

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The session of the Corps Legislatif, which was to be concluded on the 14th June, will be prolonged to the 21st July, on account of the amount of business still remaining for discussion.

Notwithstanding the denial given by the Pays to the news of the resignation of the Marquis d'Antoniini, the Neapolitan Ambassador, it is certain that the Marquis has officially announced to M. Thouvenel and to the members of the Diplomatic Corps that he has sent his resignation to Naples.

The King of Naples has instructed the Marquis d'Antoniini to express to the French Government his most sincere regret, on account of the cowardly insult offered to Baron Brenier, and promising severe retribution upon the guilty parties—who, however, were not yet discovered, having succeeded in escaping immediately after committing the assault.

In France, while Paris is quieted by the magnificent spectacle of the funeral of Prince Jerome, the extremities are blistered by the irritants of annexationist journals. Agents of the Government have established *L'Esperance*, *Journal International*, at Geneva, to advocate the Gallicising of part of Switzerland, and the *Correspondant*, a German paper, at Strasburg, to preach the faith of French imperialism to the Rhenish provinces.—*Weekly Register*.

It is rumored that the Emperor is in correspondence with the Count de Chambord and with the Orleans family for the purpose of bringing the remains of Charles X. and of Louis Philippe to St. Denis.

The French Emperor has not only withdrawn his iniquitous prohibition of the publication of the Pastorals of Bishops, but he has sanctioned the subscription in France to the new Papal loan to the amount of £1,000,000, although the collection of Peter's Pence, or of donations to the Pope was strictly prohibited by him last winter. Accordingly, the French Catholic papers publish, every day, Pastorals from one or more of the French Bishops, earnestly calling on the Faithful to subscribe to the new loan.

We read in *Galigan*:—"M. Prevost Paradol has not appealed against the sentence condemning him to a month's imprisonment and 3,000*fr.* fine. The money was paid on Saturday; and M. Paradol has probably constituted himself a prisoner. It is said that he will be allowed to pass his month's imprisonment in a Maison de Sante, the Government being disposed to soften the sentence as much as possible."

HELP FOR THE POPE.—A Marseilles letter says, a detachment of 100 Irishmen, who were on their way to Rome to join the Papal army, embarked three days ago on board the *Hermus* steamer at Marseilles. A caravan of about sixty persons, ecclesiastical and laymen, took their passage by the steamer for the same destination. Among the passengers on board was the Duke de Sabran-Pontevès, who has quitted his studies to enlist as a private soldier in the Pontifical army. The same vessel carried out a part of the proceeds of the Belgian subscription for the Pope.—*Saar*.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent writes:—"I hear from the very best sources that a person of high rank, just on his return from Paris, who saw the Emperor Napoleon at Fontainebleau, related that this Monarch had expressed himself, in the most unequivocal and positive terms, 'that it had become a matter of necessity that both the Bourbons of Naples and the Pontiff of Rome should decamp.' The Emperor added, that it was possible the Pope might inhabit the island of Sardinia, with the nominal sovereignty over the island, but allowing it the full enjoyment of its present free institutions. The Pope would enjoy a civil list of 10,000,000*fr.*, of which 3,000,000*fr.* would be contributed by France—the rest by other Catholic States.

THE NAVY.—Mr. Donald McKay, the eminent shipbuilder, in a letter to a professional friend, gives some interesting details of the condition of the French navy, as follows:—"It is, for the moment, extremely difficult for foreigners to get access into the French navy yards, and, of course, to collect correct information about the present state of the French navy.—The strictest order is given not to communicate any documents concerning the navy; and nobody, without any exception, is allowed to go on board of the iron-cased frigates and steam rams, except he be an officer of the French army or navy in uniform. If there does not reign as much activity in the French arsenals as in the English ones, the reason is, simply, that the Frenchmen need not hurry their work so much because they have been steadily at work for the last ten years, with a definite aim in view; and they are now on the eve of seeing their navy in such a state of efficiency and forwardness as it was never before, and that may tempt them, before long, to try its powers against some fit opponent. We will see then another fight for the championship. The amount of stores of all descriptions accumulated in the French navy yards is enormous. The arsenal of Toulon is kept in the most admirable order, for all the wants of a large steam fleet are largely provided. The large foundry is, in my opinion, the grandest establishment of the kind existing. All the docks were crowded with ships, which, though their masts are mostly taken out, are in such a state that they may be made ready for sea in six or eight weeks. In all, there was in Toulon a fleet of about fifteen screw line-of-battle ships, eight sailing do., eleven steam frigates and corvettes, and a host of smaller vessels, which would be ready to fight in about eight weeks. The most interesting construction at Toulon are the two iron-cased frigates, *La Gloire* and *l'Invincible*, of thirty-six guns. The *Gloire* has been already launched, and they are just about to apply the heavy iron-casing. The *Invincible* is on the stocks, but nearly ready for launching. We had an opportunity to visit them thoroughly inside and outside, and they are, without any question, most powerful vessels, equal in size to a ninety-gun ship. The iron casing will extend the whole length of the ship, and to more than six feet below the load-line. They are very sharp forward

