

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—An imperial decree orders that the funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud shall take place at the public expense. The ceremony will take place at the Invalides, and his remains will be deposited in the vaults of that church.

The *Moniteur* announces that the English government has charged Lord Cowley to transmit to the French government its condolences on the occasion of the death of Marshal St. Arnaud.

General Canrobert, who succeeds the Marshal, is 44 years of age. He is a man of great judgment as well as bravery, and of undoubted probity. He entered the army as a private soldier, but is of an excellent family in Brittany, where he has a small estate of about 5,000*l.* a year. With this small patrimony, Canrobert, when receiving only the pay of a commandant, lived honorably, never incurring debts, and from time to time opening his purse to relieve comrades in distress. He was never known to engage in speculations of any kind.

A floating steam-battery is in course of construction at Cherbourg, which is to be employed in the spring against the Russian fortresses in the Gulf of Finland.

THE GREAT WORKS IN PARIS.—The *Times* publishes an interesting letter on this subject from Mr. Joseph Kay, from which we make the following extracts:—"During the last twelve months many thousands of workmen have been continually employed upon the improvements and works which are being carried on in Paris under the direction of the Emperor. Every possible effort has been made to hasten their completion, so that Paris may be ready to receive the world next summer, and it is now very probable that works, which will have cost from £10,000,000 to £14,000,000 and which, under any other less powerful impulsion, would have required many years of labor, will, under the direction of the determined hand which is urging them forward, be nearly finished by the opening of the Exhibition next May.

THE CHURCH.—Everywhere throughout France a similar work is going on. The prefects have received their orders, and wherever you travel you find some magnificent church or cathedral rising from the ruins or decay of ages—restored at the cost of the municipalities—and it must be said that the restorations are being carried out with admirable taste and judgment, as they are being constructed utterly regardless of expense.

If the state of religion may be judged by the condition of its external symbols, certainly there is "a great revival" in the France of 1854. How far this is owing to the police of the empire rather than to the religious zeal of the people, I must leave to your readers to determine.

But the fact is, that throughout France—at Paris, Strasbourg, Orleans, Bourges, Chalons-sur-Marne, Metz, Boulogne, Boulogne, Barleduc, &c., the church is receiving its share of the wealth of the country, and is clothing herself, or is being clothed, anew with some of the splendor of her middle-age history.

That the priesthood are favorable to a Government which is so mindful of its religious duties is not a matter of surprise.

GERMAN POWERS.

We are enabled to state confidently that the French, and we believe the British Government, have very recently given Frederick William a hint that must, when taken in connection with what is passing in the Crimea, disturb his Majesty's drunken dreams. If he do not quickly alter his tone, our readers may be prepared for the presence of a French army on the Rhine, accompanied by a British Commissioner or staff officers.—*Catholic Standard*.

The Berlin paper *Correspondenz* states, that the attitude of Austria towards Russia becomes every day more hostile. It is alleged that the Cabinet of Berlin has recently made representations with a view to prevent the outbreak of hostilities.

The Austrian Cabinet declares that it seriously thinks of abandoning the hitherto existing concert with Prussia. The correspondents from Vienna state that it is daily more evident that the relation between Austria and Prussia could not long remain as it is now. It is also strongly felt at Vienna that Austria and Prussia can no longer go hand-in-hand on the Oriental question.

ITALY.

The Roman correspondence of the *Augsburg Gazette* thus describes the impression produced by the charity of Pius IX., and his care for those attacked by cholera:—

"Each day after Mass the Holy Father inquires in the first place for the bulletin of the sick. The interest which he evinces for the children who have been deprived of their parents by the epidemic is literally more tender than that of a father. His compassion and benevolence are such that his acts of charity far exceed his private resources.

The *Times* says that "a private letter from Rome contradicts the report published in some Italian papers that negotiations were being carried on between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Holy See on the subject of the Holy Places of Jerusalem; the only affairs discussed by the two governments were the usual grievances of the Catholics in Russia, some of which the Emperor admitted and promised to redress, but those promises remain as yet a dead letter."

THE BALTIC.

