THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLICOCHRON FCLEL VF EB! 12

FURRIGN INTELLIGENCE

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ADJOURNER, PARIS, Eeb. 6. The Assembly has ad-journed until Thursday, next without taking, final action on the Ventavon bill. M. Gambetta, Legitimist, intends to introduce an

amendment, making mentions of the Royal and Imperisi dynastius ineligible to the Presidency.

TERE OWNICES'IN' THE FRENCE ARMY. A COTTES . pondent 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; "Among the new colonels is one of the descendants of the soldi rs of the Irish Brigade, a scion of a noble family that already gave France two mar-shaly. "Lieut. Colonel O'Brien has" been promoted colonel of the 12th Chasseurs. A finer specimen of a soldier and a gentleman does not exist in the French army Lieut. Colonels MacDermott, Sweeny and U'Neil are among the officers whose services ensure them also preferment before long.

SUPPRESSION OF THE " L'ECHO DE ROXE "-You have perhaps, heard of the L'Echo de Rome ; it is an interesting weekly collection of news, and has been honoured by two Briefs of His Holiness Pius IX, and describes itself as an "Organ of the Defence of the Church and of the Holy See." You will, perhaps be surprised to learn that this paper has just been very hashly treated by the French authorities. By a sentence of the Correctional Tribunal, M. Victor Palme, the publisher of the L'Echo de Rome, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of a thousand france, and the printer M. Martinot, has been sentenced to the same punishment. This severity is inflicted in consequence of the sppearance in the paper of an article attacking King Vigtor Emmanuel. It appears that the Italian Ambassador made a direct application to our Government, by whom it was immediately taken into consideration. All this is very sad for France because one cannot help seeing in it the consequence of the humiliations which the Revolution and our present divisions have brought upon us. No more greatness no more independence, everybody domineers over us. Yesterday it was Germany, to-day it is Italy, both under deep obligations to us, and Spain our in ferior. To-morrow perhaps it will be Switzerland, perhaps the Republic of Andorre, that we shall have to bend before. So true is it that union produces strength (L'union fout la force), and division weak. ness, ducay-ruin 1-Cor. of Tablet.

SPAIN.

SADRED, Feb 5 .- The national troops continue to meet with successes in their operations against the Oarlists. It is reported that the insurgents are demoralized.

PEDIOP.ER OF THE NEW KING .-- It is somewhat remarkable that the new King is descended through Vo less than nine female representatives; so that the question of his "legitimacy" on the ground of the Salie law is too equivocal to have much weight The Pall Mall Gazette gives the following particulars. Alfonso XII, was born at Madrid on November 28, 1857. He is fortieth in direct descent from Don Pelaye, who raised the standard of the Christians in the mountains of Galicia in 716 AD. The long pedigroe is linked thus in the female line. First is Ormisinda, the heiress of Don Pelayo, who mairied Alphonso I. Second is Saucha, the heiress of Leon, who married Ferando I. of Castile. The third is Urraca, the heiress of Castile. The fourth is Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel and wife of John of Gaunt; and the fifth, their daughter Catherine of Lancaster, who married Henry III. of Castile. The sixth is Queen Isabella the Catholic; and the se-venth is her unhappy daughter Juana. The eighth is Maria Teresa, the Queen of Louis XIV.; and the ninth is Isabella II. Alfonso XII. is undoubtedly the representative of all this long line, according to the ancient laws of Spain; and he thus combines in his person the modern constitutionalism of Spanish history; such as it is, with the prestige of representing the early Alfonsor, the patriot kings, who were Spanish every inch, and the memory of whose ducds in Court and camp is so dear to all true Castilians.

