

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. —10— FRANCE.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The Prince Imperial has written a letter opposing and disavowing Prince Napoleon (Plonion) as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies from Corsica. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, has addressed a long and vigorous Pastoral Letter to the clergy of his diocese on the foundation of the Catholic University, and he appeals through them to his flock for all the aid that can be given.

M. Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction in France, has ordered the Restoration of the Cathedral at Rheims, at a cost of \$400,000. THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, PARIS.—On Monday morning (January 10) the new free Catholic University of Paris was inaugurated, and a solemn service was held in the Church of the Carmelites. After High Mass had been concluded, His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, delivered the inaugural address in the course of which he expressed his thanks to the French assembly, without whom nothing could have been done; to the Bishops, the Professors, and other promoters. He denied that the Church was the enemy of science and art; it often compared them to pure gold and precious pearls, while religion was the salt which prevented them from corrupting.

THE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS OF FRANCE.—France could once boast of the extent of her colonial possessions in America, and also for a while in Asia. She has lost the greater part of them, and possesses now only the following: 1, in Africa, Algeria on north coast, several islands, seaports, and military posts on the banks of the river Senegal, the island of Gorée on the coast of Senegambia, south of Cape Verd, Reunion (formerly Bourbon Island), southeast of that continent, in the Indian Ocean, and the islands of Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, and St. Marie, near Madagascar; 2, in Asia, the districts of Pondicherry, Karikal, Chandernagore, Yanaon, and Mahe, in Hindostan, and six provinces of Cochin China; 3, near the coast of North America, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; 4, in the Caribbean Sea, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Les Saintes, Desirade, and one-half of St. Martin Island; 5, in South America, French Guiana, or Cayenne; 6, in the Pacific Ocean, the Marquesas Islands, or Mendana Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, and New Caledonia. Tahiti and dependencies, the Touamotu Islands, the Gambier Islands, Touboutai, and Vaitutu, all in Polynesia, and Cambodia in Further India, are under French protection. The population of Algeria in 1872 was 2,414,218; the aggregate population of the other French colonies amounted in 1872 to about 2,300,000; that of the protected countries to 1,024,000. The aggregate area of the colonies was estimated at 422,000 square miles; that of the protected countries at 35,500 square miles.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ESTELLA.—The Cronista says Gen. Primo de Rivera has given notice to non-combatants to withdraw before a specified date, when the bombardment of Estella will be opened. Apartments are being prepared in the royal palace Madrid for the Duke de Montpensier. A royal decree in the Gazette de Madrid further limits the privileges of the Spanish Press. It forbids all articles that may be considered as attacks on the Royal Family or on constitutional monarchy, and it appoints special tribunals to take cognisance of such offences. The Politica, an official journal of Madrid, is not very sanguine as to the results of the forthcoming campaign against the Carlists, and does not anticipate the early termination of the struggle. The statement is ominous as coming from an avowed supporter of Don Alfonso, and must be exceedingly cheering to the brave Carlists.

circles at Berlin. It is a broad hint to Bismarck and his Emperor, that it is ill work assuming functions belonging exclusively to the Church of Christ. The fortifications of Metz and Strasburg having been completed, Moltke has set vigorously to work fortifying Cologne and Posen.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—The Russian telegraphic agency has a report that the European Powers are endeavoring to obtain a suspension of hostilities to which end negotiations have been opened in the Herzegovina.

TURKEY.—Turkey is rich with ships, and has fifteen immense ones, valued at \$2,000,000 apiece, they are rotting for want of use. They lie idle in the Bosphorus all summer, their only use being to fire salutes every Friday when the Sultan goes to the Mosque. They never go to sea, and if they did they would be likely to founder in the first gale, for they are clumsy affairs and the Turks are poor sailors.

MR. BOUCAULT AND THE POLITICAL PRISONERS. [From the Dublin Nation.] Mr. Dion Boucault's powerful plea for amnesty to the Fenian prisoners, we regret to say, is not likely to produce the effect hoped for by its author. The London press have received it in a manner which is highly discreditable to them.

ITALY. NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.—The Bersagliere Libera, l'Occ della Verita, and Capitale, newspapers, have been seized for publishing a speech made by Garibaldi on the anniversary of the Roman Republic, in which the Republic was extolled as the only honest form of government.

FATHER LAMBERT, S.J.—The numerous friends of Father Lambert in Rome have to regret the removal of that distinguished Jesuit from Rome to England. His place at the Confessional at St. Ignatius will be supplied by Father Armellini, a member of the same Order.

THE PRINCE OF ROSE.—A curious rumour is afloat amongst Italian Catholics. They say that should the next child of the Princess Marguerite (and one is shortly expected) be a male, it has been already determined to give him the title of "Prince of Rome." That would be, as the Liberte well says, but to call down a malediction on the cradle of the infant; and it is plain that the Royal Family of Italy are forgetful of the fate of that unhappy son of the Great Napoleon who was cursed by his ambitious parent with the title of "King of Rome," and whose end was melancholy to a degree.

