

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

The freedom of Germany was fittingly illustrated on the 25th of March in Wiesbaden. The Catholics were attending High Mass in their parish Church—the only Catholic church in Wiesbaden. During the service the Curé read a decree from the Government, which he had just received, containing an order to give up the church to the Old Catholics. When the decree was read, the astonished people broke into loud indignation, which the pastor had difficulty in pacifying. There is a convent chapel in Wiesbaden, which can scarcely hold fifty persons; and this is all that is left to the 12,000 Catholics. The German correspondent of the London Register gives another instance of the justice of the Empire:—"On the 20th of March the parish priest and a thief stood together before the tribunal at Cosel. The crime of both the defendants was as different as their exterior. The priest was accused of having given religious instruction to the children in a private room, which he had hired for the purpose, because he was forbidden to give it in school. He was proved guilty of having defied the orders of the authorities, and was sentenced to 100 marks fine, or ten days imprisonment. The other man, who had been accused of theft, was discharged for want of proofs." The Catholic Review gives the following account of the Spanish situation, the results of the Carlist war, and its effects on Catholicity in that country:—"Protestantism will never flourish in Spain any more than it will in Italy. It is antagonistic and repugnant to the intelligence and temper of the people. Don Alfonso may possibly make a few laws which will enable Mr. Van Meter, or some other gentleman of his stamp, to set up a mission or so in Madrid or Seville, and even grant permission to "Evangelist" preachers to hold forth in the public streets and squares, but even then very little will come of it, except an increase of subscription to the "cause" from England and America, which will, doubtless, be very acceptable to the missionaries. There is no need to fear the Protestant missionaries in Spain, so far as the Protestantizing of the people at large in that land is concerned, because the result of their efforts will be a disastrous failure, tending only to show the weakness of their "cause," and the strength of the Church. This being sure, we are at loss to explain the great enthusiasm displayed by our non-Catholic neighbors over the disasters which have befallen Don Carlos. As to his defeat being a victory over the Church of Rome, that is simply nonsense, for neither publicly nor privately did the Pope meddle in the recent affairs of Spain. They did not affect him, except when they touched upon religious subjects, and it was a matter of little importance to him who obtained the victory, provided the fortunate candidate does not persecute the Church. It is not true that Catholics were particularly interested in the success of Don Carlos.

MR. BOUCAULT AND THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Undeterred by the strange reception given to his generous offer of a relief fund for the families of the Fenian prisoners, Mr. Boucault, we are glad to say, is carrying out his humane and patriotic project on their behalf. Our readers will recollect the announcement which he made not long since in our columns of his intention to give for their benefit one representation of his national drama, "The Shaughraun," in several of the great English towns and in the chief cities of the Western States of America. The play has recently been produced in some parts of Scotland and in the North of England, and the result of the special performances for the families of the Fenian prisoners is communicated to us in the following note, which we have received from Mr. Boucault, and have much pleasure in printing:—

Paris, April 6, 1876.

My dear Sir—My agent, Mr. H. J. Sargent, reports the representations of the "Shaughraun" given in Scotland and the North for my benefit (the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the relief of the families of the Irish political) have so far realized £178 16s, which amount will be at once deposited in bank to the credit of the "Dublin Fund."

Permit me to enclose you one of the bills we have in circulation throughout England and Scotland. It serves not only to keep the question living before the public, but was necessary to purge from the minds of many persons false impressions as to the nature of the offences charged against the prisoners.

A hundred thousand of these bills will be circulated in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, so this question may not be lost sight of when England joins in the American ceremonial intended to celebrate the independence of the United States and to exhibit their prosperity.—Yours faithfully,

DION BOUCAULT.

The handbill referred to in the foregoing note is of large size, and bears a black border surrounding the text, which is "set out" in a very striking manner. The following is a copy of its contents:—

IN MEMORY OF THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS, CONDEMNED FOR LIFE, AND ABOUT TO SUFFER THEIR TENTH YEAR OF PENAL SERVITUDE IN ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN JAILS.

The following list has been abridged from the official Returns of the British Government, furnished in 1874 in reply to the motion in the House of Commons, demanding the names of the Political Offenders, the offences with which they were charged, and the sentences inflicted:—

Charles McCarthy—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in May, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny and not giving information to his commanding officer, &c. Sentence—Death; commuted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and ten months.

Thomas Darragh—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in February, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny and not giving information, &c. Sentence—Death; commuted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is ten years.

Thomas Chambers—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and nine months.

John O'Brien—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in January, 1867. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and one month.

Robert Cranston—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June, 1868. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct; and endeavouring to induce a soldier to become a Fenian. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and nine months.

James Keily—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, &c. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and nine months.

Michael Harrington—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in July, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and eight months.

Articles of War; mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

James Wilson—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

Patrick Keatings—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

Thomas Hesseet—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

Michael Davitt—Tried in London, at the Central Criminal Court, in July, 1870. Charged with treason-felony, conspiring to depose the Queen, &c. and to levy war, &c. (supplying arms to the Fenian organisation). Sentence—15 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is five years and seven months.

