

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, March 18.—In the Assembly to-day a motion to adjourn on March 20th until May 5th was adopted and provision was made for the appointment of a permanent Committee of twenty-five deputies to sit during the recess.

PARIS, March 19.—The Ministers stated at a meeting of the Bureau to-day that the question of dissolution was a subject solely for the discussion of the Assembly, but that it would be dangerous to foreign and domestic relations to fix the date long before the event.

IRISH OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—A correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post writes from Paris:—The army is organizing steadily, and some promotions among the officers show that men of talent are obtaining the rank their merit alone won for them.

SPAIN

Spain has applied to Germany for the extradition of Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, on the ground of offences against the common law of Spain.

ITALY

A confidential exchange of views in regard to the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX is taking place between Germany and Italy.

PRISONS IN ITALY.—Every person who is admitted to visit the prisons in Rome, or other parts of Italy, has been struck with the crowded state of these institutions. In Rome, since 1870, it has been found almost impossible to accommodate, with any regard to classification or distinction of criminals, the numbers of persons incarcerated either for the purpose of being brought up for trial or for the purpose of undergoing sentence.

NUMS SUFFERING FROM HUNGER.—The Observatore Romano, of Feb. 16, speaks of three Convents in Rome, whose nuns are now in want of food. Of one Convent it says: "The Sisters now remain destitute of everything, even to an article of necessity."

SWITZERLAND

The Catholic Church at Berne, constructed, like Notre Dame at Geneva, to a great extent by foreign Catholic subscribers, and used by Catholic Bishops and Legations resident in that town, has been forcibly seized by the authorities and handed over to the new schismatic.

GERMANY

THE NEW ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.—BERLIN, March 16.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day, a debate was opened on the first reading of a new ecclesiastical bill. Dr. Falck minister of public worship, in a speech explaining the necessity for fresh legislation on the relations of State with Church, dwelt especially on the fact that the Pope had authorized Austrian Bishops to obey laws similar to those he denounced in Prussia.

MARCH 18.—The main clauses of the bill withdrawing state grants from Catholic Bishops were passed by overwhelming majorities. An Ultramontane member amid loud protests read the Papal Encyclical. Prince Bismarck took part in the discussion. He insisted that it was the imperative duty of the State not to pay fomenters of insurrection.

MARCH 19.—In the Landtag all the clauses of the Ecclesiastical Bill were adopted, and the Bill passed its second reading. The Berlin correspondent of the Times states that in addition to the test oath contemplated for all Catholics entering the Civil Service, measures will be taken to force the Catholic Bishops to declare "whether they recognize the Pope's Encyclical calling upon the people of this country to rebel against the laws."

EFFECT OF THE FALCK LAWS ON PROTESTANTISM.—The Morning Post has given a very interesting article on the demoralizing effect of these laws on the Protestant population of Germany. Quoting the Protestant and Liberal organs, which have no object in exaggerating such facts, and which for the most part are favourable to Prince Bismarck, the Morning Post records that it is the general conviction, that Protestantism must crumble to pieces in Germany if the present laws are to continue.

and in some districts by 72 and 99 per cent. In regard to visitations of the sick, in Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, visitation ministers were called in only in the cases of 14 persons in 100 deceased; in Potsdam, only in 12 cases in 100; while in Berlin visitations were attended by clergymen in only a single case in 100.

The Editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung, a Liberal paper, not at all given to Romanism, quite the reverse, has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for three months for publishing in his paper a translation of an article—"A Week of Kulturkampf"—which appeared in the London Spectator of 25th September last.

Complaints are made by the North German Gazette of the great number of desertions which are taking place in the newly-annexed provinces, and which it attributes to secret French agitations. The deserters are said to be conveyed to Oren, where they are impressed into the French service.

ENCYCLICAL OF HIS HOLINESS TO THE PRUSSIAN EPISCOPATE

To Our Venerable Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops of Prussia.

Pius PP. IX.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolical Benediction. Remembering as We do, the stipulations concluded between this Apostolic See and the Prussian Government, in the twenty-first year of the present century, for the benefit and welfare of the Catholic cause We should never have thought possible that, which has actually and most lamentably come to pass in your country, Venerable Brethren.

