FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

THE LOUISANE DISASTER.—LONDON, Dec. 23.—A Paris special to the *Telegraph* says only one passenge was drowned on the steamer Louisane; the remainder of the drowned were of the crew.

The literary executors of Count Montalembert are preparing his correspondence for publication, and will besides shortly publish two hitherto unseen works of his, *Les Papes Moines.*

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LILLE.—The local correspondent of the *Univers* writing this day week gives an account of the opening of the above on the previous day. The *elite* of Lille were present, and the Bishop of Arras, who presided, was supported on the platform by all the officials, civil and mititary, *en grande tenue.* The rector, the professors, and the pupils were, of course, also present. The proceedings were of a very interesting nature, and the reading of the Brief of the Holy Father, which had been forwarded through His Eminence Cardinal Regnier, was greeted with loud shouts of *Vive Pie IX.*

MONTALEMBERT AND DOLLINGER.—It is said in Parisian Catholic circles that the executors of the Count de Montalembert intend to prosecute Von Dollinger for having published, without their consent, the letter of 1869 (written before the Vatican Council), in which reference is made to the Papal Infallibility. It is a fact that the most eminent lawyers both in France and Germany have been consulted on the point. It should be remembered that before the Council, Montalembert was perfectly free to hold what opinions he pleased about Infallibility; but it is quite certain that he would not have written that letter after the Vatican Council, nor to Dollinger at all had he thought his confidence would have been abused.

In France, more than in any other country of the world, the mere existence of a government is an incitement for all idle hands to have a fling at, and treat it as a ready target for their obloquy; and

Thousands 'scapes of wit
Make it the father of their idle dreams,
And rack it in their fancies.

To M. Buffet's government this remark applies more than to any other, for he has been guilty of the heinous crime of trying to conciliate and propitiate all political parties, including those *betes noires*, the Bonapartists, an offence which his Republican fellow-workers will never forgive him. They are now trying tooth and nail to bring him to the ground, and to this effect they are about to bring in a plan of getting themes for the abolition of martial law, and for getting more elbow-room in municipal elections. To steal a march on them, and take the wind out of their sails, M. Buffet now proposes to do away with martial law throughout France, with the exception of but three "populous places," to wit, Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles. With regard to the *regime* of the press, the case is even worse. M. Dufaure has just brought in a bill by which all press offences are to be tried by juries, except somewhere about half a-dozen items that are to be conferred by police courts stocked by the government. These items cover about the whole ground of ordinary press offences. This reminds one of a good deal of that rule laid down in an old Italian grammar respecting the gender of nouns:—"In Italian all nouns are masculine, except only those which are feminine." The exceptions practically defeating instead of proving the rule. The National Assembly does not mean to die intestate, and is making the best use of what little time it has to live now, to prevent any troubles from arising in connection with its succession. A new press law is to be passed, by which Republicans and Bonapartists, Legitimists and Orleanists, are to be gagged alike. Martial law is to be kept up in the principal towns, and public meetings are not to be held save twenty-one days before the elections come off. Having thus effectually manacled the Free and Independent, the Government expect that the forthcoming campaign will pass over without any broken heads. At the very moment at which we are writing the Electoral Bill itself is passing through the last stage of its process of gestation, *i.e.*, the third reading. A whole bushel of amendments have been moved, but scarcely one has thus far been carried. Among those negatived we find one proposed by M. de Pelcastel having for its object to give two votes to married men or widowers, and one only to bachelors and persons who have been legally separated from their wives. The plan is excellent, but, as a premium on marriage, it would never work; for no man would embark in matrimony merely to obtain an additional vote. Besides, as Col. Langlois, one of the extreme Radicals, correctly pointed out, such a law would give but one vote to the priest and two to his married sexton. We are really glad to find such a sensible remark coming from such a quarter. The strange motion has been duly shelved.—*London Universe.*

SPAIN.

REINFORCEMENTS.—MADRID, Dec. 23.—*El Cronista*, a Ministerial organ, states that the Government has decided to send heavy reinforcements to Cuba.

The *Cuartel Real*, as we learn from Hendaye, protests against the interpretations which enemies have put upon the letter of Don Carlos to Don Alfonso. It denies that the contents can be taken as a submission for peace, as those enemies pretend, and affirms that the country is more than ever decided upon continuing the war.