THE FORCES OF DON CARLOS .- It is observed in the Gaulois that the three years of the Republic have left Don Carlos sufficient leisure to mature a good

thought" and modern enlightenment in "Prissis is felt by the Protestant pations, who complain loudly of the diminution of their incomes caused by the sudden falling, off in baptisms and religious marrisges. On all sides the Minister of Public Worship receives demands for assistance, to which he invariably replies that he has no fund out of which to help the spplicants. It is computed that out of every hundred marriages celebrated in the towns, sixtern per cent. at the most receive any religious sauction. Tublet, where a statut of the

VIEWS, CONCERNING THE ABMED PEACE .-- The wellknown Frankfort Democratic journal points out, in an elaborately-written paper, the danger now menacing Europe, and which is the necessary consequience of the present system of armed peace inaugurated by Germany. Such preparations, it remarks, cause the people in general to long for war, and a single spark thrown into such a mine of guapowder will cause 'an explosion which may be the destruction of those whom it was intended to benefit. The article concludes :- " Nothing can be more productive of good than an inter hange of opinions when unworthy passions are excluded from our debates. But the dispute now raging concerning the question of Church and State has through the fault of both sides become tinged with an intensely political colouring. We must own to the fact that the longest heads and the most foreseeing and impartial judges are all agreed in this that the Church laws are entirely out of the right groove, and that the Catholic Hierarchy has regained that power which had been lost through the indifferentism of the laithful previous to the enactment of the new laws. The hands of the clergy are being strengthened every day, and this fact surely should be sufficient to teach those who are in office that they are treasuring up

for themselves a terrible ruin. GERMAN TRADE .- The Cologne Gazette speaks in uncasy terms of the depressed state of trade in the country, of the excessive rise in wages, which is momentary and spasmodic, of the strikes, the ex pensive habits and the general decadence of industrial life, which are becoming characteristics of Germany. Indolence and gluttony have generally succeed d to the former hardy life of the Germans; in many of the establishments in Beelin there is no work done from midday on Saturday to a late hour of the following Tuesday.

The London Times of the 18th ult., devotes an editorial to the consideration of the alarming prospects presented by the general arming of the great Continental Powers of Europe. We give some extracts :--

In the gloom that surrounds us one thing is perceptible. All men are arming themselves. It is the darkness that may be felt, and the sensation is not imaginary. At the word of command, Germany is arming en masse, and the surrounding nationsthat is, the best part of the world-cannot but do as she does. The momentary dreams of peace and quict, arts and progress, have fled away, and Germany recognizes the storn necessity of her case, which is that what she has won by arms she can only hold by arms, and as long as the arms are in her hand. It is no longer possible to doubt the segacity and truth of her rulers, and they say that henceforth every German, sound in mind and limb, must be a soldier. From the age of 17 to 42 every man not be longing to the Army or the Reserve is to he liable to be called out in the case of an actual or even threatened invasion. The nature and contingencies of this new curolment are by no means fictions on paper. As to its numerical amount, it is sufficient to say that, added to the Line, the Landwehr, and the existing Landsturm, it ruises the dispesable force of the German Empire to 2,800,000 men. If this enormous, this preposterons armament is provoked by the attitude of France, it provokes in return. A man who goes about armed in a time of peace is suspected of hostile intentions, and Germany lends itself easily to that delasion, if such it be. It finds itself unexpectedly a great military Power, and even a maritime Power, victorious, successful, and its luck by no means exhaust d. On every side-north, south, east, and west-it finds that which it still wants to its completeness, and which it sees a way to. Its turn is come. After a minority of ages under evil guardianship, it steps iony, and is one more at For ages Germany has possessed all the glories, except those of policy and war Now it has these and the others as well. Why should it now shrink from an appeal to arms, which cannot but give it more than ever? This is the new attitude of Germany; all or nothing; for in her case not to advance is to recede. Accordingly, the more she arms, the more does France, the more does Hussia. The former now commands, under all heads, about a million and three quarters of mon; the latter more than three millions and a third. Austria Italy, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland are arming as fast as they can. It is a universal strain on the energy and resources of the world. But self-preservation n-ver yet was found sufficient to keep up high tention long. When all nations arm it will be for something, and they will look before as well as behind. A dozen millions of men cannot he withdrawn from common industry and civil duties and engaged in the most costly and destructive of all employments, except to the continual loss and hindrance of the people. Where the women work like horses, as they do in Gormany and France, the presumption is that both men and horses are wasting or misapp'ying their powers. Germany is not a rich country. Even with its singular wealth of parsimony, it cannot keep even a million men long under arms, without appreciable sacrifices. In fact, a time will arrive when the burden of a much larger armament will compel a question between dissemament and initiative in war. If only to secure pence, Ger many will have to appeal to arms, or, if not she, some other Power involved in this wild sword-dance of nations. Such is the inovitable result of an inflation of armaments proceeding upon rivalry and provocation ; and it can only be averted by a timely resolution to be content with what one has, and to