and aft, and the deck-line has a shape very much like a whale-boat. Their engines are to be of 1,000 horse-power, and the ships are to be propelled by a six-bladed screw. The rig will be that of a three-mast schooner. As far as I was able to ascertain, the Frenchmen are building, in their different yards, eight or nine of these frigates, and two steam-rams, but of less size than those in England. All the frigates, however, may serve as steam-rams, as their whole construction makes them well fit for that purpose.—The frigates are pierced for forty guns of the heaviest calibre; but, probably, they will be armed only with thirty-four guns in the lower battery, and with two guns on the upper battery, firing straight forward from out an iron-cased forecastle. We noticed yet, at the Mourillon, a large number of pontoons, built in parts, which either can be used as boats in effecting a landing or for forming a large pontoon bridge. Part of these had been constructed for the Crimean war; but the others were of later date, and on an entirely new system. Taking in the whole, the arsenal and port of Toulon make a great impression on the mind of the observer. I forgot to mention that at the magazine of artillery there was heaped an immense amount of guns of the heaviest calibre, also a lot of breach-loading guns for the iron-cased frigates, and an immense number of elongated shot and shell. All guns that we saw were rifles. As far as I could learn the Frenchmen do not construct for the moment, any line-of-battle ships, but only those iron-cased frigates, and a large number of extremely sharp and long gunboats, whose principal destination will be to carry with rapidity a large number of troops from one place to another. In general the French navy is as well in regard to the material as in regard to the personnel, in a very high state of efficiency, much more so than is generally believed; and though the article in the *Conversations-Lexicon*, which first alarmed the Englishmen about two years ago, gives, on some points, an exaggerated account of the power of the French navy, yet in the main points we cannot help but agree fully with the opinions of the writer of that article. Positively the English navy may be stronger than the French; but relatively (taking into consideration the task she has to perform to secure and guard British interest and the wide-spread English possessions), I say, relatively, she is far inferior to the French navy."

GERMANY.

The misgiving awakened in the German mind by the conference of Baden are giving place to renewed confidence. Prussia has put forth her programme, and insists upon four points:—1. The frank maintenance of the confederation. 2. A gradual and piecemeal reform of the articles of union. 3. The military organization of the confederation; and 4. The abstention of the Diet from all interference with the internal questions of the confederate states.

The warlike temper of Germany has called forth a kind of volunteer movement, which is spreading over the whole Fatherland; it takes the shape of gymnastic and rifle schools; the different Governments favor these associations, and the humblest primary schools has its gymnastic class. The military intention of these exercises is openly avowed.—*Weekly Register*.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes that the Emperor of the French was wholly disappointed in finding all the German sovereigns and princes resolved to maintain the integrity of Germany. He adds that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia are progressing favorably.

Austria agrees to a revision of the military articles of the Union; the supreme command in the south will probably be left to her, while Prussia will assume the command of the forces of North Germany.

It is stated that Lord Augustus Loftus has informed the Austrian Government that England is prepared to take part in a Conference with the other Powers who signed the Final Act of Vienna, in order to settle the differences pending between France and Switzerland. Lord Augustus Loftus having also been instructed to ascertain the dispositions of Austria in reference to an immediate assembling of the Conference, Count Rechberg is said to have replied that, as M. Thouvenel, in his last despatch of the 21st instant, accepted in the name of his Government the Conference as claimed by Switzerland, Austria does not object to being represented therein. Count Rechberg added, that Austria recognizes that Switzerland (whose interests are especially concerned in these discussions) has a right to take part in this Conference. She persists, however, in maintaining that Sardinia and show no title for being represented therein. Count Cavour having himself stated that, in consequence of the Treaty of the 24th March, Sardinia would henceforth remain a stranger to all questions in reference to Savoy.

