

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

DEBATE ON BONAPARTISM.—PARIS, July 15.—In the National Assembly to-day Savary, the reporter of the committee upon the election in the Department of Nièvre, delivered a speech of three hours duration, which was attentively listened to. He dwelt upon the necessity of arresting the progress of Bonapartism. He also attacked Mr. Rouher, whom he styled the abettor of a coup d'état. Mr. Buffet, the President of the Ministerial Council, also spoke. He defended the Prefect of Police from the attacks made upon him yesterday by Mr. Rouher, and said the Prefect was perfectly right in pointing out the double danger by which the country was threatened by both revolutionists and Bonapartists. The danger from the former was more serious. The Government would keep a watchful eye upon them. The Bonapartists and members of the Right cheered this statement, while the Left protested against it. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, said the Government would display vigilance in regard to the Bonapartists. He would not remain a member of any Government which neglected that duty. M. Gambetta called attention to the divergence in the statements of the two Ministers, and with much warmth accused the Government of supporting the Bonapartists, maintaining Bonapartist functionaries in office, and following in the steps of the Broglie Administration. M. Buffet asserted that a perfect agreement prevailed in the cabinet, especially between M. Dufaure and himself. He considered that he was rendering a great service to the country by maintaining old functionaries who were loyal, although they served under the empire. The Left violently protested against the remarks of M. Buffet, while the Right and Bonapartists loudly cheered. After a further animated debate a resolution was passed by a vote of 483 to 3 stating that the Assembly, confiding in the Government declaration, passes to the order of the day. The Bonapartists who had agreed to support the motion were well satisfied with the result. The Left, who had abstained from voting, were proportionately displeased. M. Dufaure subsequently affirmed that there was no divergence between the Ministers. The Government had nothing to add to, or withdraw from, the declarations it had already made.

LONDON July 16.—The Paris correspondent of the Times summarizes the result of yesterday's debate in the Assembly as follows:—The Government, separated from the Left, are thrown back on the Right. The difficulty arising is how can the Government remain in power supported by the majority which is opposed to the Constitutional Bill, as it cannot be supposed that the Government will resign without completing its Constitutional work. Will it rely on the majority of last night, or on that from which it has violently separated itself? The coming sittings must solve this problem. Meanwhile the victory belongs to the Bonapartists.

Several arrests have taken place in Lyons in connection with the operation of a Secret Society. A newspaper editor is amongst those arrested. A MILITARY DRAMA.—Sergeant Petinot, of the 17th Chasseurs, got drunk, at St. Germain, and was ordered by the adjutant to be locked up. The soldiers were about to arrest him, when he ran off to his room and seized his revolver, swearing he would kill the adjutant. A corporal tried to stop him, and received a shot in the arm. Petinot then fired on the adjutant, but missed him. At this moment, the lieutenant rushed up, sword in hand, to cut him down. Petinot cocked his weapon, and said, "Lieutenant, you are a dead man." But, strange to say, Petinot was suddenly seized with remorse, and, instead of firing, dropped the revolver, and fell on his knees, just as the lieutenant was about to cleave his head in two. He then allowed himself to be marched off. He will be tried by court-martial and shot.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government are, it is said, making efforts to capture the robbers who recently seized and held to ransom Mr. Rouse, the superintendent of the Bella Raquel Works in Spain. The robbers first demanded £10,000, and then reduced the amount to £1,000, on sending which sum he was released. Several arrests have already been made.

THE CARLISTS IN CASTILE.—The London Carlist Committee has received the following despatch from Tolosa, dated June 23:—"Mogrovejo has gained a victory in Castile. Important capture of prisoners, arms, and munitions. Nine officers and sixty horses were taken. Alphonse lost 100 men and two chiefs at Monte Video (Guipuzcoa). Eighteen deserters from Victoria have joined the Carlists. Don Carlos has returned from Castile."