For these laws attribute to lay magistrates the power of depriving the Bishops and other Ecclesiastical authorities of their dignity and of their Episcopal jurisdiction.

These laws have, moreover, placed numerous and enormous difficulties in the way of those called to exercise lawful authority pending the absence of the pastors who rule the flocks. These laws empower the Chapters of the Metropolitan Churches contrary to the Canon Law to elect vicars capitular at the time when these are not vacant.

But We are unable to keep silence on the subject of the evils that have afflicted the dioceses of Posen and Gnesen and Paderborn. Our Venerable Brethren, Micolas, Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, and Conrad Bishop of Paderborn, are still most unjustly declared to have forfeited their Sees, and are deprived of their Episcopal authority; their Dioceses too remain bereft of the blessed direction of their excellent pastors, and are overwhelmed with distress and trouble.

Those Venerable Brethren have not been terrified at the imminent danger nor at the punishments with which they were threatened; not only have they defended the Church's rights, and caused her precepts to be respected, but they in common with the other pastors of your country have held it an honour to receive an unjust judgment, and to allow themselves to be punished with penalties appropriate only to criminals.

Although We owe to them rather our loudest praises than tears of pity, nevertheless the lowering of the Episcopal dignity, the blows struck at the liberty and at the rights of the Church, the persecutions inflicted on the Bishops above named and on all their colleagues, that in virtue of Our Apostolic power given to Us by God, We should raise Our voice in denunciation of those laws and against the bad actions which they have done, and which they are causing to be done; and that We should defend against impious violence with all energy and the Divine Authority the liberty of the Church now trodden under foot.

In fulfilment of the duty of this Apostolic See We do publicly declare by this present Encyclical, to ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AS ALSO TO THE WHOLE CATHOLIC WORLD THAT THESE LAWS ARE NULL; because they are utterly opposed to the Divine Constitution of the Church. For it is not to the men of power of this world that the Lord has made subject the Bishops of His Church in all that concerns His sacred service, but to Peter, to whom He committed His sheep and lambs (St. John, xxi, 16, 17). Therefore no temporal power, however exalted, has the right to despoil of their Episcopal dignity those who have been appointed by the Holy Ghost to govern the Church.

To this sad state of things must be added the following fact, which is unworthy of a noble nation, and which, as we may well expect, will be, even by non-Catholics, who are yet impartial observers of events.

These laws are excessively harsh, and threaten with the severest punishments those who disobey them. They have the armed force on their side, and they place peaceable and inoffensive citizens in the unhappy and pitiable situation of men who are oppressed by irresistible power, merely because their conscience bids them to resist these laws.

From what We have now said it must not be imagined that those are excusable who through fear obey man rather than God; but especially guilty are the sacrilegious men who dare to take possession of churches and to perform ministrations, thereby violating on the support of the secular arm. Such persons shall not escape the justice of God. On the contrary, We do hereby declare that all those sacri-

legious persons, and all who shall in time to come commit similar crimes by usurping an Ecclesiastical mission, shall in virtue of the Canon Law be anathematized, and with the greater excommunication. We exhort the pious faithful not to assist at any Mass celebrated by those men, nor to participate in the administration of any Sacrament, by them, and to avoid their company and their conversation, to the end that the evil leaven may not spall the good paste.

Amidst these tribulations your courage and perseverance have afforded Us great consolation under Our sorrow. The rest of the clergy and the faithful have imitated you, Venerable Brethren, in the painful conflict in which you are engaged. So great has been their firmness in safeguarding Catholic rights and duties, so praiseworthy has been the conduct of each one, that they have drawn upon themselves the eyes of all men even of those who are most remote, and have won their admiration. How could it be otherwise? As great as is the misfortune of soldiers who have lost their commander, so great is the glory of that Bishop who sets an example to his brethren in the faith.

Let those who are your enemies know that you commit no offence against royal authority, and do nothing to its prejudice, when you refuse to render to Caesar that which is God's, for it is written, "We ought to obey God rather than man."