Though the return of the ships was provisionally countermanded, it is said now to be settled that nothing more can be done in the Baltic this season, and that the ships are ordered to winter quarters; most of the ships will return home.

WAR IN THE EAST.

All the allied troops who were at Varna have sailed for the Crimea, 2,000 French, and all the English troops in the Piræus have been ordered to the Crimea. The siege of Sebastopol was begun in earnest on the 4th. The shower of shot and shell was terrific. It is said the Poles who form a portion of the garrison had revolted.

Recent accounts state that the supply of water had been cut off from Sebastopol. The supply is furnished by an aqueduct and canal twelve miles in length, from the valley of Baidar, and entering the town by a tunnel in the valley of Inkerman. The army would necessarily have the command of the stream, and would doubtless divert it from its ordinary channel. The defence of Sebastopol was not expected to be prolonged. Its forts and heavily-mounted batteries are all directed to the side opposite that, ere now we doubt not, vigorously attacked; and a well-served siege train in the high grounds, behind the town would tell against it with terrible effect. The sinking of large ships, and all the various desperate measures to which the enemy has had recourse, would prove useless against the sudden change in the mode of attack resolved upon and executed by the Allies.

Odessa advices of the 7th state that Menschikoff's right wing was at Bakschi-Serat, his left wing at Alusht, and his centre at Simpheropol, where reinforcements from Perokop will concentrate.

AUSTRALIA.

Notwithstanding the supply which arrives weekly there is still a great demand for labor. The condition of the working man in Melbourne is most enviable as compared with that of the same class at home. The man who is employed in Melbourne, for instance, in breaking stones has comfortable lodging, and sits down to animal food to his meals three times a day. It is true that for accommodation he will have to pay 35s per week, and that his washing will cost him 4s. or 5s. a-week more, but he can well afford to pay a weekly charge of £2 off the week's receipts of £5. or £8. The really good labourer will make from £5 to £7 per week, while the skilled workman, whose labor is in demand, will make from £7 to £9. Clothing for working men is generally as cheap as in England—at present it is cheaper. The market is fully stocked with goods of every description. This applies to goods suitable for the market; the stocks of unsuitable goods are immense, and the frequent sales by auction of invoices to pay freight and charges, which they often fail of doing, show their value. In many suitable goods—timber, slates, building materials generally, soft goods, apparel, and slops—the stocks are very heavy, and shipments continually take place to other ports. The quantity of spirits in bond is equal to about three months' consumption.

UNITED STATES.

BUFFALO, 25TH OCT.—An accident on the Great Western Railway occurred through the bursting of the head of the cylinder of the engine, and threw the train out of time. After a delay of two hours it proceeded at the rate of twenty miles per hour, and while near Chatham in a dense fog, came in contact with a gravel train. The locomotive of the Express train was overturned, crushing two of the 2nd class cars into splinters, almost the entire number of persons in the 2nd class cars were either killed or wounded, in all 25 men and 11 women killed; 25 men and 26 women severely injured—one-half of them fatally. The deaths were mainly among emigrants, and the horror of the scene is beyond description.

In New Albany, Indiana, a row occurred between some foreigners and natives. Two Irishmen were dreadfully beaten and afterwards the German Catholic Church was stoned.

THE CREW OF THE ARCTIC.—The *New York Herald* of Friday says:—"The ladies of New York have it in contemplation to present the survivors of the crew of the *Arctic* with a leather medal and a life preserver each, as the most appropriate memorials of their late achievements.

The mortality in New York, for the past week, has been 447. The deaths from cholera were 22. The agent of the Cunard steamers in New York, has ordered large bells, which will be rung in the fogs, and directs that hereafter the steam whistle be freely used in all their vessels.

Before the *Atlantic* left on Saturday, each officer was provided with two cases of Colt's revolvers, with instructions that if ever another Arctic calamity, with its heartless desertions, occurred, to use them.—*Herald*.

