

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the Constitutional Bill of D. Ventanous was resumed. The right to the withdrawal of all constitutional powers before the chamber. Motion rejected.

M. Laboulaye then moved an amendment to M. Ventanous's bill, providing that the Government be composed of a Senate, a Chamber of Deputies and a President of the Republic, who shall be chief of the Executive power. M. Laboulaye said the object of his amendment was to recall the fact that the Republic was the existing Government of France and to convert that fact into law.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Assembly this evening, by a vote of 335 yeas against 359 nays, rejected M. Laboulaye's amendment to the Ventanous Bill, providing that the Senate, Chamber of Deputies and President of the Republic should compose the Government, the last named to be chief of the Executive power.

THE VOTE ON M. LABOULAYE'S AMENDMENTS.—PARIS Jan. 30.—M. Louis Blanc, notwithstanding the motion and speech he made yesterday, voted for M. Laboulaye's amendments, as did all Radical deputies. The entire Ministry and Right Centre voted against it. The clause of Ventanous's bill, providing that the legislative power shall be exercised by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the latter to be elected by universal suffrage, was debated and passed M. Wallon, Bonapartist, moved an amendment providing for the organization of Government without proclaiming a Republic. Discussion on this amendment was postponed until to-morrow. The Left will probably give its support to the proposition to make the President eligible for an indefinite period.

The *Moniteur* publishes some interesting statistics on the wages earned by different classes of working men in France. It says:—

"The daily average wages obtained by those employed in the 62 trades recognized by the State in 1853 were 15.59c. It has been found that in 1871 the rate was 25.65c, or an increase of 40 per cent. The workman boarded by his employer earns about one-half less, but, except in the country, a workman is seldom boarded, and these statistics do not include the country workmen. For men in all France, the smallest wages are those of the weaver, who earns the strangely small amount of 25.31c; the shoemaker 25.34c; the ropemaker, 25.36c. The highest wages fall to the lot of the ornamental sculptor, who earns 45.50c. The watchmaker only earns 35.43c. Before him comes the metallurgist, who earns 35.47c; the stonecutter, 35.48c; the jeweller, 35.58c. The workman whose average wages make the least progress is the pastrycook. From 1853 to 1871 he has obtained an increase of only 17 per cent. The baker on the other hand, during the same period has been blessed with an increase of 54 per cent. Those who have made the greatest progress are the barber and the sawyer, whose average wages have improved 65 per cent. The average wages of the men of all trades taken together is 25.90c, and that of the women is 15.29c. The lace-maker earns 17.71c, the artificial flower maker 17.70c. There is no employment for women better paid. The increase in women's wages during the above-mentioned period has been only 38 per cent. In Paris the wages greatly exceed the above averages. The ornamental sculptor earns 75c; the watchmaker, 55c; the jeweller, 65c; the metallurgist, 65c; the stonecutter, 65c; and the ropemaker, 45c. The average wages of the Parisian workman is 45.99c, and that of the Parisian workwoman 35.78c. SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The movement of the army of the North has begun. Three important positions have been captured in the Valley of Caracal. There is a gradual advance all along the line. A general attack on the Carlist positions is expected on the 30th.

ITALY.

Italy has congratulated Spain upon her reception of Alfonso XII. Is there possibly yet remaining "a lower depth" into which the government of the usurper will have to descend? Victor Emmanuel sends Amadous to take possession of that throne which literally was going a begging, which young boys had refused. Amadous, with all the coarse instinct of a freebooter, gladly imitated his venerable parent, and flew to appropriate the property of another. In a few weeks, however, Don Spanish, who is always a gentleman, found that he had been betrayed into a somewhat vulgar and thoroughly immoral transaction, and so the ugly Piedmontese was sent packing. He returns to the paternal roof, and to the happy family, the real head of which is the Countess Mirafiori. And to-day the leading telegram informs us that the House of Savoy has congratulated Spain for its discernment and sense of right—for having in fact, administered "the kick out" to its own scion.—*The Universe*.