Let them know that every one of you is resolved to pay tribute to Caesar, and to obey him in all things appertaining to the civil Government, and that not by constraint, but for your conscience's sake. Therefore be of good cheer; go on as you have hitherto done, fulfilling all your duties and great shall be your reward; because you shall have exercised patience, and been unwearied in suffering for the name of Jesus Christ.

Look unto Him who hath gone before you in tribulation far greater even than those which you have endured, and who was made subject to the pain of death—"an ignominious and cruel death"—in order that those who believe in Him might learn to shun the favors of this world, and not to be dismayed at its terrors; to love tribulations for the love of the truth, and to fear and fly from the allurements of the earth.

He it is who has placed you in the front of the battle, and He will grant you the strength that you need for the conflict. In Him We place all our hopes; let Us submit to His will and implore His mercy. You see that what He foretold is already come to pass. "Then trust in Him. He will give you all that He has promised. 'In the world ye shall have tribulations, but I have overcome the world.'"

With faith in that victory to come We humbly pray the Holy Ghost to grant you His peace and grace. In token of Our special favor We grant you with all Our heart, and to the whole of your clergy, and all the faithful under your charge, Our Apostolical Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 5th day of February, in the year 1875, and of Our Pontificate the 29th.

TRANSMISSION OF THE ENCYCLICAL.—In reference to the Encyclical to the German Episcopate just published by the Holy See and printed in the Germania, of Westphalia, and reproduced by the Germania, of Berlin, the last-named newspaper contains the following note—"The Encyclical was not forwarded to the Prussian Bishops through the usual channel, that is through the Nuncio Apostolic at Munich, nor through the Prussian post-office; it not having been thought expedient to entrust to the latter mode of transmission a document of such extreme importance. Under the present emergency the Holy Father had recourse to a special person, charged with the mission of a courier extraordinary."

GREAT BRITAIN

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.—Yesterday a third party of Labour League emigrants left for Canada, all engaged to employers by Mr. Banks. A fourth large party is being organized for the 28th, for whom special trains and steamer will run.—Cork paper Gk inst.

TENANT RIGHT IN ENGLAND.—The Standard says we cannot imagine that the Government will give its sanction to any scheme whereby the right of farmers and landlords to make their own bargains shall be an abrogated or curtailed.

The Telegraph says it will be a curious illustration of Virgil's famous couplet, si vos non nobis, if the accession of the country party to power should result in the establishment of tenant right in England. Yet after Mr. Disraeli's language yesterday this result appears not improbable.

ANOTHER PHASE OF PROTESTANTISM.—It appears from an article in the Edinburgh Courant that a number of the ministers and laymen of the Established Church of Scotland are desirous of so far conforming to the practice of the Christian Church generally as to observe Christmas, Good Friday and Easter. The Courant protests against such an innovation as contrary to the spirit of Presbyterianism, which recognizes no feast but the Sabbath, and says that they who wish for it ought to leave the Kirk.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.—Mr. Disraeli, says a London correspondent, seems to be attempting to show that he is not dead yet. He has thrown great warmth, unnecessary heat, I may say, into two or three of his speeches lately, apparently for the very purpose of manifesting his youthfulness. "Age with stealing steps" has, however, begun to tell even on his power of utterance. He sometimes finds it hard to get out words, and in the full flow of a fine sentence will stumble over a word. He is plucky, however, and makes up for physical deficiencies by spurring his energies to the utmost.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE TENANT FARMERS.—A deputation from the Farmers' Club had an interview with the prime minister, on Tuesday, to urge upon him the necessity of government legislation, for the purpose of securing to tenant farmers compensation for unexhausted improvements arising from the investment of their capital in the soil. The deputation also suggested that the notice to quit should be extended to two years. In his reply Mr. Disraeli touched upon these points, but as the government bill upon the subject of Tenant Right would be before the country in a few days, refrained from giving an expression of opinion one way or the other.

