

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A despatch dated Paris, September 20, says—'The Emperor leaves this morning for Biarritz. The France of this evening publishes the basis of an arrangement alleged to have been come to between Prussia and Saxony. According to this arrangement King John would abdicate in favor of his son.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Notwithstanding frequent sanguine announcements that the Austro-Italian Treaty was on the point of conclusion, it still hangs fire, and we must not reckon too confidently on the statement in the *Nazione* to the effect that a basis of negotiation had been agreed upon, and was likely to lead to a settlement of the main difficulty, the question of finance.

The Eastern question excites more and more attention. Prussia is politically as well as geographically in a mid position between the great Eastern Western nations interested in its solution. Thus, she enjoys a position of power, not flattering to the pride of her government, or probably to her own ulterior interests.

We are assured that the Emperor of the French is more seriously ill than is believed. According to our information there is reason to fear that his health is much shattered.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

It appears that the Emperor of the French is determined to take such measures as will enable him to muster, an army of 1,000,000 or 1,100,000 men in two years' time, should he require it.—*Daily Paper*.

Most of the Paris papers as yet have noticed the La Valette circular but briefly. Several of them announce a future detailed examination of it, and, in the dearth of topics more interesting, we may expect to hear of little else for some days to come. After careful consideration of the document, what strikes one most is a certain inconsistency. In its first part we are presented with a delightful picture of harmony and peace. The coalition of the three Northern Courts against France is broken up; France has no need to take umbrage at the aggrandisement of Prussia, whose work of assimilation and increase, insuring the independence of Germany, has tightened, instead of loosening the bonds of friendship between the two countries; Italy's ideas, principles, and interests tend to link her with the nation which has shed its blood for her independence; no hostility, no interest, separate Austria from France; the recent changes in Europe are a guarantee for the peace of the Continent, and no way perilous to the French nation; France can desire no territorial aggrandisement that would impair (by the introduction of other nationalities, I presume) her powerful cohesion; the part she has to play is to cement agreement among all the Powers which desire to maintain the principle of authority, and at the same time to favour progress. This is the strain of the whole document, which is redolent of peace, until we arrive near the end, when we are told that the results of the last war indicate the necessity for France to improve, without delay, her military organization. Surely this is an extraordinary non sequitur. You tell us with promises of lasting harmony, you exhibit all causes of dissension removed, and enumerate the guarantees for European concord; France is threatened by no coalition, and her superiority of population is put forward as a guarantee against any other nation dreaming of single-handed aggression; you publish a long and rather tedious document in a strain which ought to enchain the advocates of everlasting peace, and you wind up by saying that France must increase her army. For in no other way is to be interpreted the perfectionment of the French military organization announced near the end of Circular, and which in Paris is generally understood to mean an approach to the Prussian system. People here, as I lately told you would be the case, are greatly indisposed to any innovation of the sort, which is certainly not adapted to the French character. Upon the whole, it must be admitted that the Circular has fallen very flat, and although it is favourable to peace for the present, it does not in that respect tell us anything we did not know before. We were as certain three days ago as we are now that the Emperor had not the remotest intention of engaging in any fresh warlike adventure until the Great Exhibition of 1867 was over, and until he had had time to reorganize his army and improve its armament. He says no more than this circular. He will keep the peace so long as he does not believe himself in a condition to wage a successful war. He certainly holds out no better hope than this when he terminates a pacific despatch with an announcement of increased military preparations. You will have observed that the funds have not been influenced by the Circular. The trifling rise to-day may be attributed to *Gambais* having come an eighth better.

The paragraph relating to Russia, and which is said to be from the imperial hand, has not been well received in the Russian chanceries. The *Nord* says—

'The Marquis de la Valette considers the political horizon as free from menacing eventualities, and thinks that Europe is entering on an era of durable peace. The Eastern question therefore seems to give no uneasiness to the French Government. We should be glad to share these feelings of security, but we confess that M. de la Valette himself disturbs our tranquillity by the military elements that have slipped into his despatch.'