James McCoy—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence—15 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

Thomas Delaney—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence—10 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

John Shine—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct. Sentence—10 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

John Wilson—Tried in London at the Central Criminal Court in July, 1870. Charged with treason-felony, conspiring to depose the Queen, &c., and to levy war, &c. (supplying arms to the Fenian organisation). Sentence—7 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is five years and seven months.

Edward Shore—Tried at Manchester special assizes in October, 1867. Charged with being accessory to the murder of Police-sergeant Brett, at Manchester, 1867. Sentence—Death; commuted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is eight years and five months.

Patrick Meely—Tried at Lancaster assizes, March, 1868. Charged with being accessory to the murder of Police-sergeant Brett, at Manchester, in 1867. Sentence—Death; commuted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is eight years.

The object in publishing this official return is to keep before the minds of the English people the true nature of the offences of the Irish political prisoners, and to afford justification to those who advocate a mitigation of a penalty they feel to be excessive.

DION BOUCAULT.

Mr. Boucault, it will be seen, is taking great pains in the first place to influence public opinion in favour of those suffering men, and in the next place to get together a fund which will suffice to give a substantial and permanent relief to their bereaved families, and obviate the necessity which appears to exist for continuous and urgent appeals to the generosity of a kindhearted but not wealthy class of people. We have no doubt that the sufferers in prison will feel deeply grateful to their gifted and patriotic countryman for his spirited endeavours to obtain for them the priceless boon of liberty, as well as for the aid which he proposes to render to those who are most dear to them. The persons to whom this aid is to be rendered cannot fail to be thankful to so generous a benefactor, and in fact every right-thinking person will join in honouring Mr. Boucault for an act the motives of which lie in some of the best feelings and noblest impulses of human nature.—Dublin Nation.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

EMIGRATION, LANDS, POTTER'S CLAY, AND GRAPES. Meandering through the Southwest for several days, I gathered a few items which may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers.

Between St. Louis and Springfield the appearance of the country, as seen from an Atlantic and Pacific express train, is anything but encouraging, and far from inviting to the scores of "home-seekers" who are daily launching out on the tide of emigration to Southwest Missouri.

Leaving Springfield, however, the scenery is very agreeably changed. Emerging from a broken, brushy surface, but rich mineral country, we at once enter a purely agricultural region, where extensive beautiful farms in a high state of cultivation greet the eye at every turn, and cheer the almost disappointed land hunter, filling his soul with new courage, stronger faith and greater ambition.

Through Lawrence, Newton and Jasper counties—which seem to be the favorite location, and destination of a large proportion of the incoming emigrants—the land appears to be evenly divided between timber and prairie, much of the former being already in cultivation and in crop.

The wheat, oats and rye, which were sowed last fall, are now several inches over ground and look remarkably healthy and prosperous, while the farmers everywhere are in the fields displaying great energy and industry, and are evidently anticipating a good season and large yield of all the cereals.

The emigration to these three counties this spring is far in excess of all former years, and while many nations and nearly all the States are represented, it is a remarkable fact that the Irish Catholics are largely in the majority, and the country around the two Catholic churches in Lawrence and Newton counties is rapidly going into the hands of this class of emigrants. They are from Canada, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and nearly all the Eastern and Middle States. They are a strong, healthy, athletic, energetic people, and being well provided with both muscle and money, are easily distinguished from the "old settlers" whom they are rapidly buying out.

A LUCKY SETTLER.

While digging a well on his new home, Mr. Bernard Mulrennin, a recent arrival from Wisconsin, discovered a bed of very superior quality of potter's clay, which varies from 16 to 20 feet in thickness, and is apparently inexhaustible in quantity. A company has already been organized and a manufactory for the production of all kinds of pottery, pipes, etc., will shortly be erected in Peirce City from the profits of which Mr. Mulrennin will undoubtedly receive a handsome income.

Moral: "Go West Young Man"—and buy a farm.

Several Irish Canadians from Ontario have purchased large tracts of land on the Sarcoxie prairie in Newton county, where they intend establishing an extensive cheese factory and opening up several large dairy farms.

SCHOMBORN'S VINEYARD.

On a very pleasantly situated farm six miles west of Neosho, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. E. Schomborn, the owner of one of the best cultivated, and most profitable vineyards in Missouri, or perhaps in the West. This highly educated and industrious gentleman came here in 1866, purchased this farm of 160 acres of wild land and at once set about building himself a comfortable home. How well

he succeeded, his apple and peach orchard, of over 4,000 trees, and his three acres of nearly all varieties of grapes, stand enviable monuments of his testimony. From 1,000 peach trees Mr. S. raised over 600 bushels of peaches, and from one acre of Delaware and Virginia seedlings he produced 1,100 gallons of wine, which find a ready market at an average of about \$1.40 per gallon, or yielding over \$1,500 from one acre.

Of course, Mr. S. showed me how to raise wine before I left.

