

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 25.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says that Lord Palmerston's estimate of the French army at \$16,000 was exaggerated. The real numbers are—active force, 409,000; reserve, 203,000 men.

PARIS, May 26.—Mexico seems momentarily to have thrown Rome into the shade, and, by thus diverting public attention from the latter, may cause a considerable delay of the dangers threatening it. The expedition, especially since the *Times* espoused its cause, has met with a disapproval of its prosecution, and a dread of its probable political and financial results, as unanimous as anything can be in France; but there are many opinions as to what were the causes that first produced, and now sustains it. Some assert that the soft eyes of a Mexican lady, Mdlle. E——, have not been without their share in the organisation of this expedition, though the Government could not easily forego the use of it as a convenient veil for extensive expenditure. Others see in it a determined hostility to North America, against which Napoleon certainly cherishes a bitter resentment in consequence of the high military honors bestowed there upon the Orleans Princes. He was unable to conceal his feeling during the conversation he had with the Archbishop of New York, of which I spoke to you in my last letter. I have just discovered in one of his works, dated from the prison of Ham, an article in which he then demonstrated, as fully as M. Grandguillot does today, that the position of Mexico is more important than that of Constantinople, that a central kingdom ought to be founded there. But in whose name is it probable this central kingdom can be erected? Not certainly in that of Spain, which is detested; nor of Austria, whose destruction has been planned. It is in favor of the Empress Eugenie that the drama of universal suffrage will perhaps be acted in Mexico. You may laugh at this idea, but I can assure you of the fact that the Empress is perpetually surrounded by maps, and that a new diadem is at the bottom of this affair. It appears that Plon-Plon has returned very ill-pleased with his father-in-law. He proposed to Re Galantuomo to exchange Sardinia for Rome. Victor Emmanuel replied to the proposition by an absolute "non possumus." Great remorse is now attributed to this miserable King, and a strong inclination towards an earnest endeavor for reconciliation with the Sovereign Pontiff. Such reports should, I think, be received with great caution. What is certain is, that the breach is widening daily between the action party and the Government of Turin, and that the manifestations for Garibaldi have become seditious. This alone suffices to prove what is the real position of events. Pius IX is persuaded that they will result in the extreme confusion of his enemies.—In speaking to a venerable prelate who told me this, I suggested that it was difficult to believe that a crisis could be avoided. "Undoubtedly," replied he, "the Pope expects a crisis, but Rome will probably not be its theatre." It seems likely that none will take place between this time and St. Peter's Day, or until the autumn. M. Thouvenel had already framed an imperative "note" counselling the Pope to abandon his temporal power, guaranteeing to him only a right of veto; but the note has gone for the present to join more than one of its predecessors in the Minister's waste-paper basket. The Emperor was coolly civil to General Goyon; he said to him, "The Roman question is a very complicated one. The Pope must become Italian, or the Italians must become Papal." He did not go beyond this hypothesis, and the General left his cabinet bearing only the assurance of being soon made a senator. Much that is good is spoken of his successor. With respect to Rouze, I believe I have not told you that M. Augustin Cochon received from the Pope the Order of Christ, for his excellent work upon, or rather against, slavery. I have before spoken of the indignation excited in all the salons not belonging to the Government, by the judgment of the Imperial Court on Prince Dolgorouki, who innocently came to seek liberty of the press in France, and is now, in consequence of an order of the Prefect of Police, unable to find a printer. Another recent scandal now engrosses public attention. The papers lately announced that the little town of Marvejols, in Lozere, had been thrown into great commotion by the arrest of the son of a General of the Empire, detected in a flagrant robbery of a sum of money. This descendant of the First Empire is the Comte de S——; his mother, formerly a celebrated singer, hastened to Paris, and has obtained from Delangle the liberation of the young robber, who was yesterday disporting himself at Chantilly rages. Such frequent outrages upon justice could not exist with a free press; but it seems, unhappily, that M. de Persigny is less inclined than ever to allow us to emulate your noble and splendid publicity. An order has just been issued to the various journals, to the effect that in future they must not discuss any advertisements or communications which they receive. One must be beaten without even the consolation of m-urming over one's fall. "Liber gemitus non fecit," said Tacitus. The proprietor of the *Courrier du Dimanche* cannot get rid of M. Ganesco. The minister forces journalism upon him, because being a foreigner, he may at any moment be expelled from the French territory. M. Jules Favre is to attempt an inquiry into this matter in the Chambers. A new election in October is always much talked of. M. Thiers would present himself at Valenciennes with a programme couched in three words, "The Pope, Liberty, and National Labour." At Marseilles M. Berryer would not appear; but he has declared that his fellow-citizens should elect him, he thinks it would be his duty as a Catholic to obey their commands. In Anjou the Comte de Falloux is sure of his nomination, as Mgr. Dupanloup and Lamoriciere may count upon their success in Brittany. A successful campaign might be effected there. Much notice is taken in Paris of the presence of Major Orsini, brother of the assassin, who is at this moment an offi-