The Council of the Roman Society for the protection of Catholic interest has received a letter from the Catholic Union in England, dated the 24th ult., communicating the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting at Willis's Rooms—namely, that English Catholics fully accept the Vatican decrees and repudiate any sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the letters of Lord Acton, Lord Camoys, and Mr. Henry Petre, who are not representatives of the Catholic laity of England.

SWITZERLAND.

The *N. Y. Nation*, (Protestant) publishes an interesting account of the Old Catholic movement, from a correspondent.

The issue on trial at the late elections was a religious one. Most of the recent elections have turned on religious questions. The cry of the triumphant party—the Radicals—was "The application of the laws," meaning the crowding of the Roman Catholics to the wall. On the other side was a feeble and hopeless wail of "Let us alone!" "No more harassing legislation!" "Quit inventing and engineering new state churches, and attend to the affairs of this life for a while!" The more sober and temperate Protestants, the little company of the disciples of Father Hyacinthe, and in (self-defence) the Ultramontane Catholics, combined their strength in opposition to the Radical party. But the vote of the latter was an overwhelming majority. For a year to come, it is settled that the utmost power of the canton, unrestrained even by an effective minority in the legislative and executive councils, is to be applied to the worrying out of the Roman Catholic clergy and faithful.

It must be acknowledged that the affair begins now to take a form approximating persecution. When the law for the election of priests by their parishioners was applied in the city of Geneva and its larger suburbs, the free-thinking Catholics went in for liberty with a shout and a rush, and elected their liberal priests by a vote which proved that it was the wish of a large majority of the born-Catholic population to repudiate the Roman hierarchy. But when it comes to the application of the same law in the Catholic country parishes, it is a totally different matter. The old parish-priests can be turned out of their churches and parsonages by tendering them an "iron-clad" oath, which they cannot in conscience take; and by the same process all priests in good and regular standing with the Roman hierarchy can be made ineligible to the position. But the law requires that no election of cure shall be valid unless at least a quarter of the registered Catholic vote of the parishes is actually cast on one side or the other; and when, a few weeks since, an election for cure was held at the rural parish of Grand Saconnex, the villagers were able to defeat the choice of a liberal cure by simply staying at home. The number of persons who could be persuaded to vote at all fell

far short of the requisite one-fourth. But the root-and-branch men, who have complete control of the affairs of the canton for another year, give notice that they do not mean that the "application of the laws" shall stop there. By hook or by crook—most likely by the latter—not only are the Ultramontane clergy to be dispossessed, but the churches, parsonages, and salaries are to be transferred to a new clergy, created by their parishes, disowned by bishop and pope, but in full fellowship with M. Carretier and the rest of the Protestant council of state.

Meanwhile, the religious Protestants, a large proportion of whom considered the demoralization of the Catholic Church a clever stroke of politics, have been disgusted by an application of almost the same law, word for word, to the National Protestant Church. According to the new statute, the sole condition of becoming a pastor of the old church founded by John Calvin is to pass examination at the university, or give some equivalent proof of scholastic training, and then get a majority of the universal suffrage of the Protestant community. No ordination is required, there is no test of orthodoxy, there is no enforced liturgy nor catechism, and there is no limitation whatever on the subjects of which the preacher shall speak, nor on his manner of treating them. There is nothing to hinder a Jewish Rabbi from becoming a minister of the State church if he can get votes enough. In fact, I regard it as highly probable that the learned and eloquent Grand Rabbi Wertheimer may some time be invited to be one of the preachers from the old chair of John Calvin. Of course, all the old Protestants, of any earnestness of religious conviction, are getting ready to quit the church of their fathers, declaring that it has ceased to be a Christian church; and all persons of the slightest political forecast are looking for the speedy and complete dissolution of all connection between Church and State.

