockade of the Russian gulfs is effectually maintained by the natural operation of the climate, it would be clearly superfluous to add any artificial barriers to those already provided, even if it were possible for a squadron to keep the sea at such periods of the year. Exactly, in short, as there was a time before which it was unnecessary that the Baltic should be guarded by an allied squadron, so there is a time beyond which it will be unnecessary that this guard should be continued, but that time has certainly not yet arrived. The period at which, upon an average, the closure of the Neva may be expected, is, as we recently explained, two months distant, and even if the preparations for the return of the fleet were commenced somewhat earlier, it is clear that four or five weeks must still remain available for active operations. How, indeed, are we to reconcile the two facts that, while in the Black Sea the work of the war is just commencing, in the Baltic it should just be terminated? If enough remains for the autumn to permit the siege of Sebastopol to be attempted, must not enough remain to allow of some further enterprise in the North?"

"Block up," says Colonel Napier, "the Russian ships at Cronstadt, and, if possible, at Sveaborg, before the setting in of the ice, and the greater part of the allied fleet in the Baltic is then free to act elsewhere with undiminished strength during, in all probability, the remainder of the war."

WAR IN THE EAST.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.—Advices have been received from Varna to the 5th August. They state that the English and French divisions left that day for Sebastopol, and the Turkish divisions would follow. This is authentic.

The first expeditionary corps to the Crimea is composed of 50,000 men, viz., 14,000 French, with 700 cavalry and 30 guns; 10,000 Turks and 800 horse; and 21,000 English, with 1,000 horse and 36 guns. This force will be augmented by 5,000 English, and 30,000 French.

The *Journal Des Debats*, speaking of the expedition says:—"The debarkation will be effected near the mouth of the river Katcha, where there is about fifteen fathoms of water. As the ships can approach near the shore, their guns will destroy all the land artillery which can be opposed to the invading force. Once ashore, they will immediately begin to entrench themselves, and they will repel with the bayonet all the assaults of the Russian troops. The landing effected, the Russian army must be beaten in the field, and possession taken of the heights which command the town. The amount of the Russian forces in the Crimea is unknown. It is possible that their plan will be to ravage the country as they pass through in order to destroy the resources; but the invading force will be provided for, and they will be in a climate which is the best in those regions. The Russian troops having been overcome, Sebastopol will be invested. It is probable the Russian engineers have constructed a formidable intrenchment with redoubts surrounding and commanding the city; but the Russians have not the command of the sea, and besides there are several points beyond the circuit of Sebastopol, from which both the city and the port are assailable. It appears the besieging army can enfilade the port in a manner that will compel the Russian fleet either to remain and be destroyed, or to go out and fight. The general opinion is, that the expedition once commenced, will be prosecuted with vigor and with complete success."

STRENGTH OF THE GARRISON.—The *Times*, speaking of the probable state of the Russian army in the Crimea, says:—"As far as is at present known, the only division of the Russian army in the Crimea is the 6th, which ranks last and lowest in the whole army. The chosen division of the Guards and Grenadiers are still in the north of the empire; the 1st and 2nd corps in the kingdom of Poland; while the 3rd and 4th corps are retreating from the Principalities, much weakened and demoralized by their last campaign; part of the 5th corps occupies Odessa and the coast of the Government of Cherson, while another portion of this corps is in Georgia or at Anape. If this distribution of the forces be correct, the garrison of the Crimea is still one of the feeblest military portions of the empire, and, although, no doubt, reinforcements are on their way, the interruption of all communication by sea from the mainland to the peninsula renders the advances of these troops slow and difficult. According to all appearance, therefore, the advantage of number and of preparation is considerably on our side, and we see reason to hope that the result may be as rapid as some of our correspondents appear to anticipate."

MUSCOVITE TACTICS.—General Kursensler has ordered the inhabitants of Odessa to reduce the city to ashes if the allies should attempt to take it, and then to return to Tiraspol. The proclamation concludes—"Woe to those who remain behind or attempt to extinguish the fire."

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian emigration has opened a fine easy harvest to the Evangelicals. The missionary zeal of Christian England, foiled in its favorite task of propagation among the unconvertible and heathen Irish at home, ambitious the wider scope of exertion that invites it to fresh fields and pastures new beyond the

Pacific; and follows its prey round stormy capes and through boundless seas. Proselytism has its agents in the ports of embarkation and debarkation; and even in the emigrant hulks. Its tracts are alike distributed among the poor Irish orphan girls on the wharves of Plymouth and Liverpool, and in the Female Emigrant Depots of Melbourne and Sydney. Every vessel going out with female emigrants under the directions of the Commissioners must have a matron to preserve order and cleanliness, look after the comfort, and guard from taint the moral characters of the females. According to the Report, the privilege of appointing these guardians was accorded to the wisdom of a few antiquated maids of a Scriptural turn of mind, who compose the Female Emigrant Aid Society. Of course, in these appointments, the interests of the Church were not to be forgotten. The Emigration Agent at Melbourne had written that the introduction of too large a number of Catholic girls into Australia would be subversive of the Royal Supremacy, and that care should be taken that the Catholic element should not be allowed to preponderate too largely over the Protestant in the selection of female youth, for they were destined to become wives and mothers, perhaps religious propagandists in the Colonies.