INCREASE OF GAMBLING.—Even in the more moderate houses there has of late years been a marked and deplorable increase both in the scale and engrossing passion of play. The stakes are higher, and the occupation of the tables is more continuous and unbroken. Some recent scandals in the highest society have disclosed, in a painful manner, the result of the temptations, to which desperate men occasionally succumb, and it is to be feared that the corruption of the canker may have penetrated some branches of society more deeply than is supposed. It may be believed that the exceptional roundness which resorts to the deliberate, and systematic, villainy of marking or forging cards is rarely met with; but a condition of morality, is previously reached which is scarcely less disastrous in its effects. A man who would scorn to cheat has sometimes no objection to plunder the simple and un-

way, and the considerations by which he attempts to soothe his conscience, necessarily destroy that delicacy of honor the loss of which places him on the edge of a perilous decline.—Saturday Review.

UNITED STATES

Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, who it seems, is to have the honour of being the first American Cardinal, is a native of Brooklyn, in which place he was born in the year 1810. After receiving a liberal education he prepared for the priesthood, and was ordained in January, 1834, at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Ten years later he was consecrated by Bishop Hughes as Bishop of Aixiers, and coadjutor of the officiating prelate. At the death of the latter Dr. McCloskey succeeded in 1864 as Archbishop of New York. The Archbishop is described as of a well formed erect figure; his countenance strongly expressive of intelligence and benevolence. His eloquence is of the tender religious type, uttered with fervent sincerity, in language of simplicity and elegance.

Marie Monk's daughter is likely to receive rather rough treatment in Court. She sued the N. Y. Sun for damages to her literary character, alleged to be sustained by reason of its criticism of her notorious work, reviewed by us some months ago. The answer sets up the truth of the words complained of, alleges that they constitute a fair criticism, and further avers that at the time of their publication, and prior thereto, the general character and reputation of the plaintiff were bad. Her counsel moved to strike out the latter part of the answer, on the ground that the damages complained of, was to her literary character, and that her general character was not in question. The Court denied the motion, so that if the case is put to trial, the Sun will tell the world who Marie Monk's Daughter is.—Western Catholic Times, March 6th.

THE LIBELERS "RETRACT."—The people of Milwaukee in general, and a great many who were especially interested, were somewhat surprised on learning that the editors of the Christian Statesman, in their issue of last week, had published an article which they were pleased to style "a retraction," and that the suits against said editors: had been withdrawn. On inquiring into the matter we learned that the report was true, and in looking over the current issue of the Statesman, we found the following article stowed away on the "scrap" page, immediately preceding several advertisements:—

"In the Christian Statesman of May 1st, 1873, we published an article from a correspondent reflecting upon the character of the Convent of Notre Dame of this city. We had such confidence in the writer, and the statements were of such a nature that we thought the public should be made acquainted with them. We therefore endorsed them in an editorial. Several Catholic gentlemen whom we highly esteem called at once upon us, and we proposed a conference to inquire into the matter and publish the result to the satisfaction of both parties. A prominent priest, who had been a subscriber to the Statesman for several years, asked the privilege of answering the article which we most readily granted. In the meantime other parties, citizens of Milwaukee, and friends of the Convent commenced suits against us, which have been continued until now. We regret this form of antagonism, and while we are firmly attached to our principles we wish to advocate truth and be fair-minded and liberal, even with those directly opposed to us. We have always been ready to meet our Catholic friends in argument, and when shown to be in error are willing to acknowledge it. With these views and feeling, we accepted the kindly offices of a leading Catholic gentleman favoring us with a personal interview with the Lady Superior of the Convent, and on her declaring that she and the Sisters associated with her, and the pupils connected with the Convent, were willing to testify under oath that the statements in that paper and also in the issue of the 14th, were untrue, we most readily retract them and deeply regret their publication."