DR. CHEEVER ON "STATE-SCHOOLISM," OR GOD-LESS EDUCATION.—Protestants are beginning to awake to the defective character of the education imparted in State Schools; education without religion is a curse, not a blessing to the community, they are beginning to find out. In a late discourse on the subject, Dr. Cheever is thus reported in the *N. Y. Times*:—"He proceeded to argue that the fountains of character, and therefore of our whole condition and testimony are eminently in our public schools. He asked if any man could deny that the moral, as well as the economic and scientific character of these fountains, ought to be looked to? The whole world, he said, acknowledged that character is the result of education, and we had God's own authority, that if we train up a child in the way he should go, when he grows old he will not depart from it. He referred to Mr. Pardee's paper, read before the Young Men's Christian Association, exhibiting the fact that while there are only 30,000 children in attendance at schools in this island of Manhattan, there are upwards of 90,000 who never go to school at all, and adduced facts to prove that Sabbath Schools and churches are nearly insufficient for the purpose of imparting either as largely or as fully as is necessary for a religious education to the young. Go on in this way a little longer, he continued; pursue this course of negligence and inattention to the religious wants of the lower orders for a generation more, and if God do not take vengeance upon us and visit us with dread retribution for this glaring defiance of all our responsibilities and duties to others, it will be contrary to His whole declared and manifested course of moral and providential government."

A GOOD CONFESSION.—A Protestant magazine in the United States, whimsically enough called, the *True Catholic*, thus discusses the feasibility of a union of all Protestant sects:—"Nothing, we suppose, can be more chimerical than the scheme of uniting all Protestant sects, because they hold a common faith. It is virtually the scheme of the Evangelical Alliance which failed because it disclosed the fact, that the Protestant sects have no common faith, but only negotiations in common."

MORE OF THE "DECLINE?"—PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW YORK.—A writer in the *New York Observer* gives some facts about the increase of Presbyterianism in New York, which at first view seems somewhat startling. He says, that the Assembly's Minutes, in 1837, (that is, before the disruption) reported thirty-six churches and 10,860 members in New York.—Now taking the minutes of the two Assemblies, we find the aggregate to show a gain of only 405 members, and three churches, in seventeen years. But during these years, the population of the city has more than doubled. It was then 280,000, and now it is more than 600,000. So that, relatively to the population, there has been a diminution of the Presbyterian body by more than one-half.—*Puritan Recorder*.

SCENE AT A CAMP MEETING.—A correspondent of the *New York Daily Times*, in giving an account of a camp meeting lately held at Port Chester, relates the following incident, which affords a melancholy example of human fanaticism and folly. Such things are disgusting to men of common sense; and what wonder that outsiders, who suppose this to be Gospel religion, turn from it with contempt, and become skeptics and scoffers?—"Many of the converted and the anxiously inquiring prostrated themselves at the altar, and gave evidence of the strength of their emotions. We observed one lady, over whose head twenty summers had scarcely passed, who was evidently most earnestly exercised. She fell into the arms of her female friends, wailing and laughing by turns, clapping her hands in ecstasy, and occasionally undergoing a violent spasm, which gave opportunity for the renewed exhortations of the brethren, and the narration of a remarkable incident by one of the chief exhorters. "My brethren," said he, "the case of this young lady whom you now see before you, filled with the Holy Ghost, reminds me of a very interesting case, similar in its nature to this, which transpired four years ago at a camp meeting which I attended. A young lady was leaning upon the elbow of a gentleman, and was laughing at the scenes before her, when suddenly she was touched by the Divine fire, and began to jump up and down. She jumped three feet straight up in the air, and kept on jumping till it took three men to hold her. This, my brethren, was a remarkable instance of the way that God deals with us."—*Christian Messenger*.

MUTILATION OF THE BIBLE.—The following singular account of a practice now current in England of mutilating the Bible is copied from a Liverpool paper. The statement was made by a clergyman of that city to his congregation, on the third of September last:—"There seems good reason for believing that imperfect Bibles are quite common. In some whole chapters appears to be missing; in others particular texts are not to be found; so that a complete copy of the scripture is very rare. It may be well to mention a few of the deficiencies most frequently occurring:—