DEFENCE AND ARMAMENT OF CUBA.—MADRID, Dec. 23.—The *Epoca* says when the Carlist insurrection is suppressed an efficient army will be maintained in Cuba as a measure of precaution, and that heavy guns will be placed on the coast. At the same time Spain will propose to the United States a new and mutually advantageous treaty of commerce. Subscriptions have already been opened to defray the cost of manufacturing heavy guns for the defence of Cuba.

There is a lull in the war in Northern Spain, the Carlist batteries before Hernani and San Sebastian have been put to silence, though by their own gunners and not by the Alfonsists, and altogether affairs in this quarter begin to wear a somewhat sleepy aspect, which would augur well of the future, did not experience prove that such halcyon days are always the symptoms of an impending storm. Next month young Alfonso is to return to the scene of his exploits in Navarre. Last spring, at Lacar and Lorca, he proved the truth of the old saying, that—

He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

While the juvenile generalissimo took to his heels with impunity, two or three subordinate generals who had shown some fight, though, were laid by the heels quite recently and ignominiously dismissed the service for following the gallant example of their severeign. But our young friend is now about to fight another day, and for this he has all the more occasion to see that the country is getting somewhat too hot for him, even with the thermometer at freezing point. Thus far he has been a constitutional monarch without a constitution, but all these makeshifts and tergiversations will not do any longer, and the time of half-measures is over. The Cortes must be called together very shortly, and meanwhile the representative of the Holy See objects to be trifled with any longer, and insists on the carrying out of the Concordat of 1851 pure and simple, and also demands that the captive Bishop of Urgel should be arraigned before an ecclesiastical and not a secular court. Altogether, the young king is having such a weary life of it that he may well wish himself back to the fleshpots of Egypt, or the apron-strings his royal mother. The unconditional surrender of the Carlists, of which a great deal was rumoured last week, has turned out what we expected it would—a false alarm. There is no doubt that Don Carlos has written a letter to Don Alfonso, but so far from showing the white feather in it, he merely proposes a truce, and an armed truce too, and this only in a contingency which is not likely to happen, viz., a war with the United States. The exultation of the adherents of the juvenile occupant of the Castilian throne was decidedly premature. The cause of Legitimacy in France may be ground down and crushed by numerical superiority, but such a thing as caving in is not in the nature of the stalwart mountaineers whose ancestors first stemmed the torrent of Saracen invasion, and after several centuries, hard fighting succeeded in driving the last Moslem across the straits of Geber-al-Tarik, and restoring the rule of Christianity from the Pyrenees to the pillars of Hercules. There is something more than a mere question of persons underlying the combat which has been raging north of the Ebro these three years; it is the contest between Christianity and Revolution in which the people of Navarre and the Basque provinces have entered the lists; and on this line we are certain that both they and their king mean to fight the battle to the bitter end.—*London Universe.*

ITALY.

The *Rome* (the new title of that admirable Catholic newspaper, the *Journal de Florence*) tells us that the pilgrims from *Marseilles*, who recently visited the Eternal City brought with them as a present for the Holy Father a magnificent statue of Notre Dame de la Garde.

The *Rome* announces that last week, the Holy Father received in private audience Baron d'Anethan, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the Belgians to the Holy See. The Baron was accompanied by his wife, and the object of their visit was to render homage to the Pope and to implore the Apostolic Benediction of His Holiness.

THE MILAN FIASCO.—It is now well known that the ministers of Victor Emmanuel have positively refused to lend themselves to the schemes of Prussia relative to the next Conclave for the election of a Pope, and the *Gazette Nationale*, which has just devoted a long article to the depreciation of Minghetti, has stated the *fiasco* of the Milan journey in no measured terms. One of its sentences is significant—"It was hardly worth while for the Emperor to expose himself to the danger of rheumatism in crossing the Alps, while Prince de Bismarck was content to remain at home at Varzin."

The Pope has written a most complimentary letter to a laborious parish-priest in the diocese of Turin on account of a work on the Holy Scriptures which he lately published. His Holiness thanks him for the pains he has taken in "explaining the Holy Bible for the instruction of Catholics and confuting the errors which ignorance or malice of non-Catholics fasten on the Bible misunderstood."