cer in the regular army of Victor Emmanuel.—The brothers Orsini formed in 1831 part of the secret society of Carbonari at Rimini, in the bosom of which the eldest brother of the Emperor died. Allow me in conclusion to point out to you a strange contradiction in our policy; the idea strikes me forcibly, and I wish to impart it to you, because I cannot hope for its insertion in any French paper. We are about, Heaven knows with how much difficulty, to overthrow an anarchical republic in Mexico, and at the same time we suffer Italy at our very doors, to become a sort of Mexico, on which the most practised eyes might rest, without discerning in its approaching future, any brighter prospect than one of petty chiefs disputing and devouring each other over the ruins of the most ancient and most sacred thrones on earth.

P.S. A report is currently circulated, that M. Petri will be named Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, May 28.—The *Patrie* and the *Pays* of this evening state that General Count Montebello, Aide-de-camp to the Emperor, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Corps of Occupation at Rome, and will shortly set out for his post.

The *Journal de Rouen* announces a most important discovery, which will enable the manufacturers of cotton cloth to dispense with the use of American cotton. It appears that a piece of cloth has been manufactured of a common plant which grows wild in the fields, and will shortly be exhibited to a commission composed of manufacturers. The discovery has been communicated to the Emperor who takes great interest in its success.

A battalion of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard, a battalion of the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers, two squadrons of Choussiers, all of the Imperial Guard, together with the 6th battalion of Choussiers-a-Pied, two squadrons of the 8th Regiment of Lancers, and two batteries of Mounted Artillery, were reviewed on the 25th ult., at the Champ de Mars in honor of Saïd Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt. The Viceroy on arriving at the Champ de Mars, alighted from his carriage and remained on foot, that he might examine the troops more closely. His Highness appeared to be greatly pleased, not only with the appearance of the troops, but with the regularity with which they performed the various manoeuvres, under the command of Marshal Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Commander of the Imperial Guard, and Marshal Magdon, Commander-in-Chief of the first Military Division.

ITALY.