The *Opinion Nationale* lately estimated at 50 millions of francs the sum necessary to convert the rifles of the French army, according to the Chassepot system, into breechloaders, and, on being contradicted, explained its calculation. According to the French regulations, it says, there must be four muskets for every soldier who takes the field, and if, as has lately been declared, it is necessary for the safety of France that she should have, at the first signal of alarm, a million of men under arms, four millions of muskets are wanted, which, at 13fr. a musket, will cost 52 millions. The *Patrie* announces that the Zouaves and Chasseurs are to have the new needle-gun, as well as the 103 regiments of the Line, and that it is calculated that the measures taken by the War Department will suffice to arm the whole of the French infantry within two years from this date. The armament of the cavalry is the subject of special studies now being diligently pursued. A Lyons paper tells of a new breastplate, invented at Turcoing and consisting of cork, from four to seven centimetres, thick, covered on one side with a sheet of metal, and on the other with the cloth of uniform. It is very light, and said to be efficacious as a defence against sabre, shot, and bayonet.

The following letter of the 15th, from Vienna, published in the *Patrie*, seems sufficiently important to attract serious attention and to demand the verification of some of the statements it contains. You were long since (I think two years ago) informed from Paris of the secret naval preparations and constructions of Russia in her Black Sea arsenals; and the other day told you of the concentration of troops in the central position of Kharkoff, where an army is being assembled.—

'In presence of the gigantic conflict of which the East will shortly be the theatre, German and Austrian questions are thrown into the background. Nevertheless, events of some interest are occurring in these quarters. Great movements of Russian troops are taking place in Poland. Forty thousand men of the camp established on the frontier are to go to Pownank, in the Marches of Warsaw, where the Grand Duke Nicholas will review them. After the inspection all these troops will be directed en masse towards the East, where they will take up their war quarters. At Warsaw the Russian party, profiting by the presence of the Grand Duke, is getting an address circulated which is covered with signatures obtained either by good will or by force. This address entreats the Emperor Alexander definitely to annex Poland to the Empire. This step naturally plunges

the Poles into a state of stupefaction mingled with rage. If, as is more than probable, the Emperor replies favourably to the wish expressed by the signers of the address, the very name of Poland will have ceased to exist, and Russia, properly so called, will thus have her frontier in the centre of Europe. Enormous quantities of coal, destined for the use of the fleet in the Black Sea, are sent in this direction, and there is now talk of a cruise in the Bosphorus to be made by the Russian fleet. I am even assured that, in spite of all the articles of the Treaty of Paris, this fleet, built as it is under the rose, will come into the Mediterranean. The pretext will be that of going to meet a war squadron which America is going to send to those waters. The person who gives me this intelligence is in a position to be well informed. Besides, in Albania, and along the coast as far as Antivari, the only rumours relate to the speedy arrival of the Russian ships. My Albanian servant, whom I brought with me from the Geracian mountains, receives from his relatives and friends, among whom are several influential *pasas*, a number of letters all mentioning this report. One of them, written from the frontier of Epirus, even fixes the date of the entrance of the Russian ships into the Gulf of Arta. This news, perhaps premature, has thrown the whole province into a ferment.'

ITALY.