It is confidently affirmed that before long the alliance of a united Germany will be offered to England. The result of this has produced a deep feeling of dissatisfaction at the Tuilleries; and as English counsels and warnings are supposed mainly to have contributed to this result every weapon of French intrigue is to be employed to pay off the score, and render our position as uncomfortable as possible. Persons from Paris state, that the 'mot d'ordre' for the present is to be the 'Question Irlandaise'; and that every effort is to be made to excite sympathy for France in Ireland, and to express sympathy for Ireland in France. In short, a pin is to be stuck into England in every quarter of the world where it is possible to do so; and yet withal the Emperor is desirous of a renewal of the 'entente cordiale'; and to obtain it would allow our Foreign-office to have the credit of settling the Neapolitan question. This seems inconsistent, but it is not so. He is anxious to show by the annoyance he can inflict on England that it is advisable for her to return to her original close relations with him; and he has in Messrs Bright, Gibson and Co, and several of the English papers the warmest encouragement and support.—*Evening Mail*.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, JULY 6.—The Minister of England to the Helvetic Confederation has declared to the President, in the name of Lord John Russell, that England has given in her adhesion to the proposal of a European Conference.

"The English Minister expressed on this occasion the firm intention of supporting the right of Switzerland to claim new guarantees for the maintenance of her neutrality."

ITALY.

Piedmont itself is in a critical position; threatened from without by Austria, with Tuscany in a state of chronic discontent, with riots at Bologna, fears of a famine next winter for the whole country, and a twelfth loan of 150,000,000 francs just contracted, the dubious attitude of France, and the compromising acts of Garibaldi in Sicily are enough to keep Cavour on the tenter-hooks.—*Weekly Register*.

I greatly regret to have to inform you that some incipient bread riots have occurred at Bologna. Provisions have risen to something like famine prices, owing to previous bad harvests and the succession of wet weather, and the ignorant populace have been too easily seduced into the notion that a

free Government brings them hard times. Some of the bakers and macaroni-dealers have been either frightened or compelled to sell their bread and pasta at what seemed, to the mob an equitable price.—Others have been plundered and somewhat roughly handled; the authorities interfered rather too late, and perhaps not with sufficient energy. The National Guard and the Carabinieri, however, have made several arrests; some of the prisoners were armed. The matter will have no further consequences; and order is re-established. I have, however, already informed you that both the Emilia and Lombardy cannot be held under control without the strong hand of a just and provident, but firm and energetic Government, and that, owing to the recent change in all the personnel, the police is, as it must necessarily be for some time, somewhat imperfectly administered.—*Cor. Times*.

TURIN, JULY 5.—The *Opinione*, in reference to the proposed alliance with Naples, says:—

"The Ministry firmly adhere to the national principle, and refuse to enter into any engagement which may carry them away from the line of policy they have always followed."

"It is necessary to temporize in order to neutralize the activity of diplomatists, who think that Piedmont, to save the Neapolitan dynasty, should adhere to the proposed alliance. Such an alliance is inadmissible, on account of the opposition of public opinion."

NON-INTERVENTION.—A letter from Nice of the 24th, in the *Union*, says:—

"At six o'clock last evening I embarked at Genoa in the *Dante* to return here, and I saw 200 men of all ages and conditions embark openly on board a vessel called the *Italia*, to join Garibaldi. I also saw when at Genoa the bills of one of the theatres bearing in large letters, 'One-third of the receipts will be for the brave General Garibaldi.' All this shows how strictly the Piedmontese Government acts on the principle of non-intervention! It is known that Garibaldi possesses rifled cannon, and the way he obtained them was this:—Shortly after his departure a number of such arms arrived from Turin, and were deposited at the end of the Mole. A guard-house was near, and a sentinel was continually on duty, and yet the day after, the cannon had disappeared—no one could tell how! Shortly after some gun carriages were placed on the same spot, and they also disappeared as if by enchantment."