1. In a great many Bibles the xi chapter of 1st Corinthians, from the 23d verse to the end, is altogether wanting, besides two or three passages in the Gospel. In this church there must be more than a hundred bibles out of which these leaves have been lost.
2. Another passage often missing is the vi chapter of St. Matthew, from the 19th verse to the end. Indeed, the whole of the Sermon on the Mount is frequently torn, and the allegory of the two houses at the end of it almost rubbed out.
3. All the texts which speak of 'perfecting' or 'finishing' a work—as Psalms cxxxviii, 8; or Philippians i, 6—are not to be found in many copies. In others, such verses as Luke xi 10, are partly or wholly lost.
4. Still more remarkable is the fact that the deficiencies in Bibles are different at different times. At present the parts which it is becoming the fashion to tear out are, the 46th verse of Matthew xxv; the ii of Colossians from the 16 to 20th verse; the former part of second Timothy iii 16. The iii of St. John's Gospel and the first chapter of his first Epistle are always perfect."

A cotemporary says of the above—"Those who desire to scrutinize the motives which may have led to the practices in question will learn something by referring to the texts enumerated above. The investigation will be found somewhat curious."

MR. DISRAELI ON THE POSITION OF CATHOLICS.—The Blackburn Protestant Association having thanked Mr. Disraeli for certain observations made by him at the close of the late session of Parliament, with respect to the relations of Protestants and Catholics, Mr. Disraeli writes in reply—"Far from wishing to make the settlement of this all-important question a means of obtaining power, I would observe that I mentioned at the same time, in my place, the various and eminent qualifications which I thought Lord John Russell possessed for the office of dealing with these relations, and my hope that he would feel it his duty to undertake it. In that case I should extend to him the same support which I did at the time of the Papal aggression, when he attempted to grapple with a great evil; though he was defeated in his purpose by the intrigues of the Jesuit party, whose policy was on that occasion upheld in Parliament with eminent ability and unhappy success by Lord Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Gladstone. I still retain the hope that Lord John Russell will seize the opportunity which he unfortunately lost in 1851, and deal with the relations in all their bearings of our Catholic fellow-subjects to our Protestant constitution. But, however this may be, there can be no doubt that, sooner or later, the work must be done with gravity, I trust, and with as little heat as possible in so great a controversy, but with earnestness and without equivocation; for the continuance of the present state of affairs must lead inevitably to civil discord, and perhaps to national disaster."

THE CHEMIST'S ANSWER TO "WHAT IS MAN?"—Chemically speaking, a man is 45 lbs of carbon and nitrogen diffused through 54 pailfuls of water.—*Quarterly Review*.

IT IS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

It is not generally known that an entirely new principle has begun to obtain in legislation, and is gaining wider and broader recognition every day. I allude to the profoundly wise principle of legislating with a constant reference and deference to the worst members of society, and almost excluding from consideration the comfort and convenience of the best. The question, 'what do the decent mechanic and his family want, or deserve?' always yields, under this enlightened pressure to the question, 'what will the vagabond idler, drunkard, or jail-bird, turn to bad account?' As if there were anything in the wide world which the dregs of humanity will turn to good account! And as if the shadow of the convict ship and Newgate drop had any business, in the plainest sense or justice, to be cast, from January to December, on honest, hardworking, steady, Job Smith's family fireside!

Yet Job Smith suffers heavily at every turn of his life, and at every inch of its straight course, too, from the determined ruffianism in which he has no more part than he has in the blood royal. Six days of Job's week are days of hard, monotonous, exhausting work. Upon the seventh, Job thinks that he, his old woman, and the children, could find it in their hearts to walk in a garden if they might; or to look at a picture or a plant, or a beast of the forest, or even a colossal toy made in imitation of some of the wonders of the world. Most people would be apt to think Job reasonable in this. But up starts Britannia, tearing her hair and crying, 'Never, never! Here is Sloggin's with the broken nose, the black eye, and the bulldog. What Job Smith uses, Sloggin's will abuse. Therefore, Job Smith must not use.' So, Job sits down again in a killing atmosphere, a little weary and out of humor, or leans against a post all Sunday long.

