

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF LOUIS XVI.—The anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. the usual Requiem was celebrated at the mortuary chapel of the old cemetery of the Madeleine, or Filles l'Éveque, and was attended by representatives of the Comte de Chambord; by the Duc de Nemours, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, representing the Orleans family; by an aide-de-camp of the President; by the Ministers de Cissey, de Montaignac, and Wallon; and by many other celebrities.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL DELEGATES.—There have been two more meetings of the Republican Senatorial delegates for the department of the Seine. At the first of these held on the 22nd, M. Victor Hugo talked in his usual style about his readiness, "in defence of the people and of the right, to go to death if he were condemned to fight, or to exile if he were condemned to survive."—M. Gambetta attempting to bring his hearers down to a more prosaic level by reminding them that they had to do with to examine into the merits of candidates. The next meeting was held on Sunday afternoon in the hall on the Boulevard des Capucines, and here the split between the Moderate and Irreconcilable Republicans became very marked. M. Laboulaye and M. de Pressense urged the necessity of keeping up the policy of conciliation between the different fractions of Republicans, to which policy they owed the legal establishment of the Republic. It was only in this way that they had succeeded in the Assembly, and it was only by the same union of parties that they could hope to succeed in the country. M. Gambetta again tried to limit the discussion to the examination of candidates, but the extreme Radicals broke loose. M. Cantagrel declared that the tactics adopted in the Assembly for the promotion of a majority were out of place in an appeal to the electors. France was above this kind of maneuvering; she had to look after her own interests, and "no Republicanism that Paris could assert would be too strong." A M. Lesage followed in the same sense, and then M. Laboulaye named the candidates on the list of the Moderates or party of Conciliation—M. Renouard, "who on the 2nd of December drew up a bill of indictment against the man who had broken his oath, a M. Dietz and a M. Monnin." Then somebody tried to read a letter from some outsider, but M. Gambetta strenuously and successfully protested against any mob influence from without, and on his proposal the meeting adjourned with the intention of hearing the candidates the next time, and then drawing up a programme of "conciliation based on principles of Democracy and Republicanism." M. Gambetta is evidently more than ever impressed with the necessity of winning converts to the Republic from all ranks, being perfectly well aware that, if men like M. Cantagrel and Lesage had their own way, they would bring back the Empire in six months. If the mass of Frenchmen are once convinced that the Conservative character of the Republic is a sham, we shall soon hear of another plebiscite. As it is, that Conservative character seems likely to be pretty strongly accentuated by the elections. And the principal merit of the present regime being that all hopes are adjourned, the political machine may go on tolerably smoothly so long as Marshal MacMahon is there as a personification of "the provisional." It may be doubted indeed whether a perpetual "provisional," with a right of legal revision at stated periods, would not now be the most likely system to favour the growth in France of a settled Constitution.

SPAIN.

THE CATALAN BISHOPS AND THE ELECTIONS.—The Archbishop of Tarragona and the Bishops of the Province of Catalonia, having been consulted as to the course to be adopted by Catholics at the elections, have issued a declaration that the liberty of worship is condemned by the Syllabus, and that no Catholic can vote for it or join in sending to the Cortes those who are resolved to establish it in Spain.

General Moriones attacked the Carlist lines on Tuesday by Aratzia and Oyarzun, and two letters from Don Carlos, dated on Sunday week, have been published in the *Univers*. In one of these, addressed to the Chaplain General of the Army, Don Carlos directs him to obtain from the chaplains and the parochial clergy prayers for the blessing of Heaven upon his arms "on the eve of sanguinary combat; which may perhaps, prove decisive," and at a moment "when the destinies of the country are about to be decided." The other letter, which is to General Elio, who was confined to a bed of sickness, also speaks of the critical moment which the General's experience had foreseen. Don Carlos assures his veteran soldier that the honour of the flag is safe with him, and that he will carry it triumphantly across Spain in spite of every obstacle. General Elio was not to be discouraged if bad news reached him in his retreat, for "great causes sometimes have to suffer great reverses," and "if it were a battle we will take ample revenge." A Carlist telegram from Hondaya, received in Paris on Wednesday, announces General Elio's death.