Rome, May 24.—I have already alluded to a note addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to Mgr. Cichci, Apostolic Nuncio in Paris, instructing him to apply to M. Thouvenel for categorical explanations on the real character which M. de Lavalette's mission is to have for the future; and in allusion to a revolutionary manifestation, threatened to take place on the French Ambassador's arrival, the Cardinal declared that the Pontifical Government was fully determined to suppress it by force, with its own guards, and that if the French troops, instead of assisting His Holiness' Government, intervened in any way to impede the action of the Pontifical guards, the Holy Father would consider this as a direct and violent attempt against his sovereignty, and immediately leave the capital of the Christian world to take refuge at Venice with the whole of the Sacred College. However, for the last few days, things have very much changed.—The Cardinal's last note, the precautions taken by the Government, and the general apprehensions felt, were all the result of sinister rumors spread by the revolutionists, the Piedmontese agents, &c., on the occasion of Victor Emmanuel and Prince Napoleon's journey to Naples, the attitude of the French squadron in the capital of the Two Sicilies, M. de Lavalette's return as bearer of a threatening ultimatum, and the departure of General de Goyon. When suddenly the news of the events at Brescia and Bergamo came like a thunder-clap in the midst of the feasts, and deceitful and expensive manifestations which were going on at Naples in honor of Victor Emmanuel's visit. Lastly, the fugitive departure of Victor Emmanuel, who fled before an imposing popular demonstration made against his Government, has completely discouraged the Revolutionary party. The frigate which bore the King passed on Wednesday (the 21st) before Porto d'Anzio and Civita Vecchia, but this time with a more unassuming appearance than when on his way to Naples; for this time the Galantuomo has been made to bear thundering around him the groans of an angry and undecieved people. Everybody is now convinced that the comedy at Naples had no other object than to prevent the assembling of the Bishops at Rome, through the fear of a break-up in the capital of the Catholic world. But the Mazzinians were in too great a hurry to play their part, and although secretly supported by the Government, they acted blindly, like men unacquainted with the game to be played, and consequently, compromised the whole affair by their impatience.

This week and the next there will take place an assemblage of the Catholic Episcopate, around its august chief, the grandest which has been seen for ages. The Bishops arrive fifty at a time, and the priests in endless numbers, bringing to the Pontiff the tribute of the loyalty which animates them.

The Consistory of last Thursday was attended by two hundred Bishops and Archbishops, not to mention about twenty others who had just arrived but not in time to be present. To-day, the 24th, another Consistory will take place, at which two hundred and sixty Bishops will vote.

Cardinal Altieri has placed the great hall of his palace at the disposal of the Bishops, who meet there on Wednesdays and Sundays, from ten till two, to confer together on the general affairs of the Church, and especially on that which has brought them to Rome. It is asserted that, after the Canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs, a manifesto of the whole Episcopate, relatively to the necessity of the temporal power of the Pope as the condition of the independence of his spiritual power, will be addressed, not only to all the Catholic Powers, but even to the non-Catholic ones who have Catholic subjects. I hear that very many of the Bishops present are authorized by numbers of their Episcopal colleagues who are unable to give their votes by proxy. The Russian Bishops are already arrived. The Polish Episcopate is represented by two only of its prelates. I have been able to ascertain that the names of the two Neapolitan reactionists, who were taken out from the Castle St. Angelo, and handed to the Piedmontese by the French, are Girolamo and Centilli.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

A communication from Rome of the 17th inst., has the following:—"The public prayers ordered by the Sovereign Pontiff to implore the Divine assistance, in view of the approaching canonisation of the Japanese martyrs, commenced a few days back. His Holiness is at present at those services, accompanied by the Sacred College, and all the members of the Episcopal body who have already arrived at Rome. The day before yesterday took place the first of the three consistories which, according to custom, will be consecrated to the preparatory acts of canonisation. The bishops are commencing to arrive in large numbers. Among the French are Mgr. de Dupanloup, who has alighted at the Borgnese Palace; Mgr. de la Tour d'Auvergne, brother to the French Minister at Berlin; Mgr. Dreux-Breze, and Mgr. Dupont des Loges. Several English, American, and Spanish-American bishops have also arrived. The Spanish prelates, to the number of twenty, landed at Civita Vecchia, and among them are two cardinals. The circumstance of their travelling together on a vessel of the Spanish navy, and the hospitality offered to them all at the palace of the Spanish embassy, is generally remarked." The *Gazette de France* says:—"We learn from good authority that Mgr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, who has just gone to Rome to be pre-

sent at the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs, is charged to offer the Pope 200,000 dollars (about 1,100,000 francs), the produce of a subscription list opened in his episcopal city."

