

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN PARIS.—Queen Victoria's visit to Paris has been a success of the most triumphant kind. The Parisians have expended an immense amount of enthusiasm, and the Emperor has exhibited the most imperial hospitality. The English papers are full of overflowing with accounts of the festivities.

The Emperor went down to Boulogne, there to receive her Majesty. It was half-past one o'clock when she disembarked. The Emperor received her as she alighted from the royal yacht, and kissed her on both cheeks. He also cordially shook Prince Albert by the hand, and gave a friendly greeting to the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, by whom her Majesty was accompanied. The Emperor and his guests proceeded at once to the railway station, and set out for Paris. Here they arrived at twenty minutes past seven, an hour behind time.

The Queen, on entering the station, was saluted with the thundering of artillery, and was received by the Prince Napoleon, Marshal Magnan, the Prefect of Police, the Prefect of the Seine, the Commander of the National Guard, and other distinguished personages. Her Majesty was in a plain silk dress, and looked remarkably well. A bouquet was presented to her in the name of the 8th battalion of the National Guard.

The Queen and the Princess Royal, the Emperor and Prince Albert entered a carriage drawn by six horses. The Prince of Wales and Prince Napoleon entered another carriage; the suite took others. The cortege then set out amid thundering cries of "Vive la Reine!" "Vive la Reine et l'Angleterre!" "Vive la Reine et Prince Albert!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" from the National Guards, the troops and the multitude. As the cortege passed on, the same cries were repeated with enthusiasm; and while the drums of the different regiments and battalions beat "aux champs," the band played "God save the Queen." And so the Queen continued her route to St. Cloud, the people, and the troops, and the National Guard shouting, the bands playing and the artillery thundering. By the time the cortege reached the Champs Elysée it had become quite dusk, and by the Emperor's orders the cortege broke into a trot.

The royal party were finally taken to St. Cloud to lodge.

THE QUEEN AT NOTRE DAME.—Her Majesty having desired to visit the metropolitan church—the famous Notre Dame—she was conducted there. Her Majesty was received by the Archbishop of Paris, who, at a very short notice, was in waiting at the head of his clergy, in ordinary costume. The Sisters of Charity (to the number of about fifty), who minister to the sick at the hospital of the Hotel-Dieu, were on the steps of the church, in their white dresses. On the Queen alighting from her carriage, the Archbishop addressed her in nearly the following terms:—

"Madam,—Permit me to express to you the hearty good wishes of the clergy of Paris for your Majesty, and for the great alliance which has already accomplished so many great things, and for which such high destinies are reserved."

The Queen graciously bowed in acknowledgment of this speech, and then entered into conversation with the Archbishop, and walking by his side, entered the interior of the church, and went directly to the Treasury, where she inspected the brilliant plate and precious articles there collected. In about a quarter of an hour her Majesty quitted Notre Dame.

SPAIN.

Energetic measures are being taken for seizing the property of the clergy, in spite of the passive resistance of the bishops and other ecclesiastical authorities. The Gazette publishes decrees removing General Camba from the Captaincy-General of Porto Rico, and appointing General Leymerich to succeed him. The same journal also publishes the memorandum addressed to the Court of Rome. The allocation of the Pope on the altars of Spain, delivered in the last Consistory, has been received. The Spanish government appears disposed to employ temporisation instead of coming to a direct rupture with Rome.

Advices from Madrid, dated Tuesday, the 21st, ult., state that the Gazette, of that day, publishes the communications which have passed between the Spanish and Papal Governments on the subject of a concordat. A socialist conspiracy has been discovered at Barcelona, and several workmen have been arrested in that city on a charge of forging paper money. Señor Bruil has returned to Madrid from Saragossa. The treaty with the Dominican republic has been ratified. The virulence of the cholera has diminished.

AUSTRIA.

The semi-official journal, the Oesterreichische Correspondenz, announces that a concordat with the Pope was signed on the 18th ult.