ROME.—THE EVACUATION OF ROME.—A letter from Rome this week states that the agreement between the King of Italy and the Emperor of the French, for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome is beginning to come into effect. A considerable part of the French garrison has already left Rome, and it is understood that the evacuation will be complete by the 9th of December. Meanwhile the so-called Franco-Pontifical Legion, 1,205 men strong, was to embark last Thursday at Antibes for Civita Vecchia, on board the French steamer 'El Dorado.' Yesterday week General d'Aurelle, the officer in command of the Ninth French Military Division, delivered the legion into the hands of the Pontifical Commissioners, General De Courten and M. Masini, the Military Sub-Intendant. There was a somewhat imposing ceremony at Antibes, a breakfast and a review of the legion in full uniform, which, it is said, presented a most magnificent sight. The words addressed to the corps by General d'Aurelle were sufficiently significant. He reminded them that, although they were henceforth to serve under other colours, and they would not cease to be French soldiers, and they would, under all circumstances, have to uphold the honour of the French name of which they would soon be the only representatives at Rome. It is asserted that the Antibes Legion will be the only foreign force allowed for the defence of the Vatican after the 9th of December. The Legion will not for the present proceed from Civita Vecchia direct to Rome, as the general in command of the garrison objects to his French troops being brought into contact with these new Pope's soldiers. The legion will, therefore, be sent to Viterbo, in spite of a strong remonstrance by the municipal authorities of that town, who feared the danger of collision between their people and those foreign guests. The Minister for Arms, General Kanzier, had gone to Viterbo, with a view to reconcile those citizens to the inevitable arrangement.

ROME, September 15.—The Legion from Antibes arrived at Civita Vecchia this morning.—The satisfactory condition of the corps is satisfactory, but they are ordered to remain at Civita Vecchia for a few days, in consequence of some cases of cholera having occurred in their ranks previous to their having departed from Antibes.

THE COLLEGE OF THE PROPAGANDA.—A letter from Rome gives the following account of the distribution of premiums in the College of Propaganda which took place recently.

His Eminence Cardinal Barnabo distributed the medals, after having read a fine Latin discourse, in which, among other things he spoke very highly of his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, who, as your readers may know, is the first alumnus of the Propaganda honoured with the Roman Purple.

In the pamphlet before me, containing the particulars of this year's exhibition I find that there are seven Doctors in Divinity—viz, Rev. George Buckridge, an Irishman of the Propaganda who likewise made a public disputation this year in Sacred Scripture and Dogmatic Theology, dedicated to his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, and on account of the great talent he displayed his Eminence Cardinal Barnabo presented him with a gold medal; Rev. J. Hutch, of the Irish College; Rev. Michael Golgan, and Rev. John Hackett, Fishman of Propaganda; Rev. A. O'Connell, of the American College; Rev. Ignatius Horstmann of the American College; and Rev. Joseph Dermod of India. The Doctors in Philosophy are Leopold Tauszig, a Tuscan; Edward McSweeney and Edward McFadden, both Irishmen of Propaganda.

Decree for the Canonization of Blessed Paul of the Cross, founder of the Congregation of discoloured clerics of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ:—

Blessed Paul of the Cross, constantly armed with the thought of Christ's sufferings in the flesh, endeavoured, through his whole life, to enkindle the same feeling in the hearts of Christ's faithful, in order that, ceasing from sin, they would spend the rest of their lives according to the will of God. Therefore wishing to know nothing but Jesus Christ and Him Crucified, he, with the children of the Congregation of the Passion of Christ, of which he was the founder, armed himself with the standard of the Cross, and going through cities, villages and houses, declared war against the powers of darkness, and, by word and example, exhorted to renounce worldly desires and wickedness, to take on their shoulders the same Cross of Christ, to follow in his footsteps and participate in his sufferings, looking forward to the happy revelation of his glory. When the brave soldier of Christ had enrolled in the army of the children of God, the countless multitude which he had, in the contest, rescued from the slavery of the devil, worn out with old age and carrying with him the fruits of his evangelical labor, he merited to enter exultantly into the joy of the Lord. The fame of his sanctity having been on all sides made known, by the sweetest odor of virtue and the multitude of miracles by which God willed to approve it, a most severe judicial ordeal was instituted before the Congregation of Sacred Rites, firstly, regarding the virtues, and secondly, regarding the miracles, which having been most clearly proven, our most Holy Father, Pius IX. enrolled Paul of the Cross in the Calendar of the Blessed on the first of May, 1853. But after the honors of the altar had been conferred upon him, the divine light shone so brightly in the power of miracles around the Blessed Paul, that all beheld the sublime degree of glory, of which God gave his faithful servant the enjoyment in heaven. Accordingly two miracles, which were proposed for investigation before the Congregation of Sacred Rites, underwent a threefold trial, to wit, in the ante preparatory (assembled on the 13 of Nov., 1855) at the residence of the Most Rev. Cardinal Patrizi, Bishop of Oporto, and St. Rufina, Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, and Relator of the cause; afterwards in the preparatory meeting of Most Rev. Cardinals appointed to protect the Sacred Rites held in the apostolic palace of the Vatican, on the 15th of May, of the present year; finally in the assembly, which met before our most Holy Father, in the same palace, on the 31st of July of the same year, when both consultors and the eminent Cardinals made known their respective opinions. All being heard, our most Holy Father resolved to defer pronouncing judgment, in order that, meantime, by prayers, he might ask light and assistance from the Father of Light.