It is officially announced that the Carlists were completely defeated on 13th by Gen. Quesada, in the formidable positions which they held at Elgueta. Don Carlos and his forces fled towards Villa Real and Zumarraga, pursued by Quesada. The latter passed the night at Vergara. Gen. Moriones has occupied the Carlist line of fortifications and entered Stumaya.

The Cortes was opened by the King in person. The King, in addressing the Senators and Deputies from the Throne, said: "The ill-advised Prince who is waging civil war, has been reduced to powerlessness and can obtain no advantages. I shall speedily proceed north to contribute to the restoration of peace. My relations with foreign powers are friendly. Negotiations are being carried on with the United States in a friendly spirit, and they afford reason to hope for a prompt and satisfactory settlement. Representatives of Spain at the Vatican are engaged in regulating pending questions in the manner required by Church and State; my Government will lay before you a statement of the financial condition which has been much impaired. The conclusion of peace, which is fortunately near at hand, can alone enable us to procure the necessary sources of revenue, in order to remedy existing evils. Through your patriotism the budget will be balanced and all public creditors paid as far as may be possible, without neglecting the development of the productive forces of the nation; our honour and rights are threatened and even jeopardized in Cuba whether 32,000 troops has been sent since my accession. The Cuban war has not prevented the emancipation of 76,000 slaves. The speech concludes as follows:—"Inasmuch as the Provinces of Biscay, Alava and the greater part of Navarre have been reduced to obedience; as the Carlists are hemmed in against the Pyrenees, and as the Cuban insurrection daily becomes more feeble, my short but difficult reign, has not been without avail for public good. The efforts of Spain to preserve her place in the world, show what she will accomplish when her strength is no longer wasted in sterile agitations. Heaven grant a speedy recompense for our painful sacrifices."

ITALY.

SALE OF IRISH PROPERTY IN ROME.—The official journals contain advertisements for the sale by auction of the property "belonging to the Irish Fathers of S. Maria in Posterula, subject to conversion according to the law of the 10th of June, 1873."

THE TORLONIA FAMILY.—Don Leopoldo Torlonia,

Duke of Poli, has been nominated Gentleman of Honour to Her Royal Highness Princess Margherita. Don Leopoldo, the eldest son, of the late Don Giulio, is the head of the elder branch of the Torlonia family. Prince Alexander Torlonia, the millionaire, has undertaken the erection of the high altar in the Church of S. Maria della Vittoria, and the expense is estimated at 300,000 lire.

THE RICCI FAMILY.—The daughter of the Marchese Ricci-Peracciani was married this week to Count Vinci. The mother of the bride is an Irish lady of the family of Eustace, of Ballymore-Eustace, the head of which was formerly Viscount Balinglass. The last Viscount was attained in the reign of Elizabeth.

REFUSALS TO SWEAR.—Three of the persons who were summoned as witnesses in the Sonnogno murder case, and who refused to take the oath in the form prescribed by law, have been tried before the Correctional Tribunal of Rome, and were sentenced to imprisonment for the term of six days. These three persons were Filippini, a waiter in a coffee-house; Cataldi, a shopkeeper; and Guglielmi, a shoemaker.

BANKRUPTCY IN ROME.—It is said that two or three of the leading Roman bankers have suspended payment, and the insolvency of several leading tradesmen is freely spoken of. Rome is becoming too expensive for professional men to live in. Certain American artists of reputation have determined to break up their establishments and seek elsewhere a more convenient home. They find it irksome to be called on to pay taxes on profits which they do not receive. The persons who used to patronise art no longer come to Rome.

THE CARNIVAL.—The programme for the Carnival of 1876 has appeared. There is to be no horse racing in the Corso. During each night of the Carnival dancing-rooms are to be opened near the Piazza Navona, and one ball is to be given, to which all persons may gain admittance without payment. Balls and masked balls are to be held in one or two theatres. The Piazza Navona will be closed to the public, and filled with booths during Carnival. A fee will be charged for entrance. A ball will be given in the Campidoglio. The number of strangers in Rome is much less than usual, and most foreigners will go to Naples for the Carnival.—*London Tablet Correspondence.*

GERMANY.

THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY AND THE PERSECUTED NUNS.—The German Empress, having been recently appealed to for protection by the Sisters of the Poor Child Jesus, at Neuss, whose settlement is threatened with forcible dissolution, has returned a reply to the superior of that Order, which maintains an orphanage at the town mentioned, assuring her of her deepest sympathy and regret. "I have done," continues the Empress, "the only thing that I could do, in transmitting your letter with my warm recommendation to His Majesty the Emperor. As for you, you will ever find the comfort you need in your trust in God."

SCHOOL WORK IN GERMANY.—"He is hammered with arithmetic, pounded with geometry, tortured with algebra, screwed down on the rack of calculus, an intellectual Monkier hauls him up with a two-edged scythe of syntax, while an equivalent Neki batters him down with a red-hot mace of etymology; he is loaded with living languages and finally discharged with dead ones, shot-short for a quarter of an hour to undergo his arduous 'play' of 'putting' Golb. weights, dragging himself up poles, wriggling up ropes, and dislocating himself on bars; nor is there any remission to the onslaught on his mental and physical constitution until, at eight or nine o'clock he is permitted to retire to rest. Through such a school of Spartan inflexibility does the young Teuton pass before he arrives at an age to act an independent part in the world. Being thus accustomed, as it were, from his earliest childhood, to p. o. acute heavy labors, and to buffet with adversity, as a man he is distinguished by that tenacity of purpose, untiring energy of character, and undaunted force of mind, which have raised the German race to the highest pinnacle of power amongst the modern nations of continental Europe."—*Medical Examiner.*

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE IN BAVARIA.—The *Pfäzler Zeitung* learns that the Bavarian Government has recently given discouraging replies to young theologians in its country who, being of the military age, had applied for information as to their future immunity from service, according to the custom hitherto in force. The Government is reported to have replied that the Minister of War has been stringently admonished from Berlin to discontinue the consideration hitherto exercised in behalf of students of theology and priests, who are to be brought under the conscription the same as other persons. A Capuchin priest is at the next conscription to exchange his cowl for the military tunic, not to mention students of divinity not yet ripe for ordination, who will likewise be made to serve.

TURKEY.

The following official communication is published. The Sultan with the object of ending evils prevailing in Herzegovina and Bosnia and in accordance with the friendly advice of the great powers confirms the provisions of his recent firman and orders the execution of the following special reforms in the insurgent districts.

- 1st. Complete liberty of worship.
2nd. Reform in system of taxation.
3rd. Sale of waste lands to needy inhabitants with facilities for payment.
Fourth.—Institution of mixed commissions in the capitals of Herzegovina and Bosnia to ensure the prompt execution reform.
Fifth.—Augmentation of sums applied to works of public utility, in a proportion to be fixed by the advice of mixed commissions.

These special reforms are granted for the welfare of those who, having been misled by peridious counsels, desire to return to obedience. For these persons general amnesty is proclaimed.

Haidir Effendi, formerly an ambassador, has been appointed President of the Bosnian Mixed Commission, and the Albanian Vaana Effendi, President of the Commission for Herzegovina. They will assume their posts immediately.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.—Serbia and Montenegro are getting restless, especially the latter State. The Montenegrin Government is said to have declared its inability to restrain the population if provoked by the presence of the Turkish force on the frontier and the war party is gaining strength at Belgrade. There are even rumours of Prince Milan's intention to abdicate, and the Skuptchina is alleged to favour the rival pretender Karagorjevićs.

SWITZERLAND.

THE PERSECUTION AT GENÈVA.—The Abbe Moret, vicar of Chene, the township close to Geneva, has just been expelled from the territory of the Canton in the most arbitrary manner, owing it is believed to the personal animosity of M. Heridier, the head of the schismatical parochial Council of Chene, and now a member of the Council of State. The Abbe Moret was summoned by letter to the office of the department of Justice and Police at Geneva, and on his attending the director of the central police read to him a decree of immediate expulsion signed by M. Heridier. The reasons assigned were—first, that he had taken part in "scandalous scenes" which occurred in Chene in March, 1875; secondly, that he had been condemned in June for infraction of the law prohibiting religious ceremonies in public; thirdly, that he repeated this offence on the 9th inst. and had also taught without authority from the State; and fourthly, that his "attitude and his acts" constituted "a resistance to the execution of the laws" and "a danger for public security." All are equally frivolous. The first charge