THE CARLIST WAR.—The operations of the civil war in Spain are getting a little more lively. The official news is that General Martinez Campos, who is still commanding in Catalonia, and has advanced southwards, has forced the Carlist garrison of Fort Miravet to surrender, and has taken Fort Flix on the left bank of the lower Ebro; while General Montenegro, who is operating against Dorregaray, has routed that General near Ohera, in the centre of the Carlist positions. The Carlist news is that General Mogrovejo, with a strong force of Carlist infantry, cavalry, and artillery has entered Castile, accompanied by Don Carlos's father, Don Juan, the Duke of Parma, and the Count of Caserta, and that he has been "received with the greatest enthusiasm by the Castilians." The struggle has been diversified by an amicable exchange of a large number of prisoners near Viana in presence of the troops drawn up in line in face of each other, when the ceremony was over both the officers and men on either side engaged in friendly conversation with their adversaries. "If something of this kind could be got up oftener—say once a week—there might be more hope of a speedy termination of this fratricidal conflict.—Tablet.

GERMANY.

The Catholic seminary at Bonn, which has provided the Archdiocese of Cologne with so many priests seems to be destined by the Government to become a school for the old-heretic sect.

The Posen correspondent of the Union says that the Holy Father has sent a splendid golden medal, engraved with his own portrait, to Mgr. Conrad, Bishop of Paderborn, who is at present interned at Wesel.

THE GROWTH OF PRUSSIA.—The second centenary of the victory of Fehrbellin, won by the Elector Frederick William over the Swedes, was celebrated in that town on Saturday by laying the foundation stone of a monument to the great Elector. The Crown Prince, who performed the ceremony, made a speech, stating that that monument was destined to testify to posterity the sentiments which always bound the Hohenzollerns to their people, to recall the time when the State was small and hardly known. By trusting in God, the Prince concluded, we have succeeded in always doing our duty for the smaller and wider Fatherland. To-day we have arrived at the point in which we hold the destinies of Germany with a firm hand for the welfare and prosperity of the whole Fatherland.

A LUNATIC HEM-APPARENT.—We extract the following from the columns of the Pall Mall Gazette:—"The German papers have not mentioned a remarkable circumstance which occurred at Munich a few days ago, and which forms the main topic of conversation in the capital of Bavaria. On the day of Corpus Christi—or 'Fronleichnamfest' as the Germans call it—the French call this solemn day—while the Archbishop was officiating in the Frauenkirche, the cathedral of Munich, a young man of from 25 to 30, in a grey coat, entered the church, rushed through the crowd, even through

the barrier of soldiers around the high altar, pushing everybody aside. He placed himself in the choir behind the Archbishop, when the numerous priests present at the ceremony separated him from the Prelate. It was no other than Prince Otto, King Ludwig's only brother and heir-apparent to the throne, who had escaped from his keeper's care, and whose state of mind had hitherto been kept secret in spite of many suspicious inquiries. The Prince began to address the assembled people with a loud voice. He wished, as was the custom in the first centuries of Christianity, to make a public confession of his sins and declare that he had once communicated while in a state of unworthiness. He desired further to excuse King and Court for not having taken part in the procession. So speaking, he repeatedly fell on his knees, and it was only after long and earnest persuasion on the part of the doctor, and the aide-de-camp, who meanwhile had arrived, that he was ultimately carried off.

At Treves there were until the other day seven convents of nuns and one of men devoting themselves to the attendance of the sick and the education of children. Lately the sisters of Notre Dame left for France; they had during almost two centuries, and nearly gratuitously, provided for the education of girls. The Government is said to have in view to make of their convent a seminary for pupil teachers. The Benedictine nuns have likewise left Treves.

The bishop of Munster lately went to the village of Ameron for the sake of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation. Some one having put over his door the inscription: "Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake," the police ordered the inscription to be taken down, alleging as a reason, that the words: "for theirs is the kingdom of heaven" have been omitted, and so the quotation was incomplete.

In some cities on the Rhine wealthy Catholics have held meetings to provide for such funds as may, during the whole time of the persecution, secure for their priests the full amount of their income, and also help poorer congregations to support their priests.