It is asserted that Baron Talleyrand has been instructed by his Government to insist that Count Cavour should give due consideration to the overtures of the King of Naples, and the more so as these overtures were counselled by France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Monday evening, the 2nd inst., says that Victor Emmanuel has refused to follow the dictation of his Imperial ally in this regard. He writes:—

"Victor Emmanuel has adopted, at the risk of incurring the displeasure of his gallantly, the course pointed out by common sense, as well as by a due regard to his own interests. He had declined the alliance of Naples, and an autograph letter has been sent to Fontainebleau, stating the reasons why he felt compelled to act in opposition to the advice so generously tendered him by Napoleon III."

ROME, JULY 4.—The reforms which the Papal Government has decided upon granting are to be promulgated shortly in a *motu proprio*.

Among other concessions the Pope grants to the Consulta of State a deliberative vote on all financial questions on which until now it had only a consultative vote.

But these reforms are to be granted on condition of the integrity of the patrimony of St. Peter being guaranteed.

The last number of the *Civiltà Cattolica* has an important article describing the recent manifestations of loyalty to the Government of the Roman Republic, and inquiring into its cause. At the beginning of the year, we are told, the Conservatives of Rome thought themselves in a small minority; it had been represented to them, and they believed it, that the vast majority of Romans were ripe for a revolution. At the beginning of Lent these well-meaning men "thought themselves a mere handful, and almost imperceptible exception in the mass of citizens; every one in the midst of his little circle of friends dared himself alone. In these circumstances they dared not attempt a demonstration, and if they dared, the attempt would have been useless and ridiculous." Still it occurred to some of them to give the party a rendezvous in St. Peter's for the Fridays in Lent.

"The first attempt was made with fear and trembling; people said, 'Let us go to the Vatican; if we are too few, we can pretend that we are a mere party to pray, and so the affair will pass unheeded. But what was their astonishment to find that at the first meeting they were to be reckoned not by tens but by thousands! At the second by tens of thousands! and that the third Friday found them too many for the immense church to hold! Then they looked into each other's faces, they took note of one another, and numbered themselves; then they found that they were not merely the majority but the whole; then, we will not say they took courage to act, but they gained the conviction that their action would be of use." After this they offered their voluntary aid to the Pope, and their services were accepted; a volunteer *Guardia Palatina* was organized and a regiment of 800 men was soon complete. Lamoriciere has praised its efficiency, and has made use of detachments of it to convey artillery from town to town. According to the writer of the article, this fact has opened a new prospect to the Roman Government. "Only for the last hundred days has it been well understood that the Pope, to preserve the patrimony of the Church, must not in the least depend on the assistance of friendly powers to overcome the felonious practices of more or less concealed foes, but must, after Providence, rely on the generous affection of his own subjects, and the spontaneous assistance of his children all over the earth, as his only human hope."—*Weekly Register*.

Lamoriciere is said to be concentrating his forces on the southern frontiers, as if he had at present more fear on the side of Naples than on that of Tuscany.

THE IRISH CONTINGENT IN THE PONTIFICAL FORCES.—The *Journal de Bruxelles* says:—"When the first appeal for the defence of the Holy See resounded in Ireland, men who enjoyed the confidence of the Holy Father hastened to give the volunteers all the explanations concerning the service required from them and the route to Italy. In the towns in the country the most minute inquiries were made as to the character and conduct of the volunteers, none being received without the attestation of respectable persons."

The volunteers belong to all classes of society.—Dublin has the glory of having sent the first. They were young men of good family, 24 in number, who, crossing from Hull to Antwerp, arrived at Malines on the 7th and 10th of May. They proceeded to Vienna, in order to prepare the depots along the long and fatiguing route to be traversed by their countrymen. On May 15, twenty-five farmers' sons from Kerry arrived via Ostend and Antwerp. They were immediately followed by 21 young men from Dublin, all tall, vigorous, intelligent young men. On May 20, a priest from the County of Kerry brought 29 more, who, joining their other countrymen, arrived at Vienna under the charge of two young sub-lieutenants."

On June 9, ninety-two more came; on June 11, 113, with a priest, from Limerick. On the 14th and 15th about 250 passed under a German officer of the Pontifical troops; and on June 19, about 111 more, most of them from the West of Ireland. By the 25th of June, 1,100 volunteers had passed through Malines on their way to Vienna, and several hundreds, as we are informed, had passed by Marseilles."

