FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. FUTURE WORK IN PARLIAMENT. What labours will occupy the National Assembly now that the debate on the Constitutional Laws are ended it is not easy

to say. There is the important law on Superior Education, a few points of detail still remain to be discussed and settled, but they are of secondary importance. The matter disposed of, no doubt the question of dissolution will come next for consideration. But the Assembly cannot possibly dissolve before August. The election of the members of the new Senate will take place in July, and the general

election in September

PERE MONSABRE AT NOTRE DAME.—The Lenten sermons in the Cathedral of Paris this year are: remarkable and well-merited success. Vast crowds repair to Notre Dame every Sunday to hear Pere Monsabre. Officers of the army, mouks, Deputies, journalists, savants, and magistrates, throng the church. By twelve o'clock noon the vast nave of the basilica is filled with an attentive audience, who do not go away disappointed. The orator's style is clear and rapid, his diction pure and brilliant, and his action unstudied. Pero Monsabre is following out the theological plan which he laid down in his Lenten discourses of 1873, comprising the exposition of Catholic dogma ; the existence of God ; Perfection; the Life of God; &c. Such were the vast topics then selected by the Father; and they were handled with a breadth of view, and clearness of explanation, and a richness of illustration that rendered attractive the most abstract portions of theological science. This year he has descended from the heights of metaphysics to treat of a subject accesible to ordinary minds-Creation. There he cncounters the two objects of his life long study-Revelation and Science, these twin giants whom a modern thought" has placed in conflict, but who will assuredly come to an agreement at last, The orator's thesis is—"The universe has come from God, and it has come in the manner asserted by Scripture.' Pere Monsabre, on this subject goes back to Chaos-formless, mute, and dark as Science and the Bible represent it. Then he describes the measureless process of its clearing up or unravelling, debrouillement—the separation into its component elements. At first there is universal night, silence, and confusion; then all at once illumination darts through the mysterious abyss. It is the fiat lux of the Genesis-the leading feature of all the cosmogonies of antiquity. Soon movement commences, a rain of of stars spreads itself throughout space. Matter is organized, and life progresses till it ascends from the inert mass to mau-the resting place of the Almighty's labour, and the final term of the marvels of science. From the rapt silence of the auditory it might be seen bow their minds were carried away. by the prompaers eloquence. From the three sermons arready delivered on the three last Sundays there can be no question but that the Lent in 1875 will be memorable in the annals of the French pulpit and of Christian eloquence.

Tae Paris correspondent of the Burssel's Echo du Parlement asserts that a conspiracy against Marshal Mac Mahon's life has been discovered. The person who was to murder the Marshal has been arrested. He had already been engaged in conspiracy against Napoleon III., and became afterwards an agent of

the Imperial police.

The Pays gives an account of a "Schismetical interment," which recently took place at Saignelegier. The deceased woman had received the last rites from a faithful priest, and firmly declared her desire for Christian burial. In spite of that fact, her husband insisted on the funeral being after the schismatical form. None of the woman's relations would attend, and of the twenty persons who assisted at the funeral ten were officials.

The Pays has again fallen under the ban of the French Government for remarking that, no matter what the Republicans do or leave undone, "that which is inevitable will come to pass" - a broad hint as to the rising hopes of the Bonapar-

SPAIN.

The Journal de Debats, commenting on the proposed levy of another 70,000 men " to conquer Don Carlos," says that " these levies are always attended with great inconvience of furnishing the enormous contingents to the Carlists!"

The Times Madrid correspondent says the Alfonsist troops are hopeless, helplass, worn-out, and bewildered, and that the "game is altogether in the Carlists' hands."