Florence, at which the Greek prelates assisted, and they would not have received that canon had it not been already accepted by their entire church. This last canon tis in every way conformable to that issued by Galasius I. in his decree (Saucta Romana) on this subject 494, A b. This again is absolutely the famous Innocentian canon, (Epistila iii) sent by that Pontiff to Exsuperius. Of it Augustine speaks (about A.D. 400) in his work DE DOCTRINA CHRISTIANA, book ii. The same canon was recognized by the third Conncil' of Carthage (397), chapter xivii. And by the Council of Hippo (393 chapter xxvii), and as St. Hieronymus testifics, by the General Council of Nice (325), a council ad-mitted as orthodox by many Protestants. The canon, of the Council of Trent was therefore in every way conformuble to, was in fact a reproduction of the capon which, from the earliest time, was venerated and followed by the church both in Europe, Asis, and Africa. But the African church received its faith from Homo at least before 120, A.D., and with its faith the sacred books of Scripture. If then the Council of Trent was the canon of the primitive glove and carefully arranged her wil that I might church, who will attempt to deny its authenticity and obligation as the canon of the Church of Christ of the present day? So difficult indeed did taking of my glove I drew down the blind, flushing Luther find it to overcome the evidences of the authenticity of the Scriptures as decreed by Eugenius IV, that when upbraided by Zwingle for his flagrant corruption of Rom. iii 28, he did not dare depy the imputation, but said with characteristic impudence : "sic volo, sic jubeo; stat pre ratione volunts."----"So I wid, so I order; let my will stand for a reason." Though this corruption of the text has been corrupted in the English Bible, many other exclusions and additions have been made, as said above.

Having seen the evidence of the Councils of the early Church, we will adduce only a very few additional proofs, and then proceed to the particular books. Clement of Rome, in the apostolic age, in his first epistle to the Corinthians incidentally mentions nearly all the books in dispute as canonical. The same trath is evinced by the inscriptions and writings of each succeeding century. ---The most remarkable of the inscriptions is that placed in the church of St. Clement by Gregory the Priest in the eighth century. To these we may add the authority of the ancient Roman Ordo, in which the whole Scripture is distributed into lec-

tures for various parts of the year. In this Ordo a'so are contained without exception the names of all the books from Genesis to Apocalypse, as held by the Catholic Church of to day.

