

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard writes:—

The feeling which prevails here that the Emperor is about to throw the Pope overboard, and take steps to install Victor Emmanuel in his natural capital, is not confined to any one set of politicians; the alarm and dismay of the Clericals is even more convincing than the enthusiastic exaltation of the Liberals. But there is one point as to which all are directly silent—what price Victor Emmanuel will have to pay for the permission to help himself to what remains of the Pope's temporal possessions. None of the papers venture even to allude to the subject, and any one who had only the public prints to go by might fancy that the Emperor is carried to such lengths by his disinterested love of Italy, and his particular attachment for Victor Emmanuel, that, merely to oblige him, he is ready to bear the brunt of the Clerical tempest that is brewing and which is sure to break forth the moment an Italian gendarme sets foot within the Flaminian Gate. Such is far from being the case. The cause of Italy is popular in all Liberal circles here, but the question which excites greater interest than even the imminent flight of the Pope from Rome, is precisely that which concerns what may be termed carte a payer. What will the Emperor get by his helping Victor Emmanuel to turn out the Pope? Is the question in every mouth, and although opinion is by no means unanimous as to the what, the notion that the praise of prosperity and the gratitude of the Italians is all the reward the Emperor expects is scouted as ridiculous. All the bygone reports territorial compensation are revived, coupled with anticipations of a war with Austria, the establishment of a Viceregal Court at Naples for Prince Napoleon, and others too wildly improbable to deserve notice. There is, however, nothing unlikely in the supposition that the Prince has been entrusted with the negotiation of a secret treaty through the Independence Belge denounces it as absurd. In the best informed quarters it is believed that all that is about to take place was settled by M. Ratazzi during his visit to Paris last autumn, and his confident assertion ever since his accession to office, that the cause of Italy is befriended by France, is so far verified by the event. With M. Ratazzi in office, Victor Emmanuel reigns, but the Emperor of the French governs, and there is not much probability of any of the demands from the Tuilleries being resisted by a Minister who writes to the Tuilleries for instructions. Having thus put you au courant of the hopes and fears of the gossip, and more or less probable rumours which are agitating the Parisian mind, let me guard you against the belief of any very sudden termination of the Papal imbroglio. It is the object of the French Court to appear throughout the transactions which are imminent, not as the accomplice of Piedmont, but as an ill-used and ill-requited friend of the Pope, driven by his 'obstinacy' and 'ingratitude' to leave him to his fate. Before the final catastrophe the world is to be edified by a renewal of the diplomatic burlesque enacted in December and January last. The Marquis de Lavalette is to be sent off to propose a fresh compromise, which stands no better chance of being accepted than the last. The negotiations will occupy some time and give rise to the usual exchange of disputes between Rome and Paris. In the event of the refusal of the Pope (which is not a doubtful question but a certainty) to assent to terms which independently of all other considerations, would be to assent to his own stultification, to the condemnation of his policy, it is understood that a portion of the French troops is to be withdrawn.

PARIS, May 15.—During the past week or so there has been much talk here about the return of General de Goyon from Rome. It is looked upon as quite a triumph, and as a grand step in advance for the Italian question by its authors. In alluding to this subject, the Esprit Public, a paper considered to have inspirations at times from a pretty high quarter, has the following remarks:—

"The return of General de Goyon commences a new era in negotiations which will be carried on without delay till a certain result be obtained."

Now, one portion of these negotiations, as it is very well known, will be aided by the presence of M. Jerome Bonaparte himself at Naples, which the same paper very plainly confirms, by adding:—

"We believe that the main end in view in this mission of Prince Napoleon is, that he is charged by the Emperor to arrange the basis of a convention already agreed on in M. de Carou's time. If, as there is every reason to think, the arrangements are agreed on, the cousin of the Emperor will propose to the King of Italy the plan adopted at Paris to bring about a solution of the Italian question."