At Vienna the volunteers are formed into companies of about 200 each, whence they are despatched, via Trieste, to Mucera, where the Irish Brigade

is to be organized under Irish officers. Five or six captains are already on the spot; a major is expected shortly. These troops have one almoner already, and they will soon have a second."

All the volunteers of every class have passed a day and a night at Malines. Many have edified the inhabitants by their zeal in praying in the churches, and attending Masses before their departure. Those who came in contact with them were greatly moved by the sincerity of their faith, the ardour of their devotion, and their love for the Common Father of the Faithful, who they defend. Eleven hundred of them have passed through Malines; not one of them has given the smallest occasion for complaint. The Catholic towns of Germany give the Irish the most sympathizing welcome. At Vienna, Marshal Count Nugent, in advanced old age, sees with delight that his countrymen have not degenerated. He receives them with open arms; in spite of his years he spares no fatigue to give them a good reception. He renders them every service in his power, and converses cordially with the young officers. Marshal Count Nugent is Grand Prior of the Order of Malta in Ireland."

If the Pontifical finances allow of it, and if, by the speedy organization of the first Irish Brigade, it becomes possible to make use of those who offer themselves to form a second brigade, there is no doubt that the Irish contingent might figure in the Pontifical army at a large amount. We are assured that it would be easy to find 6,000 men of the right sort, and that a very considerable number are prepared to follow the steps of those who have already arrived at Vienna or in Italy."

Honor to Irish Faith and Bravery!

NAPLES.—"A telegram from Naples, announces the promulgation by the King of the Constitution of 1849, the re-establishment of the laws on the press of 1848-49; the convocation of the Chambers for September; and the promise of the Constitution of 1812 for Sicily, with a separate Government." Naples is tranquil.

The National Guard has been provisionally re-established.

The state of Baron Brenier is satisfactory.

The Revolution, according to the information furnished by the telegraph, has triumphed in Naples, and the King of the Two Sicilies, betrayed into the hands of his enemies, has been compelled to acknowledge himself defeated. The incapacity of the generals who commanded the troops in Sicily has been reproduced in the Cabinet of the King, and a young man scarcely seated on his throne has been sacrificed to the revolutionary secret societies which may, or may not, have been the instruments by which the Sicilian generals were rendered so conspicuously incapable as to excite suspicion of their being friends of Garibaldi. The French, Sardinian, and English Governments have entered into this conspiracy against the peace of the world for ends of their own, and encourage a sedition in another country, though they would not tolerate a like disturbance in their own. The commanders of the English and French fleets in the Sicilian waters receive and acknowledge Garibaldi as a sovereign power, ignoring the relation of their Governments to those of the King of the Two Sicilies. All the world seems to consider the whole affair as perfectly regular, from which no danger can ensue, under any possible complications of political events."

The first step towards the ruin of nations and individuals is blindness, and this step is that which the English Government, with the approval of all the Liberal, infidel and Catholic, throughout the world, has taken in Sicily. Whatever may be the origin of the Royal House in this country, and however lawless the means by which the Whigs accomplished their own petty revolution, it has now a lawful title, undisturbed by any claimants. It has become legitimate, and therefore interested in the observance of public law, and repression of seditious movements everywhere, because the House of Hanover cannot improve its position by any increase of the disturbing forces which threaten monarchy throughout Europe. The 'August ally' whose policy we have adopted, and whose work we are doing, cannot say of himself what our Queen may justly say. He has no interest in keeping down the revolution, nothing to gain by the observance of treaties, and no respect for public law. He rules at home by the sword, and abroad by menace and fear; every sedition, every insurrection, every civil war is a positive service to him, because the greater the insecurity of other sovereigns the less is his own danger. If Europe were at peace, he could not promise himself a long reign; his very existence depends upon foreign broils, for if his unwilling subjects were not excited by the complications of other people, they would raise complications at home, and try to shake off the fetters by which he has bound them.—*Tablet*.