THE CORPORATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—Everything in Italy is now brought under the control and power of the Executive. This centralising process produces much discontent, and leads to some opposition between the Ministry and the departments whose independence is assailed. It is the custom with most of the Italian municipalities to vote certain small sums for providing special sermons in Advent and Lent, and for celebrating the local festivals of the patron saints.

make his gift as large as his truly Irish heart would wish it to be. Since we went to press with our early edition, containing the noble letter from Mr. Boucault which appears in our leading columns, we have received, in reply to a note from us, a second letter from that spirited and patriotic Irish gentleman.—The first letter was good, and the second is better. It is in the following terms:—

326 Regent-street, W. (Langham-place), 19th January. MY DEAR SIR,—Use my letter for publication if it appear to you sufficiently interesting, and this, also, if you please. I am very desirous to move in this matter, so as to keep it distinct, and free from confusion with any political party.

For our object, I take it, is not to obtain their liberation as a prize gained by this or by that party, to be held up in triumph, but as a proof of the temperate mind of the English people yielding to feelings of mercy and humanity.

Some wisecracks on the Dublin press reported that my ultimate object was a seat in the House of Commons, and such was the motive of these proceedings. Poo! I have a House of Commons of my own, where all the speeches are written by myself, where there is no opposition, and the supplies are voted unanimously with cheers! I would not exchange my position for the highest office in the gift of the Ministry.

NEAL DOW WANTS THE MAINE LEGISLATURE to pass a bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of cider except from apples grown in that State. No farmer will be permitted to sell less than one gallon at a time. The penalty is fixed at \$500 for each violation of the law and imprisonment at hard labour for six months.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL tells of an impetuous tramp thereaway who offered a cancelled postage stamp for sale at a high price as a sacred relic, declaring that it was from one of St. Paul's letters to the Corinthians. This is a hard winter, requiring great industry to earn an honest living.

HOW SEVERE THE STRESS OF THE TIMES IN PENNSYLVANIA is, may be inferred from the very general demand for a stay law made by debtors in that State. The legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a stay law in 1861, as a result of the collapse of 1857, and the Pittsburgh Commercial says the present suffering is probably keener and more extended than it was then. That paper adds—We think it probable that such a law will pass.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSIONERS announce that the total awards to be made under the Act of 1874 will not exceed \$10,000,000 and the present value of the fund is about \$20,000,000 in currency, the Government having \$10,000,000 of the money on hand after all the admitted claimants have been paid something or other.

A DIVER AND A SHARK.—A correspondent of the New York Herald writes:—"On deck" had an eventful life. A sailor in youth, a diver in manhood, and a "nerf do well" in old age, he saw more than falls to the lot of most men. He came to California in early times, and was the hero of a shark story.—In 1851 James Carton, a stevedore, while warping the ship Genesee a berth of Market-street wharf, lost an anchor. "On Deck" was the only diver except Bill Matthews then known in the city, and was sent for to recover the anchor. "On Deck" complied, and while so engaged noticed a shark hovering a few feet above him, evidently observing his movements. The fish was at least 18ft. long, and was known as the "bottlenose," one of the most ferocious of the shark kind.

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The fish was at least 18ft. long, and was known as the "bottlenose," one of the most ferocious of the shark kind. This discovery naturally alarmed the diver. He had found the anchor, made a cable fast to it, and was about ascending, when the appearance of the shark made him pause. He had heard that sharks did not molest men in armour. He doubted this, and did not feel now like risking the experiment. He moved a few paces from the anchor—the shark moved too. He returned to his former place—the shark followed. He was evidently, to use his own words, spotted by the bottlenose for a supper, and unless signally favored, would fall a victim to its voracity. He hardly knew how to act, when he thought of the cuttle-fish, who that singular creature often escapes its enemies by darkening the water with an inky liquor ejected from its body. He accordingly stirred up the mud at the bottom till the water was darkened around him, and cast off his weights, and signalled the man to haul him up. He was hauled up immediately, but did not entirely escape. The shark snapped at him as he ascended and three of his toes were taken off. A little more and his foot would have gone, a stout boot only saved it. The happy thought of muddying the water saved his life.

In compliance with the request contained in Mr. Boucault's letter, we shall be happy to make arrangements for the reception and careful application of the funds which he proposes to remit.—Several of the Irish members of parliament, we can say with confidence, will be glad to co-operate in the good work. Mr. J. P. Ronayne, M.P., has long been taking part in such a labor of love; and there are in Dublin and Cork many good citizens who have for years been paying much attention to the condition of those afflicted families, collecting funds for their relief, and doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. Aided by their knowledge of the several cases, and by their practical co-operation, which will be readily given, the committee will be able to carry out successfully the beneficent intention of Mr. Boucault. In closing these remarks, we have only to congratulate him on his generous action, to thank him for it in the name of our countrymen, and to express a hope that when the play which is to be the medium of accomplishing such good work is produced in the Western cities of America, its reception may be such as will enable its distinguished author to

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