The canon of the Latin Church was also received by the Eastern Church as we read in the minutes of the council of Constantinople held (A. p. 1632) by Parthenius the Archbisnop and patriarch, in which Cyril Lucar, the pred-cessor of Parthenius, was condemned for presuming to expunge from the Greek canon those books looked upon as Apocrypha by the Calvinists. The errors of that Protestantizing prelate were also indignantly condemned as innovations on the old doctrine of the church. Also in the year 1672 another council was held at Jerusalem, in which the same errors which the Calvinists from Geneva and some from England were end avoring to propogate amongst the Greeks. This council was presided over by Dosith-us the Patriarch. The word of the council in repeating Cyril Lucar's condemnation were " because he foolishly, ignorantly, or rather maliciously, called these books Apocryphal.' Seven Archbishops of the Greek church concurred in signing the condemnation of the Calvinistic teaching on this point. They especially mention the books called Apocryphal as part of Holy Scriptures. This council of bishops was held at Pera in 1672, and on the 18th July of that year this attestation was signed by Bartholomew of Haraclea, Jerome of Chalcedon, Methodius of Pisidia, Metrophanes of Cyzicum, Anthony of Athens, Joachim of Rhodes, and Neophite of Nicomedia. The original of this document is at present in Paris. Even the Nestorians Eutychians, and Jacobites, though separated from Catnolic taith and unity so carly as the 5th century retain the ancient canen. The canon then must have been firmly established in the "Fast. The churches of the East held that canon and respected it just as did the churches of the West. We have seen that when in he council of Florence before the Bishops of the East and West, the question of the canon was broached, perfect unanimity prevailed, and when Eugenius IV, at the close of this Council, sent the canous to the Armenians, there was no difficulty about its acceptance. Hence we see that the Eastern church, the African church and the Latin church all received this canon which we at present hold. Some of the holy fathers and writers have objected to some of the books, but this does not tell against the almost unanimous consent of the others; besides they are only individuals. Now for the Protestant canon of Scripture who made it up? Was'it an infallible authority? Was it such that there could rest no doubt as to the divine inspiration of those books which they retained, or the want of inspiration in those which they rejected? Now this canon was made up in the time of the Reformation, in the heat and fury of controversy, by men who were breaking with the past, and as we have seen of more than doubtful morals .--They disagreed among themselves especially about the translations, and applied to one another the most approbious epithets. They themselves dec'ared that as the church of Rome had fallen into error and the church of Alexandria had fallen into error likewise But they have disclaimed the notion of infallibility for themselves. Now how could these fullible men pronounce that parts of the Scripture were not inspired and parts were? And besides they were in contradiction to all antiquity .-O ald God Almighty have left His church, which we are bound to hear; in error about the Sacred Scriptures for 1500 years? It could not be Besides as we have said before, even the Reformers don't regard those books which they exclude as contrary to faith or as immoral; on the contrary they attest that the church allows and desires them to be read for the edification of its members. In our next lecture we will continue this most vital question, dealing however more especially with the particular books excluded by Protestants, and with few of their more flagrant mistranslations of the text.

trial was fixed for February. For some unknown reason a communication was sent to England, and information of the facts having reached West Bromwich, the police discovered, last Saturday, the sup-posed murdered man living in that town. It is said that Cooksey will leave at once for America to ensure the liberation of a man whose life has been seriously imperilled by his unaccountable flight.

HOW ONE WOMAN BAFFLES ANOTHER -A WOMAN writes in the Boston Globe: " One day on the trip up, when reading a magazine, my attention was attracted by the glitter of a gold bracelet, which look where I would, flashed before my eyes, and further scrutiny revealed the fact that the young lady who were it was particularly anxious that I should be attracted by it and to further her design began cutting the leav a of her magazine with a silver fruit knife. For the purpose of showing her that I was not particularly dazzled, in fact, that there was another such in the world, I took a gold pencil from my pocket and marked a passage in my book, for my bracelet was equal to hers. Observing that fact she drew off her not fail to see the heavily chased ring which encircled her finger. I could "go her one better" here, so a sare topaz and a solitaire diamond before her appreciating eyes. She saw, and quickly pulling off her other glove, displayed a splendid cluster diamond, and a gigantic amethyst, I was slighly non plussed but, as she wore no ear-rings, I felt that, after all, I was even with her. At that instant she drew an elegant little watch from he belt, which she studied attentively for two whole minutes, holding it up in full view then turned to me as if to say : "Well, go on." I had done my best, and could not answer the challenge, but thought mournfully of my poor little locket in a drawer at home, with one side all jamm d in. When, at last, the aggravating creature took a jewel case from her satchel, and held up a lovely coral set, turning it this way and that to exhibit all itb auties, furtively glancing at me to be sure 1 observed. I was utterly vanquished, completely routed and so greatly absorbed in my book that I did not see a thing."