The same paper states on reliable authority that the Western Powers had made known to the German Governments their intention permanently to occupy Turkey, and at no distant period to attack Russia from the Danubian Principalities. It is generally believed that the paper in question receives information from the French Embassy in Vienna, and therefore considerable importance has been attached to the foregoing intelligence. It is probable enough that the Western powers consider it advisable to occupy the attention of the Russians on the Danube, but it is difficult to believe that they have announced their resolution "permanently" to occupy any part of the Sultan's territories. At all events nothing of the kind has officially been made known to the Imperial Cabinet.

A letter, published in the Cologne Gazette, and dated Vienna, the 15th ult., contains the following:—The accession of Spain to the western Alliance is now considered certain. Intelligence to that effect has reached us both from Paris and Madrid. But it is also believed that this will not be the only accession, and that it will be followed by that of the Scandinavian States. It is asserted that England and France have agreed to the conditions proposed by Sweden; they guarantee her actual possessions, and engage, in case she can reconquer her ancient States, to place sufficient troops at her disposal for a certain number of years to maintain possession of them. As to Denmark, the matter is stated to be as good as settled there also; the Danish Admiral Mourier, now in Paris, being entrusted with the necessary powers for the definitive conclusion of a treaty with the Western Powers.

ITALY.

The Corriere Mercantile of Genoa states that the Piedmontese Government has instructed the treasurers of the ecclesiastical fund not to pay the increase of salary consequent on the new law for the suppression of convents, to such curates as insist upon protesting in writing against the said law. Those that merely protest viva voce are to receive their full salary.

A letter from Genoa states that the comments in our Parliament and in the French press have awakened the hopes of the middle classes of Naples and greatly frightened the authorities.

RUSSIA.

It is positively stated by the Military Gazette of Vienna, that the Emperor of Russia will, towards the latter end of this month, proceed to Sebastopol, with his brothers Nicholas and Michael, in order to convey in person to the army the expression of the gratitude of his late father, as he verbally promised to."

OPERATIONS IN THE WHITE SEA.—The Military Governor of Archangel, Admiral Kroustchhoff, under date of the 20th of July has forwarded to his government the following details of the movements and operations of the allied squadrons in the White Sea:—"The English steamer which, on the 17th of June, approached the island of Zaiatsky, returned there on the 21st with a French steamer. Detached vessels of the squadron have continued to cruise opposite and cannonade the villages along the coast, which have been in a great measure abandoned by the inhabitants. This after a heavy cannonade the villages of Sirelna and Megra have fallen a prey to the flames. The attempts of the enemy to penetrate into the interior even to a short distance from the above have remained unsuccessful; thus on the 13th of June the peasants of the village of Nijniaia Zolotitsa fired upon a rowing boat, which attempted to go up the river Zolotitsa, and compelled it to return to the steamer in the offing, which then opened fire against the village."

THE BALTIC.

Admiral Dundas's despatches, descriptive of the attack on the fortress and arsenal of Sweaborg, are now before us. They contain a full and accurate account of the dispositions made for the assault, and of the manner in which the service was performed. Sweaborg, it seems, is not so utterly annihilated as the first accounts which reached England would have led us to suppose; but it is obvious that a terrible blow has been inflicted upon the enemy in one of those very strongholds which he sanguinely persuaded himself were impregnable, but which must henceforth be regarded as lying completely at the mercy of the Allied fleet under the new method of warfare, which it has so brilliantly and triumphantly initiated.—News of the World.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIGA.—A despatch from Hamburg says that on the 10th, two English steamers bombarded the batteries of Riga for five hours, and caused them much damage.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE RUSSIAN PORT OF WINDAU.—The Königsberg Gazette asserts that two of the Allied war-steamer moored off the Russian port of Windau, bombarded it. The custom-house alone took fire, and the enemy remarking that the town contained no Russian troops ceased his fire. Some forty men landed, but returned to their vessels after getting some refreshment.

THE RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINES.—A Prussian merchant schooner, belonging to Stralsund, has been lost in the Gulf of Finland, from coming in contact with one of Dr. Jacobi's infernal machines. The schooner was laden with supplies for the English fleet, and blew up by the explosion of one of the submarine inventions sent adrift by the Russians in those waters.

