WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 12, 1874.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE RESERVE BURNET

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 1 .- The Left Centre, at a meeting to-day, took action toward an alliance with the Right Centre. A motion was drawn up declaring in favor of the establishing of a Republican Government, which all members of the Left will sign in the hope that the Right Centre will support it when it is submitted to the Assembly. Gambetta has gone to Auxerre, where he is to deliver an important speech on the political situation. 1 and water H

PARIS, June 3 .- In the Assembly to-day the debate on the Electoral Bill was continued. Ledru Rollin made the principal speech of the sitting. He denied the Assembly had a right to alter the franchise. The present general elections should not be touched, nor should any other be substituted therefor. The plebiscitum which some invoked was a parody on universal suffrage. At this point there were loud protests from the Bonapartist benches and cheers from the Left. The noise and confusion was so great that the Speaker could not be heard for some minutes. When the excitement had subsided he resumed. Alluding to the failure of the majority to restore Monarchy and even form a Government, he declared that the Assembly being powerless to constitute a Monarchy should maintain the Republic, which had never been seriously tried, and he concluded by urging a speedy dissolution of the Chamber.

BAYONNE, June 3.—A battle is imminent at Estella, where the Carlists are in great force, fortifying.

PARIS, June 5 .- The American pilgrims today went in procession to the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes. At the close of the ceremonies the pilgrims proceeded to Marseilles to take the steamer for Civita Vecchia.

Paris, June 5.—In the Assembly to-day, Bathie, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, submitted a proposal reducing the number of deputies from Algeria to three.

Chevreau, a Bonapartist, has been nominated for the Assembly from Lyons.

The Left have organized a pamphlet campaign against Bonapartists. Documents warning the people against their designe, exposing their sophistries and recounting the fatal history of the Imperialist party will be thoroughly circulated in Paris and the Provinces.

COLONEL STOFFEL AND THE BAZAINE TRIAL .- According to the Paris Liberte, Colonel Stoffel will be shortly brought up before the Second Court-martial for having suppressed the dispatch in which Marshal Bazaine mentioned that he was shut up in Metz, but still hoped to break through the German lines, and would do so whenever he saw that the coun would not endanger the safety of his army. Marshal MacMahon at the Bazaine trial stated that if the message had come to his hands it might have changed the direction of his march. the management of Captain Janicet, and a great | have come to dishonour, not because their Governnumber of documents relating to the events of ments were Catholic, but because they had ceased to those days will be brought to light which had not come to hand or were not used in the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

DISAFFECTION IN THE FRENCH ARMY.-It would appear from a conspicuous paragraph in the Soleil that attempts are bei tamper with the soldiery. Orders have been ains," but Spain will not gain much by it. sent to commanding officers not to allow any strangers to enter the barracks, and to prohibit the distribution of all newspapers and other political writings. The Soleil does not say who the guilty parties are, but, of course, it refers to the Democrats. I am informed by a French military friend that the privates are as strong as ever in favor of the Republic, but that the officers are gradually returning to the Empire, while the Monarchy has few or no supporters in the army.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.-Increased activity in the manufacture of arms in the Government factories, is but a necessary consequence of the recent determination to equip at short notice the 40,000 men who form the active portion of the French army The means which the country has at its disposal are sufficient as regards all present need; but in order not to be taken unawares, and to be able to face all possible contingencies, Government has determined to increase the works at its factory at Chatcherault, one of the most important we possess. The preparatory discussions are already finished and plans and estimates have been prepared by the military authorities, showing that outlay of 235,000 francs will have to be incurred for building alone. The works will be commenced at once.

ELECTIONS OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH-Yesterday. the triennal elections for the renewal of the Presbyteral Councils of the Reformed Church took place throughout France. The crisis through which French Protestantism has been passing gives a special interest to those elections. As you are aware there had long existed dissensions between the Liberal Protestants and the "Orthodox" Protestants of France. The struggle has raged incessantly for the last twenty years. The General Synod, at its meeting last year, made a vigorous attempt to organize an internal police in the Reformed Church. Synodal decisions were passed, making it necessary for every pasteur to subscribe a declaration of faith asserting "the authority of Holy Scripture in matter of Faith, and salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, who died for our sins and rose again for our justification." Of all who desire their names to be entered on the list of electors to qualify them to take part in the appointment of members of the Presbyteral Councils and of the Consistories, it is required that they should make a declaration of hearty attachment to the "Reformed Church of France and to revealed truth, such as is contained in the Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament." Large and easy as were those terms of communion imposed by the Synod, the "Liberal" party rejected them with extreme violence and now for the last twelve months the war in the Protestant camp has been daily increasing in acrimony. The journal called La Renaissance, which is the organ of the Liberal Protestants, reckons fortyseven consistories out of 100 as having protested, with more or less energy, against the decisions of the Synod, and as having refused to impose the conditions of Communion settled by the "Orthodox" majority of the Synod. Le Christianisme au XIXe Siecle is the name of the organ of the "Orthodox" Protestants, and this paper battles against the opposition set up by the Liberals, and disputes some of the figures