"EXCOSE My GLOVE"-Certain kinds of mistaken politeness sincere as they are, are absurd enough to be grotesque. A common mistake of this sort, with some persons, even in large cities, is to say. "Excuse my glove," when they offer the hand to a casual acquaintance, or on introduction to a stranger. It might be inferred from this remark that the wearing of gloves is extremely rare in a civilized community or that the wearer wishes to advertise the extraordinary fact that he has gloves. All he really desires is to appear polite, never suspecting for a moment that he is simply ridiculous. If you offer to shake hands with any one in a place where it is customary to wear gloves, you cortainly need no excuse for compliance with the babit. You might with equal reason, on receiving a visitor at your house apologize to him for not remoling your cost before bidding him welcome. The superfluous phrase probably bad its origin in the days when gloves were clumsy, and used more for protection than as an essential of dress. Then the naked hand was thought to be an evidence of good will and cordiality. Sume gloves have been universally adopted, the idea of asking pardon for wearing them is an anachronism and an impropriety. Gloves are now made to fit exactly, so that were it courte-y to take them off on encountering one's friends and acquaintances an amount of time and trouble would be required which would inevitably render a social greeting at once a comical exhibition and a bore -Scribner's Monthly.

APPLES FOR COWS .- The Newburyport Herald seems anxious that farmers should overcome their prejudice against feeding apples to cows. It argues that although a cow, if let loose among heaps of apples will speedily gorge herself and "dry up" hor supply of milk for a day or two; yet if she has a proper proportion of apples with her feed she will increase her misk and the quantity and quality of her butter. One agriculturist, who fed out his small apples at the rate of & bushel a day for every milch cow, reports that the result was that his butt-r in the winter months was as high colored and finely flavored as in June, Another, who tried the same experiment, found that his cows gave & more mick than his neighbors, and the butter that he made was so yellow that he was accused of coloring it. Levi Bartlett, a farmer, says that eider apples are worth more to feed cows than for cider. As apples are plenty this season, this is a good time for farmers who have not tried this experiment to do so, and comparison of results will soon show whether the advantages of the plan have been over-stated. INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS,-Says Daniel Webster: Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is it's patron. I care not now humble and unpretonding the gazette which he tikes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putling into it something that is worth the subsc iption price Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate composition and general intelligence. TO PEOPLE WHO BORROW NEWSPAPERS .- A Buffalo paper prints the following letter from one of its own and prompt-paying patrons: "Please discontinue my paper from the time I have paid up to. I do not stop the paper because I do not want it, but to get rid of an intolerable old bore that intrudes himself in my house, regardless of time or circumstances, to sit for an hour or two, three or four times a week, to rend my papers, and who is a thousand times more able to take a dezen papers for himself than I am to take one. If the nuisance is stopped, I shall send for the paper again." GRAPES IN CALIFORNIA --- The Sacramento Union expresses the belief that at \$10 per ton and ten tons per acregrapes are probably the most profitable crop that can be cultivated in California. Mr. Nickson, of Lincoln, Placer county, last year sold his crop of 2.000 tons, raised on 200 acres, for \$10 per ton, the buyer to pick and deliver the crop. This is at the rate of \$100 per acre, and it required less labor and expense to produce the 200 acres of grapes than it would to plant, harvest and deliver 200 acres of wheat. The wheat in San Francisco would, at twenty bushels per acre, be worth at the outside \$18 The grapes are worth nearly six times as much, at the low price of half, a cent per pound, which is as low as the most ordinary vegetables. Grapes feed on the atmosphere more than any other vegetable growth, and on this account they can be raised on the process soil, - where potatoes, onlous, corn beans or even black eyed peas would not come to anything. A grocer on Gratiot street keeps "a little brown near the sider barrel, and when he wants to do jug" the fair thing by a customer he, mingles, some of the contents of the aforesaid jug with the elder, . He made a mingle yesterday for an old farmer, but got in a good deal of whisky and very little cider. About an hour after drinking, the farmer was observed leading against the fence; and was beard to soliloquize, if it's too late for sun strokes, and too early to freeze to death, and I guess it's a touch of the shikin' ager."-Detroit Free Press, size and the option of real paw 1. ing: to: carry. to the grave, with him, an important, se Clauchgton was found wearing Cooks systercoat and, crat, has published in the Leipsic, Journal, a recipe other wearables, and also in possets ob of his carpet) he has used for fifty years; and which we may susse bag. M'Claughton protested his innecence, put was saved several men and a great number of animals , | unable to account for the whereabouts and the dis- | from a horrible death by hydrophobia. The bite

