

dating from Italy, although by no means so important as those previously published. These revelations are of a correspondence between Mazzini and the German Ambassador at Florence about the end of 1867, and so between the periods of the Austrian and French wars. A Florentine paper, the *Opoca*, prints the documents, which are republished in the German newspapers. First is a letter from Mazzini to Count Bismarck, forwarded through Count Usedom in Florence, dated Nov. 17, 1867. In it the old conspirator announces that France is preparing for war against Prussia, and that a secret treaty exists between France and Italy on the subject. Italy had agreed to employ the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty as a pretext for breaking with Prussia, and when war ensued she was to lend France 60,000 men and artillery. Mazzini writes that he hates the policy of Count Bismarck, but he hates the Napoleonic empire more, and as the design evidently is to spread Bonapartism over Europe, he is ready to work, so far as he may, with Prussia against the designs of France. He proposes a treaty between Bismarck and the Italian "party of action," and that Prussia should give him a million francs and 2000 needle guns, and he pledges his honor that they shall not be employed for any but the legitimate purpose of thwarting the designs of Napoleon. He hints that his plan would be to seize Rome and so place Italy in a dilemma, where she must choose for or against France. To this letter the German Ambassador at Florence answers in a very cautious, not to say mystifying manner, giving his own personal opinion that, while Mazzini's information might be correct, it was impossible to act hastily in the way proposed, and later, there came a note from the Foreign office at Berlin, stating that the Government had had their suspicions respecting the existence of a secret treaty between France and Italy, but they were not certain of it, and nothing could be done until Mazzini could prove that such a treaty had been made. Mazzini's reply of Nov. 23rd flings slyly this demand; he only reassures most positively, from information which he can rely upon, that Napoleon had determined to fight Prussia, and that Italy had promised to join in. His object and that of Prussia ought to be the same, to oppose Bonapartism, and to that end Italy must be loosed from the clutches of France by any means, for at present she was nothing beyond a French Province. He could help towards this, if Prussia would help him, by stirring up Rome and Nice. The correspondence abruptly ends here; Bismarck probably thought that Mazzini was far too dangerous an ally, and Mazzini doubtless condemned Bismarck as a more crafty politician, and not a man of action—with what truth both France and Italy may now acknowledge.

#### SPAIN.

The events of the week ending Feb. 13 are not of that *couleur de rose* aspect which they bore a week ago, so far as King Alfonso is concerned. His military operations have received a check, and that not a slight one. It is difficult to get at the truth of the matter, there are so many exaggerations and under-estimates on both sides. No doubt, however, the left wing of the Carlists has been turned and the centre pierced, while the Alfonsists were severely thrashed at Lucar and Lorea.

King Alfonso entered Pampeluna on Saturday, and had a most enthusiastic reception. His Majesty had a narrow escape at San Cristobal. Eight Carlist battalions made a desperate effort to seize him, but they were driven back with great slaughter after a severe hand-to-hand fight.

The *Guardian* thus states the position of affairs in Spain:

There is too good reason to fear that King Alfonso has returned to Madrid in no very cheerful spirit. He may have quickly forgotten such a passing incident as the attack made on the royal train between Miranda and Haro; but he must reflect with sorrow on the condition in which he has left the Army of the North. The check which the Carlists undoubtedly gave to the Alfonsists more than a week ago at Lacar, near Estella, though serious as involving a considerable loss, both of men and guns, would not have broken the courage of an enthusiastic soldiery, still numerically superior to the enemy, and led by determined commanders. But the confidence of the Army of the North in its power to capture Estella, seems to have been thoroughly shaken. General Laserna has resigned the command; the young King has been hurried away from the seat of war; fresh levies are called for; and the Carlists have assumed once more an air of triumph. The difficulties in the way of forming a new Cabinet are, however, so great, that the present Ministry may remain in office (we cannot say in power) till the question of the Constitutional laws receives some kind of settlement.