ROME (via MARSAILLES), May 24.—A note from M. Thouvenel has been communicated to Cardinal Antonelli, stating that France does not intend to effect any change in the present state of the Roman question, and recommending the Pope to place more confidence in the Emperor's Government. On Thursday last 156 Cardinals and Bishops voted in favor of the Canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs. This morning the number of Cardinals and Bishops voting to the same effect amounted to 180.

Lu Presse states that M. le Marquis de Lavalette will not return to Rome. The report is again current that Marshal Niel will be invested with full powers, both political and military, in the Holy City.

PARIS, May 26.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—"The Emperor, having decided that on account of the reduction of the effective of the French army the corps of occupation in Rome shall be organized anew, General Goyon has been recalled to take service near the person of the Emperor, who has nominated him a senator in proof of his high satisfaction. The *Moniteur* also publishes a decree raising M. Chasseloup Laubat, General Goyon, and M. Ingres to the rank of Senators.

The King of Portugal has prohibited the Portuguese Bishops from going to Rome.

PARIS, May 28.—The *Patrie* and the *Pays* of this evening state that General Count Montebello, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French corps of occupation at Rome, and will shortly set out for his post.

According to news received here from Rome, the family of Francis II. are preparing to leave that city. MALTESE SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—VALETTA, May 21.—The Archbishop of Malta, Monsignor Pace Forno, left Malta on Saturday last for Rome, to be present at the conclave of Bishops which is assembling from all parts of the world. He carries with him an address to the Pope, to which is attached some 34,000 signatures. Double the number might have been obtained if necessary. It expresses the warmest sympathy of the Maltese people in his Holiness' present troubles, and their fervent prayers for his independence, temporal and spiritual. The various copies of the address from the different towns and villages were elegantly bound together in velvet and silver, and formed a massive volume, which was exposed for public inspection in one of the churches. It was afterwards carried in state through the streets by a deputation of the clergy and laity, to the Episcopal Palace, and handed to the bishop, with the request he would lay it at the feet of the Pope. Before embarking his Grace went to St. John's to offer up the usual prayer for his safe journey. The spacious cathedral was crowded to suffocation, and innumerable thousands waited outside, unable to obtain admittance. Such an assemblage of people has seldom been witnessed in Malta. The whole island seemed to be in the streets on that day. It is calculated that upwards of 50,000 persons were present. A party of lads, carrying Papal and Maltese flags, preceded the Bishop as he walked from the church to the place of embarkation, and bestowed his episcopal benediction on the multitude. The vessel soon afterwards steamed out of port amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations for Pius Nonus Papa Rex. Two or three Roman Catholic Bishops from the East have passed through this island during the week for Rome.—*Times.*

Rome, May 24.—The vast crowd of strangers which the solemnities of Easter attract to the Eternal City has long since departed; but the silence and tranquillity which in other years succeed at the close of Holy Week to the noise and bustle of the winter season, has not as yet commenced, for every day brings fresh crowds of pilgrims, lay and clerical from all parts of the world to assist at the approaching canonisation. St. Peter's is undergoing a complete transformation, by means of architectural decoration, which, if it were not composed of such flimsy materials as pasteboard, lathes, and canvas, might have a rich and picturesque aspect, but which has hitherto only succeeded in provoking a *passquinade*—namely, that the Pope must certainly be leaving Rome, since St. Peter's is packed up in paper.

