

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A DISSOLUTION DEMANDED.—PARIS, MARCH 23.—In the Assembly to-day a protest was presented, demanding the dissolution of the Chamber. The protest is signed by M. M. Gambetta, Ledon, Rollin, Challemel, Latour, Pargat and Barodett.

The Paris papers comment upon the recent speech of Prince Bismarck in the German Parliament, and accuse him of insulting interference in French domestic affairs.

THE KING.—Henry V. is at present at Wiesbaden, whither a great number of Legations have gone to see him. A rumour has again been set afloat that he is at last going to agree to adopt the tricolour flag, in order to advance the cause of the restoration of Monarchy. Such rumours are devoid of foundation.

BONAPARTIST MOVEMENTS IN PARIS.—From a friend in Paris (writes the London correspondent of the Scotsman), who is well acquainted with what is going on political circles, I learn that considerable uneasiness prevailed in every direction at the rumour that the Bonapartists contemplate shortly attempting a military coup d'état. It was stated that for a long while the adherents of the Imperialist family have been undermining the authority of the Government, and doing their best at the same time to ascertain how the army stood; that they had found the army to be Imperialist in its sentiments, and that they rely upon its co-operation when they make an attempt to seize the nation. Whether the Bonapartists really do contemplate any such action it is impossible to say, but the fact that such rumours alarmed politicians of all parties in Paris on Tuesday night show that men have not yet much confidence in the Septennat.

The system of "interviewing" which the Yankees originated is carried to a considerable extent by a few of the Paris papers. Not long ago the *Figaro* sent a person to the Duc de Broglie to obtain particulars of his daily life. It was desired, I believe, to place before the public a detailed account of "A Minister's Day"—the hour at which he got out of bed, the time he took in dressing, whether he shaved himself or was shaved by a *Figaro*, whether he rode or walked, the bill of fare of his breakfast and dinner, who made his boots, and a variety of other personal and private details supposed to have great interest in the eyes of a certain class of readers when they relate to a man prominently before the world. The "interviewer" was received with curt replies by a member of M. de Broglie's household, was denied the information he desired, and was not pressed to remain. Thereupon came a series of articles violently attacking M. de Broglie, who treated them with the contempt they deserved, and who, *en grand seigneur*, seems to have found in them an argument for mercy to his personal assailants when they came before him inculpated of attacks upon the Ministry over which he presides. He was rewarded yesterday by a majority of 72. But the minority, which reckoned 305, is larger than has for some time been seen at Versailles.—*Times* Cor.

THE THREE EMPIRES.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes the following from a correspondent, whom it describes as being in a position to ascertain the existing relations between Austria, Russia, and Germany. "Europe is being involved in one of those great crises which transform the past and which open to society of the present day new perspectives. The general balance of power has become changed by reason of the late wars. The *Areopagus* of that balance of power has been shifted from the west to the east, and it is in the hands of the three great Northern Governments, which have undertaken to deal with it. France is in a state of political transformation and of military re-organization, which unfortunately does not permit it for the moment to resume its place in the Council of Great Powers and to contract for its own safety alliances abroad. As to the other maritime Power—England—since Lord Palmerston's time it has voluntarily withdrawn itself from the affairs of the Continent. The future alone will tell whether, through the recent change of Government it will re-enter the arena, and if so what part it will play. The control of Europe is, for the time, concentrated in the hands of the three Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. Their mutual understanding is the pivot upon which policy of the present day turns. The new relations between the three Cabinets, and the necessities which result from the change in their reciprocal positions, have suggested to them the project of preparing and attempting a solution of the Turkish question. The three Cabinets no longer indulge in false hopes; they know that they will not reform the Ottoman empire, and will not render it a regular and living element of European order. The policy of patient preservation and of preservation at any price in respect of that empire no longer rules in their councils—its time has gone by. The three united Cabinets will no longer oppose the Christian populations which may be courageously attempt to enfranchise themselves, and they will render substantial aid to their partial and natural movements, which may tend to their deliverance from barbarism and impotence. The first step on that road will be the emancipation of Roumania and Servia from the suzerainty of the Porte. Afterwards will come the turn of the Bulgarians whose sentiments of liberty and nationality have long been crushed by harsh oppression. One symptom of the new policy, of the three Powers is that they renounce, in respect of the Mussulman world, the tradition of their religious policy; and only allow themselves to be guided by the two-fold principle of nationality and civilization. One proof that fact among others are to be found in the rupture with the Patriarchate of Constantinople, which General Ignatieff has not hesitated to provoke in favour of the cause of the political independence of the Bulgarians. We trust that these few observa-