Of the war the telegrams do not afford us much information. General Bassols has been appointed provisionally to General Morione's command, which looks as though some hopes that the latter will return were still entertained; General Terreros has been made Chief of the Staff of the Northern Army; five Carlist battalions with two guns are said to have been repulsed with loss in an attack on Monte Avril, near Bilbao; and 300 Navarrese are stated to have deserted from the Carlists, five of them being captured and shot. The fortifications of the line of the Arga has been completed, and some of the generals who have returned to Madrid (qu. Laserna and Moriones?) are said to have expressed great confidence about the future in consequence of the strength of the positions which the army occupies. The Countess of Girgenti, the eldest sister of King Alfonso, and widow of the King of Naples's fourth brother, has left Paris for Madrid in order to do the honours of her brother's Court .- Tub-

All active operations in Navarre, on the side of the National troops, have been suspended until the arrival from Cuba of General Concha, who is, it seems, really to have the chief command. There has been more fighting before Bilbao, and it is described as serious, though the Carlist despatches and the Madrid telegrams at first sight gave a very different acount of it. The former say that the garrison of Hilbao made a sortie and were repulsed; the latter, on the contrary, assert that seven Carlist battalions attacked, and were eventually beaten, the disputed positions having been thrice taken by them and thrice re-taken by the garrison. It would appear, however, that both accounts are true, the sortie having taken place on the 25th against some batteries which the Carlists had established, and having been repulsed with loss from the third line of the Carlist entreuchments, whereas the unsuccessful Carlist attack was made on the following day .- Ib.

The Spanish Government has been getting itself into small difficulty by sending a letter announcing the accession of the King to Prince Charles of Roumania, and the Porte has protested against this treatment of its vassal as an independent Sovereign, and delayed its recognition of King Alfonso till explanations should have been furnished. Matters were made rather worse by the report that the Roumanian reply was to be sent to Madrid by a special Envoy, and the Turkish Government is said to have communicated with the Powers which signed the Paris firman, stating that "the execution of this design might lead to serious complications between the Porte and Roumania." But is the Madrid papers state that the Spanish Envoy at Constantinople has offered full explanations, which we may suppose to be equivalent to apology of some kind, it, is probable that the whole affair may be considered settled. What the Spaniards say is that it has been the custom to make such announcements through the Spanish Consul at Bucharest, and that, as there is at present no Spanish Consul there, the Minister at Vienna made it in his place.—Ib

trustworthy particulars:—
The total number of members is 432; and they are divided into different parties as follows:-

the Government in most things), 24; 6. Poles (agreeing in religious questions with the Centre), 17; 7. Old Liberal Party, 4; 8. Old Conservative

Party, 6; 8. Belonging to no Party, 19.
As for their religious belief they are computed as

1. Lutherans (3 in the centre), 195; 2. Reformists, 2; 3. Mennonite, 1; 4. Catholics, 112; 5. Old Catholics, 1; 6. State Catholic, viz., Catholic defender of the "rights" of State in ecclesiastical matters, 1; 7. Jews, 2; 8. Having no definable creed,

How hostile the majority of that assembly is to the very fundamental principles of religion, may be understood from these two facts; in the session February 16th, a member of the Centre or Catholic party proclaimed it "to be the greatest freedom to submit to the King of Kings." The Government parties greeted that assertion with laughter. In the session February 18th, Dr. Windthorst, of the Ceptre declared that "the Catholic population felt themselves compelled to solicit because they are Catholics, so much the more the assistance of Heaven." That remark was likewise greeted with laughter. Dr. Windthorst addressing the opposite parties, asked them: Is it these things that you find ridiculous?" He was answered by a unanimous "Yes." "Well," replied he, "I am glad to know that the 'Liberal'

party laughs at such things." A notification issued by the Minister for Public affairs to the police-officers, declares, that the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, and other confraternities, pursue political aims. And why this? Because "their members recite prayers, that God may restore the Temporal Power of the Pope, and put a speedy end to religious persecution !"

How unjust and violent against the Church is the present Prussian legislation, may be gathered from the subsequent Bill, which the Old-Heretic Deputy, Dr. Petri, brought in, "on the rights of Old-Catholic congregations regarding church property." The bill, which was supported by 144 members, runs as fallaws :--

Sec. 1. If a considerable number of members of a Catholic congregation join the Old-Catholic communion, the following regulations are to be observed

regarding church property:—
Sec. 2. The Old-Catholic congregation has the right to participate in the church, the sacred vessels, and the churchyard. If there are more churches, chapels, &c., a re-distribution may take place. If the greater number of the parishioners have joined the Old Catholic community, then the latter has the right to use the church at the usual hours of service and if there are more churches, to use the principal

Sec. 3. If a prehendary joins the Old-Catholic community, he retains and enjoys his benefice. When the benefice becomes vacant, the case of Sec. 2. occurs, i.e., the benefice is to be assigned to the Old-Catholic community. If there are several benefices, both communities may, when a vacancy has taken place, partake of them according to the number of members.