Numerous bands of pilgrims keep coming from France, the Bishop of Lucon heading a numerous caravan, from his own diocese; while 150 more are in from Aix, besides several other caravans from Britany and from the South of France. They are always kindly received by the Holy Father and know how to profit by their visit to Rome, gathering good from every part they visit, and avoiding the evil influences with which the once holy city is overspread.

The Sacred congregation of Rites has just given a decision in reply to a question raised by a Bishop who asked whether one could gain the Jubilee indulgence at the same time both for himself and for the souls in Purgatory, or whether it was necessary to apply it to one or the other exclusively. The Sacred Congregation after hearing the Holy Father on the matter, replies that one may gain the indulgence at the same time for himself and *also* for the souls in Purgatory.

The widow of Sonzogno assumed the direction of her late husbands newspaper. The *Capitale*, which caused the whole staff to resign *en masse*, and the publication of the journal ceased on the 15th instant: it is, however succeeded by a similar paper, *La Gazette della Capitale.* The condemned persons have appealed against their sentence and are treated as simply accused and not as convicts, receiving visits and food from their friends.

THE ITALIAN CATHOLICS AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.—We mentioned the respectful and earnest petition which the "Society of the Catholic Youth of Italy" sent to the Emperor of Germany at Milan on behalf of the persecuted German Catholics. The petition was sent in a registered letter to the address of the Emperor *at Milan*, but the President, Dr. Acquaderni, has just received the following communication from Herr von Keudell, the German Ambassador at Rome: "*On my return to Rome* I received the address which . . . . you desired should be submitted to the Emperor and King, my august Sovereign. As, however, the contents of this document did not appear to me fit to be submitted to his Majesty, I return it herewith, and take the opportunity to offer you the expression of my particular esteem." The document, as we have said, was most respectful, and deserved a more civil answer. Further comment upon the reply would be superfluous, except to say that it is rather hard to believe that Herr von Keudell found the address at Rome and did not receive his instructions at Milan.—*Tablet.*

The great murder trial in Rome has terminated. Scarpetti has escaped altogether, and the other scoundrels have received a mitigated sentence. This was a result that all honest men expected. To put Luciani and his fellow-assassins to death for stabbing the life out of a man, at the same time that you raise a statue to Mazzini and pension Garibaldi, would be too great an inconsistency for "Young Italy" to tolerate for a single moment. "Penal servitude for life" are the words of the sentence pronounced against these Garibaldian murderers; but all the world knows that they will prove to be words only. At the next *emeute* the beloved hero of the red shirt will require the assistance of these, his dear children, and we shall see their prison doors fly open, and these choice *fratelli* will rush forward to give the aid of their noble weapon (the dagger) to some groaning because "opressed nationality." The *Daily News* denounces the crime of these men as "a heartless and ferocious business but is it so certain that this very paper has not for years encouraged in every way the hideous principles of that school out of which such apt scholars are produced? Signor Bertani in his electoral speech at Rimini "defied the Vatican." Was he ever, we wonder, one of the sycophants at the Vatican, or did he ever sing the praises of Pius IX.? "Are you armed?" says Poltroon in the comedy. "No," replies Dauntless. "No! then come on, I defy you." There are several heroes of the Bertani stamp. It was unnecessary for the telegrams to inform us that the report published to the effect that the Emperor of Russia contemplated a journey to Italy, in order to meet Victor Emmanuel, had no foundation whatsoever. Who could possibly have dreamed of such a contingency? The Russian Bear does not associate with the Wolf of Savoy.—*London Universe.*

GERMANY.

It is, we regret to say, announced in German Catholic circles that Monsignor Forster is seriously ill, and that the principal physician of Breslau, Herr Krocker, of Breslau, has ordered the Prelate in all haste to his Palace at Johannesberg.

A CONVERTION.—On 13th November Prince Charles, of Solms-Braunfels, died at Rheingrafenstein, after a long and painful illness. Two months before he had been happily reconciled to his Holy Mother Church, and made his proffession of faith in the hand of Count von Galen, the parish priest of St. Christopeer's, at Mayence.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—The *Liberte* (Fribourg) says there are serious thoughts at Berlin of confiding the administration of Alsace-Lorraine to M. Moller, the actual President of the two provinces, as a special and responsible minister of the Imperial Crown. In the present subordinate office held by M. Moller his hands are more or less tied by the German *chancellerie*, and the delays and conflicts of opinion which are thus caused have rendered things almost intolerable.

