

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

THE VATICAN.—On Monday, the 4th ult., Mgr. Kirby had the honour of laying at the feet of His Holiness a further sum of £250 from the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, making in all, since July last, the sum of £2,250 from that diocese.

DR. VON DOLLINGER.—We (Tablet) read in the German papers that Dr. von Dollinger, of Munich, has suspended the delivery of his theological lectures, in consequence of their not being attended by any sufficient number of auditors. The ecclesiastical authorities have interdicted the attendance of Catholic students at the course of the learned professor, his lecture rooms are become almost deserted, and his office a sinecure.

A HUNGARIAN CENTENNIAL.—On Sunday, September 3, the Hungarians celebrated at Pesth the centennial of the birth of the Palatine Archduke Joseph, who was for so many years Viceroy of the Kingdom during the reign of the Emperor Francis, and whose memory is still revered by the Hungarians of all classes. The celebration was held at Buda-Pesth. All the authorities, civil and military, took part, the Emperor being represented by the Archduke Joseph, the son of the Palatine.

AN ANNIVERSARY.—On the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin the people of Vienna celebrated their annual festival in memory of their delivery from the plague which raged with fearful violence in their city in 1679. A thanksgiving column in honour of the Blessed Trinity was erected by the Emperor Leopold I, who also founded a daily Mass in the neighbouring church of St. Peter, and ordered the annual votive festival on September 8. The celebration began with Mass and the Rosary at 7.30 a.m. At 9.30 there was a solemn procession, and the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession, and exposed on an altar erected at the foot of the votive column. Here the Mass of thanksgiving was celebrated, and a collection was made for the poor. At 4 p.m. another sermon was preached, the Litany of Loreto was sung, and solemn Benediction was given.

ANNIVERSARY OF LA SALETTE.—The Bishop of Grenoble has published an eloquent pastoral on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Apparition of Our Lady of La Salette. In the course of his remarks Mgr. Fava says that although apparitions of the Blessed Virgin have occurred in every age of the Church—the greater number of the founders of Religious Orders have been visibly and personally encouraged by Her, yet that the number of such celestial visits has been greater in the present day than at any other time. The reason, the Bishop thinks, is that as a mother is most solicitous about her children at moments when danger threatens, so the Blessed Virgin comes to warn Catholics, who are her children, against the dangers of the flood of error and of enmity against God that is overspreading the world, and to protect them against the persecution which the powers of evil are endeavoring to stir up against the Church. The Bishop then calls upon the Catholics to remember and practice the admonitions and warnings given by the Blessed Virgin on La Salette.

The Protestant *Kreuz Zeitung* acknowledges that the Culture War has been a means of strengthening the "Ultramontanes." To speak only of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, which is flooded with unbelievers and fanatical haters of the Catholic Church, there was in that State only one Catholic in Parliament twelve years ago; now there are 13. Formerly Catholic burgomasters were almost unknown in Baden; at present nearly every Catholic place has a Catholic burgomaster. The same state of things would exist in Prussia, if the law regulating the election of mayors was respected by the despotic Government. There, as well as in Baden, the inhabitants of a "commune" elect their own burgomaster, but whenever a good Catholic is elected in Prussia, the Government refuses to confirm him in his position, and appoints one of its own creatures, despite the protest of the wronged parish.

THE BAVARIAN BISHOPS.—The bishopric of Wurzburg has been vacant ten months. It is only now that the Minister von Lutz has selected the person whose name will be submitted to the Pope, as successor of Mgr. Valentine von Reissmann. This is generally said to be F. Ambrose Kass, prior of the Carmelite convent at Wurzburg. He is about 60 years of age, is a Swabian, native of Gunzburg on the Danube. He has a great reputation in connection with giving retreats both to secular and religious. Some time since he conducted the spiritual exercises for the whole German episcopate assembled at Fulda. Just before the Vatican Council F. Ambrose published a little pamphlet adverse to the infallibility of the Pope. But it is known that on this and on every other point of Catholic doctrine he is now thoroughly sound. His appointment will, it is thought, give great satisfaction. The see of Speyer is vacant, through the lamented death of Mgr. von Haneberg, over three months. The minister will, it is reported, name as his successor Herr Enzler, the Pro-Dean of the Collegiate Court Chapel of St. Cajetan in Munich. Opinion seems to be divided with respect to this appointment. The liberal papers express themselves pleased.—*German corr. of Tablet.*

