

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

To the lover of peace the state of the European continent at present is anything but reassuring. At Berlin recently the three Emperors gave solemn assurance that peace was what they desired, but they want it, be it remembered, on their own terms. They will, for instance, let France alone in her humiliation, provided she does not definitely establish a Republic, and continue strengthening her army. It is the latter objection only that is diplomatically mentioned; but it is well enough understood that the former is fully as important. The truth is that a Republican Government cannot continue to exist in France without the spectacle unsettling men's minds in Germany, and even in Russia, and of this the Emperors are well aware. In Spain, Amadeus desires to be a constitutional King, to the extent that is possible in that country, but the Republicans will have none of him, and his position may any day become intolerable. Prime Minister Zorrilla's statement, that there would be no reform in Cuba till the last insurgent had laid down his arms, is virtually a confession that his Government is so beset with difficulties at home that it has none of its energies to spare for the reconstruction of Cuba. The London Times, meanwhile, accepts the ultimate success of the Cuban rebellion as a foregone conclusion, and considers its suppression a hopeless undertaking. But if Cuba is to be lost, the Government which may be so unfortunate as to be in power then is forever discredited with the Spaniards, and might make its escape from Madrid at the earliest opportunity. The Cuban difficulty is perhaps that which most seriously threatens King Amadeus; his throne has no solid foundation to rest upon while that danger continues. In France the Republican cause is all the time gaining important accessions from the ranks of the Orleanists, and the conviction is spreading that the Republic is, and must be, France's only resource, for the reason that the failures of Monarchy have been so glaring and so disgraceful. The forced departure of Prince Napoleon, and rumours of intercepted telegraphic messages, in cipher, from the Chislehurst exile himself, appear to indicate that the Bonapartists fear the effect which the mere continuance of the Republic may have upon men's minds, and are anxious to precipitate a struggle ere it become too firmly established. Republicanism is raising its head in Europe and the danger lies in this; that in its progress it must soon reach the point—if it has not already reached it—when it must either put down the Emperors or be put down by them. Mutterings of a coming storm have been heard in Germany—the rumblings of the earthquake have been felt even under the throne of the Emperor William—and dependence upon a large standing army seems another thing when we remember that he rules over an armed nation, over a nation of trained soldiers. The "armed nation" system may have other results than those of rapid foreign conquest merely; and men who have won battles abroad may take it into their heads that they might also win battles at home. The one great, important fact before us is—the continuance of the French Republic; and we cannot too strongly realize this other fact, that its bare continuance threatens revolution in other countries. It may be said, let other countries retain their own forms of government, and never mind France, but this is what the other countries, Germany especially, will not do. The three Emperors cannot long leave the French Republic alone; they must shortly either con-

trive its destruction or be themselves destroyed. In France itself public impatience urgently demands of President Thiers the establishment of a permanent system; the present provisional state of things cannot possibly continue much longer, and the President, it is well known, is preparing to gratify the popular desire. An "irrepressible conflict" between Imperialism and Republicanism, both in France and out of it, draws on apace; the only question is, how long it may be deferred. Apparently, it cannot very long be delayed the present situation being one which is impossible of long continuance, and the storm may burst at any moment.—Mail

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 31st October, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS (27).

MILITIA STAFF.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased, in acknowledgment of the services of C. S. Gzowski, Esq., in promoting the formation and success of Rifle Associations in Canada, and thus familiarizing the Militia with the use of the Rifle as the national weapon; and with a view to the efficiency of the Militia Service, to appoint Casimir Stanislas Gzowski, Esquire to be a Staff Officer of the Militia of Canada with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the same.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General,

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel.

Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia.
Canada.

The Curé of Havalilliers has written a letter to the Bishop of Versailles rejecting the decision of the Ecumenical Council with regard to the infallibility of the Pope.

The quays of Havre are crowded with vessels bound for the United States. Shipowners refuse to let them sail in consequence of ten per cent increase of duty imposed on all exports in French bottoms.

The upper House remains firm in its opposition to the country reform bill. Count Von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, in view of the defeat of the measure, has tendered his resignation but the Emperor refuses to accept it.

The cholera has broken out in Gumbedin a town in Eastern Prussia, 66 miles southeast of Königsberg. Several fatal cases have occurred.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 3lb., and 11b. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 7th day of October, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 51, Vic. Cap. 6, Intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Lardoise, in the Province of Nova Scotia, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs, at the Port of Arichat.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

October 21, 1872