

Dioceses.	No. of Parishes	No. of Catholics.	No. of Canons.	No. of Deans.	No. of Secular Priests.
*Augsburg	823	598,935	8	40	1423
*Fribourg	801	996,000	6	39	1163
*Cologne	745	1,164,874	12	44	1436
*Treves	705	736,680	10	26	760
Rottenbourg	652	554,814	7	29	896
*Breslau	498	1,416,489	12	84	1237
*Ratisbonne	463	647,250	10	31	1188
Wurzbourg	424	481,758	10	30	732
*Munich	422	505,869	12	36	1152
Vienna	416	1,008,177	12	24	730
Olmütz	396	1,324,696	23	54	1093
*Paderhorn	394	538,000	10	37	809
Prague	375	1,363,000	12	43	1192
Brunn	372	737,366	6	36	727
Munster	354	500,000	10	20	1050
Linz	340	706,556	7	26	694
St. Poelten	316	503,684	7	20	497
Leitmeritz	308	1,019,527	6	33	779
Garks	247	228,802	8	17	419
Koeniggrätz	270	1,223,686	8	31	908
Budeweiss	261	994,360	7	37	774
Luxembourg	236	190,000	—	13	351
Seekan	214	645,885	7	28	588
Spire	206	261,876	10	11	556
Eichstädt	201	153,277	10	17	320
Brixen	193	378,656	8	27	990
Laybach	189	499,032	10	20	674
Goritz	182	187,190	7	15	408
Bamberg	181	257,465	12	20	380
Lavant	169	351,257	6	20	417
Salzbourg	165	202,222	12	19	424
Loeben	155	186,997	—	16	175
Mayence	154	218,600	7	17	224
Passau	149	278,352	10	18	441
Limbourg	147	203,255	—	15	247
Trenta	143	435,907	7	35	1448
Osnabruck	99	170,000	7	7	291
Hildesheim	82	63,000	7	12	159
Trieste, Cap.	79	213,041	7	14	315
Fulda	78	120,000	5	10	130
Parezo Pola	47	60,743	5	6	133
Vic. Saxony	21	32,845	—	—	52
Del. Berlin	12	37,181	—	—	18
Vic. North	7	8,000	—	—	12
Vic. Anhalt	2	1,350	—	—	4

The total number of secular priests is 28,148; to these are to be added 4350 belonging to the various religious orders, making in all 32,498 priests for the service of 23,000,000 Catholics.

Number of houses belonging to religious orders:—

Men.—373 having 6500 religious, of whom 4350 were priests.

Women.—174 having 6000 religious. 12,500 religious of both sexes.

Theological Establishments.

Faculties of Theology.

10 attached to the Universities of Bonn, Breslau, Fribourg, Gratz, Munich, Olmutz, Prague, Tubingue, Vienna, and Wurtzbourg.

14 attached to the Lyceums at Amberg, Bamberg, Dillingen, Eichstadt, Feusing, Laybach, Stuz, Klagenfurt, Munster, Paderborn, Passau, Ratisbonne, Salzbourg, Trente.

10 special Theological Institutes at Brunn, Budeweiss, Leitmeritz, St. Poelten, Trieste, Mayence, Fulda, Hildesheim, Treves, Luxembourg.

Seminaries for Priests, 37; Petits Seminaires, 25.

Number of theological students, 2300

We have not been able to ascertain the precise number of students in the Petits Seminaires.

FUNERAL SERMON AT CHISELHURST.

MANY distinguished Frenchmen, and not a few English people, attended St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Chiselhurst, on the Sunday morning when the Rev. Mr. Goddard made an address on the late Emperor Napoleon III. The Empress, not being equal to appearing in public so soon after the Emperor's death, remained at Camden House, where mass was celebrated at about eleven o'clock in the room in which the Emperor died, by the Rev. M. Oudin-Lacroix, one of the canons of St. Denis. The Imperial Prince (Napoleon IV.) attended mass at St. Mary's, accompanied by his suite, at half-past nine, and was not present at the eleven o'clock mass. Mr. Goddard, in the course of his sermon, said:—

It is not long since we saw him at the altar of God, making open profession, open acknowledgment of his deep faith in the mysteries of our Holy Church; and the faith and the piety then shown are imprinted at least in my memory so deeply that they can never be effaced. It is told of him that once when a boy he came home to his mother without shoes. His mother said to him, "Louis, what have you done with your shoes?" And he answered, "Mother, I met a poor beggar boy; he had no shoes—so I gave him mine." And this is his history all through his life. To those who knew the Emperor, never was there a character so noble, so good, and so generous. Even his enemies were obliged to say that the good in him remained uppermost. It is not for me, and it never will be for me, in the house of God, to review his political acts. What we have to do is to seek a foundation for our hope for him in his belief in our Lord Jesus Christ. There was in his character a nobility, a generosity, and a goodness of heart which filled all those who came into contact with him with enduring love. His fidelity to his friends, his gratitude for favors done—and gratitude is a virtue so little practised in the world in our days—were alone sufficient