The spectacle of the religious unity of the Catholic world presented by Rome at this moment, forms an admirable contrast to the unity which the revolutionary party are trying to establish in Italy; a unity to which all the former traditions of that country oppose an insurmountable obstacle. While Victor Emmanuel can only secure for himself an enthusiastic reception in Naples, by an enormous bribe: while his generals vainly seek to subdue the Southern provinces, and while in the Northern a civil war is on the eve of breaking out between his Government and the Mazzinians; the Vicar of Christ issues a simple invitation to the faithful, and his word is obeyed in all parts of the globe. There are already in Rome Bishops from Canada and the United States; from Ireland, France, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Poland and Russia; patriarchs and bishops of the Latin, Greek, and Armenian rites from Constantinople, the Greek Islands and Syria; and Vicars-Apostolic from Norway and Sweden, from Egypt and from India. A large number of Italian bishops are also present, but those only whose sees are situated within the present limits of the Papal States, or those (36 in number) who have been expelled from various parts of Italy by the Liberal and enlightened Government which is doing its best to establish a free Church in a free State. All those who are still tolerated in their sees have been refused permission to come to Rome, by the Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons, Signor Cordova, who, as Minister of Public Worship, is their superior.—Most of these prelates assisted at the public consistory held on Wednesday last, for the purpose of conferring the Cardinal's hat on the Archbishops of Compostella and Burgos. They also accompanied the Pope in his visits to the three principal basilicas in which the Blessed Sacrament was exposed last week, as is customary here previous to a canonisation. On each occasion an immense crowd was present, not only in the church, but all along the streets, followed by the Papal Court, and greeted His Holiness in the most enthusiastic manner.

The unity of those who have been so actively engaged in forwarding the unity of Italy, *vis à vis* of *nefas*, has been sadly disturbed by the recent events in Northern Italy. The Piedmontese Government, as the *Armonia* assures us, was perfectly ignorant that a vast conspiracy had been formed to invade the Austrian dominions; the *Gasolina di Verona*, on the other hand, assures that the authorities connived at the organisation and arming of the volunteers who had assembled at Bergamo and Brescia for that purpose. At any rate no notice was taken of their proceedings, and a vessel laden with volunteers, had already, it is said, left Genoa for an unknown destination, when a telegraphic despatch arrived from Paris, awoke the authorities from their real or feigned slumber, and put an end to the expedition. Three of Garibaldi's colonels were at once arrested (one of them in the General's own house) as well as 500 volunteers, and large bodies of troops were sent to guard the passes leading to the Tyrol and the Venetian provinces. An attempt was made at Brescia to rescue the prisoners, and the troops were obliged to fire on the people, killing four persons. The Government seemed anxious at first to exculpate Garibaldi from any participation in this foolish enterprise, but the General has written to the journals of his party, taking upon himself the entire responsibility of the project, and declared that both the officers and soldiers had only acted in obedience to his orders.

The Government has affected to take no notice of the declaration, as any severity on its part against Garibaldi would drive the Mazzinian party to desperate measures. That that party is highly exasperated is shown by the address of the Associazione Emancipatrice, of Geneva, to Garibaldi, in which

the writers accuse the Government of haughtiness and tyranny towards its subjects, and of cowardice and meanness towards foreign powers; assuring the General, at the same time, that whenever he shall call them to arms nothing shall restrain them from joining him for victory or death.

The robbery committed the other day at Sig. Parodi's bank in Genoa is thought to have been undertaken from political motives, as it was through this bank that all the money collected in Piedmont was transmitted to Rome. Col. Cattabene, the officer arrested in Garibaldi's house, is said to have been implicated in this robbery, as well as in certain forgeries to a large amount upon the bank of Milan.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 23.—According to news received here from Mexico, General Doblado had given a written engagement to sign a treaty, which had already been drawn up, for the payment of the claims, &c., expenses for the expedition to Mexico, and for which every satisfaction is guaranteed for the future in favor of Spain and England.

The *Patrie* contradicts a rumor that the French Expeditionary Corps in Mexico was to be recalled.

MADRID, May 24.—It is stated that General Prim will be authorized to return to Mexico as Ambassador from Spain. He will be instructed to present his credentials only to the constituted power, and not to President Juarez.

MEXICO.