How Mike Derwin Saved the Child. None of your Jim Bludoes-of-fiction, but a hero of real flesh and blood is Mike Derwin, fireman of engine No 72, on the New Jersey Midland Railway. Just this side of Patterson, between Dundee Lake and Rochelle Park, there is a long, straight stretch of road traversing a clearing in which, since the railroad came, have sprung up numerous cabins and cottages. As Mike's engine, drawing the noonday train was passing this point recently, Engineer Healy sighted an object, which he at first took to be a dog squatted on the track some distance ahead. No passenger train ever stepped for a dog, and Healy kept on; but presently he looked again; and there it wasn't a dog—it was a little child about three years old, playing all unconscious of danger, directly in the locomotive's path. "Down brakes," sounded Healy in an instant. "Down brakes," again sounded the warning whistle, and the passengers behind all wondered what was in the way. Still on, though with a slackened speed, went the hissing monster, bearing down remorselessly upon its prey. The child meanwhile, seeing it coming, had risen and was innocently toddling toward it, eager, apparently, to throw itself into the very jaws of death. Then it was that gallant Mike Derwin came to the rescue. Quick as thought he shot through the window, out along the side of the locomotive, down upon the cowcatcher, and there holding on firmly with his left hand, stretched out his right hand ready to grasp the little one from its impending fate. That was a terrible moment of suspense, but the demoument came quickly. Seizing the child with a vice-like grip, he lifted it from the track and pulled it upon the pilot. Saved? Yes. No—for the clothing by which he had seized it gave way; the little one, in less time than it takes to tell it, fell from his hand, struck the cowcatcher, was thrown off to one side, and rolling down the embankment, struck with little force, and was picked up a moment after with nothing more serious than a bruised face to tell of the danger it had passed. Mike, as modest as he had been brave, meanwhile quietly got back into his place on the engine, and his train went on. But such chivalry should not go unacknowledged, and we therefore give Mike Derwin's name to the world as that of a hero truly deserving of fame.—N.Y. York Commercial Advertiser.

About thirty miles above Wilmington, North Carolina, lived three fellows, named respectively, Barham, Stone and Grey, on the banks of the North East River. They came down to Wilmington in a small row boat, and made it fast to the wharf. They had a time of it in the city, but for fear they would be dry before getting home, they procured a jug of whiskey, and after dark, of a black night too, they embarked in their boat, expecting to reach home in the morning. They rowed away with all the energy that three half-drunken fellows could muster, keeping up their spirits in the darkness by pouring the spirits down. At break of day they thought they must be near home; and seeing through the dim gray of the morning a house on the river side, Stone said: "Well, Barham, we have got to your place at last."

"If this is my house," said Barham, "somebody has been putting up a lot of out-houses since I went away yesterday, but I'll go ashore and look about, and see where it is, if you'll hold her to."

Barham disembarked, took observation, and soon comes stumbling along back, and says: "Well, I'll be whelped if it ain't Wilmington yet; and what's more, the boat has been hitched to the wharf all night."

"It was a fact," said the drunken dog, "had been rowing away for dear life without knowing it."

BRANFAX.—BERR'S COCOA.—GRAZING AND COMPOST.—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. BERR'S has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with BOLLING WATER OR MILK. Sold by Grocers in "Packets" only, labelled "James Epps & Co's Homoeopathic Chemistry, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Boston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Boston Road, London.—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

The Green Grass Grows in the meadow, go spread over it a thin layer of Beasine, and the tiny blades will shoot upwards, and grow far more luxuriantly than before. Try the same experiment upon your hair and the effect is still more marked; the hair grows vigorous and seems to find in Beasine all the ingredients to support its life.

To HOUSEWIVES.—The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. They are entirely free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive. Meats, Soups, etc., may be greatly improved by Burnett's Extract of Celery.

LIMERICK.—INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN O'GRADY, a native of Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, who left Montreal, Canada, in September, 1874, with an intention of going to New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his Aunt, Mrs. MARTIN, 1824 St. Antoine Street, Montreal; or his parent, D. J. O'GRADY, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, Ireland. American papers will please copy. [28-3]

WANTED—TWO TEACHERS at St. Columban County Two Mountains, for Elementary Schools; Apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec. Tres. 31-3

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES CANREY, of Killmacthomas, Parish of Ballynashan, Co. Waterford; when last heard of was living near Montreal, Canada; his sister would be glad to hear from him. Address—Mrs. BRIDGET HANWAY No. 1 Foundry Place, Albany, N.Y. [28-3]

WANTED—A First Class ORGANIST (gentleman) for St. James' Church, Carthage, Jeff. County, N.Y.

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