It is not generally known that this accursed Sloggin's is the evil genius of Job Smith's life. Job never had in his possession at any one time, a little cask of beer or a bottle of spirits. What he and his family drink in that way, is fetched, in very small portions indeed, from the public house. However difficult the Westminster Club gentlemen may find it to realize such an existence, Job has realized it through many a long year; and he knows, infinitely better than the whole Club can tell him, at what hour he wants his 'drop of beer,' and how it best suits his means and convenience to get it. Against which practical conviction of Job's Britannia, tearing her hair again, shrieks tenderly, 'Sloggin's! Sloggin's with the broken nose, the black eye, and the bulldog, will go to ruin,—as if he were ever going anywhere else!—if Job Smith will have his beer when he wants it.' So, Job gets it when Britannia thinks it good for Sloggin's to let him have it, and marvels greatly.

But perhaps he marvels most, when, being invited in immense type, to go and hear the Evangelist of Eloquence, or the Apostle of Purity (I have noticed in such invitations, rather folly, not to say audacious titles), he strays in at an open door and finds a personage on a stage, crying aloud to him, 'Behold me! I, too, am Sloggin's! I likewise had a broken nose, a black eye, and a bulldog. Survey me well. Straight is my nose, white is my eye, and dead is my bulldog. I, formerly Sloggin's, now Evangelist (or Apostle, as the case may be), cry aloud in the wilderness, unto you Job Smith, that in respect that I was formerly Sloggin's and am now Sloggin's, therefore, you, Job Smith (who were never Sloggin's or in the least like him), shall, by force of law, accept what I accept, deny what I deny, take upon yourself my shape, and follow me.' Now, it is not generally known that poor Job, though blest with an average understanding, and thinking any putting out of the way of that ubiquitous Sloggin's a meritorious action highly to be commended, never can understand the application of all this to himself, who never had anything in common with Sloggin's, but always abominated and abjured him.

It is not generally known that Job Smith is fond of music. But he is; he has a decided natural liking for it. The Italian Opera being rather dear (Sloggin's would disturb the performance if he were let in cheap), Job's taste is not highly cultivated; still, music pleases him and softens him, and he takes such recreation in the way of hearing it as his small means can buy.—Job is fond of a play, also. He is not without the universal taste implanted in the child and the savage, and surviving in the educated mind; and a representation by men and women, of the joys and sorrows, crimes and virtues, sufferings and triumphs, of this mortal life, has a strong charm for him. Job is not much of a dancer, but he likes well enough to see dancing, and his eldest boy is up to it, and he himself can shake a leg in a good plain figure on occasion.—for all these reasons, Job now and then, in his rare holidays, is to be found at a cheap theatre, a cheap concert, or a cheap dance. And here one might suppose he might be left in peace to take his money's worth if he can find it.

It is not generally known, however, that against these poor amusements an army rises periodically and terrifies the inoffensive Job to death. It is not generally known why. On account of Sloggin's.—Five and twenty prison chaplains, good men and true, have each got Sloggin's hard and fast, and converted him. Sloggin's, in five and twenty solitary cells at once, has told the five-and-twenty chaplains all about it. Child of evil as he is, with every drop of blood in his body circulating lies all through him, night and day these five-and-twenty years, Sloggin's is nevertheless become the embodied spirit of truth. Sloggin's has declared 'that Amusements done it.' Sloggin's has made manifest that 'Harmony brought him to it.' Sloggin's has asserted that 'the Urayer set him a nockin' his old mother's head again the wall.' Sloggin's has made manifest 'that it was the double-shuffle wet kep him out of church.' Sloggin's has written the declaration, 'Dear Sir if I hadn' seen the oprer Frar-deaverler I should have been overaggrawated into the follie of beatin' Baisey with a redot poker.' Sloggin's warmly recommends that all Theatres be shut up for good, all Dancing Rooms pulled down, and all music stopped. 'Considers that nothing else is people's ruin. Is certain that but for sich, he would now be in a large way of business and universally respected. Consequently, all the five-and-twenty, in five-and-twenty honest and sincere reports, do severally urge that the requirements and deservings of Job Smith be in nowise considered or cared for; that the natural and deeply-rooted cravings of mankind be plucked up and trodden out; that Sloggin's gospel be the gospel for the conscientious and industrious part of the world; that Sloggin's rule the land and rule the waves; and that Britons unto Sloggin's: ever, ever, ever, shall,—be—slaves.—*Household Words*.