Sec. 4. The Old-Catholic communion partakes in the same proportion, in all Church property. If the Old-Catholics constitute a parish, and the tinued in the army, the soldiers have been disgreater number of members has joined them, the couraged from attending Mass, and if they wish to whole property can be transferred to the Old-Catholic congregation. In this case its management also belongs to this congregation.

Sec. 5. The aforesaid regulation concern not only Old-Catholic parishes, but also those Old-Catholic societies, which are formed for the exercise of religion, and are acknowledged by the State.

disposes of the mode, the extent, and the exercise of the rights, which (according to Sec. 2-5.) belong to the Old-Catholic communities. From the "Oberpresident's" decision, an appeal to the Minister of

Ecclesiastical Affairs may be made. laws. For us it is sufficient to call the attention of our readers to the point that, according to the prin- patent from the State, and the Minister of Public ciples of the Church, churches, sacred vessels, and all holy things, are desecrated, when used by an excommunicated priest, and can no longer be employed until the consecration be renewed. So that the above mentioned laws are equivalent to the complete exclusion of Catholics from their own churches

and Church-property.

The Prussian province of Posen can now boast of a second Kubeczak. A certain priest named C. Kick, having left the diecese of Breslau without permission of his bishop, and so incurred excommunication, accepted the Provostship of Kaehme in the Diocese of Posen, which was offered to him by the Government. On February the 1st, some ten constables assembled at Kaehma, together with the "Landrath" and the Commissary of the district. The Landrath" posted half the crew round the churchvard to keep back the people, whilst with the rest he proceeded to the "installation" of the new Provost. The Dean, having encountered them at the church, stopped their passage. He reminded the "Landrath" of there being two distinct powers, Civil and Ecclesiastical. He asked M. Kick for his transfer-papers from the diocese of Breslau, and his Act of Nomination to that Provostship. Kick answering said he had none. The "Landrath" added that there was no need of such documents, the Government appointment being quite sufficient. The Dean again asked M. Kick if he acknowledged the Council of Trent? On his replying in the affirmative, the Dean further asked, if he had fulfilled the prescriptions of its statutes He then went on to remind him of the consequences of what he was to do, and concluded by saying: "Sir I request you to give up your design, and not to usurp that benefice against the prescriptions of the Church." Kick remaining silent, the Landrath declared his silence to be a sufficient proof that he thought not of retiring. In spite of the Dean's protestation, the apostute priest, and after him his armed escort, then forced their way into the church. Then the Dean. putting on his surplice and stole, took the Blessed Sacrament out of the Tabernacle, and carried it away amidst the tears of the multitude, who, obedient to his directions, had remained all that time in sorrowful silence before the church. So was the sacrilege accomplished.—Catholic Times.

SWITZERLAND.

The Catholic Cantons of Switzerland according to the Vaterland, have resolved to address to the Cantons of Berne and Geneva a dignified and amicable Confederal Note, calling their attention to the harsh treatment experienced by their Catholic brethren, and urging a more equitable line of conduct in their regard; on the grounds that otherwise the Confederation may be injured.

A Berne correspondent writes that the Benedicincs of Notre Dame de la Pierre, are about to establish themselves at Delle in France to which they have been warmly invited. If that be true Porrentruy will have an excellent Catholic college at its very gates, and the Old Heretics will be baffled: 😿

BOLD ATTITUDE OF SWISS CATROLIOS. - From the Liberte (F.ribourg) of this day week, we learn that on the previous day there, was held at the Gasino, Berne, a grand reunion of Cathelics to consider the It will be interesting to our readers, now that the state of their affairs. The cure of Berne (M. Permost important questions are constantly being roulaz), accompanied by the president of the Fran- estisfaction.