#### ITALY.

Garibaldi's project for the diversion of the Tiber and the improvement of the Campagna, is being everywhere received with enthusiasm, and an offer has been made to undertake the whole work if a Government guarantee be granted. Garibaldi has declined, on the ground of the state of his health, an invitation to a banquet from the workmen in Rome.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome remarks that there is a Ritualistic school of theologians in the Romish Church as in the Church of England. It does not aim at improving the magnificent ceremonial of the Church of Rome; its efforts are directed to the development of dogma:

Two of its works have just been condemned by the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition, and their names entered in that massive volume called the "Index." One is entitled *Of the Most Pure and Virgin Blood of the Great Mother of God, the Holiest; a Dogmatic-Ascetic Pamphlet; Naples, 1862*; and the other *Of the Holiest Blood of Mary—a Study with the view to obtain the Festival for the same Perugia, 1874*. There is a point beyond which even Rome is unwilling to go in Mariolatry, perhaps a point from which, influenced by wiser views, it is found possible to retreat in time. His Holiness, speaking *ex cathedra*, declares those works not only reprehensible, "because they are hurtful to the purity of our religion, but because they afford weapons to her enemies." Such is the experience of the twelve years the first named has been permitted to circulate and bear poisonous fruit without being condemned. The *Voce* gives us a list of some of the latest novelties of this kind which have "sprouted from diseased brains." It says:—

"In addition to those two, which have to do with the blood of the Blessed Virgin, another was published a short time ago on the blood of St. Joseph. An English Catholic writes that the Virgin Mary is found in the Eucharist; a Frenchman that she existed really and physically before the creation of the world; a German that the heart of Jesus is the centre of the universe, and that the Holy Trinity is subject to Mary. . . . It is only necessary to read Pusey and many other Angloans to see how they work against it, citing these foolish writings as if they were Pontifical Bulls or Decrees of Councils."

### Canadian Church News.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

**TRINITY CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.**—In 1858 a new church was begun at Mills Village, on a site presented by Stephen Maier, Esq. A new church was also begun at Western Head, and steps taken for the enlargement and improvement of the parish church. The sum of £96 was realized from a legacy of the late Mrs. Ann Freeman, widow of the late Joseph Freeman, Esq., one of the founders and first benefactors of the parish.

1859.—The church property was increased this year by the purchase of a plot adjoining the churchyard, from R. A. Knaut, Esq., and of a field adjoining the rectory.

In the following year the Rev. John Abbott, Minor Canon of St. Luke's cathedral, succeeded the Rev. Jos. Forsyth in the county.

1861.—A visitation was held by the Bishop, who consecrated the chancel which had been added to the parish church, and which, with other improvements, had cost \$2818. This sum was raised by voluntary contribution, and we think it worthy of being chronicled, that after all debts were paid, and a gratuity of \$140 presented to the contractor, there was still a considerable balance in hand. The church at Mills Village having been completed at a cost of \$950, was also consecrated by the name of "All Saints." The Rev. Henry Genover succeeded the Rev. J. Abbott as curate, on the latter being preferred to the cathedral.

In 1864, the church at Western Head was consecrated by the name of "Grace church."

In the following year the rectory narrowly escaped destruction by fire—but was happily insured.

At Easter, 1866, the parish was divided. The eastern section, comprising Mills Village, Port Medway, and Eagle Head, was thought to be sufficiently strong to be self-supporting. The whole parish, *i. e.*, the Church members had doubled in numbers during the incumbency of the present rector. New churches had been built when needed, a valuable parsonage and glebe had been secured to the mother church, and a house purchased at Port Medway for the residence of their future pastors. An endowment had been created, amounting to nearly £1000, and gradually increasing, besides other reasons, which subsequent events have justified, made the present appear a fitting season for carrying the design into effect. The Rev. Henry Genover was elected rector of the new parish. The Rev. Andrew Gray, formerly a Wesleyan minister, and recently ordained, was appointed to the curacy in place of the Rev. Mr. Genover.

1869.—The parish of Port Medway having become vacant, the charge of it was assumed by the rector of Liverpool, who assigned it to the Rev. Mr. Gray. The Rev. John Hutchison, A.M., was appointed second curate. An address was presented to the rector, and a sum sufficient to meet the expense, with a request that he would proceed to Windsor, and obtain the degree of D.D. Four stone fonts were presented to the churches at Western Head and Hunt's Point, by Miss Sterns of Liverpool.