The mayor of a town on the Rhine recently denounced a Capuchin Father for having refused him Sacramental Absolution on account of his adherence to the State's Laws against the Church. The father, in consequence thereof, was summoned before the judge to answer for "the attempt he had made to seduce a citizen to disobey the laws."

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE PRINCE-BISHOP OF BRESLAU.—The proceedings at the District Court of Birnbaum this month against the Prince-Bishop "for threatening the great excommunication against the parish priest of Kahne, Kick, and for inflicting it," and the judgment of the Court, have attracted very great attention. The Posener Zeitung, the official organ of the Governor-General of the Province, states that "the Bishop sent from Johannsburg a written defence. The Public Prosecutor protested against its being received; and the Court decided that since accused persons who did not appear were not entitled to be represented by a defending counsel, neither could they be permitted to send in a written defence. From the language employed in the judgment of the Court it may be assumed that this document denied the competency of a secular tribunal generally, and of the Birnbaum Court in particular, to take cognizance of the affair. But this last objection was met by observing that Birnbaum was the forum delicti commissi. The following documents were produced as constituting the grounds for the charge against the Bishop, and were read as proofs:—

"To the Reverend Secular Priest, Herr Kick, at Kahne. "Breslau, 8th February, 1875. "As the public papers announce, your reverence, after you had left your station at Tarnowitz without our leave and against our express prohibition, has taken possession of the parish of Kahne in the archdiocese of Posen. Twice already, on the 9th and 30th of January, we have episcopally warned you against this proceeding, which is a grievous ecclesiastical offence, because you have not received this parish from the hand of the legitimate Bishop, but from a Secular State official who is incompetent to confer it, and also because you do not possess our permission to leave our diocese. It must be well known to you that you can never in this fashion acquire valid possession of the parish of Kahne, and that even if you had any right to it you would have lost it by having seized upon it in such a way. We, therefore, call upon you, under pain of excommunication, to return immediately upon the receipt of this to your chaplaincy at Tarnowitz. "The Prince-Bishop, † HENRY."

"To the Priest, Herr Kick, at Kahne. "Breslau, 20th February, 1875. "Having in vain called upon you to return to your chaplaincy at Tarnowitz we will not make any further efforts to move you to render the obedience to which you are bound. You have already learned from the Encyclical of his Holiness Pope Pius IX., of the 5th of this month, that by reason of your intrusion into a benefice without the approval of the proper ecclesiastical superior you have incurred the greater excommunication *lata sententia*. Your own conscience must say to you what step it remains for you to take.

"The Prince-Bishop, † HENRY." The accused had already, in the course of proceedings before the City Court at Breslau, acknowledged his signature at the foot of those documents and the sending of them to Kick. Hence it was unnecessary to examine Kick to prove them. The Public Prosecutor demanded that a more sensible punishment should be inflicted on the accused, by reason of his repeated offences against the May Laws. He asked for a fine of 2,000 marks (£100) or nine months imprisonment. The Court, after a very long deliberation, adjudged a fine of 2,000 marks or imprisonment for 133 days. If no appeal be interposed the question which has been so often discussed as to how those punishments are to be inflicted, seeing that the Prince-Bishop resides in Johannsburg, must be decided. So far the Posener Zeitung. The Germania and other Catholic papers have commented on this. They declare that the judgment of the Court is incomprehensible. Dr. Foerster was the ecclesiastical superior of Kick; he dealt with him solely in respect of an offence against an ecclesiastical law—a thing which even according to the May Laws is still permissible. Moreover the Bishop did not publish his letter threatening excommunication, or in any way make known that Kick had fallen under the censures of the Church. Hence it seems, on the one hand, that the Bishop has not violated the civil law in any way; and, on the other, if a superior cannot threaten, even privately, a disobedient priest with purely ecclesiastical penalties, how can the government of a diocese be carried on?—Tablet.