Although on this day, the fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost, after having most devoutly offered the divine mysteries in his private chapel, he summoned to his presence in the principal hall of the Vatican

Palace, the eminent Cardinal Patrizi, Bishop of Oporto, and St. Rufina, Prefect of Congregation of Sacred Rites, and promoter of the cause, together with the Rev. F. Minetti, Promotor of the holy faith and myself, the undersigned secretaries; before whom he duly announced that 'evidence was had of two miracles wrought by God through the intercession of Blessed Paul of the Cross,' viz., firstly, 'of the multiplication of wheat in the Retreat of the Congregation of the Passion at the Forum of Cassinas,' and secondly, 'of the instantaneous and perfect cure of Rose d'Alena of a cancerous tumor.'

On the first, of Sept. 1856, he ordered this decree to become public, and to be inscribed among the deeds of the Congregation of Sacred Rites.

Cardinal Bishop of Oporto, and St. RUFINA. CARDINAL PATRIZI, Prefect of S.R.C. D. BARTOLINI, Secretary of S.R.C.

ALLOCATION OF THE HOLY FATHER. The following is given as a translation of the Allocation pronounced by the Holy Father, on occasion of certifying and declaring the above miracles:

His Holiness said: The Catholic religion is not unproductive and sterile, as all sects are. These the works of human malice, can only produce evil; the Catholic religion, on the contrary, is the work of God, and the works of God produce the fruits of eternal life. One of these fruits, Paul of the Cross, has been gathered into the garden of the Church. You know the good he did among the people by the holiness of his life and the fervor of his apostolic zeal. You know how, not content with that, he instituted a new religious family, which devoted itself to the assistance of its neighbor, to the extirpation of vice and the propagation of virtue—a vocation eminently holy and useful to the Church and society. If the religious orders are so useful to the Church and society, how is it that men are so bitter against them and wish to destroy them? Ah! the motives of those feelings would take long to recapitulate; I shall, therefore, only mention three. In the first place, our era has the impiety (and I have heard it with my own ears) to wish that governments should be sustained by atheistic laws, because, this principle once admitted, the natural consequence would be religious indifference, and the satisfaction of all the passions. The impious are bitter against the religious orders and the ministers of the Church; because these preach by word and example a law quite opposed to theirs. It is astonishing, then, that there should impenetrable enmity between the son of the law of the atheist and the son of the law of Jesus Christ? The impious are at peace neither with themselves nor with others, nor with God, while the religious not only possess peace, but bear it everywhere, giving calm to men's conscience, appeasing irritated minds and reconciling enemies. Thus the impious, unwilling to see others enjoying a blessing they themselves do not possess, hate and persecute the peaceful, as our Lord predicted. Finally, while the impious oppress the peoples, despoil them of their goods, reduce them to misery, even deprive their souls of their spiritual nourishment, or seek to poison it, the religious and the priests distribute spiritual bread to the peoples by means of preaching, sacraments and good example, and even add to that temporal bread by their incessant charities and benevolent assistance. How, therefore, can the false friends of the people endure its true friends? The persecution is great, but let your constancy to counterbalance the efforts of the impious be as great. That is your mission. Pray that God may pardon the sins of our persecutors and lead them to a salutary repentance; show yourselves in the eyes of all what you profess to be, so that your example may confound and humiliate the impious. May the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit bless you and in you all your children (the Holy Father addressed himself especially to the Vicar General); may they also bless your enemies, non ut dretent pbenem sicut exam pavis, sed ut laxetent in benedictione pacis.