tions will enable our readers to appreciate more correctly the interview between the three Emperors at St. Petersburg and to understand its high importance. In conclusion we will point out the singular contrasts which are at present moment to be found in the Court festivities of Russia and the scene of events in Central Asia. The Prince of Wales is the guest of the Emperor Alexander, and that Sovereign raises his glass in honour of Queen Victoria while the Russian troops and agents are continually advancing nearer towards the frontiers of India, and the English engineer officers are engaged in fortifying the pass of Ali Shahar, which leads into the Russian portion of Afghanistan, in order to prevent the Russians from advancing towards Cashmere and Western China.

SPAIN.

The *Times* special despatches from Madrid state that Marshal Serrano renewed his attack on the Carlists before Bilbao at five yesterday morning. At one in the afternoon the Marshal telegraphed to Madrid that the combat was obstinate on both sides, but that the advantages were with his troops.

BAYONNE, March 27.—A despatch from the Carlist forces, dated Durango, yesterday, claim successes for the insurgents in the two days' fighting with Serrano.

MADRID, March 27.—Marshal Serrano, in a despatch to the War Office, says his loss in the engagement yesterday was 188 men killed and wounded. His troops maintain all the positions they captured from the Carlists. He relinquished his intention of carrying the town of Pedro Otranto till the movement now being performed by his right wing is completed.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.—Is the tide turning? It would almost seem as if something of the sort was taking place. At least the military situation, whatever the political situation may be, never looked so promising for the cause of Don Carlos as it does at present. When we compare in thought the importance of Carlism under the existing circumstances of Spain with its practical nonentity during the later years of Queen Isabella's reign, it is certainly difficult to despair of the resuscitation of any lost cause whatever. At the same time there can be no denying that Carlism is taken to represent those principles which are still dear to the heart and soul of so many Catholic Spaniards, and it is equally unquestionable that the majority of the Carlists are splendid and heroic soldiers. That glorious motto of theirs—"Para Dios, Patria y Rey"—for God, Fatherland, and King—could hardly be the motto of nobler or more devoted champions. When we remember how, not two years ago, a group of twenty-seven veterans and peasants raised the flag of Charles VII. in a lone valley of the North, and how that flag has been kept flying until it waves to-day over eighty thousand men—unequally equipped and disciplined it is true, but spread throughout four-fifths of Spain—it must be admitted indeed that few higher examples of fidelity, perseverance, and daring have ever been recorded than those which mark the successive stages of the Carlist War from April, 1872, to the present day.—*Tablet*.

ITALY.