PARIS, May 25.—The *Patrie* of this evening, in an article upon the expedition to Mexico, replies to the reproach that France has not carried out the London Convention:—Spain violated the convention in taking Vera Cruz, without waiting for her allies, and the result showed that she forgot all the duties of an alliance duly contracted. What would the Spanish Government have said if France had withdrawn when Prim violated the Convention of London? It is Prim who has failed in the duties of the convention, but Spain draws back, and France remains. That which afflicts us is that the alliance with Spain can be broken by the mere rashness of a general without the consent of the Government of the Queen; that a decision of such gravity could have been taken without the Cabinet of Madrid having been consulted upon it, and without its discussing an action which it had not authorized. The *Patrie* can understand that the Government might modify its policy, but will never comprehend that a General can withdraw with his troops without the order of his Government. In France a General who behaved thus would have to answer for his conduct to a court-martial. No one can take any other view of the question. The *Patrie* asks what would have been said if General Montaban had acted in this manner in China. The *Patrie* is happy to be able to confirm the reported dissatisfaction of the Spanish troops. The Spanish journals boast of the independence of Prim in not being willing to follow a policy which was not his, as France had desired to draw Spain into a line of policy which was not hers, for Spain had a greater interest than France in bringing the expedition to a prosperous termination. France, in the beginning, left the direction of the enterprise to Spain. The Emperor sent reinforcements and assumed more personal attitude when he learnt by the departure of the Spanish fleet and other symptoms, that Prim was following a different policy to that of the convention of London. The English Government has not shown itself a better ally than Spain. France had a right to expect more from its co-operation, yet England declared from the beginning that she would not go further than Vera Cruz. The *Patrie* concludes:—"We hope that our soldiers will soon return with honor, after having rendered a service to civilization. They will have had the glory of avenging wrongs, and of having fought single-handed for the gravely comprised interests of the European Powers."

PRUSSIA.

The Vienna journals discuss very freely the speech delivered at the opening of the Prussian Chambers, and in general their appreciation is not favorable. The *Austrian Gazette* says:—"The King did not open the Chambers in person; that circumstance gave rise to expectations of conflicts. Unless there is a profound motive at the bottom of this, the proceedings of the Prussian Government are inconceivable. As to the Electorate of Hesse, it is evident that Prussia is seeking a dispute; she does not wish the affair to be settled." The *Wandeler* discovers in the Royal speech a certain indication that the Prussian Government desires to persist on every point, in its present system of internal and external policy. The *Neueste Nachrichten* says:—"The Royal Speech is the work of a Government which owes its existence to a gratuitous crisis, and which, face to face with that crisis, finds itself in a complete state of perplexity."

BENIM, May 26.—To-day in the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance laid on the table the treaty of commerce between Prussia and France, and in so doing said, Government hopes that all the Zollverein governments will give in their adhesion to the treaty, in which case only Prussia is bound towards France. The treaty is a work by which nations are brought nearer to one another.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals refute the rumor that M. de Schermerling is to leave the Ministry. But a modification will take place. The Archduke Regnier will leave the Presidency of the Council. Finally, the Minister of Marine and of Commerce will be relieved of one of his portfolios.

POLAND.

A letter of the 17th from a correspondent of the *Union* at Saint Petersburg says:—"I am sorry to inform you that the state of things in Poland does not tend to improve; the Marquis Wielopolski is losing ground at Court, without gaining in the estimate of Polish society. Mgr. Felinski is beginning to have serious differences with the Russian authorities, who are already execrating the worthy prelate, as much as they formerly exalted him. Several proprietors and ecclesiastics of the Government of Kovno have been summoned before the military authorities, and one of them, M. Michailovsky, has been condemned to be shot, and another, Colonel Jilinsky, of the Engineers, has been invited to recommence his career as a private soldier; the remainder of the accused have been threatened, according to the degree of the repentance that they shall exhibit, with an imprisonment more or less prolonged in the casemates of a fortress."

CHINA.

