

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Unita Cattolica* has presented to the Pope the sum of 4,599 lire, which it has collected for the monument to be erected in Rome in honour of Garcia Moreno, the assassinated president of Ecuador.

DEPOSITION OF AN ARCHBISHOP.—BERLIN, June 28.—The Archbishop of Cologne, on the application of the Crown, was to-day deposed from his see by a secular law court.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LEGNANO.—Seldom have the gates of the Vatican given access to a more affectionate and enthusiastic throng than assembled in the Consistorial Hall on the 29th ult., the anniversary of the battle of Legnano. On that day seven hundred years ago, the arrogant Frederic Barbarossa, together with his numerous army was totally defeated by the united forces of the Lombard League, in a battle which the anti Catholic historian Gregorius has aptly styled the "Marathon of the Christian Republics of Italy" and after being thrown from his horse and lost sight of for five days, reappeared at length at Pavia before his spouse, who had already donned her robes of mourning unaccompanied and unarmed, and vowing the most deadly vengeance against his conquerors. But signal as had been his defeat, the proud monarch was to be still more humbled, for after signing the terms of peace at Venice, he was forced to bow his forehead to the ground before Pope Alexander III., and solemnly swear to observe the conditions imposed, confessing, as the above cited writer observes, that "that priest had conquered"—that priest whom Voltaire himself has named "the benefactor of the human race, the most Italian of Popes"—that priest who was "the auspicious general of the most glorious battle of our history" as Cesare Balbo has put it—the "noble cause of the Italian Thermopylae" as the poet Rossetti has sung.

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.—The report of Association for the Propagation of the Faith for 1875 is an encouraging document. The aggregate receipts amounted to \$241,561—an increase on 1874 of \$12,998 in round figures. Of the total France contributed \$182,587, and other countries as follows:—Alsace-Lorraine, \$8,282; Germany, \$17,246; Belgium, \$15,440; Spain, \$1,819; Ireland, \$3,522; England, \$1,732; Scotland, \$233; Italy, \$13,537; Lovain, \$542; Turkey, \$243; Greece, \$953; Holland, \$4,194; Portugal, \$1,655; Russian Poland, \$1,018; Switzerland, \$2,421; Asia, \$406; Africa, \$1,299; North America, \$5,139; South America, \$2,160; Oceania, \$236.

A BERTHE CORRESPONDENT.—The *Cork Examiner* says: We have often referred to the extraordinary fact that a journal of the independence of the *Times* should have its news from Berlin entered for by a member of the Prussian Civil Service, and therefore, of necessity, a tool of the newspaper bureau of Prince Bismarck. As the *Times* rather admired the Bismarckian policy, it paid little heed to remonstrances as to its sources of intelligence that were frequently uttered by English journals which certainly had no European sympathies. We do not know whether it will continue to do so, and have its general intelligence supplied to it from the same store that furnishes the *Reptile Press*, but as it is pointed out the matter becomes rather serious in its present aspect of continental affairs.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out that the news transmitted to the *Times* from its Prussian and Berlin correspondents has been deliberately calculated to make bad blood between Russia and England. The *Pall Mall* quotes the telegrams, saying that English men-of-war have been cruising off the South Dalmatian coast to prevent cargoes from being landed in the insurgent interest; that English men-of-war had landed a cargo of guns and rifles for the Turkish troops in Albania, and that in advance of \$30,000 had been given to the Turkish General. It does not believe "that the Surveyor of these absurdities has any faith in them himself." But, even if they were true, their publication it regards as matter for grave concern. Our interest in this matter is derived partly from the exposure of a bitter and servile enemy of the Catholic Church in Germany. But we have another interest in it. We do not want a war with Russia. We do not want our country which gets none of the glory or of the profit of achievements under the British flag, from being committed to a mad war in sustenance of Heathendom in the midst of Christian Europe, and we are glad to see machinations of such a purpose exposed.