refers to a Liberal riot outside the church at Chene, as to which the legal authorities found at the time that there was no ground for proceeding against M. Moret. The second was grounded on the fact that M. Moret had recited a prayer, aloud, which was judged to be "a religious ceremony," the third offence—that of this month—was that he attended a funeral in plain clothes at the request of the parents of the deceased, and that one of the female relatives carried a lighted candle, and a little boy the wooden cross which was to be planted on the grave, both acts being done without M. Moret's knowledge. As to his having given any course of instruction, that is stated to be notoriously false. M. Moret, who is a Frenchman by birth, immediately declared his intention of appealing to the French Consul, but this he was not permitted to do. He was put then and there into a carriage between two policemen and taken across the frontier. And this is a country not only which professes to respect the liberty of the individual and the rights of hospitality, but in which the free exercise of the Catholic religion is solemnly guaranteed by international treaties. In Geneva, as in Bern, it is not good just now to be a Frenchman, unless you happen to be a Communist.

CHIME-BELLS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.—At McShane's bell-foundry, Baltimore, there is being cast a chime of twelve bells, which will probably be completed in about four weeks, to be sent to the Centennial Exposition. The bells will be erected upon a high tower, soon to be constructed especially for their accommodation by the Centennial Commissioners, from whence they will peal forth the national airs of the world. In casting, the closest attention will be given to the operations, and hence plenty of time has been assigned for the work. Their scale, covering a full octave and a third, has been arranged by Professor Widows, of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D.C.—*American (Balt.)*

EGGS FOR WINTER.—Fresh eggs and plenty of them in winter—what a luxury! And yet every family can have them. But to have them, a few matters must be attended to. The hens must have a comfortable house to stay in on stormy days and cold nights. This house must be kept clean. The hens must be well fed and watered. They must have a variety of food. They should have some scraps of meat, and the waste of the table and some vegetables. Early pullets are better than old hens for laying.

CURING SKINS.—A method of curing skins without removing the hair is given by a correspondent in the *Fanciers' Journal*:—"Take soft water about ten gallons, one-half bushel wheat bran, seven pounds of sulphuric acid. Dissolve all together and put the skins in the solution, and allow them to remain twelve hours; take them out and clean them well, and again immerse twelve hours more, or longer, if necessary. The skins may then be taken out, well washed and dried. They can be beaten soft, if desired."

"O had some power the gift to give us, To see oursel's as others see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her fate! See that nervous, distrustful look, as she walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The pink has left her cheeks and the cherry her lips. The once sparkling, dancing eyes are now dull and expressionless. The once warm, dimpled hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has fled. What has wrought this wondrous change? What is that which is lurking beneath the surface of that once lovely form? Does she realize her terrible condition? Is she aware of the woeful appearance she makes? Woman, from her very nature, is subject to a catalogue of diseases from which man is entirely exempt. Many of these maladies are induced by her own carelessness, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many Female Diseases, if properly treated, might be arrested in their course, and thereby prove of short duration. They should not be left to an inexperienced physician who does not understand their nature, and is, therefore, incompetent to treat them. The importance of attending to Female Diseases in their earliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For if neglected, they frequently lead to Consumption, Chronic Debility, and oftentimes to Insanity. In all classes of Female Diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a rival. No medicine has ever surpassed it. In "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which R. V. Pierce, M.D., of Buffalo, N.Y., is the author and publisher, is an extended treatise on WOMAN AND HER DISEASES. Under this head, the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she be diseased, this "Adviser" will show her how she may be restored to health, and also direct her how she may ward off many maladies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice and see herself as others see her. Price of Adviser, \$1.50 (post paid) to any address.

IS PHOSPHORUS THOUGHT?

The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* publishes the result of the observations of Dr. L. Hodges Wood, wherein that gentleman proves that Phosphates are actually consumed during mental work by the process of thinking. His doctrine would imply the necessity of supplying the material phosphates directly, during the period of great mental toil, be it study, anxiety, the continued contemplation of a single theme, or other labor tending to weary the intellect.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 720. DAME CAROLINE BOURDON, of the Town of St. Henri, District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE E. BARSALOU, of the same place, Painter, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff; vs. PIERRE E. BARSALOU, of the same place, Painter, Defendant. An action for separation as to property, has been instituted in this cause, on the seventh day of February instant. AUGÉ & NANTEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 7th February, 1876. 27-5