In the teeth of this, however, the official Monteur, in referring to the Prince's journey, sedulously informs us that the trip was intended as a visit, due to a dutiful son to his father-in-law, and no more, and that all sinister or diplomatic notions are quite foreign to his intentions. The Monteur, naturally enough, could not well speak otherwise; but the whole thing is very easily seen through, and though the Prince may have no official mission or powers to come to any definite arrangement, yet he may go so far as to set the game afoot, leaving it for diplomacy to give the fiat to plans secretly arranged by him and his excellent father-in-law.

Meanwhile, it is said, the number of the French garrison is to be diminished, as a step towards introducing a portion of Piedmontese troops in their place. An engineer officer has also been sent, it appears, to Civita Vecchia, to examine the ground, in view of the troops retiring thither at a period as yet undecided.

THE MARRIAGE OF BISHOPS.—The feté which is to take place at Rome on the 8th of June has already given an unaccounted aspect to Marselles. Mired and crowded persons abound. At the Grand Mass, at the cathedral, on last Sunday, was remarked a Russian Bishop, who is believed to be from Mohilow, a town of 22,000 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the Dnieper, 500 miles south of Saint Petersburg. A large number of foreign Prelates are expected, and apartments have been retained for the Cardinal-Archbishops of Paris, Lyons, Rheims, Bourdeaux and Besancon; the Archbishops of Rennes, Rouen, Toulouse, Sens, Cambrai, Albi, Aix, Avignon, and Bourges; the Bishops of Metz, Strasbourg, Angoulême, Tulle, Yvergnon, Orléans, Pamiers, Fréjus, Digne, Carcassonne, Nîmes, Aire, and Reunion. The Bishop of Marselles will also proceed to Rome.—Morning Star.

A FRENCH IDEA OF ENGLISH JUSTICE.—The Monde

judiciaire says:— The visit to England which the Procureur-General, M. Chaix d'Est-Ange, lately made, has given rise to numerous comments. It is known that the object of the journey was to examine the English system of detentive imprisonment and the expeditious performance of judicial affairs; but what is not generally known is, the first idea that suggested it. It is said that some years ago an exiled prince, then residing in London, perceived on returning to his hotel that his purse had been stolen. The next morning, a policeman brought him his stolen property saying:—'The man who robbed you yesterday was arrested nearly at the moment when he quitted you; was taken to the station, thence to the police court and was committed for trial, and being tried in the course of the day was condemned to several months' imprisonment, and has already commenced to undergo his punishment.' Struck with this judicial celerity, the prince promised himself that if one day fortune should restore him to power, he would endeavor to naturalize in his own country such proceedings of prompt and sound justice.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR. The Paris lithographic sheets contain the following:—The Abbe Bonaparte has arrived in Paris from Rome. Among other commissions with which he is entrusted by the Holy See, he is to thank the Emperor for the many proofs of sympathy she has given for the Holy Father. He is likewise to give every assurance to the French Government with respect to the meeting of Bishops at Rome.

ITALY. The Times correspondent from Turin, and many Liberal papers, have asserted that a petition has been lately sent by a large number of the lower clergy of Naples and Sicily to the Pope in favor of the resignation of his temporal power. The following contradiction is from the Civiltà Cattolica of May 3:—

The market of apostates opened, as we said in our last number, at Turin, has established its principal agencies in Naples and Sicily. There they have employed the arts of seduction and large promises, with the greatest efficiency, and by these means have succeeded in raking from the scum of liguertage and ignorance a certain number of unfortunate men, who were ready to sign their names to a petition framed on the mould of the famous one drawn up by the Jewish Council. We have here in Rome documents which prove how, at Messina, for instance, several unhappy priests joined this disgraceful set, because they were placed in the alternative either of signing their names, or awaiting the death which was threatened them by the pontiff held at their throats, or the revolver held at their foreheads. And when the miserable men made an attempt to draw back from the precipice over which they had fallen through sheer terror, an announcement signed by one Alexander De Cesare was published in which the stigma of conspiracy was fixed on any attempt to recover the wanderers, or induce them to withdraw their ecclesiastical adhesion to the petition, and in the name of the democratic society was denounced against any one who should dare to disturb the consciences of the good clergy, or, as we should say, apostates.