to stamp him a king amongst men. But there is something higher still. There was in him a noble forgiveness of his enemies of which those outside his own circle have no conception. It was over and over again in his power to crush those who opposed him because of crimes committed against the law; but he refused to make use of his power to further his political aims. He forgave his enemies, and in this, as in so many other things, he fulfilled the highest precepts of the Christian law. After the solemn funeral service on Wednesday last, there came to us in the sacristy a Marshal of France, one who had commanded and fought before Sebastopol. The eyes of the warrior were dim with tears as he approached the Lord Bishop, who had officiated, and addressed him in a voice broken with emotion: "My Lord Bishop, I thank you that you have come hither to lay on this tomb the tribute of your regards and regrets. He merits them well, for he had, indeed, a noble heart."

The sermon had been spoken amid sobs and tears. Then followed an interval of silent prayer; and the benediction concluded the service. But the congregation was very loth to leave the chapel. The Duc de Bassano approached the grille and, kneeling, inserted his hand, and took from off the coffin a flower spray and an evergreen leaf, to carry to the Empress as a souvenir of the service. Then the ladies of the suite and the female visitors passed singly before the bars of the sacristy, each kneeling for a moment among the violets that strewed the passage. The rest of the congregation followed, a priest meanwhile saying a low mass. It was quite an hour before the church was finally cleared, for many ladies remained long kneeling in silent prayer by the benches adjacent to the archway leading into the sacristy.

PERSECUTION IN POLAND.

(From the London 'Tablet'.)

THE campaign against Polish nationality, the latest move in which has been the prohibition of the Polish language in the schools of the Province of Posen, is being carried on with still greater vigor by the Russians in Poland Proper. "The decree," says the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' "which has been recently issued by the Ministry of Public Domain at St. Petersburg, shows that the Government now proposes to extend to the 'kingdom' the prohibition as to the purchase of land which has for some time been in force in Luthania." And this restriction—by which the purchase of confiscated estates is permitted to Russians only—is directed not only against the Polish race, but against the Catholic religion also. None are allowed to buy these estates, which are those of which the Church has been despoiled, except "Russians of the Orthodox faith, or Russians of the Evangelical faith, who are, or have been, State officials." Governments are rapidly returning to the régime of Julian the Apostate, one under which none are to be allowed to buy or sell unless they have the mark of the beast on their foreheads.

LORD DERBY ON RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

At the Lancashire annual general sessions, on Thursday week, there was a discussion about the appointment of Catholics on committees, *proprios* of a statement which was recently made to Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary. In the course of the discussion the Earl of Derby said that if asked on the general issue, he should first say that he conceived that in that court, as in all others where appointments of an administrative kind were in question, what they ought to look to was not the religious opinion of any individual, but simply his ability to perform in an efficient manner the duties which would be imposed upon him. If, therefore, there were any allegation that Roman Catholic magistrates, or magistrates belonging to any other religious body, had been purposely kept from the performance of certain duties, he should say that was a grievance demanding the fullest inquiry; and he should say that if the allegation were justified, that very great blame would be attributable to those who had so excluded the members of any denomination; but he must say that he strongly deprecated the theory that any set of men were entitled to be admitted in certain numbers to committees for county purposes, or with other administrative functions, merely on the ground that they belong to a certain religious denomination, and that as such they should have a separate and special interest. He did not think this was a pretence which could be fairly put forward, and he for one should not be willing to support it.

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S MISSION TO ZANZIBAR.

(Overland Mail.)

SIR BARTLE FRERE, accompanied by the members of his suite, left Brindisi for Egypt on December 9. He proceeds at once to Zanzibar, and on his return voyage will visit Bombay, and from thence go on a mission to the Imam of Muscat.

On December 2, Sir Bartle, accompanied by the whole of his suite, was received by the Pope at the Vatican. His Holiness expressed his paternal sympathy with the object of the mission, wished it every success, and gave it and its members his benediction, expressing the hope that the result would be to introduce Christian civilisation in East Africa. All were struck with the benignity of the Pope and with the utter absence of stiffness or formality in the few kindly expressions which he addressed to the different members of the mission. Cardinal Antonelli appeared weighed down with care at first, but he soon warmed into kindness and even *bonhomie*, telling Mr. Badger, who was introduced as the "Orientalist," that he must instruct the other members of the mission in the mysteries of Arabic. The prior of the French missions on the East Coast of Africa was present at the audience with the Pope, and he expressed his warmest thanks for the interest which Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, had shown in their missions. He was evidently well acquainted with the horrors of the slave trade in those parts, and expressed his heartfelt wishes that the mission might be crowned with perfect success. Sir Bartle's courteous manners, it is stated, have left a most favorable impression upon all the Italian and Papal authorities with whom he has come in contact.