Verner Whites in weeds and petticoats were not wanting to assume the duties of matrons over the poor unprotected Catholic Irish girls, for the sake of God and of Holy Religion. Once on board ship, the work of propagation begins—strict conformity is enjoined—the insidious attention of the Rev. Misses win the hearts and almost turn the heads of the poor creatures—soup and Scripture are mixed—coffee and counsel distilled in a most orderly and orthodox style; the hard ship-biscuit, which almost defies the power of human jaws, is seasoned and softened into luscious home-made by the emollient influence of sound Protestantism; and not until the emigrant girls are asked if they have "a Protestant Bible," do they discover the character of the Christian charity that watches over them.

It is no fancy or exaggeration, but a sad truth, to state that every ship that bears its human freight from the shores of England of late, carries with it the gutter agents of proselytism—to whom the comfort, the happiness, and the safety of the Irish poor are sacrificed, and whose exertions have as yet only tended to the creation of sectarian bitterness and religious disputes among the inmates of the ship's hold.

The mortality in Emigrant Ships going to Australia has been fearful; and, of course, more severely felt in the case of large vessels, carrying from 500 to 1,000 souls. Out of one ship, the *Ticonderoga*, which sailed from Liverpool in August, 1852, with 800 emigrants, no less than 200 corpses were flung into the sea before she touched the quays of Melbourne; and the word "dead" was written opposite 3,000 names out of the 50,000 who embarked for New South Wales and Victoria in that year before the end of the long voyage. As the native countries of those who died are not given in the returns before us, we are unable to say how many of them were from this unhappy country; but sure we are that the Irish, as usual, furnished their full quota to the bills of mortality.—*Nation*.

UNITED STATES.

A SAD RECORD.—The deaths by yellow fever published in the Charleston *Catholic Miscellany* of Saturday last, filled nearly two columns of that paper. All but three or four were natives of Ireland, and some of them had been in the city but a few days.

THE LATEST BOSTON NOTION.—A Boston correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* writes:—"You will recollect that some twenty years since the Ursuline Convent, on Mount Benedict, was destroyed by a mob. The Catholics have allowed the walls to stand in a their ruined state, as a reproach to the people of Massachusetts, and are determined that they shall stand until full reparation shall have been made by the State for the evil conduct of some few of its citizens. Some persons, however, it is rumored, are about to present a petition to the County Commissioners of Middlesex, praying that a road may be so laid out as to go straight through the centre of the ruined pile, and so necessitate its entire removal. There can be no doubt of such a petition being granted, and so the Catholics be 'fixed out' very cleverly."

THE "CHURCH MILITANT."—Owing to some trouble among the congregation of the First Baptist Church in Pittsburgh, that edifice is at present garrisoned by a police force.—*Western Tablet*.

"NO IRISH NEED APPLY."—We frequently read the above attached to advertisements, which shows how far the puritanical spirit will carry its revenge. The proscription surely must emanate from persons who are sorely troubled about "foreign influence." There is nothing gentlemanly in the "attachment," and we think that the person who would permit it to appear in print just to satisfy a petty feeling of hatred, must have little idea of common civility. It seems to us that none but a narrow-minded bigot would allow his animosity to get the better of his judgment even if he were not well-disposed towards Irishmen. We would advise those who are in the habit of attaching such mean appendages to their advertisements to try and cultivate a forbearing disposition, and learn common sense. Those requisites are now expected in a Christian country, and in the Athens of America. We trust that we shall not be under the necessity of speaking of this again. It would not be very pleasant to read in foreign papers "No Yankees need apply;" and we say, let those who are so sensitive as not to receive an insult, never to give one. "Never give an insult and never take one." Is an old and true saying. America may yet see that Irishmen are the Bulwark of the country, and may say too, as an English officer once said—"not 'No Irish need apply'—but, 'With Irish soldiers I will conquer the world.'"—*Boston Pilot*.

A SPECIMEN OF AN IRISH PAPIST.—The *Washington Sentinel* relates the history of an active, intelligent and industrious Irish woman, who has exhibited a devotion to the welfare of her kindred seldom equalled. We quote as follows:—"Eight or ten years ago,