HONGKONG, April 15.—The steamer *Emeu* arrived on the 11th inst., with the London mails of February 26, and she will be despatched to-day at 2 p. m. with the outward mails.

In the neighborhood of Shanghai the rebels have had further severe lessons at the hands of the allied forces, particularly at a place named Wong-ka-dza, where the largest combined force yet put in motion against them, attacked their camp and destroyed it with great slaughter of its occupants. This happened on the 4th inst., General Staveland and the English and French Admirals being present. Admiral Hope was wounded in the calf of the leg. The intentions of the allied commanders are said to be to clear the country of the Taeping rebels or marauders, whichever name may be allotted to them, maintain the same peaceful attitude towards foreigners, and trade in the increase. At first it was confined to articles of food principally, but latterly it has taken a wider range, and among other articles cotton is finding its way there. It is quite clear, therefore, that the Chinese traders have found means to come to an understanding with the chiefs of the rebel garrison. The conduct of these men of Ningpo stands in marked contrast to all the previous acts of the insurrectionary leaders, and, though much of their moderation may fairly be attributable to the first instance of the firmness and judgment of the British Consul, still their adherence to their engagements shows that there are other than warlike means of dealing with them.

ANOTHER MARTYR IN CHINA.—On the 2nd of March at two leagues from Shanghai, the Chinese rebels massacred the Rev. Fr. Villame, a French Jesuit from Nancy, along with the native Christian who accompanied him. He was caught by these brigands while going to administer the last sacraments to a sick person. The mere appearance of the zealous missionary kept them in awe for some time, until one of them struck him on the head with a pike. Fr. Villame then fell on his knees, raising his hands to Heaven, and was dispatched by several strokes of a sword. He had been in China since 1849, and had learnt the Chinese language so perfectly that he had been ranked among the chief literary men of the Celestial Empire.

He had written a history of the great Chinese Emperor Gang-hi, which has been adopted for the use of the schools of the empire. His body has been buried by one of his brethren, near the church which he served.—*Freeman's Journal.*

SERMON IN THE CHURCH OF ST. CLOTILDE IN PARIS, FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

The following description of the sermon preached on Thursday, May 22, in Paris, was sent to a gentleman in this city, (Dublin) with permission to publish it:—

THE CHURCH.

The Church of St. Clotilde, where the illustrious rector of Geneva, preached on Thursday, for the poor starving people of Ireland, is a modern building of Gothic architecture, finished only a few years ago.

It is an exact copy of some of those old churches of the eleventh or twelfth centuries, that still exist in some parts of Normandy. Situated in the centre of the Faubourg St. Germain, it is frequented by the very elite of Parisian society.

Several hours before the time fixed for the sermon the whole aisle of the little church was full, and it became soon impossible to find a seat anywhere within hearing. To say that a more distinguished congregation never before assembled within its walls is no exaggeration. There were men of every rank and position in life, from the minister of state to the brave ouvrier, and women of every grade in society, from the princess down to the simple ouvrier. They all came to hear the cause of that *pauvre Irlande*, the land of our lore, pleaded by one who holds the very first place in that splendid aristocracy of talent whose members are styled "Les Princes de la parole." To add that a more painfully touching and eloquent discourse was rarely pronounced by human lips would only be doing homage to truth.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRISH MISSION.

A little before two o'clock a very great sensation was caused by the arrival of three Irish Bishops, in their purple vestments. Preceded by the worthy and venerable curate, and followed by a considerable number of French and Irish clergymen, they were ushered into the place of honor. In the centre sat the Lord Bishop of Raphoe, Dr. McGettigan, whose lofty stature, and commanding person well became the place. He was supported at each side by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and by the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan. Among the Irish clergymen were the Very Rev. Dr. Lynch, of the Irish College; the Rev. Mr. Hogan, and the Rev. Mr. Carlin, of St. Sulpice; and the Rev. Pere Perraud, whose great book is doing us so much good, and who was one of the principle promoters of this work of Christian charity. This group of good and pious men of every nation—Americans, Poles, and Irish—added considerably to the solemnity.