THE GERMAN PERSECUTION.—One of the results of the persecution is beginning to show itself in the organization of the Catholics. The Grand Duchy of Baden is an instance in point—a few years ago the Catholics were not represented at all in the Chamber, then they got in 2 members, then 5 then 9, then 19, and at the election just past 13 Deputies. This is a happy augury for the future, and, better than that, it is to be found repeating itself all over all over Germany. Bismarck is, involuntarily, the cause of it.

EXTENSION OF THE JUBILEE.—The *Agence American* sends the following telegram from Rome to the *Univers* of Tuesday:—The Pope has decided that to all the Bishop who ask it, the prolongation of the Jubillee until Palm Sunday shall be granted.—It is false that the King of Bavaria has refused to receive the Nuncio, Mgr. Bianchi. It is also false that Mgr. Simeoni (Nuncio in Spain) is to be recalled immediately. His Lminence Cardinal Silvestri died on the night of the 20th instint.

THE EXTIRPATION OF THE CATHOLIC EPISCOPATE IN PRUSSIA.—The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the public prosecutor is about to move for the deposition of the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishops of Munster and Treves, and with reference to negotiations between Prussia and Austria for the separation from the rest of the Prussian part of the diocese of Breslau—to which, he says, the Vienna Cabinet, wishing to keep aloof from the Prussian ecclesiastical troubles, is willing to consent—he observes that it does not much matter whether the sanction of the Pope is obtained or not, "as Roman Catholic Bishops will soon have ceased to exist in this country," unless they will allow candidates for Holy Order to receive the ordinary literary education of the land," or, in other words, the very worst preparation for the Christian priesthood—the training of probably infidel professors instead of that of a theological seminary. And it must be remembered that this imminent abolition of the Catholic episcopate does not mean merely the transformation of the hierarchy into the form which it assumes in missionary countries. For the ministration of any episcopal substitutes, such as Vicars-Apostolic, has been declared to be illegal, and no Bishops whatever who remain faithful to the Church will be suffered to enter upon any functions in Prussia. And then we are told that there is no interference with the Catholic religion or its exercise.

Bismarck's organs are sedulously engaged in spreading a report, according to which divers leaders of the Ultramontane party had put out "feelers" to know whether the Prussian Government would be ready to come to an accommodation upon certain conditions. It is even given out that the Crown Prince of Prussia had been "sounded" on the subject, and had replied that he would never dream of putting a stop to the measures adopted against the Church. Assertions of this nature are scarcely worth refuting.

Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought,

says King Henry IV., and before we ever condescend to contradict any statements of this description, we want to know first what authority Bismarck's reptiles" have for putting them forward. Thus far all the links of the vast chain that forms the Catholic hierarchy in Prussia, from the "Prince of the Church" to the poorest village priest, have suffered any amount of fine, execution and imprisonment, rather than yield a tittle of the demands of the secular power. If the persecutors are beginning to be disgusted with their own work, it does not follow by any means that the victims are to meet them half-way, nor yet one quarter of the way. We shall soon see who will give in first.

BAVARIA.

The Bishop of Wurzburg, Mgr. John Valentine von Reissmann, died on 17th November, of an acute attack of disease of the heart. He had been Cishop only since 1871. This is the third Bavarian Sey that has become vacrnt since the beginning of this year. This death must suspend, at least, an impending collision between the secular and spiritual authorities of Wurzburg. Canon Hohn, a membe of the Cathedral Chapter, and also a member of the Episcopal Council, has insurred the great displeasure of his Bishop, owing to some transactions connected with the general elections last July. The Bishop suspended him. The Canon appealed to the Governmeht; and Herr von Lutz, who has bas been spreading a calumnious report about the Bishap of Ratisbon, issued an order that Canon Hohn should be reinstated in his position as member of the Episcopal Council of Wurzburg. The Cishop had previously refused to remove the suspension, as the canon would express no regret for what he had done. Ais lordship would not have accepted the suspended councillor thus thrust upon him; and a conflict cetween him and the Minister had not death intervened. It is worth noting that Mgr. von Reissman, when first appointed to to See of Wurzburg, was praised by the Liberal party for his "moderation," as being a "peaceably-diiposed person," quite a "man of the old scholl." But when the time of trial came this "moderate" Bishop was found to be made of as true metal es Mgr. von Ketteler, or Mgr. Martin, or any other member of the German episcopate. So it is almost always, thank God.