NOT TO BE SCARED.—A story is told of an old French shoemaker, who boasted that nothing could frighten him. Two young men thought they would test him, so one pretended to be dead and the other induced the shoemaker to sit up with the supposed corpse. As the shoemaker was in a hurry about some work, he took his tools and leather and began working beside the corpse. About midnight a cup of black coffee was brought him to keep him awake. Soon after, the coffee having exhilarated him forgetting he was in the presence of death, he commenced to sing a lovely tune, keeping time with his hammer. Suddenly the corpse arose and exclaimed in a hollow voice: "When a man is in the presence of death he should not sing." The shoemaker started, then suddenly dealt the corpse a blow on the head exclaiming at the same time: "When a man is dead he should not speak." It was the last time they tried to scare the shoemaker.

O'CONNELL'S STATUE.

Addressed to the great Irish Sculptor, Hogan, when commissioned by the Irish nation to execute the statue of the Liberator, now almost hidden away in the Royal Exchange, Dublin.]

Chisel the likeness of the Chief, Not in gaiety, nor grief; Change not by your art to stone, Ireland's laugh, or Ireland's moan. Dark her tale, and none can tell Its fearful chronicle so well. Her frame is bent—her wounds are deep— Who, like him, her woes can weep? He can be gentle as a bride, While none can rule with kingly pride, Calm to hear and wise to prove, Yet gay as lark in soaring love. Well it were posterity Should have some image of his glee; That easy humor, blossoming Like the thousand flowers of spring! Glorious the marble which could show His bursting sympathy for woe, Could catch the pathos, flowing wild, Like mother's milk to craving child, And oh! how princely were the art Could mould his mein, or tell his heart, When sitting sole on Tara's hill! While hung a million on his will! Yet, not in gaiety nor grief, Chisel the image of our Chief; Nor even in that haughty hour When a nation owned his power. But would you by your art unroll His own, and Ireland's secret soul, And give to other times to scan The greatest greatness of a man? Fierce defiance let him be Hurling at our enemy,— From a base as fair and sure As our love is true and pure, Let it statue rise as tall As firm as a castle wall; On his broad brow let there be A type of Ireland's history; Pious, generous, deep, and warm, Strong and changeable as a storm; Let whole centuries of wrong Upon his recollection throng— Strongbow's force, and Henry's wile, Tudor's wrath, and Stuart's guile, And iron Strafford's tiger's jaws, And brutal Brunswick's penal laws; Not forgetting Saxon faith, Not forgetting Norman scath, Not forgetting William's word, Not forgetting Cromwell's sword, Let the Union's fetter vile— The shame and ruin of our isle— Let the blood of 'Ninety-Eight And our present blighted fate— Let the poor mechanic's lot, And the peasant's ruined cot, Plundered wealth and glory flown, Ancient honors overthrown— Let trampled altar, rifled urn, Knit his look to purpose stern. Mould all this into one thought, Like wizard cloud with thunder fraught; Still let our glories through it gleam, Like fair flowers through a flooded stream, Or like a flashing wave at night, Bright,—mid the solemn darkness bright. Let the memory of old days Shine through the statesman's anxious face, Dathi's power, and Brian's fame, And headlong Sarsfield's sword of flame, And the spirit of Red Hugh, And the pride of Eighty-two, And the victories he won.

Let whole armies seem to fly From his threatening hand and eye; Be the strength of all the land Like a falchion in his hand, And be his gesture sternly grand. A braggart tyrant swore to smite A people struggling for their right— O'Connell drew him to the field, Content to die, but never yield. Fancy such a soul as his, In a moment such as this, Like cataract, or foaming tide, Or army charging in its pride. Thus he spoke, and thus he stood, Proffering in our cause his blood. Thus his country loves him best— To image this is your best. Chisel thus, and thus alone. If to man you'd change the stone.