Rome.—The following is a report of the speech made by the Holy Father at Porto d'Anzio on the 3rd inst., the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross. This report, though faithful as far as the substance and the ideas are concerned, by no means reproduces the power of the Holy Father's words, and gives no idea of the grace which accompanied them, and which deeply affected all hearts. Many of the soldiers and others present mingled their tears with those of the Sovereign Pontiff. The address contains four principal ideas. First, alluding to the festival of the day, he showed how very apposite was the anniversary of the Holy Cross, and the ceremony of the Benediction and Distribution of the Standards, and said, that this happy coincidence came from a Providential combination. The Cross of the Saviour had reappeared on this day, and on its anniversary the standard of the battalions which defended the Church were about to be displayed, and to float over the little army of Jesus Christ. The Holy Father said that their banners were and ought to be only the image and the symbol of the Standard of the Cross. The Cross was the standard of Jesus Christ and of His Church. It must also be the standard of the army of Jesus Christ and of His Church.

We should notice here that for the last three days the Pontifical flag had ceased to float over the town, and had been replaced by a white flag, in the middle of which was a representation of the Crucified Saviour. The Holy Father had no doubt meant to prepare his small army to see in the standards which were about to be given to them, nothing but the Standard of the Cross. This idea and intention of the Pontiff is evident from the address.

Secondly, after having explained to his army that its standard was a holy and a sacred thing, and that as a symbol it was identified with the Standard of Jesus Christ (the Cross), the Holy Father suddenly passed to the Last Judgment in the Valley of Jehoshaphat. He declared with profound conviction to his dear soldiers of Jesus Christ; that these same standards would reappear in their midst after the Cross of the Saviour, that they would then be their glory and their consolation, but also the confusion of their enemies, the enemies of Jesus Christ and of His Holy Church. Thirdly, the Holy Father, having shown what the flag of his army was as a symbol, and what it would be hereafter at the end of time, proceeded to show what it ought to be at the present time, what would be its next destiny, and what would be fulfilled beneath it. The banners of the defenders of Holy Church, ought to be for them the banners of fidelity, of truth, of honor, of duty, and of justice.

Fourthly, the Holy Father wished the blessings of Heaven on the standards and on the soldiers of his little army. He gave them the blessing of the Eternal Father to impart to them power against the enemies of Holy Church. The blessing of Jesus Christ, His Son, the Word Incarnate, to impart to them the rights of His Wisdom, and of His Truth, and to preserve them from false ideas and perverse doctrines which glide like serpents into men's hearts. He gave them the blessing of the Holy Ghost to impart to them the love of Holy Church, and the grace of Holy Perseverance. May the arms of the defenders of the Church be fortified by the power of the Father. May their minds be enlightened by the rays of His Son's wisdom and truth. May their hearts be filled with the love and charity of the Holy Ghost. In concluding, the Holy Father blessed all the Church, that God may save it by a great miracle. He also blessed the enemies of the Church, that God may confound them, and that by this confusion he may convert their hearts by enlightening them.—London Tablet.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A letter from Rome, in the Gazette de France, contains the following:—'Between ten and eleven in the morning the Pope and the King of Naples were, on the day of the latter's visit, enjoying the sea breeze at Porto d'Anzio, when the smoke of a steamer was observed on the horizon. Gradually the vessel approached, appearing to come from the direction of Genoa. No flag was displayed, and she was at first thought to be a trader; but her deck was soon discovered to be crowded with soldiers. The vessel approached within gunshot. The Pontifical Zouaves were at their posts, and the artillerymen asking themselves if their services were not about to be required. Opposite the camp the vessel audaciously slackened her pace, and hoisted the Piedmontese flag. The display of those colors was a defiance—an insult. The Neapolitan steamers are not even allowed to show them in the harbour of Civita Vecchia. The Pontifical army trembled with anger, and asked to be allowed to sink the offending vessel. Mgr. de Merode calmed them. Three minutes would have sufficed to cause flag, ship, and Piedmontese soldiers to disappear. But the Pope, with that mildness which the insults of his enemies have never been able to impair, formally forbade any reply to the provocation. 'When I am present,' he said 'arms must not be used; I can only pray for them.' The Pontifical soldiers were obliged to repress their indignation, but the white and yellow flag was raised, and the Roman camp resounded with cries of 'Long live Pius IX.' Long live the Pontiff King!' In the face of that demonstration the Piedmontese vessel put about, and steamed away in the direction of Naples. NAPLES.—PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO NAPLES.—The announcement in the Monteur that Prince Napoleon has gone to Naples on purely private matters is (as Galignani generally received by the public with a certain reserve, the general opinion being that some benefit to the cause of Italian unity must arise from the presence in the Southern capital of a prince so openly in favor of a change of system at Rome. The Sicile in the following short passage, expresses with tolerable correctness the feeling which prevails on the subject:—'The official note does not in any way lessen our confidence in a speedy solution of the difficulties which still stand in the way of the definitive constitution of the Kingdom of Italy. The official representatives of France may communicate to the Court of Rome the last decisions of the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, without the presence of a new intermediary being rigorously indispensable, but we may be allowed to hope that non-official communications will strengthen the official ones. In dismissing the Senators after the usual visit on Good Friday, the Pope exclaimed, 'Populus meus quid tibi feci?' (My people what have I done to you?) The reply is easy; 'Nothing'; and it is for that reason that the Roman people after having waited in vain for indispensable reforms, condemn the Government of the Cardinals.'