THE REFORMATION IN ROME.—Enough has been said about the recent carnival to convince us that it was a very dead-alive pageant, which no efforts of Government could galvanize into a real attraction. But, meanwhile, public attention has not been drawn to the circumstance that, if Rome could not witness such carnival revels as she enjoyed of yore, at least a decided novelty was provided for her, thanks to the kindness of her new masters. Allusion is not made here to the prizes of champagne for the best adorned balconies, nor to the donkey processions nor to the velocipede-races—original fun of which we have no right to complain, because the funds were not drawn from the British, but from the Roman tax-payer. We speak of a programme rehearsed in the Via d'Alibert, where three rooms were given up to a comic exhibition, consisting of paintings, "archæological objects and antiquities." It was natural, at a time when the Colosseum was being bored for nymphs, satyrs, fawns, that some effort should be made to fire the Romans with an enthusiasm for pagan relics, and accordingly many people imagined that the exhibition in Via d'Alibert would be a quaint collection of all odds and oddities bequeathed from the days of the Cæsars. But judge of the horrors of those three chambers, of horrors when everything proved to be a blasphemous and indecent burlesque of the teachings of Revelation! Scoundrels were there in their masks to caricature the crowd over that dreadful show; and parodying a preacher, or a priest, engaged in unveiling relics of saints to the faithful, those brutal scoffers began their business, which was to hold up the holiest of all history to wholesale derision. Here they showed the veritable rib of Adam, out of which the Almighty fashioned mother Eve; there they pointed to the Hebrew Josue, painted as a common clown, and hammer in hand he was nailing up the sun, to prevent it from moving. On one side there was a caricature of the three Magi, dressed in their night shirts and huge hats on their heads; mounted on three donkeys they followed a paper comet which a harlequin was dragging by a cord. On another side there was a pigeon, quite recently shot, with a dry olive leaf in its beak; and it was the identical bird used by old Noe, when "he was exploring the atmospheric humidity of the earth." The *cicero* drew attention to an old ladder which belonged to Jacob, to a stick which Moses formerly carried, and a stone with which David dashed out Goliath's brains; but the acme of this astounding blasphemy was not reached till one of the buffoons produced the pot in which Pontius Pilate washed his hands—those hands stained with the ink with which he wrote the fatal sentence. Weep, my friends, weep and mourn, the consummate villain exclaimed; and accordingly his brother villain proceeded to give out the howls and groans from behind the mask, in mockery of Christian grief over the sufferings of the Lamb of God! That such an entertainment could be served up in Rome during the recent carnival is evidence how jealously religion is respected by the masters of the city!

ABOLITION OF ILLEGITIMACY.—Salvatore Morelli, the same deputy who proposes to emancipate the female sex from the fetters of matrimony, has presented to the Italian Parliament a Bill to abolish the odious distinction between legitimate and illegitimate issue, on the ground of its contradiction of the rights of nature. All children born out of wedlock are to take the mother's name, and to rank as legitimate. No prejudice is to affect the moral position in "society" of such offspring. The father may at any time he pleases give the children his own surname in addition to that of the mother, and he must contribute to their maintenance. This change is to be carried out according to Morelli, "in homage to justice and the dignity of man!"

Our *Times* Naples correspondent writes, under

date February 23:—"On looking over the local journals it is impossible not to be struck by the increased rate of mortality during the last two or three weeks in this city. To a certain extent it may be accounted for by the rigour of the season and by the want and destitution which prevail among large classes. As to the season, we have now had a week of mingled rain and sleet, so that Vesuvius and the mountains far and near are again covered with snow—a glorious spectacle to look at, but one which much shortens the days of many who are without almost the necessities of life. Of these it is to be feared the number is very large, for scarcely ever was poverty so apparent as it now is in the streets of Naples. One is accosted not merely by the conventional beggar, but by those who have evidently seen better days—young girls and respectable-looking men, whom nothing but sheer want could have driven to such an extremity."

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.—LONDON, March 27th.—A despatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says that the reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's illness are discouraging. The patient is in a state of great prostration.

SUPPLEMENTARY FALCK LAWS.—The Bill by which the Prussian Government intends to prevent Catholic ecclesiastics seeking an asylum in other parts of Germany has been brought before the Bundesrath, and its text is now published. It provides that ecclesiastics "deposed" or otherwise punished under the Falck laws, may, on the judgment of the Central authority, be deprived of their right of domicile and citizenship, and that the police may prohibit their residence in certain places, or enforce their residence in others. They may in fact be banished or "interned" at discretion. And no other Federal State may grant them the right of domicile or citizenship without the express sanction of the Bundesrath, in which Prussia has, of course, an immense preponderance. A priest for instance, condemned for administering the Sacraments in Prussia without the permission of the Government, may not settle in Hesse or Baden without the sanction of the Federal Council, in which Prussia possesses seventeen votes out of fifty-eight, Bavaria having six, Saxony and Wurtemberg four, Hesse and Baden three, and the rest one vote apiece.—*Tablet*.

