

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.—The return of the Minister of Finance has informed the Committee of the Assembly that the revenue since the commencement of the present year is \$22,000,000 in excess of the estimate.

THE ELECTIONS.—VICTORY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH.—PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Assembly, after a long and arduous session, has voted the Electoral Bill. The bill, which was introduced by M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, and which was supported by the Government, has been passed by a large majority. The bill provides for the election of the President of the Republic by universal suffrage, and for the election of the members of the Assembly by a system of proportional representation. The bill is considered a victory for the Government, as it was opposed by the Opposition, who were in favor of a system of universal suffrage for the election of the President.

GAMBETTA'S ORGAN OF THE RECENT VOTE.—PARIS, November 12.—La République Française, Gambetta's organ, characterizes the vote yesterday in the Assembly as reactionary. It says: "We are beaten, but not despairing. It is not enough to triumph in the Assembly; the country is still to be won. What has happened should stimulate our zeal. If we can enlighten the country, universal suffrage will be able to take care of itself."

DISSOLUTION.—PARIS, November 12.—In consequence of its triumph in the Assembly yesterday, the Conservative party intends to take the lead in the movement in favor of dissolution; it is generally believed that the Assembly will dissolve in December, and that the elections for Senators will take place in January, and for Representatives in February. President MacMahon has thanked Minister Dufaure for his speech of yesterday, and congratulated him on his success. In the Assembly to-day, M. Dufaure introduced a press bill. By its provisions the state of siege is to be raised, except in Algiers and the Departments of Seine et Oise; the bill also provides that numerous press offences, such as insults to authorities, false intelligence and incitation to crime, shall be tried by Correctional Tribunals instead of jury. Consideration of the Electoral Bill was resumed. An amendment was adopted providing that Algeria have 4 representatives instead of 6 in the new Chamber of Deputies.

STORY OF A CONVIC.—A French correspondent writes: "The old saying that truth is stranger than fiction has rarely received a more striking illustration than in a case which has just been brought before one of the French tribunals. Thirteen years ago a soldier named Jean Lastier was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and ten years' surveillance by the police for having insulted one of his superior officers and stolen a few shirts. He was sent to Africa to undergo his sentence, and his conduct was so exemplary that he was employed as book-keeper in the prison. At the expiration of his sentence he was ordered by the police to reside in a small town in the South, but as everybody knew he was a returned convict it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain any kind of employment. The commissaire of police, knowing how well he had behaved while in prison, interested himself on his behalf, and induced a tradesman of the town to employ him as messenger. He fulfilled his duties so zealously that the tradesman promoted him to the post of cashier, and in the course of time the returned convict married his daughter and entered into partnership. Three months after his marriage he broke out, and lastier anxious to rehabilitate himself completely volunteered his services, and joined a regiment of the line. He was taken prisoner at Gravelotte, but managing to escape he rejoined his corps in time to take part in the battles around Orleans. From thence he passed into the army of the East under Bourbaki, and received no less than eight wounds. At the end of the campaign he had become a sub-lieutenant, and had received the military medal, which had been given him on the battlefield. He was almost a hero in his regiment, and when he returned to his father-in-law's house nearly all the town turned out to meet him. Soon afterwards his father-in-law died, and lastier, with his wife and two children, determined to reside in Paris. His term of surveillance had not expired, but the local police had ceased to treat the sub-lieutenant as a returned convict, and placed no obstacle in his way. He had lived quietly at Paris for more than a year when a few weeks ago he was accompanying a friend to the Orleans railway station. The latter had a dog with him, and this dog was attacked in the street by another. The respective proprietors while attempting to separate, them came to high words, and at last to blows. Jean Lastier, who naturally took his friend's part, was, with the other two, arrested by the police, and was of course compelled to show his papers, etc. His antecedents being known, the Paris police, finding that he had left the place of residence assigned to him before the expiration of the ten years, had no choice but to proceed against him and being brought before the correctional tribunal of the Seine, he has just been condemned to two months' imprisonment for breach of regulations. This is unfortunately the law; but it is not justice, and your readers will, I am sure, be glad to learn that an Englishman who happens to be acquainted with the facts of the case has brought the matter before Marshal MacMahon, and has reason to hope that the poor fellow will receive the full pardon for which he is so fully entitled."

SPAIN.—The Carlist commanders.—Strange news comes to us from Paris and from Vittoria. Dorregaray, who, in evading his pursuers in Aragon and Catalonia, and bringing a great part of his force safely into Navarre, certainly did the cleverest thing which has been done in the course of the Carlist war, seems to be under a cloud. Such at least is the only interpretation to be put on the strangely ambiguous terms of the letter which, according to the Paris correspondent of the Times, Don Carlos has written to him. "I received," he writes, "your letter in which you ask for an inquiry to justify your conduct in the centre? As I fight for justice, I consent to satisfy your desire to preserve the esteem of which you have rendered yourself worthy by your past services, or to cause the severities of the law to weigh upon you as upon the last of my subjects. May God keep you as your King wishes. This is not exactly the way to address a successful general, or one in whom the confidence of the writer was entirely unshaken. At the same time, time we have the startling intelligence from Vittoria—that the Carlist commander, Dorregaray, has been killed."