CIVIL INTERMENT IN FRANCE.—Considerable excitement has arisen in Radical circles on account of the refusal of the army authorities to render the customary honours at the funeral of M. Felicien David, who, as a Commander of the Legion of Honour, was entitled to such honours had he not, as a freethinker, left injunctions that no religious ceremonies or services should accompany his obsequies. There has been an outcry for an alteration in the law, or rather for an enforcement of an old revolutionary decree of the Directory, dated "24 Messidor, an XII," order military honours to be rendered at the funerals of those entitled to them irrespective of any religious ceremonies. The present practice of the army is, however, regulated by an order made by General Barail, as Minister of War, in 1873, and sanctioned by the General Assembly. By way of reply to the complaints of the Liberals the *Univers* quotes the opinion of a writer on their own side, M. Leo Joubert, who writes in the *Moniteur Universel* that the presence of the military at civil interments would constitute a demonstration against the Catholic religion. "It must not be forgotten," he adds, "that Catholicism is the religion of the vast majority of Frenchmen, and that the Government cannot be wrong in paying respect to the feelings of the majority so long as it scrupulously refrains from any invasion of the rights of the minority. Liberty of conscience must always be respected, but liberty of conscience has nothing to do with the attendance or non-attendance of a detachment of soldiers at a funeral."

DISCOVERY AT ST. PETER IN VINCOULIS.—Excavations were lately made in the Basilica of St. Peter in Vinculis for the formation of a new "Confession" of which the first stone was laid by His Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski. A direct line between the altar and the apse was found, a marble sarcophagus more than seven feet in length. The front of the sarcophagus was covered with five groups of figures in high relief. The first represented Our Saviour raising Lazarus from the grave with his sister kneeling at the tomb. The second represented the multiplication of the loaves and the fishes. The third was Jesus at the fountain with the woman of Samaria. The fourth was Christ preceding to Peter the triple denial, and the fifth was Christ giving the Keys to Peter. The inside of the sarcophagus was divided into seven compartments. It is, therefore, supposed that it contains the bodies of the seven Macabees, whom tradition reports to

have been buried in this Basilica.—Benedict XIV. in his work *De Beatificatione Sanctorum*, has this passage:—*Soll Macchabei quorum corpora condita sunt in Basilica S. Petri in Vinculis in Urbe juxta vetera carmina relata a Martinello in Roma ex ethnica sacra pag. 284.*

"Pelagius rursus sacrasit Papa beatus" "Corpora sanctorum condens Ibi Macchaborum." The sarcophagus has been for the present sealed up in presence of the Vice-Gerent of Rome, Monsignor Leuti, and other authorities, and it is intended to appoint a commission of archaeologists to make further minute examinations.—*Roman Corr. of London Tablet.*

Latest news from Havana states that the insurgent General, Vicente Garcia, before evacuating Lastunas, burned down the whole place, escorting the inhabitants, sick and wounded, to some distance. The garrison were taken prisoners, excepting the commander, General Toledo, and his officers who were liberated. This latter step is very suspicious, and the public is clamoring for an investigation into the behavior of the officers. Capt. Gen. Jovellar left the night before last Tuesday by special train with two companies of veterans. He is going first to the jurisdiction of Colon, where the insurgents have burned a place named Calimette; thence he goes to Lastunas. The newspapers here say that Jovellar goes to prepare matters for the coming winter campaign, but there is no doubt that recent events decided his sudden departure. Matters have come to look serious. The insurgents have lately shown much vigour and determination, appearing suddenly when least expected. Maxima Gomez in person is said to be far advanced in the jurisdiction of Colon. Rumors, not without foundation, speak of heavy desertions among the Spanish troops, which are exposed to privations and misery. Whilst a great many officers who walk the streets of Havana appear to be living well. It is said the Government intends not to harass the troops any longer, but garrison all the places with soldiers to arrive from Spain to protect all estates during next crop. This policy would only increase starvation and strengthen the insurgents whose cause would gain immensely by another fruitless winter campaign.

