

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.—**PARIS, JUNE 14.**—The baptism of the Imperial Prince was celebrated to-day at half-past five o'clock, p.m., in the church of Notre Dame. On the previous day His Majesty received the Most Eminent Prelate who had arrived as Legate, to represent the Holy Father. After Cardinal Patrizzi had presented the Brief, His Majesty replied as follows:—

"I am very grateful to His Holiness Pope Pius IX; in that he has deigned to become godfather to the son with which Providence has blessed me. In asking this favor, I wished to draw down in a particular manner, upon my son and upon France, the protection of Heaven; and I know that my surest means of deserving it, is by testifying my deep veneration for the Holy Father, who is the representative of Jesus Christ on earth."

Notre Dame—that ancient metropolitan Cathedral which has witnessed so many exciting ceremonies—was literally crammed on the occasion. No less than eighty prelates were present, including two of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, viz., the Bishops of Ossory and Cork, and also the Vicar Apostolic of the Cape of Good Hope, who had been honored with invitations. The Legate arrived at about five o'clock in a magnificent Imperial carriage drawn by eight horses. The reception of His Eminence by the people was most respectful, and his carriage occasionally halted that he might bestow a benediction upon the crowds. At the moment His Eminence set foot in the church the cannon pealed through the lofty vaults, the great *Bourdon* boomed upon the air, and the powerful orchestra burst forth with the motet—*Tu es Petrus*. Thus heralded, the Cardinal advanced along the nave, under a canopy supported by the four principal curés of Paris, and assumed his seat on the throne behind the altar. On entering, and for some time after, he wore the scarlet robe and cap, but previous to the approach of their Majesties His Eminence assumed a mitre, cope, and crozier. The cannon and bell once more thundered forth a welcome to their Majesties. The Prince and their Majesties paused at the entrance to the transept; the Legate quitted his throne to intone the *Veni Creator* before the altar, and then descended to perform the ceremony of the catechumens. When terminated, their Majesties proceeded to their thrones before the altar; the Prince was carried to the font, and the baptismal rite, in completion of the *ondoyment*, or christening, was performed by the Legate. At its conclusion the Empress was seen first to take the infant in her arms; and a moment afterwards the incident occurred which all agree in citing as the event of the ceremony. The Emperor quitted his chair, and moving towards the Empress, took the child from her arms, and, turning round, presented his son and heir to the assembly. The effect, of course, was electrical upon the excited and curious spectators, and a loud cry of "*Vive l'Empereur*" rung through the building.

I am not able to say (writes the *Guardian* correspondent) whether the incident was a premeditated part of the ceremony, or the result of a momentary impulse on the part of His Majesty; but in either case the effect produced was the same. His Eminence intoned the *Te Deum*, which was continued by the orchestra, as was also the *Domine Salvum*. The Pontifical blessing was bestowed; their Majesties left the Abbey in the same state in which they entered it, and the ceremony was at an end. There were great rejoicings in the evening; and on the following day (Sunday) there was a great *fête* at Paris, with fireworks, illuminations, and various popular amusements.

The *Progrès du Pas de Calais* says:—"A subscription is being formed for the erection of a chapel at Agincourt in honor of the victims of that battle. It is known that amongst the dead were 8,000 knights and esquires, more than 100 baronets, 7 counts, the Dukes of Brabant, Bar, and Alençon, and the Constable and Admiral of France. The subscription is being received by a Franco-Belgian commission, which includes the highest names of the two countries."