PIDMONT.—The negotiations concerning the transfer of Venetia give rise to frequent rumours; there seems to be, or at least to have been, a tiresome hitch as regards finance arrangements. The adjustment of these is adjourned. It is said by the Italian journals that Prussia has come to the aid of her ally with a declaration that the difficulties raised may 'place in question the execution of the Treaty of Prague' just concluded with Prussia.

CHURCH FREEDOM UNDER PIDMONT'S RULE.—We mentioned the other day the requisition made by the Piedmontese *birri* in the Camaldolese convent of *Rua*, near Padua, by order of Signor Pepoli, one of King Victor Emmanuel's Cabinet Ministers. The following are the details of that proceeding, as reported in an Italian newspaper:—

On the night of the 4th ult., or rather very early the next morning (3 a.m.) on the 5th, as the holy monks were in choir singing the praises of God, according to the rule of their order, they were startled by a loud knocking and rapping at the gate of the hermitage. The brother porter ran to the gate, and on looking through the grating saw by the light of the moon a body of about 40 gendarmes, armed to the teeth with rifles, revolvers, swords and bayonets, and headed by Signor Bigonani, Delegate of Public Safety at Padua. The magistrates demanded admission in the name of the king. The porter instantly ran for the key, but before he could return the gate was broken open with violence, and the armed men rushed in. The superior hearing, the din, came out of the church, and found the wakeful array drawn up with bayonets fixed in the quadrangle of the monastery. By way of security against any one escaping the magistrates ordered that the religious, who were in the church, should break off the divine office in which they had been engaged, and remain in the choir. The gendarmes then began the perquisition, after having posted sentries at all the outlets of the convent. The search was long and minute; chests, bills, books, letters, manuscripts, everything was rummaged and examined. Of course nothing was found tending to fix any suspicion on the monks.—The gendarmes thereupon relented so far as to accept of refreshments, wine, and coffee, from the superior and to excuse themselves by laying the blame on those who had sent about evil reports of the convent. They departed about 7 a.m., after having put in writing the following declaration, which was signed by the delegate of public safety.

No legal evidence has been found in the requisition effected Aug. 5, in the Camaldolese convent of *Rua*. The two following pieces in the possession of the Fathers were left them by the Austrians for their protection from robbers. We have left them in their possession. It is important to add, that the hermitage does not belong to the Camaldolese, but is the property of a private individual Signor Joseph Nori.

The Archbishop of Urbino, who was at first placed under arrest in a room in his country mansion, is now transferred to the common prison. What sort of abuses Piedmontese prisons are, may be gathered from what was written about them, on the 24th ult., to the *Nazione* newspaper, by a Protestant gentleman, one Mr. Verrou. He says:—'There is no kind of distinction made amongst the prisoners; tried and untried, priests, and laymen, old persons and youths, soldiers confined for military offences, and civilian thieves, persons of respectable position, and those of the lowest class, are all indiscriminately buddled together.' What a place for a Catholic prelate, accused of no crime but that of having incurred the ill-will of an infidel government.

MILAN, Sept. 20.—According to advices received here from Palermo, it would appear that on the 13th instant the numerous armed bands which infest the mountains in Sicily united and made, during the night, so bold an attack upon that city that they were enabled to take up strong positions in various parts of the town. At first a panic prevented the National Guard from co-operating with the garrison, and on the 10th the firing was still kept up with great energy on both sides, without decisive results. The Italian Government has given orders for the

immediate despatch to Sicily of the garrisons of Leghorn, Ancona, and Tarento, comprising together 14 battalions.