THE TRIALS OF THE CHURCH IN THE OLD WORLD.—We are indebted to the London Tablet for the following record of the persecution of the Church in certain parts of Europe:

AUSTRIA.—COUNT ELMENDORF.—VIENNA, Oct. 16, 1875.—Amongst the Catholics of Austria, that is to say, amongst the rural population of the country, a tendency has of late been observable which shows how wavering many become when they are seriously confronted with the question whether they will give the preference to the good cause or to their own private interests. For the most part it is the private interests that carry the day. Every one acknowledges that the Reichsrath is little more than a Liberal club, possessing no claim even to legal authority, inasmuch as it is in diametrical opposition to the diplomas of October, and although up to the present time the maintenance of the do-nothing attitude of the Reichsrath has been regarded as a bounden duty by all those who stand up for law and right, and who are resolved to set bounds to the illegal and disloyal practices of Liberalism, so that this Austria of ours may escape utter ruin. And yet, in many electoral districts of Austria, Catholics are so pre-occupied with their own affairs, "around the church steeple," as they say, that they avail themselves of their Liberal representatives in the Reichsrath to represent those local interests, and at length become enlightened enough to give their votes to Liberal candidates, in defiance of the Catholic leaders, who are struggling to maintain the policy of abstention or inaction in the Reichsrath. Such a line of conduct is very prejudicial to Catholic principles, inasmuch as it goes directly to place the Catholic leaders under compulsion to force them to abandon it, and thus the other alternative comes into play, namely, that the threat to elect Liberals is carried into execution. Should that be done, we then have the result that Liberalism is strengthened by the aid of the Catholic constituencies. Before this could have come to pass, however, they must have become utterly lost to every feeling of right and duty, and that through the agency of the clergy, for it is unquestionable that they alone can exercise such influence over the minds of the rural population as to induce them to act in the manner I have described. This is one of the results of that State subversion of the poorer clergy, which has often been denounced, and which was foreseen at the time of its enactment, now begins to render the Judas service that Liberal astuteness expected of it.

GERMANY.—MAINZ.—The religious conflict has at length made a beginning in the Diocese of Mainz. A little while ago the parish priest of Castel, opposite Mainz, died. The parish burar has been directed by the Government not to pay to the chaplain his salary. On the 6th October Herr Low, the chaplain of Genseheim, returned to the city of Mainz with the third battery of the artillery regiment, in which he is obliged to serve as a "volunteer" for one year. He is the first clergyman who has done military duty in the city of Mainz. The other chaplains are to undergo the same fate.

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RUSSIA.—ANNEXATION.—LONDON, Nov. 10.—The following order, dated November 10, has been addressed to Russian troops in Khokand:—"The territory of the right bank of the Syr Daria, from the Russian frontier to the river Naryn, hitherto belonging to Khokand, is annexed to Russia."

FRANCE.—INTERVENTION OF THE GREAT POWERS.—ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—The Gola newspaper says of a recent article in the "Gazette" that it confirms the peaceful sentiment and universal agreement of the Great Powers on the Turkish question.

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LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF MAINZ.—After the publication of those letters the Minister Von Lutz informed Bishop Von Ketteler of the King's sentiments with regard to his conduct. The Bishop instantly replied, without an hour's delay, and copying the example of politeness set him by the Bavarian Ministers, he immediately sent his answer to the newspapers for publication. In this answer the Bishop points out that the only foundation for stating that permission should have been asked for his sermon was a Ministerial ordinance of June, 1851, which prescribes that, in the case of foreign ecclesiastics being invited to take part in extraordinary solemnities, the Government shall be notified of the fact, and that the decision in the matter shall rest with the King. Bishop Von Ketteler states that the interpretation, which has been always placed on the expression, extraordinary solemnities is, Missions, or similar exercises. He declares that this interpretation has been given by successive Ministers, has been promulgated in the Chamber, and invariably acted upon. He recounts that he himself has preached in Bavaria, notably at the Jubilee of the Cathedral, of Speyer, without any question as to governmental permission being raised, and yet he had preached in the presence of high Bavarian officials. He proceeds to refer to the fact that the late Jansenist Archbishop of Utrecht, Loos, was asked to journey through Germany in the Old Catholic interest, that the question was raised as to whether he was not a foreign ecclesiastic who should be provided with the royal authorization, that the Bavarian Attorney-General, Von Wolf, wrote expressly declaring that the administration of confirmation by this Jansenist Bishop was no breach of the law. Bishop Von Ketteler argues that preaching is an episcopal function; surely the Bavarian Government, which would not interfere with a Jansenist Bishop administering confirmation, cannot with propriety prevent a Catholic Bishop from preaching. The Bishop then denies that he can in any sense be styled a "foreigner" in Bavaria. The constitution of the German empire decrees that citizens of any State within the empire possess the rights of citizenship and domiciles in all the other States. He adds a variety of facts showing the intimate relation which the Bishops of Mayence have always had with the foundation at Oggersheim. He concludes by relating the actual circumstances under which he preached, not omitting the telegram to the King. He requests the Minister to communicate his letter to His Majesty, who, he hopes, will not hink so hardly of his behaviour.

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