Returning to Neosho, I found Mr. R. J. Henderson, the local land agent of the A. and P., diving into piles of applications for land and surrounded by plats, contracts and intending land-buyers.

I remained long enough in Mr. Henderson's office to learn that a grand excursion of land explorers would start from St. Louis on the 5th of May, on which day round trip tickets, good for 30 days, would be sold at the land office, 25 South Fourth street, St. Louis, for ten dollars.

Journal, April 23.—Cor. of Republicans.

THE SLANDERER.

Here is the portrait of that most contemptible of all low characters the slanderer, drawn by a "Master's hand":

"'Twas slander filled his mouth with lying words, Slander the foulest whelp of sons; the man in whom this spirit entered, was undone, This tongue was set on fire of Hell; his heart Was black as death; his legs were faint with haste To propagate the lie his soul had framed. His pillow was the peace of families Destroyed, the sigh of innocence reproached, Broken friendships, and the strife of brotherhoods, Yet did he spare his sleeps and hear the clock Number the midnight watches on his bed Devising mischief, and early rose, And made most hellish meals of good men's names, From door to door you might have seen him speed, Or placed among a group of gaping fools And whispering in their ears with his foul lips Peace fled the neighborhood in which he made His haunts, and like a moral pestilence Before his breath the healthy shoots, the bloom Of social joy and happiness decayed."

The Mistletoe Affair.—Concurring in the finding of a Naval Court of Inquiry at Portsmouth, the Admiralty has ordered Staff-Captain Welch to be reprimanded for not keeping the Alberta on a course which was certain to clear the Mistletoe, Captain the Prince of Leiningen being held blameless, as he was supposed to be in immediate attendance on the Queen. The widows of the master and mate of the Mistletoe receive £500 and £400 respectively, and the seaman whose arm was broken £75 as compensation, while £3,000 is awarded to the owner of the yacht, Mr. Heywood, who expresses himself perfectly satisfied and hopes that nothing more will be said about "this lamentable accident."

A work will soon be attempted by the British Government which out to be of interest to American engineers and mechanics. It has been decided to raise the Vanguard, an ironclad steam ram of six thousand tons, which was sunk in the Irish Channel by a collision with another ram about eight months ago. On the second of September, while in a fog off Bray Head, the Iron Duke rammed the Vanguard, and sunk her. The immense mass of iron lies on the Kish Bank, in about 20 fathoms of water. The masts and upper deck guns have been removed by divers; but the sand has drifted into the hull, increasing the dead weight to be raised to probably 10,000 tons. To raise such a weight, in a tempestuous sea will be a signal success for science. The plan is to attach a large number of hollow iron air vessels by hooks to the hull; to pass chains under it; to place 2,000 air balloons in the ship, each having a lifting power of one ton; to draw her into shallow water; and when she has risen to a short distance below the surface, to lower a floating dock and catch her. The mechanical difficulties presented by the darkness and the enormous pressure of water, seem almost overwhelming; but men do not usually enter into a contract without good hope of being able to do the work.

VANDALIC PROTESTANTISM.—The Cork Examiner makes the following comments on the vandalism at Bristol:—"Low" Protestantism has distinguished itself at Bristol as well as at Chatham. The hatred of Romanism has aroused an iconoclastic mob, and some statues on the west front of the beautifully restored old cathedral have been smashed to bits. The barbarism is a little startling. So steadily has the progress of refinement gone on in England of late years that we had almost arrived at the conclusion that the Mahomedans were now the only people in Europe who could conceive no use of a sacred image except to worship it. But we perceive that this was to do injustice to the intensity and stupidity of Bristol fanaticism. It has already denied the devil, and now it smashes the saints. A statue of the Mother of our Lord was an object of peculiar abomination to them. If any one broke an image of the Queen of England in their presence, they would probably lynch him; but they think it a testimony of their soundness of faith to smash an image of the Queen of Heaven. Truly, religion is advancing nobly in that ancient city, and the Protestant mob have very lofty ideas of religious duty. Their creed has the merit of being easily followed and of being very attractive to those of humble rank. To split up a carved stone work into fragments is as simple as using a hammer, and it is very amusing to the great masses who have no sense of artistic beauty or of association of ideas. Wordsworth thought he depicted a very low stage of the intellect when he said:

A primrose by the river's brim A yellow primrose was to him— And nothing more.

But it would be yet a baser sort of creature who saw in the lovely handiwork of nature only a something to be torn up and destroyed. That much lower are the Bristol mob than Wordsworth's country clown. They cannot see that the image of a carved saint awakens in pious minds recollections of great achievements or marvellous suffering in the cause of God. They do not understand that piety may be awakened, devotion intensified by a likeness or a relic, just as we seem to bring our dear ones back to life by a glance at a photograph or a lock of hair. To them a stone image is a stone image and something more—a thing to be pounded to bits. Bravo! enlightened Bristol mob.

The Rev. Father Egan, of Tarrytown, N. Y., is now permitted to celebrate Mass, in the Westchester County Poorhouse. This is a very recent concession of the Superintendents of the Poor.

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