FLORENCE, Sept. 20.—The following official statement has been published here:—

'Advices from Sicily announce that communication with Palermo has not been restored. It is asserted that no acts of violence or incendiarism have been perpetrated in that city. A few instances, however, of firearms having been discharged had occurred. In the other parts of the Island the best feeling prevails. The towns of Augusta, Syracuse, and Modica have voted addresses to the King.'

The negotiations between Austria and Italy for the conclusion of peace still continue. The Convention of August 24, which formally concluded the cession of Venetia to France, stipulated that the debts which were recognized as attaching (*effrentes*) to the ceded territories in conformity with the precedents of the Treaty of Zurich should remain at the charge of the new Sovereign. A difference has arisen upon the meaning of this clause, but the difficulty of interpretation cannot fail to be speedily removed, and in the meantime, while awaiting the result of communications which are being interchanged upon the subject between the two Governments, the plenipotentiaries of the two Powers are discussing other questions which have to be settled in the Treaty of Peace. The French Commissioner to Venetia is preparing, in concert with the proper authorities, the measures which are rendered necessary by the taking possession and the handing over of the fortresses and territories.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—There is an impression abroad that the peace negotiations between the Italian and the Austrian Commissioners are not proceeding as smoothly as they commenced, and at another time such an idea might create uneasiness, but it is so positive that neither Austria nor Italy desires to fight, or take so if they desire it, that the delay which has taken place in announcing the terms of the treaty is regarded without apprehension.—*Times Cor.*

The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Prince von Lobkowitz, Governor of the Tyrol, announcing that silver medals will be struck in commemoration of the fidelity and valour shown by the people of the Tyrol during the late war. These medals will be awarded, without exception, to every Tyrolean who has taken the field in defence of the Fatherland.—*Id.*

PRUSSIA.

During the recent discussion in the Upper House on the incorporation of the States occupied by Prussia, Baron von Biescho-Streitborn, who is Chamberlain to the King of Hanover, made the following declaration:—

I wish to make the following declaration: I can not admit the right of conquest which pretends to give to one prince the right of turning another out of his country and seizing his throne. I cannot admit the right of the representatives of Prussia and of this Chamber to decide on the fate of these States. By my territorial property, I am at once a subject of his Majesty the King of Hanover and of his Majesty the King of Prussia. I have taken an oath of fidelity to the one and to the other; and I therefore solemnly protest before God and this High Chamber against the incorporation of Hanover. Even should Hanover now yield to force, it will always remain faithful to the reigning family, and will place its hopes in God, who always helps when He thinks right.

TURKEY.

A correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing from Canes, under date August 25, says the ferment is rapidly spreading amongst all classes of the Christian population, and has already grown in extent and importance far beyond a mere local quarrel between a set of unwilling taxpayers and the Pasha.

The ferment in Candia has extended to Epirus.—An Athens despatch, dated 6th inst., says:—'Several villages of Upper Epirus have revolted in consequence of the exactions of the authorities. 3,000 of the insurgents recently attacked a body of Turkish troops, killing seven and wounding 250. The movement is beginning to spread throughout Epirus, and the insurgents have been joined by 1,500 fresh volunteers.'

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.—A despatch dated Constantinople Tuesday, says:—

A battle has taken place near Canes in the Island of Candia, between the Cretan insurgents and the combined Turkish and Egyptian troops. The latter, who were 30,000 strong are stated to have remained masters of the field after an engagement which lasted eight hours. The insurgents, whose numbers are estimated at 40,000, were badly armed. They lost 600 killed.