The Pope has conferred the Order of Christ on General de Goyon. The Emperor Francis Joseph, King Francis II., and General de Lamoriciere, were the only persons who had before received that decoration.

THE CANONIZATION.—On Sunday afternoon the preliminary prayers for the success of this solemn function were commenced in the Church of St. John Lateran, and attended by the Pope and his Court, who drove through an enthusiastic crowd in a gorgeous suite of carriages, and were received in the sacristy by Cardinal Barberini and the archbishops and bishops recently arrived in Rome. Great preparations are being made for the conveyance and accommodation of all the ecclesiastical dignitaries and devout Catholics who are expected in Rome for this ceremony; and amongst other arrangements, extra direct steamers, belonging to the company of the two Sicilies, will ply between Marseilles and Civita Vecchia. Other boats have been engaged for the exclusive use of companies of pilgrims who will visit the Holy City during the ensuing month. The Spanish prelates are to have the steamer Berenguer to themselves.

The Italian business is sure to provoke another great European war. If Victor Emmanuel will not begin the work, others will. The followers of Mazzini never cease their plotting; and it now turns out that Garibaldi himself is in the field, to raise insurrection in the very heart of the Austrian Empire itself. His emissaries have been endeavoring to provoke revolution in Dalmatia and other Austrian territories; and the King's ministers have found themselves obliged to interfere to prevent their own work being done prematurely. Garibaldi's friends have been arrested; and, accordingly, 'the Liberator' comes out with his protest, which is a defiance of King Victor Emmanuel himself. As regards the clougs of these desperadoes in Northern Italy, we read:—'Troops were immediately directed to Como, Tizano, Bormio, Edölo, Sulo, and Dezanano. The passes of Stelvio, Tonale, Rocca d'Anfo, and Rive de Trento will be strictly watched. At Brescia, a town noted for its heroic traditions, and ever ready to take fire at the words insinuation and war, the demonstration assumed a somewhat alarming character yesterday, when Nullo and a number of his companions were taken to the town prison. A great crowd soon assembled in front of the edifice, and showed a disposition to attack the troops on guard. The soldiers gave three warnings, at rather long intervals, that they should fire; and as the assailants persisted, they fired, killing one and wounding five or six, according to the latest accounts.' The Milan Gazette publishes the following declaration:—'In consequence of Colonel Nullo's arrest yesterday at Pallazolo, I consider it my duty to declare that that brave officer had gone and acted in conformity to my orders.—G. Garibaldi.' Small proceedings of this interesting character are sure to provoke another war.—Lithman.