THE PERSECUTION TO BECOME IMPERIAL.—In consequence of the sitting of the Reichstag the House of Deputies is condemned to comparative inactivity. Probably the Government will not be able to refuse much longer to prorogue it, although it has not brought its deliberations to a close on the subject of the intended additions to the Laws of May.—Several newspapers, however, assert that the end is to be gained in another way. The ministers it is said, harbor the project of submitting a scheme of legislation against recalcitrant Bishops to the Bundesrath, and consequently to the Reichstag; probably this will be done during the present Session. Consideration, as Prince Bismarck says, does not settle the question: imprisonment they would rather do without—and even when they do have recourse to it, the Bishops are not reduced to obedience a whit the more. The main difficulty, however, is that the Prussian police have no power beyond Prussia; they cannot confine in prison all the disagreeable recalcitrants among the holders of episcopal sees in Germany. Some unfortunately have jurisdiction beyond the limits of Prussia. The persecution must consequently be the work of the Empire. The *Germanian* says of these intended laws: "The information has been some time gaining ground that the Government are intended to deal with the Bishops as they did with Jesuits; that is, forbid them to reside in certain places, or force them to make their residence in some appointed place."

Ten of the Catholic bishops of Prussia have signed a joint document, intended to be a fresh protest against the ecclesiastical laws, and also against the allegation that they are disloyal or rebel subjects of the State. They declare their love for their country, loyalty to the crown and their readiness to obey established authority; but inasmuch as God has commanded them neither to do or approve nor pass over in silence anything which is contrary to the eternal law of God, the doctrine of Jesus Christ and the teaching of His Church, they cannot and will not contribute to the execution of the confessional laws. They recall to the recollection of the faithful the fact that over and above the stringent acts in force others still more severe have been presented to the Prussian Chambers, and that these laws might have the effect of confiscating the property of the Church, and suppressing the whole ecclesiastical administration, the annihilation, in a word, of everything that constitutes the Catholic Church in Prussia. They foresee that the time may be at hand when the whole Catholic clergy, from the prelate to the village cure may be prosecuted, condemned, imprisoned or expelled the kingdom. Under these circumstances they recommend their flocks to remain faithful to their legitimate pastors and accept no substitutes or apostates in their places. The signatures to this protestation include the Archbishop of Cologne, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, and the Bishops of Limburg, Paderborn, Mayence, Culm, Treves, Leuka, Fulda, Ermland, Munster, Hildesheim.

OLD CATHOLICS IN BERLIN.—A society, having for its objects the diffusion of "Old Catholicism" and imperial anti-religious decrees, issued a circular calling on all believers in Old-Catholicity to assemble in the Town Hall on Sunday Feb. 22nd to elect a President and a committee of management. The result was a vast and influential meeting. The President proposed and elected by an immense majority was Herr Majunke, editor of the *Germania*. The Committee list was also replete with men of the same stamp. The Government agents were at their wits end, never imagining that the *Editor of the Germania*, who is a staunch supporter of Pius IX. and whose journal has often incurred the displeasure of the Prussian Government, and has been often mulcted in heavy fines, would be elected. A proposition to dissolve the society was put and lost. The real Old Catholic was president, and accordingly took his seat. An agent of police appeared and supported by a posse of gendarmes dissolved the meeting by force, before, however, any ringing cheers had been given for Pius IX.—Thus has collapsed the first attempt to found a society of self-styled "Old Catholics" in Berlin.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes this interesting paragraph which we recommend to the attention of our Protestant contemporaries: "In analyzing and reckoning up the various representatives of parties, nationalities and religions in the Prussian Diet, care should be taken to count the one Old Catholic member, Dr. Petri, who, in the debate on the Ecclesiastical budget, suggested the grant of 16,000 thalers to Bishop Reinke. According to an official statement, presented in the course of the debate, the number of Old Catholics, returned as such, in Prussia amounts to 17,628. The *Deutsche Merkur*, however, estimates the number at 20,000. Add to these 10,000 in Baden, 15,000 in Hesse Darmstadt Oldenburg and elsewhere in Germany, and the total number for the whole German Empire may be put down at 50,000—not a very formidable number out of a population of 40,000,000. This estimate, however, seems to be based on the supposition that if one member of a family turns Old Catholic, the others, as a matter of course, follow his example."