DEATH OF TWO BISHOPS.—The death of a bishop is always a serious misfortune for a diocese, but when the sad event takes place in time of persecution, it becomes a public calamity. Great and general was therefore the grief of German Catholics when it became known this week that two distinguished members of the episcopate had died within twenty-four hours, viz., Dr. Eberhard, of Treves, and Dr. von Haneberg, of Spire. The Bishop of Treves died of apoplexy on the 30th of May, after a long and painful illness. Born on the 1st of November, 1815, at Treves, he was ordained priest on the 23rd February, 1839. For several years he filled the office of private secretary to the late Bishop Arnoldi and then was named professor of theology at the seminary of his native town, occupying the important post of Regens from 1849 to 1862, in which year he was consecrated bishop in *partibus infidelium*, of Peneas. After the death of Bishop Fellidam he was elected his successor in 1867. His faithful adherence to the principles laid down by the German Bishops in their Declaration of Fulda soon got him into trouble with the Prussian Government, and he had to go to prison from the month of March to the end of December, 1874. This ten months' imprisonment must be looked upon as the chief cause of his premature death, for his health, which up to that time had been very vigorous, gave way under the harsh treatment he experienced during his incarceration. In addition to his physical sufferings, grief and sorrow, caused by the persecution and partial dispersion of his faithful clergy, as well as the closing of his seminary, broke the bishop's noble and tender heart. For the last three weeks a painful oppression on the chest had inspired his friends with grave anxieties; but a few days before his death he seemed to rally, and hopes were entertained for his recovery. Early on the 30th, however, he got suddenly worse, and when his friends entered his bedroom, they found him kneeling on his bed. His secretary gave him general Absolution and Extreme Unction, and soon after six o'clock in the morning his soul calmly returned to God, amidst the prayers of his relatives and friends. Bishop von Haneberg was the son of an honest farmer, from the neighbourhood of Kempton, in Bavaria, and, like St. Vincent of Paul, tended the flocks in his childhood. Having been sent to the Latin School at Kempton, he soon betrayed unusual talents and, in his subsequent studies at the gymnasium and the university, he carried every thing before him. Having gone through his course of philosophy under Gorres Schubert, and Baader, he studied theology under Mohler and Dollinger, for whom he always had a great veneration. A good and holy priest, an accomplished preacher, a deep theologian, a universal linguist and scholar, and withal a humble monk, Daniel von Haneberg was one of the most popular most beloved, and admired men in Bavaria. He was raised to the dignity of Bishop of Spire in the year 1866, after having twice declined a similar distinction when elected bishop for Treves and Eichstatt.—*Catholic Times*.