The only certain results yet known of the King of Naples's concessions are anything but favorable to him. Garibaldi had refused the prayers of the Municipality for the annexation of Sicily to Sardinia, because he could not allow his hands to be tied until he had conquered Naples and Rome, as well as Sicily. But the news of the concessions of the King of Naples has caused him to decide on having the annexation voted by universal suffrage and without loss of time. The Liberal journals everywhere received the Royal Proclamation in the same spirit. They were all more angry with Francis II. for his new policy of concession than they had ever been for his old policy of repression, and have insulted the constitutional King far more than they insulted the Absolute Monarch. We are told that the essence of the new policy recommended by the French Ambassador is an alliance with Sardinia, and that Francis II. resisted this until he had asked for leave at Rome.—We are told that Sardinia has appended as conditions to its acceptance of the alliance such terms as a breach with Austria, the recognition of the Sardinian usurpation of the Romagna, and the possible acquisition of Umbria and the Marches.—*Tablet*.

The last accounts from Sicily are somewhat confused, but the following circumstances appear positive:—The adjournment of the annexation, clearly notified by Garibaldi in his reply to the municipality of Palermo, had caused Prince de Torrea to an MM. Pisani and Guarneri to give in their resignations, because they were partisans of immediate annexation. But the news of the royal concessions at Naples produced a sudden change of view. Garibaldi appears to have considered that this event changed the situation, and gave annexation an opportuneness which in his opinion, did not exist three days before. In consequence he immediately published an electoral law, and the three ministers withdrew their resignations."

It is added that Sicily will be called upon to pronounce on the question of annexation towards the end of the present month.

In suppressing the Jesuits and Redemptorists, robbing them of their property, and driving them into exile, it must be remembered that Garibaldi has done nothing for which his Catholic admirers and supporters must not have been prepared. But they admired him before this, and they will admire him after it."

This banishment of the Jesuits and Redemptorists is, however, a gratifying incident. It is the glorious prerogative of the sons of St. Ignatius and St. Alphonsus that the enemies of God and of the Church never mistake them for friends. The Liberal Press has boasted that the clergy and laity, both Regular and Secular were favorable to Garibaldi, and had sided with him. The Liberal Press has exaggerated the facts that he has excluded the Convents from the law of Universal Suffrage. But there is no doubt that the Archbishop of Palermo has visited Garibaldi, has complimented Garibaldi, and that a portion of the clergy have sided with the revolution."

The *Morning Post* lately gave an explanation of the reasons why the Sicilian hierarchy and clergy were revolutionists, and not to be counted on by the Pope or their Sovereign. The *Morning Post* explain-

ed that the Church in Sicily by ancient concessions of the Pope was completely under the jurisdiction of the King and not the State; and in practice quite independent of the Pope. The writer explained how all ecclesiastical matters in Sicily were decided by a Royal tribunal directly under the Crown. The lesson is worth noting by the King of Naples. The encroachments of the temporal and Royal power on the rights of the Church and of the Pope have never produced anything but mischief to everybody.—*Tablet*.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Kisseleff, has officially informed M. Thouvenel that the Count of St. Petersburg, having examined the three proposals of France for the definitive settlement of the question of the annexation of Savoy, has resolved upon giving preference to the assembling of a European Conference at Paris.

SYRIA.

CIVIL WAR.—ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 25.—The French mail steamer from Syria, which arrived here yesterday, has brought us full and recent particulars of the savage internecine warfare raging between the Druses and Maronite Christians of Mount Lebanon. We had previously heard that the dissensions between the two rival tribes had at the latter end of last month broken out into actual hostilities; villages had been attacked and burnt down, and in many the silk crop of cocoons, the principal source of subsistence of the inhabitants, had been utterly destroyed, but the loss of life was not great. A few days later more startling and alarming intelligence began to arrive. The advantages in the struggle lay almost entirely on the side of the Druses, who were becoming more and more maddened into a state of savage fury with the sight of the blood that had begun to flow, and the Turks, it was added, were more or less openly favoring their cause.