THE "DAMES QUEBESOISES."

In reserved seats, close to the prelates, were the kind-hearted ladies who were to collect in the church. Among them were the daughters of France, of Germany, of Poland, and of Ireland. Many had left their chateaux, and one had come from a distant land, to devote their services to the cause of the afflicted, to beg for alms for the inhabitants of a fertile island, where famine exists in the midst of plenty, and where the fruits of the earth are for the land of the stranger. All the halo that beauty, titles, and worth, united to Christian charity, throw over lovely woman in the exercise of her noblest mission, shed its lustre over them, and made them objects of respect and veneration. Never before had any cause obtained so many high born and distinguished women to support it, as the list enclosed will easily prove.

THE SERMON.

What shall I attempt to say of the eloquent discourse—eloquent beyond description? I took a few hurried notes; but the pen fell from my fingers, and my eyes could no longer distinguish the words I attempted to write long before the illustrious preacher had reached the middle of his sermon. To attempt with this broken fragment to give an idea of the whole would be simply a sacrilege and a profanation. No words of mine could give any idea of the outbursts of eloquence that thrilled the audience with the same apparent shudder as if a thunder cloud had burst over them. One moment it was positively oppressive from the electric fire of sympathy and pity communicated to the whole congregation. I saw men clench their hands and bite their lips with rage. I heard the half suppressed murmur of angry words: I saw priests and soldiers woe bursting tears from their eyes, and fair women sob and weep—and without any feeling of shame: for there were few or no dry eyes around them to look with scorn on their weakness.

The preacher's description of a poor old Irish peasant driven from his little home, and gazing on the crumbling walls for the last time with a broken heart, and in tears, was one of the most pathetic descriptions of grief imaginable. "Avez vous jamais vu pleurer un keltard?" said he, addressing himself directly to the audience; and then he went on to describe the big tears rolling down his withered and wrinkled cheek, his look of despair to Heaven; but even here I must stop, for I own that it wrung my Irish heart too painfully to let memory retain any of his soul-stirring words.

Once or twice the shock was so great on the hearts and feelings of the good Parisians, that an almost open explosion of grief threatened to break the solemn stillness of the Church.

All was not dark and gloomy, however. Some gleams of eloquent criticism or praise, some cheering words of hope, shone through the sad tale of woe.—The Irish character, with its frank gaiety and wit, compared with that of a nation, our superior only in traffic; a premise—Heaven grant we may see it realized,—that a day of joy would dawn on our misery, when *pauvre Irlande* would cease to be the mendicant of nations, and hold a high place in the world. This direct appeal to the generosity and pity of the audience was infinitely eloquent—"Du pain! Du pain! Du pain a nos freres en Irlande!" But here I must break off. These things are too sad to be dwelt on.

When the sermon was over the Lord Bishop of Raphoe proceeded to the altar, and gave Benediction. The crowd moved out through the different doors, before which knelt the first ladies of the land, holding out their velvet purses for alms.

"Pour les pauvres Irlandais s'il vous plait!" repeated every minute, the Swiss standing beside them. Purses were emptied, pockets searched diligently, money borrowed from friends to increase the offering. One poor workman, perhaps without money tore his handsome silver watch from its chain, and put it into the bag of one of the ladies, and an Irish lady—as chance would have it (Madame L'Amirale Fourichon). A poor woman, who, perhaps, had nothing else to give, threw her marriage ring into the collection; and a sweet, pretty little girl brought the reward of good conduct and assiduity to her lessons rolled up in a little bit of paper, on which was written the words I copy:—"Offrande d'une petite fille gagnee par ses bons points de ses leçons."

Such acts need no comment; they speak for themselves, and are more eloquent in their simplicity than if prayers written on their praise. Cold and dull