At Easter, 1870, the Rev. Mr. Gray resigned his curacy, having been elected to the rectorship of Port Medway. The Rev. John Hutchison having been appointed to the charge of River John, the Rev. John Padfield was appointed curate. At a visitation held this Spring a new church was consecrated at Hunt's Point. Also a chapel school was dedicated. The former was built on land generously given by a long-tried friend of the Church—Mr. Drow R. Blackett. The site of the latter was the gift of Andrew Cowie, Esq. The building itself was erected mainly through the efforts of one of his family. The rector of Liverpool having proposed to resign the parish that he might enjoy the relaxation and profit of a visit to the Holy Land, resolutions were passed, asking him to withdraw his resignation and to accept a year's leave of absence, with the continuance of his own salary, and with the assurance that provision would also be made for maintaining the services in his absence. On his departure, an address and purse from the parishioners generally, was presented.

During the following year the parish of Liverpool was in charge of the Rev. John Padfield.

At Easter, 1872, the rector having returned the previous Autumn, it was resolved to set about rebuilding the parish church. A site for a new church was presented by the heirs of the late P. A. Knaut, Esq., and it was resolved that \$16,000 should be first subscribed before the work begins. So far there is every prospect of the object being carried out. The subscriptions range in amount from \$2000 down, while some handsome offers have been made towards particular objects. The present monetary crisis may cause a delay in the work, but such zeal as the Church people of Liverpool have always manifested, must ultimately be crowned with success.

During this year the Bishop visited the parish of Port Medway and consecrated two handsome churches, one at Port Medway, and the other at Eagle Head, which had been rebuilt under the care and superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Gray. The new life and awakened energies of this parish are very marked under its present efficient pastor.

#### TORONTO.

**ICELANDIC MISSION.**—Some six months since a colony of Icelanders, numbering from three to four hundred souls, settled in and around Kinmount, Haliburton county, on the line of the Victoria Railway, now in process of construction from Lindsay to the Ottawa valley. As these immigrants were nearly allied to the Church in faith and practice, the Rural Dean, Dr. Smithett, at once resolved to adopt them as subjects of missionary effort, and at the same time, if possible, to procure for them a missionary and teacher of their own nationality and faith, who would be willing to teach them English, and subscribe to the Articles, &c., of the Anglican Church. With the consent of the Lord Bishop of Toronto and the Archdeacon of the district, the Ven. Dr. Fuller, negotiations were entered into with the Rev. Ian Bjarnasson, Professor of Ancient Languages in Lincoln College, Iowa, a thorough English and classical scholar, and Presbyter of the Scandinavian Church. Although, however, the two Churches are a unit in doctrine, discipline, government, and worship, Prof. Bjarnasson's scruples could not be overcome in the matter of ecclesiastical allegiance, and at the same time no appointment could be made except on the above conditions, subscriptions, &c.

At the last meeting of the Board of Missions of this Diocese, steps were taken to remedy the difficulty and supply the want. A catechist and lay reader, Mr. Sgt. Jonasson, was appointed. The Diocese of Toronto, in short, the Can-

adian Church at large, except in the case of Indian or French missions, does not follow this course, although both are so emphatically missionary ground; but in this case for the present there was no other alternative. Mr. Jonasson is an intelligent young Iclander, of some two years' residence in this country, and has acted, since the arrival of the colony, as interpreter. He is now under the Bishop's license, performing the combined duties of schoolmaster and lay reader, in connection with the work of the Rev. F. Burt, the long tried, worthy, and zealous missionary of the district.

A new church was recently opened in the village of Apsley, about forty miles northeast of Peterboro, in the new county of Haliburton, erected by the neighborhood, unknown to the Bishop or clergy until ready for public worship. It is dedicated to St. George, and will form in the future the nucleus of Church work in that sparsely settled, but long neglected, portion of our back territory. On this occasion Dr. Smithett visited the mission station twenty-five miles beyond, under the charge of Mr. Joseph Gander, catechist of the Continental and Colonial Church and School Society, London, England. Mr. Philip Harding Reeve of Cardiff and Monmouth, is at present acting as lay reader at St. George's, Apsley by special license of the Diocesan.

A successful concert was given on Tuesday last, Feb. 23, in the new Town Hall, Millbrook, in aid of the Organ Fund of St. Thomas' church in that village. Too much credit and approbation cannot possibly be given to Rural Dean Allen, rector of Cavan, for his efficient labors throughout the parish.