The *Deutsche Merkur* reckons 12,000 Old Catholic families, which with four members to each family, gives a total of 50,000 Old Catholics. But it is quite certain that in England, families do not so harmoniously together, and it may be doubted whether in Germany, or anywhere else, people change their religion to compact family parties. The 12,000 Old Catholic families are under the care of forty-one priests, or rather thirty-one, for ten of the forty-one

priests who have joined the movement are, according to the *Deutsche Merkur*, from various causes unable to do duty. Thus even at the assumption of the German statesmen that every Old Catholic has a wife and two children to share his religious opinions their number is not very large."

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Eppe & Co. Homeopathic Chemists, London."

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When the harassed Man of Business tires his brain—

"The toiling Student, 'with visage sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought,' becomes daily more gaunt and careworn—

When the victim of Neuralgia is racked by excruciating torment—

"The palpitating, burdened, and gripe-stricken Heart succumbs to the pressure—

When Weakness subdues the body from any cause, and when additional strength is required, the most grateful and beneficial effects will ensue from the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

WINDMILL CORRUPT.—The most stubborn cases of Whooping Cough are cured in a few days by Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites. The old idea of this disease always running a protracted course has exploded.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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For the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First or Second Class certificate, to enter on duty the 1st March next. Good testimonials of moral character required. Application, stating salary, to be made to the Rev. John O'Brien, Brockville, 9th February, 1874.

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A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER: must be a Catholic and successful disciplinarian. Address, (enclosing testimonials of morality and ability, stating experience and where last employed), P.O. Drawer No. 438 Montreal.

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IF WILLIAM MARTIN, who left Magheranahy, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, Ireland, about nineteen years ago, will communicate with his friends, he will hear of something to his advantage. JOHN R. O'GORMAN, 178 William Street, Montreal. New York and Boston papers please copy.—3.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.

MARCH 1874.—CONTENTS. Articles &c. 1. Government by Party; 2. The Three Ambrosian Sepulchres, by Rev. G. Lambert; 3. Napoleon the First and His National Council, by Rev. G. McSwiney; 4. Chronicles of Catholic Missions; (2.) The First Apostle of the Iroquois, by Rev. J. Gerard; 5. Stonyhurst Life, by J. Walton B. A.; 6. The Letters of St. Bernard, Part the First by Reginald Colley; 7. Conscience Makes Cowards of us all, by Very Rev. Canon Todd. Catholic Review. 1. Reviews and Notices. 2. Letters to the Editor. (1.) On the Abyssinian Ordinances, by Very Rev. Canon Eatcourt. (2.) Catholics at the London Examinations. The "Month and Catholic Review" is sent post free to subscribers in America on prepayment of 24s. per annum. Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this Paper.

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Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners. Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work.

EUSEBE FAUVE, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order), OMER BROUILLET, Secretary-Treasurer. Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.—81 C.A.C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of J. BTE. POIRIER, Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, 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 hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 5313 Craig Street, on the 25th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. Montreal, 19th March, 1874. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee.

SPRING. 1874!

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31-4

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