THE SEDAN FEAST DAY OF RIOT AND REVELRY.—BROKEN WINDOWS AND BROKEN HEADS.—The official and liberal papers of Prussia have made themselves very ridiculous by their glorification of Sedan Day. The most conspicuous of them all was Bismarck's own organ, the *Provincial Correspondence*, which did all it could to rouse the Chauvinist patriotism of its readers. It argued that, as the battle of Sedan was the most brilliant feat of arms ever achieved by German valour, it would never die out of the nation's memory, and as, moreover, that great day had become a turning point in German history, the origin of the present unification of all German tribes into one German people as its greatest national feast-day. The truth is that the German people look upon the 2nd of September as a day of mourning, and not of rejoicing. Although this year's feast was kept with all the forces the Government could muster—with the army, a legion of civil officers, the Warriors' Unions, schools and universities—all reports agree that last Sedan Day, as a national feast, was an utter failure, the German people having taken no part whatever in the festivities. On the other hand, it certainly was, in many places, a day of riot and revelry. Besides the broken windows and broken heads, by which the great day was disgraced in so many places, scenes have occurred unworthy of a civilised nation. By a gross abuse of authority, directors and school inspectors, spurning the protest of Catholic parents, dragged all children under their charge through the performance of the whole official programme, including balls and public drinking. In Dusseldorf alone, 4,000 children, many of whom wore helmets and swords, were marched to the town-hall to listen to the patriotic speech of the first burgomaster. From thence they went in a drenching rain and escorted by an army of policemen to a music-hall, where they drank sixty cases of beer, at the cost of municipality. "After five o'clock," says a local paper, "the hall became gradually empty, here and there groups of drunken boys and girls could be seen reeling about in the streets, and presenting a disgusting sight of sickness." In other towns some of these poor children were so intoxicated that they had to be picked up in the streets and carried home to their distressed and indignant parents; others lost their way in the dark, and wandered into neighboring villages where they passed the night.—*Catholic Times Corr.*

PELLEGRINO ROSSI.—An monument to Pellegrino Rossi, the Minister of Pius IX who was assassinated in Rome, November 15, 1848 was "inaugurated" at Carrara on the 3rd of September. Rossi was born at Carrara, in the Duchy of Modena, in 1787, and graduated in laws in Bologna. He went to Geneva in 1815, and was chosen Professor of Roman law, but in 1832 he went to France and became a professor of political economy, eventually attaining the rank of member of the Council of Public Instruction, and peer of France and ambassador of Louis Philippe to Rome. In 1848 Pius IX. made him president of Ministers. Having obtained the consent of the French Government, Rossi entered on his arduous post, fully determined to do his duties at all hazards. He was president of the Council of Ministers and held also the Home Office and that of Finance. Cardinal Soglio was Secretary of State, Cardinal Vizzardelli was Minister of Public Instruction, and the Duke of Rigano held the portfolio of Public Works and War. For two months, namely from September 16 to November 15, Rossi was the life and soul of the Pupal Government. His labour was enormous, and his zeal unremittent. From the clergy he obtained a subsidy of 22 millions of lire. He set negotiations on foot in Florence, Naples, and Turin for the formation of an Italian Confederation with the Pope at its head, which would have given peace and unity to Italy without despoiling or dethroning a single Sovereign Prince. But Rossi's designs were not agreeable to Piedmont. Parliament met on the 15th of November in the Hall of the Cancellaria, and Rossi was prepared to lay before the Chamber the plans he had matured. But the revolutionists were not anxious for the success of Rossi, and plans were laid for his assassination. Warnings of the fate which awaited him reached Rossi, from various quarters and in various ways, but he refused all advice to take precautions for his personal safety, and to guard himself from assassination. His predecessor, Count Mamiani, had removed the gendarmes whose fidelity was known, and the duty of guarding at the opening of Parliament fell to the civil guard, a body of doubtful fidelity and of little capacity. Count Rossi, on alighting from his carriage at the foot of the stairs in the Palazzo della Cancellaria, was stabbed in the neck with a dagger by a ruffian. Rossi made an attempt to ascend the staircase, staggered and fell. He was carried into a chamber and expired within a few minutes. It is hardly proper to mention the names of the high personages who were said to have been accessory to the murder of Rossi. To mention these names would recall to my memory certain circumstances by no means to the credit of the present regenerators of Italy. Indeed it seems strange that the authorities should have permitted the erection of a monument in 1876 to the man whose policy in 1848, had he been allowed to carry it out, would have smitten down the revolution. It is significant that none of the present Ministers were present at the ceremony of uncovering the Rossi monument, which consists of a beautiful statue by Tenerani. Signor Melegari was not there, nor the Home-office Minister, Baron Nicotera. The Baron was sick, and deputed a Perfect to represent him.