AUSTRIA. It would seem that Austria is not going to field up her last possession in Italy without a great and bloody struggle. Here, for example, is some important news communicated to the Turin papers:—'The Armonia of Turin states that the Prussian legation have communicated to the Italian Government a note from Austria, in which that Power declares that she would regard as a casus belli any entry of volunteers upon Austrian territory. The following letter from Verona shows the excitement which was occasioned by news of the expedition on the other side of the border:—Verona, May 15. This has been a day of great apprehensions, hopes, and fears. Persons arrived from beyond the Mincio, and others who descended from the Tyrol, related that Garibaldi, with 6,000 volunteers, had attempted an invasion by the Stelvio in the Italian Tyrol. A great number of our compatriots set out by railway for Trento, in order to get some intelligence. In reality they observed a great movement among the troops. The officers assembled in groups on the Listone of the Piazza Brea and in the cafes, the disordered state of their countenances denoting that they were agitated by serious thoughts. Later, a battalion of Chasseurs set out by the Tyrol railway; it was followed in the same direction by another battalion of the line. But a letter, which has just arrived from Brescia—and which, in spite of the police, I have seen—informing me that your government has discovered all, and that it has arrested a great number of volunteers, and among them Col. Nullo. Here Austria pretends to disarm, and at the same time works incessantly. She is at work on the Polesine, on the Adige, at Mantua, on the Tyrol road, and here at Verona. The forts of Pastrengo are already completed, and other fortifications are being surveyed. Surely all this sort of thing must inevitably end in a fierce and sanguinary war.—Irishman.

CHINA. The Maltes Examiner has intelligence of the quasi-martyrdom of the Rev. Dr. Cuenot, Bishop of Metellopolis and Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Cochinchina. His Lordship was condemned to death but expired in prison a few hours before the time appointed for his execution.

Copy of the letter addressed to Messieurs, the Directors of the Seminary of Paris, by M. Herreguy, Province of Cochinchina. SAIGON, Jan. 31, 1862.—Messieurs and Venerable Conferees.—By the Mail of the 28th of October last, I communicated to you the information I had just received of the death of Mgr. Cuenot, in prison, but that this sad news did not seem to me very authentic, and that there yet remained a hope of its being after-wards contradicted. Unhappily this hope will never be realized. Yesterday I saw one of our native priests, who arrived in company with a deacon; they had been wandering in the woods and mountains for nearly three months, and had at length succeeded in throwing themselves into the boat of a pagau who conducted them to Saigon. This is probably, alas, the only priest we have now remaining of our native clergy! He furnished me with the particulars of the arrest and the death of Mgr. Cuenot; he was in the same house as his lordship when the soldiers came to surround it. On their approach he escaped into the rice fields, while his lordship returned to his hiding-place, whence after three days of anxiety and sufferings, he was obliged to come out and give himself up to his persecutors, being no longer able to endure the thirst by which he was tormented. It was on the 27th of November that the asylum of his lordship