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.—**PARIS, JUNE 10, 1856.**—These are sad times! This noble country, that war had not weakened, nor victory intoxicated, is now bowed down under the stroke of an unexpected calamity. More than four hundred miles of fertile land are buried under water—sunny corn fields, rich vineyards, blossoming fruit trees, and noble woods lie rotting and embedded in sand and mire.—The Loire and the Cher have mingled their waters, and in one broad and impetuous current swept away the ripening harvest and luxuriant verdure of the garden of France. La Touraine is one immense lake; so wide that the victims on one side can scarcely see their companions in misfortune on the other.—The beautiful town of Tours is inundated. The waters burst like a torrent into it, carrying down houses, and filling the shops before anything could be saved. The Soane and the Rhone have flooded the pasture lands and rich valleys extending for many miles along their shores. The village of Grencours was entirely submerged by the Romaine, which before the inundation was a mere stream. In the centre of the country the Allier has caused frightful destruction. Several villages have been swept away—the inhabitants of Crevery took refuge on the roofs of their tottering houses, and were saved by the courage and devotedness of a few boatmen. On every side from Orleans to Nantes, from Moulins to Lyons, from Bordeaux to Marseilles, a great tract of land has been destroyed entirely for this year, and seriously damaged for many years to come. French writers have compared this awful visitation to the failure of the potato crop in Ireland in 1847; with

this difference, however, that here there is no sister country to look on with worse than indifference on the death struggle. The policy of this country when a public calamity threatens the whole nation, is to keep all hands at work, and to save all if possible.—The infamous calculation of lightening the vessel by throwing the weak and afflicted over board, and diminishing the number of mouths, never was, nor ever will be the policy of a generous nation like France. When the more sweeping and fatal inundations of famine afflicted poor Ireland, the year before 1848, did the Monarch of the United Kingdom or the Ministers visit Cork, Tralee, or Skibbereen? Did they take money with them, and give assistance and encouragement to the hundreds of thousands of innocent victims? Valence, Tours, and Lyons were not left one hour in despair. The chief of the government, and his ministers were on the spot, everything that money could purchase, that talent, experience, and courage could execute was put in movement to shelter the houseless, to save those who were in danger and protect and encourage the distracted and despairing victims who were bereft of the fruit of long years of labor in one hour. The rich have given millions, the poor their mite, people of every rank, of every party, have come to their assistance, and in this country which cannot boast of all the apparent advantages and liberties of a British constitution not one poor wretched peasant shall die of want and hunger by the ditch side, not one single innocent victim that could be saved will be left to perish. The government, the clergy, the army, the whole country in fact have joined in one great and magnanimous effort, and at every risk and sacrifice to arrest the calamity and save the sufferers. The heroes of Sebastopol have risked their lives as fearlessly on the angry waters of the Rhone as they did on the sterile plains of the Crimea, and where danger was greatest, the village priest was to be seen not only consoling the afflicted, but bravely assisting in survey the poor wretches struggling in the current. The *Zouave* and the *curé de campagne* were to be seen rivalling each other in zeal and courage, and unfortunately in more than one instance falling together victims to their noble devotedness. The weather is now calm and mild again; the waters begin to subside, and, in a few weeks, with God's help, this great country will have righted itself again.—*Paris Correspondent of the Nation.*

Large sums were being collected by the Prelates and municipal authorities on behalf of the sufferers by the inundation. The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, the Archbishop of Avignon, and the Bishops of Angers, Blois, and Orleans, had made the most unremitting efforts for the relief of the sufferers.

The Emperor Napoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son. A *projet* proposes that on the Emperor's demise, the Empress should reign, assisted by a Council of Regency, whose names the Emperor will leave under sealed envelopes.

The Emperor Napoleon, on the occasion of the baptism of the Imperial Prince, has pardoned 291 persons confined in the bagues and prisons of the empire, computed or reduced the penalties of 489 others, and remitted the fines of 251 delinquents—in all, 1,031 persons have experienced the effects of the Imperial clemency. The Emperor has also granted a remission of the remainder of their punishments to 180 military offenders, and a reduction to 123 others.

SARDINIA.

On the 15th May, the King of Sardinia distributed the English Crimean medals to his troops, at Turin, with military ceremonies.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Wesner, the Austrian Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Rome—the rumored object being, if possible, to convince Cardinal Antonelli and his colleagues of the necessity of making reforms in the administration.

ITALY.