brought forward, to understand the constitution of ciscans at Fribourg, took part in the proceedings: the Landtag, and we accordingly give the following The Catholic Club of Fribourg also sent a deputation to the meeting in testimony of their sympathy with their faithful though persecuted brethren. The object of the reunion was to protest against the action of the Federal Council in robbing the Catholics 1. National Liberal Party, 170: 2. Centre (Catholice Party), 88; 3. Progress, 70; 4. Free (Conservative Party, supporting the Government in everything), 34; 5. New (Conservative Party, supporting the Government in everything), 34; 5. New (Conservative Party, supporting the Government in everything), 34; 5. New (Conservative Party, supporting the Government in everything), 34; 6. New (Conservative Party, supporting the Government in everything). of Soleure, was a powerful document and was accepted with unanimity. The committee members, proposed by the cure and M. Schædler, were chosen with unanimity. The good cure then protested against the calumnies published by the Agence Havas and despatched to the newspapers; he explained what had been his real conduct in the matter, and it was approved of-if he had not been, he said, led to prison in consequence of what he did it was through no fault of his; the robbers had stolen the keys from him by violence, and he protested against the act in the presence of his brethren. Canon Schorderet, Father Kleiser (well-known in connection with the Apostolate of the Press), and M. Amiet addressed this meeting in powerful speeches, which were frequently and loudly applauded.

ITALY.

The King's Attorney-General in Turin, Commendatore A. Armissoglio, laid before the Court of Appeal in that city, upon the 2nd of January, 1875, a report, which was printed by order of the Court-per deliberazione dell' Eccellentissima Corte. The Attorney-General, in this report, notices the fact that the great majority of criminals in Italy are of the male sex. The prisons are, he says, full of men, while the churches are full of women. In the case di pena, or houses of correction, in all Italy, are 14,410 men, but only 1,220 women. Speaking of 1,204 persons arrainged before the Court, he says :-- "The genius of evil has respected the gentle sex, for of these 1,2-04 only 86 are women, while the male culprits numfor it. I will say merely that the churches are full majesty and power when reduced to the mere expression of the will of man, and when that sentiment is not preserved which raises obedience to the allpotent sphere of conscience, making it ascend to God. For a conscience without God is a tribunal without a judge. A little then, of religion, and a little of sound morals would very well fill the void created within the minds and hearts of those youths whom people would wish to nourish with industrial teachings only." The Attorney-General then proceeds to classify the 1,118 males sent for trial, and finds that nearly one-half of them, or 499, were artisans or workmen, accused chiefly of crimes against property, and very many of them under 20 years of age. To the peasant or contadino class belonged 407 individuals, accused chiefly of crimes against the person caused by drunkenness or sudden impetus of passion. Ninety-seven servants in private houses or houses of business were accused of theft. One hundred and twenty-six individuals arrainged for "offences against the public faith "or against the public administration" were merchants or professional men, or public officials, or "agents of the public force." The present masters of Rome seem, however, to

be blind to the warnings conveyed by the experionce of the last twenty years in North Italy, and will, probably, pay no need to the reasonings of the Turin Attorney-General. In spite of the remon-strance of Lamarmora chaplains have been disconapproach the Sacrament of Penance they ask permission of the clergymen to make their confession in the sacristies to avoid the risk of being seen by an officer to kneel at the confessionals in the churches. In colleges and higher shools religious teaching has been systematically neglected. The Minister of Public Instruction has prepared a Bill Sec. 6. The acknowledgment of Old-Catholic for Universities and Lyceums, and upper schools, societies belongs to the "Ober-president." He also according to which the employment of spiritual Directors will be formally discontinued, while in the primary schools the teaching of the Catechism is to be omitted from the curriculum. Thus the new generation will be educated with even less than the little of religion and sound morals which Signor StThere are three paragraphs more regarding some details, and providing for the due execution of these taining the efficacy of the laws. The clergy are Instruction threatens to close all seminaries where priests presume to teach without his license and inspection. Garibaldi may in the Correa or elsewhere denounce Catholicism as effete superstition, and the Capitale may blaspheme Christ, while the Government sets the agents of the Questura to watch Lenten preachers, in order to find pretence to im-prison them. Soon perhaps it will be necessary to turn the churches into gaols to accommodate the increasing numbers of criminals. The prisons in Rome are over crowded. According to the report on the Budget the number of persons confined in Italian prisons is no less than 80,610. It was stated lately in the Chamber of Deputies that 386 individuals in the prisons of Messina were confined in rooms which ought not to contain eighty, and where of course the closeness of the air was stifling and the fetor horrible. To this statement Cantelli, the Home Minister, made this reply:—"The Government has tried in various ways to succeed in improving the conditions of the prisons of Messina. Different projects were formed, and if none of them. up to the present, has been carried into effect, it was from want of the necessary funds or from other difficulties connected with the selection of the localities and choice of projects. Government will endeavour to adapt one of these projects and carry it into execution whenever the means shall be forthcoming." If what has taken place in Palermo be a fair sample of what is about to be done elsewhere it may be expected that Church accomodation in Italy will be diminished, while prison and barrack accomodation will be increased. Within the last fourteen years of so-called liberty in Palermo twenty-three churches in that city were closed against worshippers. Of these three-and-twenty churches some, according to the Sicilia Cattolica, are to be pulled down (one to make room for a theatre), others are changed into barracks, post-offices, store-houses, or magazines, and one, that of Montevergini, has been made a court of azzize, while that of the Most Holy Crucifix of Lucca serves as a factory of Corks. The Church of the Seven Angels has been turned into a lodge of Freemasons.—London Tablet.