The Prefect got sick, and sent a Councillor of the Prefecture to act as his deputy. But among those present were a few of the moderate party, namely, General Cucchiari, Senators Borgatti and Cambray Digny, and Deputies Massari, Chiari, Fabriciotti, Pericoli, and Pierantoni. The Sindle of Carrara, and the deputies Massari and Pericoli delivered the orations.—*Roman Correspondence of London Tablet.*

THE EASTERN WAR.

A cable special from London says Sir Henry Elliot, British Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to notify the Porte that unless the English proposals are unreservedly accepted, the British Government will withdraw all support from Turkey, and merely guarantee Constantinople against Russian occupation. A Reuter Vienna despatch states that the idea of a conference has been abandoned in favor of the plan proposed by Russia: that all the powers should come to an understanding with a view of imposing an armistice or truce on Turkey. The telegram states that the Porte has already been notified, and has expressed its willingness to an armistice or truce on condition that Servia shall receive no foreign reinforcements. Though the Porte was on the 5th inst. positively to give answer to the proposals of the powers, there is up to the moment of telegraphing this despatch no information of his answer having been officially handed to the ambassadors. Sir Henry Elliot on the 6th inst. presented his credentials to the Sultan. The supposition is therefore by no means excluded that Mr. Elliot's representations succeeded at the last moment in altering the Sultan's resolution, or at any rate in gaining a respite, which offers a chance of averting the rupture which, after the tenor of the Porte's reply, seemed all but certain. The Grand Vizier, on Wednesday, declared that acceptance of the proposals was impossible, as it would be equivalent to the Sultan abdicating the sovereignty of three provinces. The respite which seems to have been gained may be used for finding a way out of the difficulty. The idea of returning to the original demand, and asking, before all things, the conclusion of a longer armistice, seems to have presented itself. There are good reasons for believing that negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro have gone farther than a renewal of the truce, and that there has been an approach between the two countries on the basis of cession of territory to Montenegro. The valley of the Zetta, near Podgoritz, is mentioned as comprised in this eventual cession. A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says:—"An embassy representing Prince Charles of Roumania, and consisting of the Premier, War Minister, and the Prince's aide-de-camp and chamberlain, starts for Livadia to-day to pay a complimentary visit to the Czar. It is stated in diplomatic circles that Mr. Bistic, Servian minister of foreign affairs, is making great efforts to obtain peace or an armistice. The Hungarian Premier, Herr Tisza, declared in the Diet yesterday that all the guaranteeing powers were acting in harmony, and that the Russian Government, in consequence of an understanding with Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, had adopted energetic measures against the exodus of volunteers, and had prohibited any more furloughs to soldiers. The *Standard's* Belgrade special says a Russian corps of telegraphers, having a complete apparatus for field telegraphy, has been formed. A despatch to the *Standard* from Ragusa reports that Moukhtar Pasha surprised the Montenegrins on the 7th inst., and carried three entrenched positions, but the Montenegrins have burned Trebinje and other Turkish villages, and cut the telegraph wires between Trebinje and Muktar. The tone of Lord Derby's despatch to Sir Henry Elliot regarding atrocities, is very severe. He points out the advisability of placing the disturbed districts immediately under an energetic commander, who shall either be a Christian or be assisted by Christian counsellors. This arrangement should be provisional, and without prejudice to any future arrangements which may be in concert with the powers. A despatch from Ragusa announces that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro consented on the 6th inst to a suspension of hostilities, pending the conclusion of a regular armistice on condition that the forts now occupied by the Turks should be only provisionally and sufficiently for present requirements. This result is attributed to the mediation of the British Consul, and has caused a great sensation among the Slavians. Demonstrations have taken place at Patras, Zarite and the Piræus in behalf of the Greek population of Turkey, and urging Greece to make military preparations. This movement is becoming general. A despatch to the *Daily News* from Biumi states that the Turks attempted to break through the Servian environment on Friday. After making a considerable advance, they were stopped, and a stubborn fight occurred, the result of which is unknown. The *Times's* Constantinople despatch says it is reported that the Ex-Sultan Murad is dying. A Belgrade despatch to the *News* says:—"Omar Pasha, with 20,000 men, has taken the offensive from the direction of Saitzchar. His purpose is not known. A Berlin despatch to the *Standard* which is confirmed by a semi-official statement in the *Post*, says the English Cabinet has made formal proposal to the powers for a conference. Russia also urges a conference. In addition to this, both the powers agree to the necessity of a month's armistice. There is, therefore, reason to hope that Russia and England are not so diametrically opposed to each other as people believe. Russia insists on excluding Turkey from the conference. Austria desires that the conference shall consist of the ambassadors representing all the signatory powers. Italy and France have given their consent to the conference. Germany's answer is expected soon. A Vienna special to the same paper reports that Bismarck has fully endorsed Andrassy's refusal of the proposal for the joint occupation of the Turkish provinces. It is absolutely certain that Andrassy will resign if occupation is resolved upon in higher quarters. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Even if the Porte admitted it, Servia, as a vassal state, could not sit with Turkey, but Montenegro, which is recognized as independent, may participate in the conference regarding regular armistice. The Turk's chief objection is being obliged thus to recognize Servia as a belligerent on equal terms, but this obstacle is believed to be not insurmountable. M. Bistic has communicated Servia's willingness to accept an armistice of six weeks, provided a line of demarcation is drawn. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Czar's order, that no more Russian officers and soldiers, not on active duty be allowed leave of absence to go to Servia, is not in operation. Emigration continues at the rate of 700 or 800 every week. It is stated that Russia has offered Roumania absolute independence if Russian troops are allowed to march through Roumania. Military preparations of Russia continue. It is an ugly sign that the Russian reserves have been forbidden to leave their places of residence. The public in Russia look on war as probable. A panic exists on the St. Petersburg Exchange. The official answer to the proposals of the powers, despite all former reports, has not yet been given by the Porte.