On the whole, I am slowly and reluctantly making up my mind that this Old-Catholic movement is not going to have much of a future. Here, in this canton, it has had a noble, sincere, though not very sagacious leadership in its clergy, but a most scurvy though numerous following of small politicians, unscrupulous and irreligious. In the Berne Jura there has been a sort of drumhead reformation, under the main direction of M. Bodenheimer, Protestant Minister of Public Instruction. I will not deny that Bodenheimer is a pretty fair makeshift Catholic Bishop, and has done the best in his power for his flock. But his best efforts to recruit a new clergy for his diocese of sixty-nine parishes, even with the most moderate regard for validity of ordination, have resulted in bringing together from the contiguous countries a scanty supply of men of doubtful quality. But these have practically no parishes. For it is a pretty well established fact that the Liberal Catholics, although he will turn out with alacrity on election day to vote against the clergy, will not go to church except under the stress of some unusual combination of motives; and, further, that the Liberal Catholics' wife and children will generally go to the Ultramontane worship unless he does something to stop them.

Further north, in German Switzerland, there does seem to be a somewhat greater depth and reality to the Old Catholic movement; and if the scholar-like and pious Professor Herzog, of Olten, should really become the Swiss bishop, as is proposed, he will do much for the character and success of the movement. But the difficulty with it, both there and in Germany, is that it is a movement that does not move. It begins in the universities, and never travels far beyond them. Instead of pushing and propagating their principles, the Old Catholics are content with making their protest, demanding their rights, and waiting on Providence.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.—Some interesting details regarding the practical working of civil marriage laws in Catholic continental countries came out during the discussion on the subject in the Swiss National Council, the result of which was telegraphed on Friday. The chief speaker against the proposal for making the civil contract a necessary preliminary was M. Weck-Reynold, a Catholic member from Eilburg; and he showed that the similar law of Italy was very largely evaded on purpose by those who desire to be wedded without incurring certain legal obligations. Thus officers and non-commissioned officers of the Italian army, being forbidden marriage except with certain guaranteed means, avail themselves of the priest's services to contract a union which is valid in their own eyes, though it does not bring them under any penalty. Similarly, widows of public officials drawing their pensions from the State notoriously frequently remarry in the church, and are treated in all respects as married by society, while the State which refuses to recognize merely ecclesiastical wedlock, has to continue to pay them their annuities. In Italy, therefore, the State seems to suffer; but in France, where the civil rite is not merely indispensable but most precede the other, conscientious Catholics, women especially, are often cheated out of what they consider an essential part of the ceremony by the spouse suddenly refusing to go through the second form when the civil official has once made them legally man and wife. The statements do not seem to have been in any way contradicted, but the majority of the Assembly held that the objections named will not hold in Switzerland, and adopted the French system by a vote of very nearly two to one.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

GERMANY.

The Protestant pastors of Germany are almost as active in denouncing the civil marriage laws as the Catholic priests, and we are sorry to have to add, suffering in consequence as cruel a persecution. Pastor Meinhold, for instance, has been summoned to appear before the tribunal because he participated in the Conference of Gnadau. Doctor Wackernagel, the celebrated musical historian, has had his pension stopped for the same reason, and other ministers of the Lutheran and Evangelical Churches are also ill-treated.

The German papers announce that Von Bismarck recently caused a sewing-machine girl to be arrested and taken to prison for "speaking ill of him." The unfortunate young woman was so terribly frightened that she wrote a letter apologizing for what she had said. Bismarck sent her back another to the effect that she must appear before the tribunals and that no mercy should be shown her. This girl is eighteen years of age and very poor and there is considerable sympathy expressed for her. The next step for this irritable persecutor should be that of arresting all the children who speak ill of him. As he is not very popular just at present he might with great ease fill the prisons with archbishops of all ages.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, published in the *Paris Temps*, informs us "that the local authorities of Angora, Armenia, have decided not to give the faithful Catholics of that city, the succor granted to the other victims of the famine, because they refuse to acknowledge the Old Catholic or schismatic priests who have been sent out by the Turkish Government. This horrible outrage has provoked the indignation of everyone here, and a protest has been drawn up, which has already received hundreds of signatures."