Reports from the Upper Missouri report the highest water known for many years. At Fort Sully the river is eleven feet above low water mark.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PROMISED NEUTRALITY OF MONTENEGRO.—EMBASSY OF BASHI-BAZOUK.—CONTEMPLATED ABANDONMENT OF THE SULTAN.—SERIOUS OUTLOOK.—SERVIA'S ULTIMATUM.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent calls attention to the fact that Prince Milan's journey to the frontier must occupy 48 hours. This delay leaves a last loop-hole for negotiations. A Vienna despatch to the *Daily News* says it is officially announced that the Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed, promising his utmost to preserve neutrality. The *Berliner* of Rome has a special despatch from Trieste, stating that Turkey has offered the Prince of Montenegro territory towards the sea if he remains neutral. The Prince would accept if he is urged to do so by Austria and England, but he fears popular resentment. The representative of Russia at Belgrade, acting on the direct orders of the Emperor, has to the last moment done everything in his power to persuade Prince Milan from invading Turkish territory. The Prince, however, declared that being urged by the people, he could not remain a passive spectator after the acts committed by Turkish Bosnia in their violation of Servian territory. Had the Porte accepted the suggestion of appointing him Viceroy of Bosnia on the condition of his recognizing the Sultan's full sovereignty, the Prince believed the insurrection consequent upon the threatening aspect of affairs would have been averted. The Porte would not negotiate with Servia, and he was compelled to yield to the public feeling of the country, and must act accordingly. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter to that paper, dated June the 23rd, says:—"The new Sultan of Turkey, Murad Effendi, is overwhelmed with the difficulties of his position, and it is reported, contemplates abdicating in favor of his younger brother." The Turks are actively preparing to meet the Servian attack. The camp on the Bosphorus, opposite Therapia, where they intended to assemble in considerable force, has been broken up, and every available man is being forwarded to the front. It is reported that Government has formed a desperate resolution of enlisting 80,000 Bashi-Bazouks throughout the Empire, who, if they cannot do much as soldiers, may prevent the spread of the insurrection by constant menace of a general massacre of Christians. On last Friday, General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador, embarked his children aboard a Russian despatch boat for Odessa. The general himself and his wife remain, but the wives of the Secretaries of the embassy have been sent to a place of safety. The reported recall of General Ignatieff is not confirmed. Insulting and threatening letters reach him from various quarters, and he is certainly exposed to imminent danger. The aspect of things becomes more serious every day. The Turkish General, Moukhtar Pasha, is reported to be encamped with 12,000 men in the vicinity of Kristadj. The Austrian Government have sent instructions to the local authorities of Dalmatia not to exercise any great pressure on the Herzegovine refugees to return, but to assist those desiring to do so. The distribution of subsidies to refugees has recommenced. Prince Milan, who is travelling south of the valley of the Morava, will not reach the frontier for six days. It is expected that in the meanwhile a clearer understanding will be obtained as to the attitude and intentions of Montenegro. Advice from Cettinge announces positively that a treaty of alliance has been regularly ratified between Servia and Montenegro, and has been in existence for the last fortnight. Roumania has made representations to the guaranteeing Powers in reference to the intended operations of the Turkish flotilla on the Danube. It is stated on reliable authority that an ultimatum was sent to Constantinople on Wednesday Servia has given notice to foreign representatives at Belgrade of her intention to place torpedoes in the Danube if the Turkish gunboats quit Widdin. The Servian army has among its officers 120 Russians and 30 Germans, who have held commissions in the armies of their respective countries. The *Times* Vienna despatch says:—"Notwithstanding Prince Milan's departure for the frontier, action seems to be deferred, as despatches were sent on Thursday to the Servian agent at Constantinople containing important communications for the Porte from this it would seem Servia will, after all, try negotiations before appealing to arms." The above intelligence is confirmatory of the previous report that Servia had sent an ultimatum to Turkey. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the following is the Servian plan of the campaign, as far as discernible at present:—Gen. Tchirnazeff, who commands Alexinatz, will engage the Turks at Nitch; Gen. Zach, who is in command in the south-west, will meanwhile with 32,000 men, force the passes leading into the Turkish provinces of old Servia, and effect a junction with the main force of Montenegrins, numbering 10,000, at Prusend; the Prince of Montenegro, in order to co-operate in this movement, has concentrated the great body of his troops opposite Podgoritz; the Servian army on the river Drina, 30,000 strong, under Gen. Allimpitz, will march upon Visegrad; Serajevo; 7,000 Montenegrins will co-operate with 5,300 insurgents in Herzegovina. A special hospital train equipped by the Empress of Russia, has arrived in Montenegro. Russian sympathizers have also contributed six months' provision for the army and people of Montenegro. Servia has received a loan of 12,000,000 francs and donations amounting to 50,000 ducats. The *Daily News* Berlin despatch says the opinion is growing here that the war may be localized. Confidence is placed in the mutual forbearance of England and Russia. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has private advices from Vienna that there is a marked coolness between Austria and Russia, and the meeting of the Austrian and Russian Emperors at Reichstadt may possibly be abandoned. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that Prince Milan, on leaving Belgrade, harangued the troops and the people as follows:—"Soldiers and People of Servia—I leave the Capital to join the valiant army which will aid me to fight victoriously the traditional enemy of my country and religion. Adieu until after victory!"