CHINESE AND POTATO BUGS.—Chinch and potato bugs are very plentiful in many places, but as a whole, not so numerous as last year. It is a cause for rejoicing that although there are few regions in which some crop does not make a poor showing, still in a number of localities the most of the crops look up promisingly, and the general crop prospect, especially in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, is of an aggregate full average yield of the great farm staples.

HONORABLE MURDER.—RALPH, N. C., July 13.—A most inhuman murder committed in this county in March last has just come to light. Scott Parlin, a white man, cut his wife's throat, then cut off her head, unjointed her at every joint, then cut the flesh off her bones, and attempted to burn her up, but did not succeed. Then he murdered his little boy, a child eight months old, in the same manner, and buried the two bodies in a marsh, where they were found last week by the infuriated neighbours. Government has offered a reward for him. Circumstances show that Parlin's father and one of his brothers were accessory to the murder, and if caught in this county Judge Lynch will be invoked. No motive for the murder is known, except that Parlin was tired of his wife and child.

THE CROPS.—REPORTS OF CONDITION AND PROSPECTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE NORTHWEST.—The following is a summary of an extended report of the condition and prospects of crops in the Northwest: WHEAT.—The reports clearly indicate that the average of wheat this year in the Western States is much less than it was last year. Thus in Illinois but three reports indicate an increased acreage, whilst twice as many show but one-half as much, or even less, and in Wisconsin no reports show an increase, and but to an equal acreage, while seven show not more than one-half. In Iowa nearly the same condition is shown. In Michigan the acreage was not materially reduced. In some of the newer States an increased acreage is reported. As to condition the reports are not unfavorable, the majority of all indicating, at least, an average condition. Michigan makes a poor showing; Illinois stands well; Wisconsin and Iowa very largely; and the general average is not bad.

CORN.—Undoubtedly the acreage planted in the West was larger than in any previous year. In Illinois no report shows a less acreage than last year, and the increase is estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent. In Iowa the same is true, with several reports showing an increase of 50 per cent. Wisconsin is not a great corn State, but there is an increase there of at least 25 per cent, in the acreage. Michigan and Missouri also show considerable increases. The reports of the condition are not so good as is desirable; but it is probable that many unfavorable reports indicate the lateness of the crop rather than bad condition otherwise; bearing in mind the comparative quantities grown in the different States, and

reports show a prospect at the middle of June of about four-fifths of an average crop. OATS.—The average in oats is considerably increased over that of last year, and the general prospect is of at least a full average crop. Illinois gives several reports of less than an average condition, but Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, etc., in nearly all cases show good prospects. BARLEY.—Illinois shows a reduced average, Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska an increase. The prospect for the crop as a whole is below an average. In very few cases is an increase of injury from insects compared with last year reported. Of course this does not include the grasshopper districts; but there are many more cases in which grasshoppers have done less injury than last year than where they have done more.

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SOME YEARS ago, when it was not an uncommon thing even in Scotland for challenges to be given and accepted for insults, or supposed insults, an English gentleman was entertaining a party at Inverness with an account of the wonders he had seen and the deeds he had performed in India, from whence he had lately arrived. He enlarged particularly upon the size of the tigers, he had met with at different times in his travels, and by way of corroborating his statements, assured the company that he had shot one himself considerably above forty feet long. A Scottish gentleman present, who thought these narratives rather exceeded a traveler's allowed privileges, coolly said that no doubt those were very remarkable tigers; but that he could assure the gentleman there were in that northern part of the country some wonderful animals, and as an example he cited the existence of a skate-fish captured off Thurso, exceeding half-an-acre in extent. The Englishman saw this was intended as a sarcasm against his own story; so he left the room in indignation, and sent his friend to demand satisfaction or an apology from the gentleman who had, he thought, insulted him. The narrator of the skate story coolly replied, "Weel, sir, gin yer freen will tak a few feet off the length o' his tiger, we'll see what can be done about the breadth o' the skate."