ACADEMY OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS—LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

(From the Rochester Daily Union of Sep. 3.)

Some months since a project was started by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of St. Patrick's Church of this city, for the establishment of an Academy or College under the auspices of a Roman Catholic Order known as the Christian Brothers, the head of which is at Montreal, Canada. Subscriptions were taken up chiefly among the wealthy and benevolent members of St. Patrick's congregation and a lot purchased at the corner of Brown and Frank St., on the fine elevation so long known as Brown's Hill. The lot is two hundred feet square and cost \$8,000.

Arrangements have been made for the immediate erection of a wing to form a portion of the edifice. This will be 35 feet by 80 and contracts for the work will be let soon. The foundation has already been laid, and the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place yesterday in presence of an immense assemblage of people.

A procession was formed at four o'clock at St. Patrick's church under the direction of Geo. A. Wilkin, Chief Marshal, with twenty associates. The procession included four Societies from St. Joseph's, one from

St. Mary's, and one from St. Peter's churches. The whole moved through Platt, State, Jay, and Frank streets to the ground.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. O'Brien, after which Patrick Kearney, Esq., laid the corner stone. Beneath the stone was deposited a box containing the following papers:—New York Freeman's Journal, Boston Pilot, American Celt, Buffalo Sentinel, Rochester Daily Union, Democrat, Advertiser, American, New York Daily Herald, and Times. Also a parchment which read as follows:—The corner Stone of the new Academy, under the invocation of St. Patrick, designed by the distinguished Architect, P. C. Keely, Esq., of the city of New York, on the 2nd of Sept., 1855, by Patrick Kearney, a citizen of said city remarkable alike for his integrity and charity. Our most Holy Father, Pius the Ninth, was the reigning Pontiff, the Right Reverend and Most Illustrious John Timon, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo, and Rev. Michael O'Brien, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Franklin Pierce was the President of the United States, and Myron H. Clark Governor of the State of New York. The building committee were Messrs. Owen Gaffney, Patrick Kearney, Michael Lester, Michael Wall, James Conolly, James O'Donoghue, George A. Wilkins, Daniel Waters, James McDonnell and James Cunningham.

The box also contained a collection of coins. Mr. Kennedy, late of New York, now of Rochester, then pronounced the following oration:—

Happy, thrice happy, Oh! Catholics of Rochester, ought we to be this day—this day which shadows forth in the dim future events of mighty importance to us Catholics; this day which is pregnant with good incalculable to the interests of our holy religion—to the interests of education—aye! to the interest of the entire community; this day, on which have arisen in the breasts of all here present hopes glorious, and God grant they may be not unfounded hopes for the advancement of our Catholic youth, and the utter annihilation of the prejudices which now so unfortunately exist in this land of free thought, free speech, and until now, the hospitable home of the way-worn weary fugitive from bigoted and tyrannical oppression. Who among you that does not feel his heart big with joy and gladness? Who among you that does not feel that to-day the work is begun through which in a few years the Catholic youth of this noble city are to be sent to the world as men whose solid learning and brilliant intellects will win for them a place among the great men of this country, and whose conduct, endearing them to all around, will cause a respect and veneration for their religion, breaking down with the iron hand of truth the barriers of intolerance and bigotry. Yes—we will see going forth from this institution young men accomplished, learned, good; causing the prejudices against our holy religion to vanish, and with the light of truth dispersing and holding up to the bitter ignominy of defeat and shame the ignorant, vile, contemptible traducers of its immaculate doctrines: as the resplendent, health-giving rays of the rising sun scatter before them the miasmatic mists of the night.

You have seen the newspapers of the day placed in a receptacle prepared for them—but who can tell, who among you will dare to prophesy the contents of newspapers ten years from this day? Where then will be the party that now rides into political power on the shoulders of prejudice and ignorance? Where but in the dust where it belongs. Catholic foreigners and Catholic Americans may have fought, bled and died for Columbia's liberties, but now "America for Americans," Protestant Americans, is the glorious motto of a grateful people.