Retigious Marinabas is Pausei, Done result of THE ARCHBISHOP OF ITORONTO ON ("THE) appearance of his companion. He was arrested and must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vin-BIBLE is not in ball of the bathed to take his trial for the murder of Cook egar and water, and when this has dried, a few drops thought, and modern enlightenment in Prussia is commuted to take his trial for Bebruary. For some unknown i troy the color of the solution of the solut troy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present or future danger capacitations

FELONS AND RUSTY NAILS -Elder Evans, a Shaker. mysi-"For the past 10 years we have treated folons with hot water, and with unerring success. No cutting, no blistering, no anything, but immersing the finger, hand, or even the whole arm if necessary, in water as hot as can be borne, until the pain is gone and the core is loosened and drawn from the bone. When rusty nails have produced wounds, the same course has been pursued. If on hand or foot, keep it in hot water.

A gentleman was looking into the window of a toy store the other day in Detroit, when two boys halted, ard one remarked: "Says, Jim, don't you wish we had ten cents to buy a present for our poor lame sister ?" Jim replied that he did, and the gentleman pulled out a shinplaster and said he was glad to be able to assist them in such a praiseworthy enterprise. He met the same boyshalf an hour afterward, and each had his pockets stuffed with pop-corn balls.

MEATS-The best roasting piece of beef is the sirloin; then rib roast ; then ruinp of beef. Beef is much better to be hung up a few days, which makes it more tender. It should be washed and wiped be-fore dressing. Twenty minutes of time to each pound of meat is a good rule for roasting Put boiling water into a meat pun, and have the oven quite hot when it is put in to roust, otherwise it will be dry and tough When nearly done, sait, flour and baste it from the dripping-pan not before.

There is a man at Haverhill, Mass., who claims to have traded horses thirty-seven times and cheated the oth r man every time, and yet when his wife died the other day he promised to meet her in Heaven.

"A sparrer shall not fall to the ground -" was all the comfort a hoxing-master gave as he knocked us down yesterday. - Milw tukee Scatinel.

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years' triat, 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 Rhenmatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

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MAP OF PALESTINE.

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, Tristam 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 fect, and for beautiful clearness, fullness, and accuracy, is unequaled, while the price will be reduced one-third. At present, address for copies, Prof. H. S. Osborn, State Univ., Oxford, O., US [25.2

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

When death was hourly expected from CONSUMP-TION, all remedies having tailed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child

military position. From 300 Navarre peasants. which was all he could count at Drosquieta, he has gradually developed a real army. The following is the writer's estimate of his forces :- " Infantry-Navarre, 14 battalions; Catalonia, 12; Tarragona and Lorida, 10; Maestrazgo, 9; Guipuzco, 9; Alva. 6; Aragon, 6; Valencia, 6; Biscay, 5; Castille, 5. Cavalry-Catalonia, 6 squadions; Lorida and Tarragona, 5; Castille 3. Besides these there are two regiments under the name of No. 1 Del Rey and No. 2 de Borbon. Their artillery, which at first was compased of only four poor mountain pieces and of six old mortars, picked up no one knows where, has been increased in a year to six batteries, completely organizid, to which must be added twelve cannon from the foundry of Azpeitia." Respectable, however, as is such an army, when contrasted with its carlier stages, it would be unreasonable to suppose that, should Spain support Alfonso, the Carlists can ultimately triumph.-Tablet

ITALY.

The Times' special despatch from Rome says that efforts have been made in ecclesiastical circles to ascertain whether the Austrian Coverament is inclined to support Cardinal Rauscher's election to the Papacy, but that that Government has declined to interfere, fearing that it will be held responsible to Germany for the policy of the new Pope. It is thought that the Conservatives of Austria would favor the candidacy of Cardinal Rauscher, if they should succeed.

BWITZERLAND.