TURKEY.

PROPOSITION OF THE NORTHERN POWERS.—BERLIN, December 23.—It is stated that the principal feature of the Great Powers' proposition relative to reforms in Turkey is that Ambassadors of neutral powers at Constantinople shall exercise a permanent control in the execution of reforms in the Province.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS—CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.—VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The *Political Correspondence* newspaper reports that the Sultan is spending all his available money in hastily arming his forces on sea and land; ships and cannon had been ordered. A conspiracy against the Christians in Turkey had been discovered, and 36 Turks implicated in it had been arrested.

ATTITUDE OF MONTENEGRO.—LONDON, Dec. 24.—A Berlin despatch to the *Times* says the Prince of Montenegro has concluded negotiations for a loan of a million of dollars, which the Slavonians believe is guaranteed by the Russians. It is also reported that an American agent at Cettigne has engaged to supply the Prince with cannon and rifles. The Montenegrin *Official Journal* publishes an article warmly praising the insurgents in the Herzegovina. The *Times* correspondent remarks that the only explanation of the attitude of Montenegro, is that the Government has been led to hope that it will shortly be allowed to interfere. A telegram from Vienna to the *Times* says that the note of Northern Powers containing proposals for reforms in Turkey is about to be sent to the Government of France, Great Britain and Italy, with an invitation to join in their support. The *Times*, in a leading article, says:—"We are prepared to urge that the clause of the Treaty of Paris forbidding intervention between the Sultan and his subjects be rescinded, that the powers may be permitted to intervene if necessary for the common interest, and that Turkey be considered as needing the tutelage of Europe."

THE INSURGENT PROVINCES AND THE PORTE.—It seems not improbable that Herzegovina—and perhaps even Bosnia—will get a kind of autonomy after all. The three Northern Powers have not been able to come to an understanding as to the reforms to be demanded from Turkey, or rather Austria and Russia have not, while Germany stands by, ready to support any scheme which may be agreed upon by the other two. But all are agreed upon this point—that the concessions offered by the Sultan are insufficient. What then is to be done? Turkey is ready to give the furthest limits of concessions which she thinks consistent with her dignity, but is said to have expressed a hope that she would not be asked to consent to guarantees which would wound her pride as an independent Power. It is further rumoured that Servia and Montenegro have at last entered into an agreement that if the matter is not settled by that time they will jointly declare war against Turkey in the spring. So it is reported that Turkey, rather than submit to guarantees which her pride cannot digest, if she finds herself unable to put down the insurrection, and sees that there is danger of the conflagration spreading, will prefer to accept, or perhaps even to propose, the autonomy of Herzegovina under a Hospodar. After all it is a mere question of time. The Northern Powers are not likely to agree on a division of the sick man's inheritance, nor are the other European Powers going to look on at such a division with indifference; so if the hold of the Porte on the disaffected provinces fails by reason of the collapse in the Turkish finances there is no alternative but to set up one or more independent or quasi-independent States. But the Austro-Hungarians, who are beginning to suspect the intentions of Russia, do not look with any equanimity upon the prospect of a second Servonic autonomy. And the uneasiness is of course at its highest among the Magyars. The *Ungarische Lloyd* says that "Count Andrassy has either made an entirely wrong calculation, or he has never calculated at all—which is much more likely. At the beginning of the disturbances he was allowed to take precedence to smooth the way for Russian interests. Then Prince Gortschakoff stepped in, and quickly took possession of the ground which the other had gained." "The gravity of the position," says the Hungarian paper, "requires to be well considered. For us the integrity of the Porte is an absolute necessity." Reforms are certainly necessary, but reforms, thinks the writer, *are not* what Russia really wants. "The old appetite has been awakened at St. Petersburg, but for the moment they will be satisfied with an amputation of Turkey. We know the blessings which Servia has brought us, we know what a wholesome influence it exercises in our territory and among our Slavs in the south of our Fatherland. Shall we, then, allow a second Servia to be called into existence? Shall we look on while fresh outposts of Russia and Panslavism arise on our frontier? Let us oppose a policy which can only bring us destruction." But Prince Gortschakoff is going to Berlin, and if he and Prince Bismarck agree upon this solution, and Turkey is brought to consent to it, it is a question whether Austria will be able to put a veto on it. An "Occasional Correspondent" who writes to the *Daily Telegraph* from Brussels declares himself in a position to give "on undoubted authority the exact facts" concerning the action of Austria in the matter of Turkish reforms, Count Andrassy's draft of propositions—for he was really charged with preparing such a document—was, according to this statement, mainly as follows:—All Christian subjects to be placed on a perfect equality with Musulmans, even as regards liability to military service; taxes to be collected in Christian districts and villages by Christian taxgatherers; and mixed cases to be tried before a mixed tribunal of Turkish cadis and Christian magistrates. The proposals concluded with something like a threat, and to this Russia objected, as the Porte, which was ready to enter into any engagement if only its dignity was consulted, was above all things anxious that there should be no appearance of pressure. This Austria also professes to desire, so that it is not likely that there will be any serious difference of opinion between those Powers, General Ignatieff is said to be acting at Constantinople in complete accordance with Sir Henry Elliott's policy, and to have assured the Sultan, on the part of the Tsar, that he shall be subjected to no humilistion.—*Tablet.*