Horrible atrocities (as might be expected), appear to be perpetrated by the victorious Turks, on the unfortunate Christians, who have fallen into their power. A letter in the *Star*, dated the Candia camp Prosero, says:—'My task to day is very difficult and trying. I have to relate tragical persecutions and outrages upon women and children. My hair stands on end when contemplating the frightful atrocities which have been perpetrated on our young women by the frenzied Mussulmans! my hand when beholding the ferocity of the Imperial army! Frantic and roaring like wild beasts they ran about breathing revenge for the death of Hazi Hussan, of Pemonia. Soldiers, irregulars, and Native Turks destroyed everything in their way. Now they plunder the monastery Arcadian, and ill-treat the priest of the Chapel Gardion; now the Rev. Stephanos, of Nipus, is exposed naked to the sun for every mark of indignity; now they brutally attempt gross outrages on youths, and ill-treat old and maimed people; and now, excited by murderous passions, they slaughter in broad daylight, at Canes and at Alike, in the Amphibac Gulf, two simple peasants who are walking before the police, and under the eyes of the representatives of the European Powers. What yet is in store for us?'

CHINA.

THE MARTYRDOMS IN THE COREA.—The *Correspondance de Rome* gives from *l'Eclaireur* the details of the martyrdom of the seven French priests and two bishops, missionaries in the Corea who suffered for the Faith by the barbarity of the Pagan King of that country in March last. The sad news was brought by a French missionary, who had escaped from the Corea, and who presented himself to the French Admiral Roze, commander of 'La Guerriere' frigate, then lying at Tien Tsing. This priest stated that his confreres were martyred under the sole pretext that they were Europeans. The Korean potentate had, it seems, been alarmed by the news of the arrival of the Russians in the northern province of his kingdom with a demand for the cession of ground whereon to build a factory and establish an international trade. Immediately on receiving this intelligence he first gave out that he intended to embrace Christianity; but soon afterwards he ordered the French missionaries to be seized and confined in prison. After the lapse of some days, he sent for them, and required of them that they should prevent, by their influence, the further stay of the Russians in the Corea. The Bishop, Mgr. Berneux, Mons (Bishop of Caspa in *partibus*), replied that he was a Frenchman, and as such completely in ignorance of and powerless as to the doings of Russians. The King then said: 'If I were to do you harm, would your king come hither to avenge it; would he make war on us for your sake?' The Bishop answered; 'Napoleon III., my sovereign, is the protector, the defender and the father of all his subjects. You know what he has done in China. His victorious army entered Peking, and the great Emperor of that realm was compelled to fly, and to yield to the just demands of France. If you are just towards us, Napoleon will be your friend; and as for us we shall remain your faithful servants.' The King gave an amicable re-

ply, and, on the conclusion of this interview, the Bishop was removed from the common prison to the state prison, where the great Mandarins are confined. But the hour of persecution had come; the Fathers Beaulieu, Doris, and Rauffer de Bretonieres were also arrested, and they, together with their Bishop, were beheaded on the 8th of March.

Three days subsequently, the Fathers Pourbise and Petit Nicholas underwent the same fate. Finally, on the 30th of March (Good Friday), the other Bishop, Mgr. Daveluy, and the Fathers Aumaitre and Huin died by the sword of the headsman. Forty native Christians shared their fate.

Subsequent letters from Hong Kong, dated July 23, state that Admiral Roze, who is in command of the French squadron, when he was informed what had occurred, sailed with his war steamer to Corea to put a stop to the persecutions there, a number of other Christian missionaries, French, Italians, and Spaniards, having been put to death by the Mandarins.—*Weekly Register*.

UNITED STATES.

On Sunday, the 23d September, the dedication of the Church of St. Lawrence, Maryland, at Jessup's Cut, near Baltimore, took place under circumstances of a particularly interesting character. Archbishop Spalding performed the services and preached on the occasion.

No less than sixteen churches have been commenced in Washington during the present year. There were 75 there before.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.—The new Church of St. Teresa, St. Louis, Mo., was dedicated on the 23d September by the Most Rev. Archbishop. Rev. F. Gallagher was appointed Pastor.