AN UNACOUSTOMED LUXURY .- The pass to which veligious matters have come in "the home of the free," Switzerland, may be gathered from the fact that the St. Imier correspondent of the Liberte annonneed, as a matter for the greatest jubilation, that they actually had a priest there to say Mass on the preocding Sunday! The spectacle was most affecting thousands of the mountaincers from all the surrounding districts trooping in in swarms, to worship their God after the manner of their forefathers. Men. women, and even - children, thronged to the Sacraments in vast numbers, and the day was one of general rejeicing. At one time people might pray as they liked in Switz rland-now public worship is almost an unheard of luxury, and only to be indulged in at long intervals. What a "free" country |

A STATE AND AN GERMANY.

LINERAL VIBWE OF THE RESULT OF THE PERSECUTION. -A remarkable article has appeared lately in the Liberal paper the Greusboten, in which the question "Who will conquer in this fight, Rome or Liberalism "? is answered in the words, "Rome will and must be victorioue." The conclusion is arrived at by a line of argument which as Catho Ics we cannot accept; still we accept and record the conclusion. Another article in the Licipzig Social-Democratio paper, the Volkstott, says : "The crusade in favour of civilisation (Outur Ramp!) is producing two effects, which those who take the lead in its ranks, did not, foresce a On the one hand it is strengthening Catholicism in a degree that is almost alarming ; on the other it is what ming Protestantism, and in fact is rapidly dissolving "it." As 'one' of the evidences of these associations they point to the great failing of in ontion that infallibly await them. - Corr. of Tablet. I from an increase of the Catholic population.

A diverce case has been instituted by a Chicago wife, who complains that her husband insists upon drinking cheap whiskey and cating raw onions just before bed time:

stand only on one's guard against unprovoked ag-

gression.

1.1 A

According to the Examiner and Chronicle a dozen or more of the Brooklyn Protestant churches situated on the Beights are "gasping for breath"-in other words, are suffering greatly from the falling off of their attendants. The only question at present with them.is, it says "which church shall be given up, and which minister shall take his hat and say adien. Two Congregational churches have already united. and have a church for sale : Two Methodist churches are negotiating for a union, and will have a church for sales The church on the Helghts, and that in the rear of the Oity Hall, both- Reformed, have two of the most valuable church properties in Brooklyn, Both congregations are small and the vacancy in one of the pulpits is leading to an inquiry what can be done. The three Presbyterian churches in a cluster, Mesers, Van Dyck's; Seaver's and Read's, united, would make a fair congregation Dr. Van Dyck has already put himself on the record, to the effect that a union ought to take place." The same article in which these statements occur has another on the decrease of the number of priests in Italy, a decrease. the number of students of Protestant theology, while the number of students of Protestant theology, while the number of young men who spik admittance into the Ognobile private model and the Order of the Jeauits, rice. There is a deficiency of private berg, it is train is unusually large in spite of the poverty and perse. But it comes not from a falling-off of vocations, but

A supposed murder has been cleared up at West Bromswich in a fashion which deserves record among the curiosities of circumstantial evidence. Nearly 18 months ago a Birmingham (Eng) man named George Cooksey went to America with his brother. They commenced business in Ohio as poulterers, and, their business prospering, engaged a man named M'Claughton, and purchased a horse and waggon. Cooksey and M'Claughton then travelled through the district, trading in poultry. One day M'Claugh-ton entered a tobaccorist's store to make a purchase, leaving the horse and waggon in care of Cooksey. In M'Claughton's absence Cooksey suddenly discovered that he had been robbed of or had lost fifty dollars. This vexed Cooksey to such a degree that he took the instant and extraordinary resolution of leaving America Without giving notice to Me Claughton, or even taking his own topcoat and carpet-bag from the waggon, bestarted off, and was not heard of till Saturday last. No one could a count for, the disappearance. "It was strongly supjected that M'Claughton had, murdered, the missing man. The snapicion twas aggravated, by the fact that M'

with a prepartion of Cannabis Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay ex-There is not a single symptom of consumppenses. tion that it does not dissipate-Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nauses at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address, CRADDOCK & CO, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa, giving name of this paper.

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings,) 49 St. Peter Street, Mcntreal, Jan. 15, 1875. 15-22

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