SWITZERLAND.

There is a fine opening at Berne for an apostate priest—say, for Gerdemann of American fame, or for Paoli Grassi, the Baptist hero of Rome. The old heretics cannot get anyone to become their *cure*, with all the Government emoluments at the back of the office; and the only respectable man amongst them, M. Burkhart, has point blank refused the office, as he is not yet ripe for absolute Freethinking.

REVALENTA VARZINIENSIS.—We take the following from the *Courrier de Geneve*:—"The pamphlet of Count d'Arnim contains, in one of the pages towards the end, this biting irony on the Bismarckian propaganda in favour of schism: 'The Prince has his recipe for Ultramontanism, and he sends it to all the world, even to those who are not sick. Kendall recommends it to Minghetti, and Munster recommends it to astonished Englishmen. The newspapers cry it up side by side with *Revalenta Arabica*—it is Bismarck's *Revalenta Varziniensis.*' Alas! our dear Switzerland has largely consumed this nostrum from Varizin; where shall she now find the antidote of which all the world proves the need? Let us return to liberty, to honesty, to sincerity, to respect for our good faith, to our intellectual autonomy—let us burst asunder the chains of the "Bismarckian Idea."

THE LATE DR. HOOK AND THE SCOTTISH ESTABLISHMENT.—*To the Editor of the London Universe*—Sir,—Dr. Hook, in his *Church Dictionary*, published in 1842, states that:—"The early history of the ancient Church of Scotland is involved in much obscurity, nor is it necessary to investigate it, since, at the period of our Reformation, it was annihilated; it was entirely subverted, not a vestige of the ancient Christian Church of that kingdom remained. Meantime the Scottish nation was torn by the fiercest religious factions. The history of what occurred at the so-called Reformation of Scotland, the fierceness, the fury, the madness of the people, who murdered with Scripture on their lips, would make an infidel smile, and a pious Christian weep." (p. 167). After stating that "the Presbyterian sect was established instead of the Church (so far as it can be established by the authority of man) in Scotland," he says, "The human system of doctrine to which the established Kirk of Scotland subscribes is the Westminster confession of faith, and its conscientious members are bound by the national and solemn league, a formulary more tremendous in its anathemas than any Bull of Rome, to endeavour the extirpation of Popery and Prelacy, *i.e.*, 'Church government by archbishops, bishop; and all ecclesiastical officers dependent upon the hierarchy,' and certainly, during their political ascendency, the members of that establishment have done their best to accomplish this, so far as Scotland is concerned." (p. 168). In another part of the same book the doctor describes the Presbyterians as "a Protestant sect, which maintains that there is no order in the Church superior to Presbyters, and on that account has separated from the Catholic Church," and adds, "This sect is established by law in Scotland," and "the establishment of a sect cannot, of course, convert that sect into a Church—for instance, if the Socinian sect were established in England, it would not be a whit more of a church than it is at present." (p. 458)—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM CLEMENT.

Lower Park Road, Peckham.
7th November, 1875.