A Turin journal says, accounts from Lombardy state that the Austrians are preparing for a war in Italy—that the fortifications of Milan and other places are being strengthened.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that very great jealousy prevails between the French and Austrian diplomatic representatives at Rome. No outbreak is feared at Milan, but the social relations between the Italian and Austrian officers are more unsatisfactory than ever.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent writes from Vienna that Marshal Radetzky had communicated from Lombardy with his Government, stating that if certain symptoms of excitement continued in the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces, he should demand an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops. A Council was summoned on receipt of this despatch, at which the Emperor presided. It was agreed that the increased force should be accorded if necessary. The same writer says, "I understand that a note has been received from the French Government, which is very haughty and independent."

SPAIN.

The Cortes have rejected a vote of Censure on Marshal O'Donnell by a Majority of 136.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains an assurance that the Duke de la Vittoria will always govern in accordance with the sentiments of the majority in the Cortes, whatever they may be.

The Spanish government has accepted the mediation of France in the dispute with Mexico.

DENMARK.

The treaty of commerce between Denmark and the United States expired on the 14th June. The first American vessel that appeared in the Sound since that event was the "*Sarah Bryant*," Captain Jefferson, which arrived on the 17th June, bound from Cronstadt to New York, with a cargo of Russian produce. She paid the Sound Dues, but under protest.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is turning its attention to its American territory. An imperial decree notifies that, to assist in the development of the Russian naval power in the Pacific Ocean, the administration of

fleets and harbors therein be placed under the independent control of the government of Eastern Siberia. An Expedition is fitting out at Hamburg by the Russian American Company, to sail next month for Russian America. The expedition is of the nature of a colony, numbering 500 persons, including artificers of all kinds. The Russian ships "*Czarovitch*," and "*Constantine*," and a steamer from Hamburg will convey the expedition.

The papers say now that we shall obtain no grain to speak of from Russia this season, and that hundreds of the vessels in the Black Sea, which had gone there in anticipation of meeting cargoes, may have to return empty.

Prince Menschikoff has been summoned from retirement, by the Emperor, to consult with him respecting the rumored military expedition to Asia.

UNITED STATES.

FEARFUL TORNADO.—On Monday last a fearful tornado raged through the neighboring State of Vermont, and the eastern portion of the State of New York.—Early in the morning dark clouds were observed to be forming in the west; they continued to grow darker till the entire sky was one dark mass, and there was a constant rumbling of thunder. About half-past ten the rain came down in torrents, and then hail began to fall, which was of an immense size, some weighing about an ounce; one of these struck a hen in a yard in Rouse's Point and killed her instantly. The storm came from the south-west, and not a building facing in that direction escaped without broken windows. In the village of Rouse's Point above one thousand panes of glass were broken, but this is a small loss compared with the destruction of crops and garden vegetables. In the garden of the Editor of the *Rouse's Point Advertiser*, and many others, nothing is above the ground. Tomatoes, melons, and cucumber vines, onions, beets, &c., are among the things that were, the vines in particular being stripped of all their leaves, and cut off close to the ground. The field crops are seriously injured while barley and other grains in an advanced state are completely ruined. The same storm visited Champlain Village, (New York), and made sad havoc with windows, gardens and crops in that vicinity. The village of Chateaugay, situated on the line of the Ogdensburg Railroad, a short distance from Malone, (New York), was also by this storm, nearly entirely destroyed. But one house in the whole village escaped, while the rest were either unroofed, removed from their foundations or totally demolished. Barns, sheds, and out-buildings were scattered like chaff in every direction. Scarcely a tree or fence on the track of the tornado remains.—The Catholic Church was totally demolished flat with the ground. Heavy green railroad ties eight feet long and one foot thick, were taken up and carried a long distance. The track of the tempest is about two miles in width, and its length is several miles. The forest through which it passed is completely levelled with the ground. One man was killed, but a great number were more or less severely wounded. It is said that about four hundred houses in this village were destroyed. The amount of suffering caused by this disaster is immense. It is contemplated we understand, to raise subscriptions to relieve the sufferers.—*Rouse's Point Advertiser.*