The *Daily News* Paris despatch says advices from Belgrade say the apathy and hesitation manifest a few days ago have been succeeded by great political frenzy. The Montenegrin delegates are positive the Prince will eventually join the Servians. The following is a telegraphic extract from the Servian manifesto. It commences by describing the insufferable condition in which Servia has been placed since the outbreak of the insurrection, and continues:—"Servia has done nothing whatever to hinder the work of pacification, whilst on the other hand, Turkey has surrounded Servia with a belt of iron. It is impossible, therefore, to remain longer within the bounds of moderation, and the Porte is responsible for any eventual bloodshed. The Montenegrins will be on our side, and it will not be long before the Herzegovinians, Bosnians and Greeks co-operate with us." Prince Milan concludes his manifesto by exhorting the troops to respect the frontier of Austria, which, he says, has claims upon their gratitude, because of the benevolent protection extended to the Herzegovinian brethren. The correspondent of the *Times* says, he is in a position to state that England last week proposed to an intermediary power—probably France—a meeting of the six powers in a neutral town near the seat of war with the object of watching mutually the progress of war, reporting to various European Governments, and preventing the conflict from degenerating into a war of reprisals. The correspondent believes that all powers acknowledge the receipt of this scheme by Saturday evening. A despatch to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says that it is reported that Hascha, in command o

Widdin, has seized 500 of the principal inhabitants and threatens to execute them if that district rises. A Vienna despatch to the *Times* says France has taken the first steps to bring about a common attempt of the Powers to restrain Servia. Austria, though she thinks the effort too late, has declared her readiness to join it. A special from Paris states that the English, German and Austrian Ambassadors on Saturday informed the Prote that the three powers were resolved not to interfere. A special despatch says the Servians and Montenegrins have entered Turkish territory. A declaration of war has been duly lodged at Vienna. Changes in the Turkish ministry, unfavorable to the reformers, are imminent. The state of siege, recently proclaimed in Servia, has been unrecognized. A letter from Prince Milan was delivered to the Grand Vizier on Tuesday last, demanding the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Servia, under the suzerainty of the Porte. Negotiations between the Prince of Montenegro and the Porte for an arrangement on a basis of cession of territory having failed both Servians and Montenegrins are ready to cross the frontier. The Midhat reforms are indefinitely postponed. Prince Milan has asked the Prince of Roumania to observe strict neutrality for the present. *Le Temps* has been telegraphed a despatch from Vienna which says the Servians crossed the frontier on Friday. The Greek Government, in accordance with its policy of peace, has ordered the arrest of any emissaries on the frontier endeavoring to foment insurrection in the Turkish provinces, or to enlist recruits. A Vienna despatch says it is reported that Roumania has decided to co-operate with Servia. A telegram from Pesh says many of the inhabitants of Belgrade have fled into Hungary because the Turks threaten to bombard the city. It is reported that the Servians have attacked a Turkish fort near Sugovatz.

It is surprising how much harm is done by novel reading, especially to the young. This branch of literature is almost entirely a development of the last two centuries, and it seems within the past twenty years to have reached its acme of absurdity. The enormous number of novels of all kinds published yearly is something absolutely astounding, and certainly they would not be published unless they found readers. Now, if the majority of these books were well written, in good English, and contained some sound matter between their paper covers, the evil done to them would be small, but they are, as a rule, abominably written, immoral in their tendency, and productive of any amount of mischief. Booksellers tell us that women are the chief novel readers of the day, and if this be the case, doubtless it accounts for many of the faults which observers attribute to the fair sex, faults which it is said scarcely existed among their more ignorant grandmothers. The perpetual study of imaginary troubles endured by fictitious people must have a forlorn effect upon the mind, and we have known instances of persons who have read so many novels and got things so sadly mixed up as to find it difficult to separate the fictitious heroes of their favorite authors from the people who surround them in actual life, and they even attribute to themselves certain noble qualities and astounding adventures which exist only in the pages of the last dime novel they have read. It is mostly the young who find novel reading attractive, and it is just the young who ought not to be allowed to read novels at all, or who, at least, ought to have their novels selected for them by some competent and judicious person. By perpetually occupying their attention with the deeds and misdeeds of people who never existed, they not only waste precious time, taken from other studies and more worthy reading, but they influence their imaginations and not unfrequently unsettle their minds. The reading of romances founded on the criminal exploits of Jack Sheppard and Cartouches has sent many a boy to the Tombs, and many a young girl has become foolish and vain through spending too much time in the study of the flirtations of the fabled Belinda and Melissa. We are not so narrow minded as to wish to sweep away all novels from the family library, far from it. We are well aware that no one can obtain a thorough knowledge of our language unless they are well acquainted with the works of the greater novelists. But even their works should be read with care and in proper and moderate spirit, with a view not only of drawing amusement from the development of an agreeable or exciting story, but in order to discover those deeper meanings which the genius of the writer has hidden away beneath the glitter and dazzle of their well-constructed and entertaining plots. All those who read good novels in this manner will derive benefit from their perusal. But we wish in this article to point out a few of the evils of allowing all kinds of stories, weeklies, monthlies and novels to penetrate into the Catholic household. Many novels and stories, without being exactly immoral, are often written for experienced persons only, and are consequently very likely to do great injury to an innocent boy or girl; and this remark applies to the books of some of the very best writers. An elderly man or woman of experience may read certain novels with benefit, which would do incalculable mischief to a young girl in her teens, and yet do we not frequently find on drawing-room tables and library tables novels of the class above referred to?