was invested, and on the 29th he was obliged to surrender. He was transported, in a low and narrow cage, to the principal town of the province; but after a few days the grand mandarin released him from his cage with permission to walk in the interior of the fortress. Immediately his lordship was attacked with a violent diarrhoea which exhausted him most rapidly, and during the whole time of his detention he was absolutely unable to eat any of the food which was prepared for him. So on the 14th of December he expired of exhaustion. Scarcely had he breathed his last when an order from the king arrived commanding that his lordship should not be removed to the capital, as had been previously ordained, but that he should be decapitated immediately. One of three mandarins wanted nevertheless to execute the sentence, but the other two opposed it, and their opinion prevailed. Not finding a coffin proportioned to the high stature of Mgr. Cuenot, the mandarins had the body wrapped up in a mat and buried in some convenient place. Nobody could approach his lordship during his detention, to receive his last wishes, and if he had consigned his will somewhere, it must have been destroyed with the books and other effects of the mission, which no longer possesses the least object of this kind. Our personal and material loss has been much greater than I expected. When last I wrote to you I had left in my mission 22 native priests, 13 have fallen into the hands of the mandarins, 2 had disappeared without anybody knowing what has become of them, 6 are now wandering in the mountains, one alone has contrived to escape and arrive here after passing through the most imminent dangers. The half of the students of the Seminary, all those of the little college, all the Sisters to the number of about two hundred and ninety and 13 thousand Christians which the province of (Banh-Ding) numbered, are now in the hands of the mandarins and are all branded in the face with the infamous letters (Tu-dao) 'perverse religion.' They wear round their necks the cangue or chain, sometimes both, all are scattered through the pagau villages proportionately to the importance of the place, and penned up in miserable sheds around, which are piled with every kind of combustible matters to burn the prisoners, when the day for so doing arrives. On the departure of the boat it was rumored that two villages had burned their prisoners to free themselves from the forced duty of watching over them, and that the villagers excused themselves by reporting the conflagration as the result of an accident. This is, Messieurs and dear conferees, the pitiful state to which our Mission is now reduced; what remedy can be applied to such great and cruel evils? For my part, I see none. A miracle from heaven can alone save from the general destruction some few remains of this mission once so justly proud of its flourishing congregation and of its 95,000 Christians. It is owing to a quite unusual delay of the Mail that I am able to give you these hurried details. Please to have the goodness to communicate them to the sacred congregation and to the councils of the propagation of the faith and of the Holy Childhood to whom it is quite impossible for me to write at present.

'Be pleased, Messieurs and dear Conferees to accept the assurance of my profound respect, and believe me, your most humble and all devoted Conferees. P. S.—Phu-Yen.—6 Christians, who are condemned to death with the Priest Chung, two days ago, but had obtained a respite, have just been decapitated. Mgr. Permosilla was taken on the 20th of October last.

A MODEL BISHOP, NOT AN ANGLICAN. (From the Examiner.)

In common, we suppose, with the rest of the world, we have been reading the new work of the illustrious exile, Victor Hugo, of which two volumes have lately been published, under the somewhat uncomfortable general title of Les Miserables. The curtain rises and discovers M. Charles-Francois Bienvenu Myriel, Bishop of D—, which see, we are told, he held from 1800 to 1815, the time at which the scene opens; and we have been so struck with the description of his Gallic lordship, owing probably to the similarity which his habits and conduct exhibit to those of his Anglican right rev. brethren that we are tempted to reproduce the more salient parts of it, for the edification of our readers, clerical and lay.

M. Myriel, son of a Counsellor of the Parliament of Aix (noblesse de robe), had married young, emigrated at the Revolution, lost his wife by sickness, returned to France childless and a priest, and was curate of Brignoles (Provence) in 1804. Having occasion to visit Paris, he went to solicit Cardinal Feuch, on behalf of his parishioners, and met the new Emperor, who, seeing himself the object of curiosity to the old curate, turned suddenly round, and asked, 'Who is this honest man who is looking at me?' 'Sire,' answered Myriel, 'you see an honest man, I a great man; each of us may profit by the sight.' The same evening Napoleon asked the Cardinal the curate's name, and sometime afterwards, M. Myriel was all astonishment at learning that he was appointed Bishop of D—. He took possession of his see, accompanied by a maiden sister and one female servant, Madame Magloire, under the joint title of femme de chambre to Mademoiselle, and housekeeper to Monseigneur.