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—One of the most awful and heart-rending calamities that we have ever been called upon to record, occurred at Reed Street wharf, Philadelphia. Over a hundred persons, men, women and children, had, at an early hour in the evening, gathered together upon the wharf, to enjoy the cool and refreshing breezes from the Delaware, and while thus congregated, the piers sustaining the wharf fell with a tremendous crash, which was distinctly heard at the distance of several squares. In an instant, not less than a hundred persons were precipitated into the water; others were otherwise seriously injured. It is believed that in consequence of this lamentable affair not less than twenty or thirty lives have been lost. Many rumors are afloat as to the probable cause of this accident—the most reliable of which is one which attributes it to the heavy weight of a massive pair of shears, placed upon the wharf for the purpose of raising vessels, to undergo repairs. The wharf is leased by Messrs. Merrick & Sons.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

CIVIC RECEPTION OF MR. FILLMORE.—The civic reception of the Know-Nothing candidate for President, for which the City Council of New York voted the people's money, came off on the 24th ult. It was a very meagre affair—composed of a procession, whose numbers were very small, indeed. In fact, in a city with 800,000 population, just 937 persons, all told, turned out to welcome the great "American" champion!

A "private and confidential" circular has been issued in New York within a few days, calling for the enrolling of a rifle brigade composed of *native born* citizens, and no others, in view of approaching hostilities with Great Britain. It is signed by "the Patriotic Committee." How much patriotism has to do with it will be seen from the fact that the party to whom applicants are referred is Col. Thomas Picton, the literary judge of the Know Nothings, who has so long been doing good work for England in Know Nothing organs. We opine the arms of this gallant brigade, if it is ever formed, will not be used on the American side in the contest!

The Albany *Times* mentions a pistol recently invented in that city, the manufacture of which is about to be commenced at Worcester, Mass. The *Times* claims that it is superior to Colt's in every respect, saying that it loads and caps itself by a movement connected with the trigger, that it will fire twelve times in eight seconds, and will carry a ball forty yards further than any pistol in the country, and that it is also much lighter than any other pistol.

THE MURDER AT WILLARD'S, WASHINGTON.—Private letters from Washington received in this city (New York) inform us, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson declined to prosecute Senator Herbert for the murder of Keating. It is alleged he is too busy elsewhere. Every other lawyer of ability in the district has, it appears, either been employed by the friends of Herbert, or refused to interfere. A letter from the brother of the murdered man, has also been handed us. It corroborates the statements we publish. What, under these circumstances, is to be done? Is Keating to be left with the worms in his grave, while the man who dealt him his death-blow, walks abroad free? Is the murder to be forgotten, to be let slip quietly into the category of the accidents of the day, without one brave effort to punish and avenge it? Let the officials of the district of Columbia take heed.—*Irish News.*