Again, certain natures can stand a certain kind of literary food without sustaining injury, which would be the ruin of others. Charlotte Bronte tells us that when a very young and sickly girl, she picked up a book of exciting stories which some careless person had thrown down on the parlor table. She had a brain fever in consequence of her expedition into dreamland. Lamb, the graceful author of "Elia," informs us that the effect of certain ghost stories he was allowed to read when a child, was so terrible, that even when a man he had a horror of going into a dark room alone. If exciting stories were thus injurious to the young and nervous, how much more so must be those of downright immoral tendency, in which infamous descriptions are introduced with a view of exciting the lowest passions. And to this class unfortunately belong by far the greater number of those fictions, which are published at the lowest possible rate and disseminated all over the country. Parents cannot be too careful as to what books are allowed to enter their houses, and if they are not educated enough to be able to select the books for their children, they should consult some more intelligent friend and obtain a list of those which are fit to read by their young people. On the other hand, Catholic boys and girls ought not to read books without first consulting their parents and confessors. There is no excuse for their doing so. They need not say: "But then we shall never be able to know what is going on in the literary world, for the number of good books by famous authors, which all well-educated persons should read is vast. As we have already said, we by no means disapprove of novel reading, but we do most emphatically disapprove of its abuse. A good novel by a great writer, read occasionally will do no harm but the habit of devouring novel after novel, which is now the fashion, is an evil great enough to addle the brain of a Shakespeare. It is a wonder that there are not more lunatics than there are, especially when one reflects that no one now cares for a novel which is not highly "spicy" and very "sensational"—that is, which does not excite the passions. And whilst our young ladies and gentlemen are wasting their time over novel-reading, the works of those mighty men, the poets, the historians, the scientists and philosopher of ancient times, the reading of which will do them incalculable good, lie covered with an inch of dust, stowed

away on the top shelf in the library, or showing their handsome bound backs, in a French glass case, in which they remain as ornaments, while the frivolous romance of Braddon and the objectionable trash of a Ouida are of such importance in the household that three dog-eared copies of each is barely sufficient to keep the family supplied with the useful information they contain, and the high notions of morality which they impart. How often we hear a man or a woman exclaim: "I wish I had not wasted so much time in novel reading; if I should know something worth knowing if I had spent my leisure hours in study instead of reading trashy stories." The majority of these good folks would not be making such complaints about themselves had their parents done their full duty by them, insisted on their consulting them about their reading, and put a stop in time to their abuse of novels.—*Catholic Review*.

In a trial counsel tried all ways to implicate a witness in cross-examination, but he wasted off the questions both skillfully, and impudently. At length the presiding judge said coaxingly, "We don't want to puzzle you; give us your own account of your knowledge of the prisoner plainly and honestly." Upon which Pat gave the following lucid and satisfactory evidence:—"It was last Wednesday three weeks I was diggin' in the garden when there pops a head over the hedge. 'Pat' says he? 'What?' says I. 'Are you there?' says he. 'Where?' says I. 'Here?' says he. 'What's he?' 'It is,' says he. 'Whist,' says I. 'Yes,' says he. And that's all I know about it, yer honour."

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