DR. RICE'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR SMALL POX, SCARLET AND TYPHOID FEVERS. If used upon the first symptoms of Small Pox will cure the disease in from twelve to twenty-four hours. DIRECTIONS.—In Small-Pox immediately upon the first symptoms:—Pain in the head, limbs and spine, chills, vomiting, with soreness of the muscles, take internally three large tablespoonfuls every hour until relief is experienced, then continue the dose every two or four hours. In other fevers a dose once in three to four

hours. For children one half the above dose. *NOTE.* In connection with this remedy it is essential to use the *Franginette*. Price \$2.00 per bottle. None genuine without our signature over the top of the bottle. Devis & Boyton, Chemists, Wholesale Agents, next the Court House, Montreal.

BREAKFAST—EPPA'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. 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. Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, The Adelphi Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston 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 Euston Road, London.—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

All that Art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by *Burnell's Cocaine*. This incomparable Hair Dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling, vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly.

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TO ONE AND ALL.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles, that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Willor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quick preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Willor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

EAST INDIA HEMP

And What We Know About It.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it positively cures consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Allegheny City, Pa.,

Nov. 10, 1874.

The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. Matthias Binder, O. S. B., and Rev. Sebastian Arnold, O. S. B., both assistant pastors of this church, and so far has given relief to both. They suffered from affections of the lungs and bronchial organs. We have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please send inclosed check for twelve bottles of syrup, pills and ointment. We shall inform you in due time what further success the medicine shall meet with.

Yours truly,

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 excels 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, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9 worth of the Hemp.

WM. HUNT, North High Street.

P.S.—It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerably for you.

W.H.

DECHERD, Franklin, Tenn.,

Sept. 12, 1874.

Send three more bottles of your consumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great hopes.

J. M. BRATTON.

DEEP RIVER, POWERSHOCK, IOWA,

Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper. I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma. She had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured.

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N.B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment, \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL HAWLEY, a Manotic, Township of North Gower, County of Carleton, Ont., when last heard and Conn. in the State Wisconsin, previous to from he was based land in the State of Minnesota which he purchased of his present whereabouts. Any information, unasked received by his father will be most thankfully acknowledged. Address: Ad. ROGER HAWLEY, Manitowish, Ont.

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

WANTED.—For the R. C. Separate School in the Village of Refrew, a MALE TEACHER, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate. Application, stating salary, &c., to be addressed to F. DEVINE, Renfrew, Ont.

WANTED A TEACHER for the BEACH RIDGE CATHOLIC SCHOOL. Wages, \$16.00 per month. Apply immediately as the School is vacant. None but a Catholic need apply. Apply to, MICHAEL LEARY, or CHARLES GORMAN, School Commissioners, Norton Creek.

WANTED.—For School Section No. 4, Township of Alfred, a TEACHER holding a Second Class Certificate, and capable of the French language. Apply, stating salary required, to the undersigned Trustees.

JOSEPH M'GAUVRAIN,

JOSEPH CHARTRAND.

Montebello, Que., Dec. 17, 1874.

WANTED.—A MALE TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Cornwall. To competent person a liberal salary will be paid. Testimonials as to character required.

MICHAEL M'ENRY, Sec.

WANTED.—A MALE TEACHER for the Catholic Separate School, Eganville. Apply to Rev. M. BYRNE.

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Drs. Osborn & Coleman have re-edited their large wall-map of Palestine and part of Syria. It will record all important discoveries to January 1875. They have availed themselves of the aid of some most accurate German and British, as well as American Geographers and Travelers, including corrected, as well as certified, notices of all that MacGregor, Drake, Tristram have done, and important matter of the new Lebanon researches of Burton and of the Exploration Fund.—The map will be in length nearly ten feet, and for beautiful clearness, fullness, and accuracy, is unequalled, while the price will be reduced one-third. At present, address for copies, Prof. H. S. Osborn, State Univ., Oxford, O., U.S.

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After thirty-five years' trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it is become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

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\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted!—All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. '74, 11-52]

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