The New York *Tribune* has received a telegram from New Orleans especially calculated for election times. The elections in Pennsylvania are about to take place, and in order to make the Johnson party odious, and settle the belief in the Northern mind that all Southerners are still rebels, a startling rumour is set afloat that there are clubs of conspirators formed in many of the late Confederate States armed and ready on the first favourable opportunity to renew the contest for separation. That there is a great deal of latent dissatisfaction is undoubted, and that here and there reckless men may threaten or consult over the chances of renewing the struggle is very likely; but that this statement now put forth is a mere election squib, we think is scarcely less certain. It comes out a day or two too soon, however. There will be time to contradict or explain it ere voting begins.—*Gazette*.

SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.—The radicals have recently organised at the West and Northwest a secret political association to which the title of 'The Grand Army of the Republic' has been given. Ostensibly this association is composed of officers and soldiers who served in the late war; but in reality no person is excluded who is willing to take the oath prescribed and to conform to the rules and regulations of the Order. Its ramifications are said to be already quite extensive, and as implicit obedience is exacted of its members, the latter are but the blind tools of the unscrupulous demagogues who have constituted themselves the leaders of this new movement. Whoever is admitted into the pale of the association binds himself to surrender his allegiance in political matters, and to act on all occasions as the members of the Order or the chiefs of the Council may direct. Every candidate for admission into the Order is obliged to solemnly swear that he 'will never, under any pretence, or for any purpose whatever, make known the secrets of the Encampment, or the passwords, grips, signs; or give any information to the uninitiated with regard to the hidden mysteries of the association. He also swears to support exclusively the claims of his fellow members to offices of trust and profit; and that he will be governed by the rules of the Encampment and yield unquestioning obedience to the instructions issuing therefrom. He further swears that in taking this obligation upon himself he accepts it, with a full knowledge that a revelation of the secrets of the Order or a violation of its rules will subject him to the penalty of being treated as a spy and traitor.'

THE GENERAL CROPS.—Sufficient time has elapsed since the heavy rains and frost in the North-West to form a tolerably correct estimate of the damage sustained by the corn crop. We have received a mass of information on the subject from correspondents and newspapers, whose means for procuring it are superior, which forces the conviction that much of the fear that has been expressed for the crop has been based upon superficial observation. That the yield has somewhat curtailed there is no reason to doubt, but from the largely increased area of ground seeded, the concurrent testimony of those who have made careful inquiry, added by an extended observation and collation of evidence, is, that the damage has not been sufficiently great to prevent the harvesting of a greater crop this year in the North-West than in any previous season in its history. That there will be a much larger supply of unshorn corn, there is every reason to believe. The Agricultural report for September places the crop at more than 1,000,000,000 bushels, adding that, although late fears of killing frosts have been realized only to a small extent, yet recently deluging rains have overflowed large areas of ripening corn in the West and retarded its maturing, generally arousing some apprehension of inferior quality in that which is not fully matured.

With regard to the export trade in corn and other cereal crops, the prospects look more encouraging. The advices which have reached us from the other side of the Atlantic for some time past have not been unfavourable as regards the agricultural interests, either in Great Britain or on the Continent. The summer has been cool and unseasonable, and during harvest, a large amount of rain fell, which injured the Grain crops more or less, and this, coupled with the fact that they were below an average, has caused a gradual advance in prices, with a strong market. The limits of shippers have lately been raised, and this encourages the hope that we may have a brisk demand during the winter and spring. The light receipts and high prices, however, continue to operate as a serious drawback to the export trade, and an easy money market has a tendency to aggravate matters by enabling speculators to largely control prices.—*N.Y. Shipping and Commercial List*.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FORSEVER.—Rev. Jos. McKee, N.Y. City, writes—'I recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium as the best remedies to remove baldness and grayness yet discovered. They may be relied on confidently.' Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., N.Y.

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