> Extraordinary Hoax-On Tuesday a paragraph headed" Rescue of a Young Lady from a Windsor Convent" was inserted by several of our contemporaries. This was followed by another on Wednesday, headed "Strange Conductin a Convent." which gave a detailed account of an application made by a firm of solicitors to the Mayor of Windsor for summonses against certain persons for voilently entering a convent and abducting a young lady. Inquiry made by a Windsor correspondent shows both stories to be fabrications. No application of the kind mentioned has been made to the Mayor of Windsor.

> An Old Toper in Louisville, Ky., attributes the devastating floods in Louisville to the woman's crusade ... I allers were afraid o' water," he says; " too mach of it is very dangersome."

> Marysville, California, is experimenting with an ordinance requiring all boys to be absent from the street at eight o'clock each evening, and it is said to be working favorably:

> An Iowa man has invented a ten-barreled shotgun and the face of the small boy whe didn't know it was loaded is fairly radiant with a hideous leer of

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATHFUL AND COMFORT. mg.-"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." Epps 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. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled..."James Epps & Co, Homosopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs, James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassel's Household Guide. TAOUBLE WITH TURKEY .- A serious embroglio in

our relations with the Divan has arisen, as follows: Sarkis Minasian, who has for many years acted as the resident agent in Turkey for the sale of Dr. J. C. Aver & Co.'s medicines, driven by the increase of his business to a necessity for more room, built his warehouse in Constantinople several stories higher, after having obtained the necessary permit from the authorities. The Imans of a neighboring mosque, which overlooked the premises demanded a large present in money, which was refused. They then applied to the Grand Vizier, for the enforcement of an absolete law, which had been disregarded two hundred years, requiring him to take down the building to eighteen feet, which was granted, and they commenced the work of demolition. Minasian then applied to the American Minister, who notified the Supreme Porte that American property could not be thus trifled with, rnd that the demolition must cease. Then commenced the usual course of Mussulman prevarication and promises, but no real redress. Finally Minister Morris informed them that if their depredations continued, he should order the U.S. ships of war to enter the Bosphorus and ber 1,118. And what must we say concerning this Messrs. Ayers' medical warehouse would not be enormous difference? I shall not attempt to account alone roofless. A stroke of his pen could have laid the whole city under the sweep of American cannon, and the prisons are almost empty of women. The backed by men who are not schooled in the lessons law, as Lamartine has written, loses much of its of fear. This brought them to their senses and speedy redress. Minasian has now arrived in this country, to present the case to our State Department for indemnity. At length it is something to say among the peoples of the earth-"I am an American citizen!"-Columbia Republican.

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Rev. FERDINAND WOLFE, O.S.B. 87 Washington Street.

CHINA GROVE, ROWAN Co., N. C.,] Oct. 21, 1874.

Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tuberculous consumption. Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excells everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried; in many cases it acts like a charm.

Fraternally yours,
P. A. SIFFORD, M.D.

RIDGEVILLE, Caswell, N. C., ? Sept. 12, 1874.

Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. I can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the best in the country. My cough is a great deal better, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders soon, as many have seen the effect of this medicine on me.

W. A. FULLER.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30, 1874.

Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comes every day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine,

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WM. HUNT, North High Street. P.S.—It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you.

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