The episcopal palace adjoined the hospital, and was a vast and handsome stone residence; the hospital was a narrow row of only one storey, with a small garden. Three days after his installation the bishop visited the hospital, and at the end of his visit begged the director to favour him with a call. 'Sir,' asked he, 'how many patients have you at this moment?' 'Twenty-six, Monseigneur.' 'Just the number I counted.' 'The beds, quoth the director, 'are terribly crowded.' 'Just what I remarked.' 'The wards are mere rooms, and it is difficult to get fresh air into them.' 'Just what struck me.' 'And then when we do get a little sunshine, the garden is sadly confined for the convalescents.' 'Just what I said to myself.' 'In cases of typhus and other epidemics, we have sometimes a hundred patients, and don't know what to do with them.' 'The very thought which occurred to me.' 'There is nothing for it but resignation.' This conversation took place in the dining room, a long and magnificent gallery, opening on the gardens, and in which a former bishop entertained a number of other Princes of the Church on July 29, 1714, an event commemorated in golden letters engraved on a marble tablet. Our bishop, after a moment's silence, addressed himself suddenly to the director:—'How many beds, sir, do you think this hall alone would hold?' 'My lord's dining-room!' exclaimed the astonished director. The bishop looked round the hall, as if calculating the dimensions 'It would hold twenty beds well,' said he to himself; then, raising his voice, 'I'll tell you what, M. le Directeur, there has evidently been a mistake here; you are twenty-six persons in five or six little rooms; we are three here, with room for sixty.' 'Tis all a mistake, as I have said; you have got my dwelling, and I yours; so give me up my house, and make yourselves at home here.' Next day the six-and-twenty poor patients were installed in the bishop's palace, and the bishop was in the hospital.

M. Myriel had no property, his family having been ruined by the revolution; his sister received a pension of 500 francs which, at the living, sufficed for their personal expenses. As bishop, M. Myriel received from Government a salary of 15,000 francs. The very day on which he took up his residence at the hospital he arranged the employment of this sum, once for all, in the following manner. We transcribe a note written in his own hand:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Seminary of Foreign Missions in Paris (200), Congregation of the Holy Ghost (150), Religious Establishments of the Holy Land (200), Societies of Maternal Charity (300), Additional for that of Aries (50), Fund for the amelioration of prisons (400), Fund for the relief and enlargement of prisoners (500), For the enlargement of debtors, fathers of families (1000), Increase of salaries of poor schoolmasters (2000), Storehouse against famine (Higher Alps) (100), Congregation of ladies for the instruction of indigent girls (1500), For the Poor (6000), My own personal expenses (1000).

Total..... 15,000 His sister acceded to this arrangement with perfect submission. Madame Magloire grumbled a little; but, however, these three old persons lived on their 1,500 francs, and when a curious cure came to D—, the bishop still found means to entertain him. One day, however, he observed, 'With all this income I am a good deal pinched.' 'I should think so,' cried Madame Magloire; 'you have never claimed the allowance due to you for the expenses of a carriage in town, and of circuits through your diocese, which all former bishops have enjoyed.' 'Quite right,' said the bishop. He made his claim, and the Council voted him an annual sum of 3,000 francs, to the great satisfaction of Madame Magloire, and to the envy and disgust of the townspeople. A senator who enjoyed a magnificent endowment of the town, wrote confidentially to M. Bigot, the Minister of Religion:—'What can he want with a carriage in a town of less than 4,000 inhabitants? Or with travelling expenses, where there are neither posts nor roads? These priests are all the same. This one affected apostolical simplicity at first, but now, forsooth, he must have his town and travelling carriage.' But these insinuations as well as Madame Magloire's exultations, were soon quieted, for the very same evening the bishop handed to his sister a new memorandum.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes For broth to the hospital patients (1,500), For the Maternal Charity Society of Aix (250), For that of Druguignan (250), For Foundlings (500), For Orphans (500).

Total..... 3,000 Such was M. Myriel's budget, from which he derived as long as he occupied the see of D—. As to his episcopal fees and dues, he received them with as much eagerness from the rich as he distributed them to the poor. In a short time charitable offerings poured in. Those who possessed, and those who wanted, both knocked at M. Myriel's door, and in less than a year he became the treasurer of all the donations, the cashier of all those in distress. Large sums passed through his hands, but nothing could make him change his mode of life or add the slightest superfluity to his bare subsistence. Far from it; for as there is always more distress in the lower ranks than good brotherhood in the higher, all was already bestowed even before it was received; it was like water on a sandy soil; in vain did he receive money, he never had any; but robbed himself to supply the necessitous.