Who can calculate the great good, the immense advantages growing out of the establishment of an institution such as is the design of the present?

Fellow Citizens, we have met to lay the corner stone of a Catholic College, and be assured we lay at the same time a strong, imperishable foundation of adamant for our future prosperity. Time may, time will roll on, centuries will pass away, but the men who by their hard earned money, will unsurpassed generosity, will have erected this building, will leave behind them a glorious, never-dying monument, compared to which all the honors and pomp with which men may reverence the memory of the hero of a hundred victories is but empty vanity.

It is customary in addresses of this kind for the orator to inflict upon his audience long and comprehensive summaries of the history of the various literary institutions in the United States, to give them a prosy dissertation on the rise and progress of education, with of course a most delicate and artistic carving up of the learned monks of the middle ages, a sketch of the city, town or village in which the address may be delivered, with the number of houses in existence there when that much abused and hydra-headed individual, "the oldest inhabitant," first came to light in that blessed locality—the orator doubtless winding up by condescendingly giving the assembled multitude a gratuitous encomium on himself, informing them of many facts in his past history of which they and "the rest of mankind," would have for ever remained profoundly ignorant, had not the self-inflated individual got a chance as Shakspeare says, "to spread himself before the public."

But, fortunately for you, it is not my intention to dive into rusty tomes and exhaust their precious contents, to enable me to talk for an hour longer, and tire you out with other people's learning. You did not come here to stand for an hour to listen to dates and figures, but to lay the corner stone of a much needed and noble institution, and to give fresh vigor by your presence, to the cause of education. And if owing to any deficiency on my part, I should fail to interest you, and you should find my address too long, just imagine what you might have suffered had I drawn largely from the copious fountain of the aforesaid light literature of the middle ages. "Violent quotations in Latin would doubtless be very appropriate, but I leave them to the worthy professors who will swarm here at the completion of this great enterprise, and to any one of my hearers who may be disappointed in that regard, let him borrow any one of the ancient authors from our Rev. Father O'Brien, who is so eminently learned in the classics, and let him read any chapter he pleases in the work so borrowed, and although the subject may have nothing to do with laying a corner stone, or educating young men; yet he will find that his time has been most profitably spent, and I will have been spared the necessity of a labored quotation, according to custom.

No Fellow Citizens—we meet to show by our presence the interest we feel in the cause of education, and the joy we experience to see that the bright hopes we have so long entertained are soon to be realized. And will not these bright hopes be realized?—most assuredly they will. For who among you here to-day,

would see this great work languish, and not put his shoulder to the wheel, and out of his purse give generously? I feel—I know, no, Not One! And when in after years he passes the stately edifice, and hears the gay school boys just released from study, what unbidden words will not flash to his mind, that he, humble as he may be, had some share in erecting that building, and that the boys there are his boys—he has helped to educate them.

And if, Fellow Citizens, we are fortunate in the success of this work, thrice happy are we in the choice that its directors have made of the men to whom is to be entrusted the weighty responsibility of training up our youth. To what more worthy and talented body of men could the task have been awarded, than to the noble self-sacrificing society of Christian Brothers. How can an institution fail that starts with such a corps of professors. Men who have family, station, wealth, and devote a life-time to the education of youth. It is the lives of men such as these, that raises our opinion of poor fallen humanity.

How beautiful the religion; with what enthusiasm must it inspire its followers, that such institutions as these are self-denying. Brothers, the talented Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and the noble associations of those ministering Angels to the sick and dying, the Sisters of Charity, and the Sisters of Mercy, are founded by its believers.

"Knowledge," says the old maxim, "is power," but knowledge without principle, knowledge without religion as its guiding star, is a curse. Giving a vicious man knowledge is like placing a sword in the hands of a lunatic. But show me a good and a pious man—a man who loves his neighbors and reveres his God; a man, as wise and learned as he is virtuous. Show me such a man—be he Catholic or Protestant—then will I show you a man to whom wisdom is a blessing; and not only to him, but through him a blessing to his fellow men.