Yesterday the French mail steamer from Syria arrived with further intelligence of a recent date, which fully confirms the report previously received. The following private letter from Beyrout, dated the 20th inst., contains the more authentic particulars of the news that has spread at Alexandria:—

"During the past fortnight affairs in the Lebanon have assumed a far more serious character. Hasbeeyeh and Rasbeeyeh, two large and flourishing villages in the neighborhood of Mount Hermon, have been taken, sacked, and destroyed by the Druses in the presence of Turkish garrisons at both places.—The Turks, it is said, made no attempt to protect the villages, but, on the contrary, gave active assistance to the enemy. Upon the places being captured a large number of the Christian inhabitants, men, women, and children, took refuge in the Serai, or garrison. The officer in command of the Turkish troops insisted upon the men giving up their arms. They did so, and the weapons were sent off to Damascus. He then entered into a parley with the leaders of the Druses, which ended in the gates of the Serai being thrown open. The Druses entered the place, and a frightful and indiscriminate massacre of the unarmed and defenceless Christians ensued, the Turkish passively looking on. A few of the Christians contrived to escape, and have taken refuge in Beyrout. The stories they relate of the cruelties inflicted by the Druses are most heart-rending."

In several other places the Druses induced the Christians to lay down their arms, on the assurance that they would not be molested, a promise immediately followed by their being murdered in their defenceless state, and their houses sacked and burnt. It is calculated that during the last three weeks more than 60 villages have been destroyed. The loss of life has been very great. The Pasha of Damascus has declared that he cannot guarantee the peace of that city for a week."

The Druses of Lebanon and of the Haman, assisted by Bedouins, are besieging Zahleh, the largest and most flourishing town in Lebanon, containing a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants; but up to the present they have not been able to take it.—The day before yesterday they were defeated by the Christians with great loss—in fact, they have been driven from Zahleh three or four times, but it is feared that the place will not be able to hold out much longer, for want of ammunition. Should Zahleh fall it will be the destruction of the Christian interest in Lebanon. At Sidon great atrocities have been committed against the Christians, and great numbers of them murdered. In short, the whole of Syria, from Aleppo to Gaza, is in a state of the greatest commotion and alarm. The Turkish authorities look on quietly while the work of destruction goes forward, and when called upon by the European Consuls to interfere and put a stop to the war they make promises, but do nothing. They finally declare that they have not sufficient force. If so, it is high time that the European Powers should interfere to rescue one of the finest and most flourishing provinces of the empire from the misrule under which it has so long suffered, and from the utter destruction now impending over it."

The only safe place at present remaining in Syria is Beyrout. Two British vessels of war are lying off the town, a steamer of 11 guns, and a gunboat; also a Russian frigate, and three French ships—a frigate, a brig, and a steamer."

P. S. June 21.—News arrived this morning which I believe to be too true, that the Druses took Zahleh on the 18th instant, and that they are destroying it by fire. Both Christians and Druses have suffered heavy loss. The women and children were sent out of the town a day or two before it was captured.—The fall of Zahleh is a severe blow to the Christians."

UNITED STATES.

In the course of some remarks to the young ladies who graduated on Tuesday from the Mount St. Vincent Academy, Archbishop Hughes made the following excellent suggestions:—"Although it is of the utmost importance, young ladies, that you should have a good education, should be accomplished, cultivated, graceful, and refined, yet there are other things that cannot be lost sight of. Before another year rolls around I purpose to arrange with the Sisters for a new branch of study in the Academy.—That branch of study is what the French call the science of *cuisine*. It is the science of keeping house, and that we all know commences with the kitchen. Every young lady, I don't care if she be a Queen's daughter, ought to understand that department of life. Even though she may not have to practice it, though she may be able to hire a cook, yet she should understand it herself, for it may happen some day that the cook will dismiss her. (Great laughter.) What a predicament she would be in then. Well, what I was going to say was that the Sisters should arrange it so that the girls over 13 years of age should be enabled to be spend a portion of the time in the kitchen, and become acquainted with cooking and housekeeping. Here will be a new bureau of education. (Laughter.) We shall then have the theory and some practice too."

A COSTLY VISIT.—The New York *Herald* says that, from the bills pouring in to the City Clerk's Office, it appears that the expenditures for the reception of the Japanese Embassy, will run up to a total of one hundred thousand dollars, or ten thousand dollars for each day that the Embassy remained in the Metropolis.

Brigham Young, the Mormon Mogul, had 217 children at the last accounts; what may be their number now we cannot divine. This honey-headed, lustful, and canting hypocrite will shortly exceed the celebrated King of the Cannibal Islands in the number of his children, as those who chaut the prowess of his sashship tell us that "every week he was a dad," &c.

One John W. Jones who has been sent to prison for marrying two wives excused himself by saying that when he had one, she fought him but when he had two, they fought each other.