The custom being for bishops to affix their baptismal names to their mandates and pastoral letters, the poor country people, by a sort of affectionate interest, had chosen among the Christian names of their bishop that which had converted to them a meaning; and they always called him Monseigneur Bienvenu—my Lord Welcome; and we will follow their example. Indeed, the appellation pleased him. 'I like that name,' he used to say. 'The Welcome makes amends for My Lord.' But though our bishop had converted his carriage into alms, he did not therefore omit his circuits; and though the diocese of D— is a fatiguing one, with few plains, plenty of mountains, and scarcely any roads; and though it is no joke to have to visit some 350 clerical establishments, he nevertheless, accomplished the task. He went on foot if the place was in the neighbourhood, in a carriage (or covered cart) if it was in the plain, and in a caesole (a sort of litter on a mule) among the mountains. One day he arrived at Senez, an ancient episcopal town, mounted on an ass. The Mayor came to receive him at the door of the palace, and looked quite shocked at seeing him dismount, while some of the burghesses laughed outright. 'Mr. Mayor and gentlemen,' said the bishop, 'I see what scandalizes you; you think it great presumption in a poor priest to ride an animal of the same species as that which carried Jesus Christ. I assure you I have done it from necessity, and not from vanity.'—And with this witty and practical proof of that most unbecoming and inconceivable of vices, episcopal pride and pomp, we take leave of our good Bishop of D—. We have only to add that the whole account of this exemplary personage of which we have given but the abridgment, has every appearance of being a true portrait from the life; and topographical details which occur in subsequent pages, would point at Dige or Provence, as the diocese in question.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER GREAT FINANCIAL FRAUD IN THE UNITED STATES.—In New York it has been discovered that a large over issue of the bonds of the State of Indiana has taken place. It is said that this over issue in New York have reached two millions of dollars, and it is thought that the amount of fraudulent bonds sent to Europe may be two or three times that amount. The State authorities appear to have acted in an infamous manner. They used yearly to send a book filled with debentures perfected and signed by the Indiana authorities, but requiring the signature of the agent in New York.—No check was kept upon these books, however, nor were they returned when the blanks were supposed to be exhausted. In this way every facility for fraud was given. Some six ago, moreover, the State authorities discovered what was going on, but it is said concealed the fact, because they feared its discovery would be injurious to the credit of the State at the time it was negotiating a war loan. At the same time that they took no steps to protect the public or punish the wrong-doers, however, they passed a law declaring that the State should not be liable for over-issues. It is said that by concealing the felony, these persons have made themselves liable to a criminal prosecution, which the N. Y. Herald hopes will be strictly enforced against them.—Montreal Herald.

ADDITIONAL EMANCIPATION.—In the House of Representatives, on the 12th ult., the bill introduced by Mr. Lovejoy, abolishing slavery wherever the Federal government has jurisdiction, was passed by a vote of eighty-five against fifty.

The Jonesboro (Tenn.) Express learns that a fearful disease has made its appearance in Carter Co., Tenn. The symptoms of the disease are similar to those of longitive fever or cold plague. In a few hours its victim is dead. Last Monday morning there were four corpses in one house. In the last ten days twenty or thirty have fallen before it, and it was still on the increase.

Messrs. Durham, Kellogg & Ives of Hartford have a large factory in operation in Glastonbury, Ct., where trout are hatched by artificial means.—The number now in the pond is between 40,000 and 50,000, and rapidly increasing. When the stock reaches the number of half a million, they estimate a yield of 50,000 pounds per annum. As they will bring in market from 25 to 50 cents per pound, this amount would afford a very pleasant net income. The fishes are fed regularly, and have a man in constant attendance. Their food consists of small fishes, and shad spawn, in season. Millions of suckers are raised to feed the hungry beauties of the pond.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes For the little Seminary (1500), Congregation of the Mission (100), For the Lazarists of Mountdidier (100).