Such, Fellow Citizens, are the Christian Brothers; and such, be assured, will be the men who in their youth will have been educated by them in this building. Certainly there is a great deal of talent among the rising generation of Rochester; the old heads have not monopolized all the genius, though times have sadly changed since they were boys.

Look at these men in miniature; the happy, chubby, rosy cheeked little orphans, and then say that there are no smart boys in Rochester.

Let us carry ourselves in imagination ten years forward. What do we see? Where we now stand a stately noble pile. What is it for? Is it a place dedicated to law? where, if an injured man is lucky, and cries head, and the penny comes up head, he obtains justice. No! Can it be a House of Refuge for boys—American boys—where the religion of their forefathers is a useless thing to be thrown aside before entering, and the Minister of that religion spurned rudely from the door, with the overwhelming consciousness in his heart, that his little flock are lost to the Church of Christ—are lost to God? No! We have nothing of that kind. This is a country of liberty! What is it?—What can it be but the Catholic College of Rochester, the pride of the whole city; and a noble thing it is to be proud of. But let us follow the gaily dressed throng that are flocking in. It is Commencement day. Let us listen to the speeches of the graduating class. With what loud applause are their efforts greeted, and how well is that applause merited!

How joyful, how proud of their offspring are the happy parents. Their children are fitting themselves—not for the saloons of the gay and fashionable, but for a life of idleness and dissipation. No! No! There is to be a career of usefulness and honor. Some of those young men will reach the summit of Fame's dizzy height. And think you they will not look back and cherish in the inmost recesses of their hearts, the fond memory of their "Alma Mater," and dwell with inexpressible gratitude on the names of those who toiled night and day, not to amass money, nor to invest it where it would bring in ten per cent.—No, theirs has not been the ostentatious, self-congratulating benevolence of the mutual admiration society, although how often do the hypocritically religious, those "Latter Day Saints" on a new plan "cast their bread upon the waters, knowing full well that that bread thus cast, is the best possible advertisement of their wares and merchandise, as well as of their unbounded charity and virtue. They have worked for the cause of education, have lavishly bestowed of their worldly goods for the cause of education, and in the triumph of that cause, is their glorious, unceasing reward.

What time so opportune as the present, what place so appropriate as on these grounds, to thank the beloved Pastor of St. Patrick's, himself the "corner stone" of this great work. Yes, Reverend Sir, allow me to thank you in the name of your congregation, in the name of the Catholics of Rochester, in the name of civilization, education and religion. You felt the necessity of an institution of this kind—nobly, bravely have you triumphed over all obstacles, and nobly and bravely have your congregation seconded your efforts. Long may you be spared to minister to your flock, lightly may the finger of time leave its impress upon you; and may this offspring of your pristine vigor and untiring industry, welcome you to its bosom in your old age. And when full of years and goodness, you are gathered to your fathers, will the voices of the youth who are educated through you, gushing forth in harmonious prayers for your departed soul, ascend to the heavens above as a sweet welcome in your advent to the Spirit-land.

Work on then bravely, O fellow citizens! Let not the good work languish. Watch over it with a paternal care, for great will be the joy and greater the reward of those who give themselves heart and hand to its completion—but deep and damning the shame of those lukewarm, timid, and avaricious Catholics who refuse it their aid and countenance. Are there any here of that class? Then let my last word be with them.

Yes, ye misers, go home! and when ye lay your heads upon the pillow to-night, thank God that you have not got soft hearts, and glory in the thought that your children will have, not learning, not honesty, not virtue—no, none of these; but better far they will have money, and with it your blessing—rather a thousand times a good man's curse!

This institution is designed for the education of youth of all denominations, and when completed will accommodate one thousand day scholars and one hundred boarders. The wing to be erected this fall will accommodate about 400 day scholars. The main building will be in the Italian style of architecture, 140 feet long, 80 feet wide, and three stories high, from which will project two wings. The apartments on