THE BOYHOOD OF JESUS.—His outward life was the life of all those of his age and station and place of birth. He lived as lived the other children of peasant parents in that quiet town, and in a great measure as they live now. He who has seen the children of Nazareth, their red caftans and bright tunics of silk or cloth, girded with many colored sash, and sometimes covered with a loose outer jacket of white or blue—he who has watched their games and heard their ringing laughter, as they wander about the hills of their little native vale, or play in bands on the hillside between sweet and abundant fountains—may perhaps form some conception of how Jesus looked when he, too, was a child. And the traveler who has followed any of these children—as I have done to their simple homes, and seen the scanty furniture, the plain, but sweet and wholesome food, the uneventful, happy, patriarchal life, may form a vivid conception of the manner in which Jesus lived. Nothing can be more plain than those houses, with the doves sunning themselves on the white roofs, and the vines wreathing about them. The mats or carpets are laid loose along the walls; shoes and sandals are taken off at the threshold; from the centre hangs a lamp, which forms the only ornament of the room; in some recess in the wall is placed the wooden chest, painted in bright colors which contains the books and other possessions of the family; on a ledge that runs along the wall, within easy reach, are neatly rolled up the gay-colored quilts, which serve as beds, and on the same ledge are ranged the earthen vessels for daily use; near the door stand the large common water jars of red clay, with a few twigs and green leaves—often of aromatic shrubs—thrust into their orifices to keep the water cool. At meal-time a painted wooden stool is placed in the centre of the apartment, a large tray is put upon it, and in the middle of the tray stands the dish of rice or wheat, or libban or stewed fruits, from which all help themselves in common. Both before and after the meal, the servant, or the youngest member of the family, pours water over the hands from a brazen ewer into a brazen bowl. So quiet, so simple, so humble, so uneventful, was the outward life of the family of Nazareth.—Little Schoolmate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE BOYHOOD OF JESUS.—His outward life was the life of all those of his age and station and place of birth. He lived as lived the other children of peasant parents in that quiet town, and in a great measure as they live now. He who has seen the children of Nazareth, their red caftans and bright tunics of silk or cloth, girded with many colored sash, and sometimes covered with a loose outer jacket of white or blue—he who has watched their games and heard their ringing laughter, as they wander about the hills of their little native vale, or play in bands on the hillside between sweet and abundant fountains—may perhaps form some conception of how Jesus looked when he, too, was a child. And the traveler who has followed any of these children—as I have done to their simple homes, and seen the scanty furniture, the plain, but sweet and wholesome food, the uneventful, happy, patriarchal life, may form a vivid conception of the manner in which Jesus lived. Nothing can be more plain than those houses, with the doves sunning themselves on the white roofs, and the vines wreathing about them. The mats or carpets are laid loose along the walls; shoes and sandals are taken off at the threshold; from the centre hangs a lamp, which forms the only ornament of the room; in some recess in the wall is placed the wooden chest, painted in bright colors which contains the books and other possessions of the family; on a ledge that runs along the wall, within easy reach, are neatly rolled up the gay-colored quilts, which serve as beds, and on the same ledge are ranged the earthen vessels for daily use; near the door stand the large common water jars of red clay, with a few twigs and green leaves—often of aromatic shrubs—thrust into their orifices to keep the water cool. At meal-time a painted wooden stool is placed in the centre of the apartment, a large tray is put upon it, and in the middle of the tray stands the dish of rice or wheat, or libban or stewed fruits, from which all help themselves in common. Both before and after the meal, the servant, or the youngest member of the family, pours water over the hands from a brazen ewer into a brazen bowl. So quiet, so simple, so humble, so uneventful, was the outward life of the family of Nazareth.—Little Schoolmate.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

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TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS. The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the TRUS WIRKSES Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them:— P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be heard of St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port-Dalhousie. Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Kenagh Co. Grey. Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Killibeggs. Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Nobleton. Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville. D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of EDWARD SHAW, of the city of Montreal, Coal Merchant, there carrying on business under the name or firm of E. SHAW & Co., Trader, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are here notified to meet at my office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday the 16th day of August 1875 at 4 o'clock p.m. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 13 July, 1875. 48-2