IRISH AID SOCIETY.—NEW YORK.—One of the saddest misfortunes which happens to our countrymen on their arrival in America, is that of their being unable to get out of the city in which they first set foot. It is, perhaps, the most grievous misfortune which befalls them, for, in many instances, it is the cause of every other evil which overtakes them. The crowding of emigrants into such cities as New York, and their being compelled to remain there huddled together and pent up, is a mischief concerning which volumes might be written. We speak of the mischief done to the emigrants themselves. Want of cleanliness, imprudent and intemperate habits, disease, beggary, all sorts of wretchedness proceed from it. The tenement which the emigrant, in the vast majority of cases, is forced to resort to in one of these huge cities, is by a thousand degrees less wholesome and affords less shelter than the rudest hut which could be thrown up on the prairie or within the forest. Provisions here are far dearer too, and so are all the other requirements of life. Industry, ingenuity, daring—all bringing floods of health and heart, manly beauty and bright morality with them—will supply at a little cost out there what it takes days of aching idleness to purchase on the seaboard. Of the temptations which lead to drinking, debauchery, and riotousness in great cities, among the struggling and hard-pressed especially, it is needless for us to speak. These are no more to be denied, than the fact that the night comes. Rich and poor are made sensible of them. But the latter they conquer more rapidly, and, in most instances, wound with a deadlier thrust. The competition for wages, moreover, grows fiercer, as the laboring population of a city grows more dense. Where the same population is thinly scattered, the demand for labor is more anxious and productive. Truths so plain, so oft repeated, so evident to the dullest brain as these are, we feel it almost a waste of time to chronicle. But plain as they are, evident as they are, constantly reiterated as they have been, few of our countrymen can be induced, or have the means, to act upon them. The consequence is the very worst which could afflict them. The hope which led them across the ocean falls to ashes on their dismal hearth-stone. Instead of prosperity they find rags, and the husks of swine, and the filthiest caves or garrets instead of the bright free homes of which they had many a glad dream upon the sea. In some measure to remedy this sinful and ruinous state of things, a number of honest and intelligent citizens, most of them of Irish descent or birth, have formed themselves into the Society the name of which prefaces these few words. The first sentence of their circular simply but fully communicates their object and good wishes:—"The object of this Society is to aid and assist, by pecuniary means and practical advice, all deserving Irishmen who have large families, and require aid to reach a home in the West, or any other part of the country where labor is in demand. In order to carry out this object more effectually, and serve the cause of humanity, we appeal to every citizen who desires to relieve the suffering and want of many deserving and industrious families." The appeal with which that sentence closes, should meet with a prompt response. The object which calls it forth is urgent, useful, and most noble. The evils to be corrected by the Society are of a grievous nature. Grievous to the emigrants in the first instance and in the deepest measure, they are grievous to the city where the emigrants are compelled to remain. The blessings to be secured through the instrumentality of the Society will be without end; generations will enjoy them. The emigrants will have their fondest hopes fulfilled. Their grand idea of America as a happy home will at length be realized, and America will be all the happier, wealthier, and more stable.—*Ibid.*

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

After the decision of Her Majesty's Government had been made known, the *Times* of the 17th asks:—

Could they with propriety send back the American Minister, when the American Government had brought themselves to aver that they had on this point no quarrel with our Government, but only just cause for offence with its agent? Could they with propriety suspend diplomatic intercourse with a Government which expressed a strong desire to continue it, notwithstanding alleged provocation to the contrary? at all events, could they not, without loss of honor, accept the overtures of peace made to soften a painful but inevitable act of offence? Undoubtedly the American Government has carefully so put the matter that our dismissal of its Minister would be more than a retaliation. It would be returning the blow, and giving a deaf ear to the mild tones that explained it. We were at liberty either to interpret the hand by the voice, or the voice by the hand. Government has taken the former alternative. It is, after all, the safer course.

In saying that the United States' Government has adopted a half measure, and that our Government has met it more than half-way; in admitting that both sides had a right to do what they have done—the one without giving offence, the other without loss of honor—we do not for one moment blink the fact that the result, so far, is anything but flattering to the pride of this country. If there are any people in the United States capable of gratification at the fact, we certainly have been touched in our honor, and we submit with as much grace as we can to what all feel an insult. We have no disposition to slur over that fact, for we are not without hope that the British people will be rather less liable to this species of annoyance for the future.

We do not doubt in the least Mr. Crampton's faithful devotion to his own Government, and good intentions towards the Government to which he was sent. But there is such a thing as a careless and undisciplined fidelity, which tells its master, "Oh, trust me; I know what you want, and I'll do it, and I won't be particular either." There is a fidelity to a master which implies too little self-respect in the servant. Mr. Crampton appears to have wanted self-respect in the kind of persons with whom he connected himself in these transactions, and the style of proceeding he adopted, and to have managed the affair on a free and easy principle, never intending, perhaps, really to offend the United States' Government or to violate the United States' law, but simply thinking that "it didn't signify," that it was of no use sticking at a trifle, and that the United States' Government would never make a fuss about such a little matter. But this was a line unfortunately most unsuitable for dealing with a jealous and ticklish people like our friends across the Atlantic, most tender about their dignity, and on the look out for the slightest indication of a