How to Cure a Bad Memory.

Your memory is bad perhaps; but I can tell you two secrets that will cure the worst memory. One is to read a subject when strongly interested. The other is, not only read, but think. When you read a paragraph or a page of a book, close the book, and try to remember the ideas on that page, and not only recall them vaguely in your mind but

put them into words and speak them out. Faithfully follow those two rules, and you have the golden keys of knowledge. Besides incessantly reading, there are other things injurious to memory. One is the habit of skimming over newspapers, items of news, smart remarks, bits of information, political reflection, fashion notes, all in a confused jumble, never to be thought of again, thus diluting and cultivating a habit of careless reading hard to break. Another is the reading of trashy novels. Nothing is so fatal to reading with profit as the habit of running through story after story and forgetting them as soon as read. I know a gray haired woman, a lifelong lover of books who sadly declares that her mind has been ruined by such reading.

Welsh Kings and Physicians.

A medical contemporary gives the following extract from the ancient laws of Cambria. King Howell the Good—Howel Dda—had twenty court officers—viz, twelve for the king and eight for the queen. The physician comes twelfth in order. He ought to have his land free and his horse in readiness; and he receives his linen clothes from the queen and his woolsen clothes from the king. His seat in the hall is at the base of the pillar, that he may be near where the king is sitting in his border. His lodging is with the master of the household. His protection is from the time the king commands him to visit a wounded man, neither in the palace nor belonging to it, until he goes to him, taking away the offender. He must give medicine gratis to all the officers in the palace and to the master of the household, their bloody clothes excepted—unless it be one of the three dangerous wounds. These are a blow on the head which penetrates the brain, a thrust in the body which penetrates the bowels, and the breaking of one of the limbs. For every one of these three dangerous wounds the physician is entitled to one hundred and eighty pence and his meat, or to one pound without his meat, and also to the bloody clothes. He claims twenty-four pence for a tent for a wound. A plaster of red ointment is twelvepence; and one of medical herbs is penny. The pan of the physician is worth a penny. He ought to take security of the family of the wounded man, lest he die of the medicine he administered to him; and if he should not take it, he must answer for the consequence. He ought never to leave the palace without the king's permission. The fine for insulting him is six cows and one hundred and twenty silver pennies. The value is one hundred and twenty-six cows.

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