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Henderson, since his dismissal as prosecutor of the St. Louis whiskey ring, has received many letters from distinguished men from all parts of the country expressive of their increased respect for him as a fearless and honorable advocate. Ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, writes to him, saying:—"As a member of the legal profession of more than thirty years' service, I desire to thank you for standing by your speech in the Avery case without explanation or apology."

There is a large Newfoundland dog belonging to the keeper of the Bear Island light-house, Me., who always barks from the time he first hears the paddle-wheels of the steamer Lewiston until the engineer salutes him with the whistles. This action on his part is of great advantage, especially in foggy weather when the light cannot be seen. The dog barks and listens to the salute, and, when the three whistles are given, walks off with an intense air of satisfaction.

The annual report of General Sherman, after stating the geographical limits of various commands says that the aggregate strength of the line of the army, according to the last reports received; is 1,950 officers and 24,031 enlisted men, made up as follows:—Five regiments of artillery, 270 officers, 2,054 men, ten regiments of cavalry, 472 officers, 7,206 men; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 848 officers, 11,000 men. To maintain this small army costs the Government $24,000 annually.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* of the 13th inst. says:—"Saturday was the fifty-ninth anniversary of the admission of Indiana into the Union, the important event having occurred Dec. 11, 1816. Fifty-nine years ago this beautiful and thriving city was a mere settlement of perhaps a dozen houses, two or three stores, a blacksmith's shop adn 'Ansel Wood's tavern,' while all around was a dense wilderness. The first log hut was built on the site in 1812. In 1818 Vanderburgh County was formed from the western portion of Warrick At that time Evansville was known to flat-boatmen as the mouth of Pigeon, and Henderson, our gay, fashionable, wealthy, and high-toned little neighbour, rejoiced in the plebeian title 'Red Bank.' Men in those days were mighty Nimrods, wore copperas breeches and only one 'gallus,' went barefoot in summer and wore cow-skin brogans in winter. The women sheared their own sheep, spun the wool, wove it, cut, fashioned, and made their own clothing. Then came the German emigrant trains, long lines of Conestoga wagons, attend by hardy pioneers, while under some wagon was a little trough swinging above the mud, containing a precious baby."

A TRAMP IN CLOVER.—It is none of the world's business who the lady is or in what part of the country she resides. The facts are sufficient to show how a lady, vulgarly called an old maid, got a husband, and one that may prove himself worthy of her. Six months ago a tramp came to a Berks county (Penn) farmhouse and asked the daughter for food, and it was given him. He considerably worse for wear, yet his modest demeanour and gentlemanly bearing attracted the attention of the family. He was given work on the farm, and shortly became a favourite. He was sober, industrious, genteel, and intelligent. Gradually the daughter took a liking to him, and she loaned him money from her own purse to purchase clothing with. She encouraged him to keep himself well dressed, and in a short time the farmer saw that his man of all work had suddenly become a fine-looking and earnest suitor for his daughter's hand in marriage. It was first refused, but the only child cried to her mother; the mother interceded, and finally the stern parent gave his consent. It was virtually a romance in real life. The marriage took place, the ceremony being performed by a Reading clergyman. The young man is tall and finely formed, is a German by birth, and has been in this country not quite a year. He has a good education and wants to be a farmer. The lady is proud of him, and does not seem at all embarrassed when reference is made as how she secured him. He has made a "ten strike," and is now in a fair way of becoming a rich man by-and-by.

There is a compositor on this paper who invariably spells Jerusalem with a G, and all the angels in heaven couldn't convince him that there is such a letter as J. His pleasantries will be recognized and we trust properly credited—we have been responsible for them long enough.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"Benjamin," shouted Mrs Toodles to her husband who was going out of the gate, "bring me up five cents' worth of snuff when you come." "Snuff? Mrs. Toodles, snuff?" he ejaculated, as he paused with his hand on the latch; "No, no, Mrs. Toodles, the times are too hard to admit of such extravagance; you must tickle your nose with a straw when you want to sneeze.—*Fulton Times.*

There is no absurdity in the fact that an impaired Nervous System causes Consumption, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Heart Disease, and a host of others: then why is it absurd that FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, which effectually cures Nervous Debility, should cure these diseases also. "Remove the cause and the complaint will cease."

CONSUMPTION CURED!

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to remove human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Dec. 31, '75 Munroe Block, Syracuse, N.Y.

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