We have been requested to insert the following address to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, lately presented to him, and signed by such of the clergy as were at the quarterly meeting of the Committee of Synod on the 16th inst., and who could have it submitted to them since that time. As there was no general meeting of the clergy of the Diocese (as was the case on the 30th of last December), it was impossible to obtain all or most of the signatures of those who would have gladly signed this address. It must, therefore, be received as coming from a portion only of the clergy of the Diocese.—*Montreal Herald*.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto,—  
We, the undersigned clergymen of this Diocese, most of whom have addressed your Lordship in condemnation of the course adopted by the Church Association for attaining objects set forth in their constitution as published in 1873—objects as dear to every one of us as they can be to any member of the Church Association,—beg leave respectfully to approach your Lordship again, to declare in the most solemn manner possible that we equally condemn what is commonly known as "Ritualism." More particularly, we repudiate the Romish doctrine of the corporeal presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper; Eucharistic adoration; all bowings and crossings before the Lord's table; the elevation of the elements in the celebration of the Holy Communion; the use of incense during divine service; the mixing of water with the sacramental wine; the use of water bread; the inculcation of the duty of *communicants regularly* to render confession to the minister previous to the reception of the Lord's Supper; the use of any vestments except the surplice, stole or scarf, and hood, in saying the prayers or ministering the sacraments or other rites of the Church; that we understand the term "Priest" to be an abbreviation of the ancient term "Presbyter," and the term "Altar" to mean "the Lord's table."

We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to declare to your lordship our strong disapproval of the circulation of *The Church Chimes*, "the Vox Deliaux Vox Populi," "The Path of Holiness," and all other works of a Romish tendency, amongst our people; that we have done all in our power to prevent their circulation in our parishes.

We feel ourselves compelled reluctantly to adopt this course in consequence of the general tenor of the tracts published by the Church Association scattered wide and cast through our parishes, and whose writers have confounded the great body of the clergy of this Diocese, in whose behalf we claim to speak, with the Ritualists, whose practices and principles we utterly condemn and repudiate.

T. B. FULLER, D.D., D.C.L., Rector of St. George's church, Toronto, and Archdeacon of Niagara.  
WILLIAM McMURRAY, D.D., D.C.L., Rector of Niagara and Rural Dean.

STEWART HOUSTON, M.A., Incumbent of Grace church, Waterdown.

WM. LOGAN, M.A., Incumbent of Fenelon Falls.

STEPHEN LETT, I.D., D.D., Incumbent of Collinwood.

T. W. SMITHETT, D.D., Incumbent of Lindsay and Rural Dean.

F. TREMAYNE, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Newmarket.

HENRY B. OSLER, Hon. Canon and Rector of York Mills.

F. L. OSLER, M.A., Rector of Ancaster, Dundas, and Rural Dean.

JAMES MORTON, Welland.

THOMAS BULL, Incumbent of Tecumseh.

JOHN FLETCHER, A.M., Incumbent of Scarborough.

J. H. MCCOLLUM, A.M., Rector of St. Thomas' church, Toronto.

JOHN WILSON, M.A., Incumbent of Grafton and Rural Dean.

HENRY BRENT, M.A., Rector of Newensto, and Hon. Canon.

J. D. A. CAYLEY, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. George's church, Toronto.

D. I. F. MCLEOD, M.A., Rector of Chippewa.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, M.A., Rural Dean.

WILLIAM BELT, M.A., Incumbent of Ottawa.

E. J. FESSENDEN, B.A., Fergus.

JOHN W. FLETCHER, B.A., Nanticook.

JOSEPH FLESHER, M.A., Shanty Bay.

T. W. ALLEN, M.A., Rector of Cavan and Rural Dean.

ALEX. DIXON, B.A., Rector of Louth, and Hon. Canon.

N. C. MARTIN, Norval.

G. H. HOOPER, Glenallan.

Toronto, Feb. 11, 1875.

### A. S. Church News.

#### ALABAMA.

At a regular meeting of the Standing Committee held on the 1st inst., the Committee signed the testimonial and consent to the Consecration of the Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D.D., as Bishop of Southern Ohio, and of the Rev. James DeKoven, D.D., as Bishop of Illinois.