have given their adherence to the new conditions of membership. The Liberals are therefore in a minority, and in spite of all their efforts, will not be able to give effect to their wishes. But the terms of the contest are so serious that a final rupture must be imminent between the two parties who for a long time past have split French Protestantism into halves. The candidates put forward by the "Orthodox "party at Paris are Messrs, Mettetat, Heutsch Girod, Beigbeder, de Pourtalis, and de Vrignetti Those on the Liberal side are named Denfert, Rochereau. Clamageran, Bordier, Boul and Favre. I cannot help remarking in connection with this subject that the "Orthodox" French Protestants invariably belong to the Conservative party in politics, while the Liberals in Church matters are always Radicals in the State. It is one proof the more that here in France as everywhere else, the Conservative cause is inseparably linked with the cause of Christianity : and the enemies of the one are the enemies also of the other.

CHIVALUY IS DEAD.—The newspapers of the past week suggest these reflections; they seldom suggest any other. If there are any men in Europe at this time who recall the men of the past, by whose hands God did great things in many a land, they are the gallant band who have been striving to restore Charles VII. of Spain to his throne. Such men fought at Poitiers and Agincourt, and followed St. Louis and our own Richard to the Crusades. Even the glib correspondents of newspapers speak with a sort of admiration of their faith and chivalry. But we laugh at the Crusades now, and the spirit which inspired them, though it saved Europe from vassalage to the Saracen. We instinctively turn away from whatever is great and noble. What is it to us? Let the Turk guard the Holy Sepulchre; we have other things to think of now. Are we not making a tunnel under the Alps, and talking of one under the Thames? Which of your Crusaders could do that? Their modern representatives, fighting against heavy odds, and "unaided by artillery," as the Daily News Correspondent observes, have just received a check, and the generous men of the nineteenth century clap their hands. "Let them go back," cries the Times' to their priests and their mountains." The leading journal evidently thinks that people who talk about "God and the King are an absurd anachronism. They are out of tune with the spirit of the age, which chants another song, and to quite other music. Let us praise the loquacious Castelar, who suppressed at one stroke all the liberties of Spain; let us admire Serrano and Topete, perjured traitors, who ran away from the mob which they had let loose, and only came back when their chivalrous patriotism could once more turn the same mob to profitable account; but for valiant and truthful men, who are foolish enough to prefer religion and monarchy to pelf and place, let us have only contempt. They are a reproach to us, and we resent it. Serrano and Topete suit us better. Are not such men, who destroy a throne in order to set up themselves, the true nobles of an age like

"It must not be forgotten," said a candid writer the other day in the Pall. Mall Gazette, "that they had true liberty in Spain," before seditious adventures cheated them out of it. The first pledge which Spaniards required from their kings was that they would "guard their liberties"; that was the condition of their loyalty. No liberty, no Crown. And their kings, being Christians and gentlemen, kept their oath. Our journalists bid us look at Spain to see what the Catholic religion has done for a noble race. We accept the invitation. Having looked intently, and over a wider space than the eye of a fournalist cares to embrace, we find the prominent fact of Spanish history to be this; that as long as her rulers were Catholio, Spain was the mightiest nation in Europe, and since they ceased to be so has become the weakest-except perhaps Portugal, The "instruction" is now proceeding under who decline is due to the same cause. Both nations be so. Religion was the main-spring of Spanish policy under Ferdinand, Charles V., and Philip II; and during all that time Spain was the leading Power in Europe. The Carlists wish to make her what she was of old, great, Catholic, and free; her modern rulers can only make her impious, bank-rupt, and enslaved. The Carlists may go back, as to their priests and

If ever there was a people whose glory came from their devotion to the Church, and their shame from infidelity to her, the Spaniards are that people. Protestants are imprudent when they ask us to judge the Catholic religion by its priests in Spain. We desire no better nor more decisive test. Let them fairly compare Catholic Spain with Spain abused and corrupted by the "spirit of the age," and we have sufficient confidence in their candour and good faith to leave the verdict to a Protestant jury. But they must unlearn the prejudices which come from ignorance, and distrust their popular historians. Even Philip II, though not without faults, was no mere shallow bigot, as certain essayists delight to represent him. "When we examine him closely in his correspondence," says Baron Hubner in his life of Sixtus V., " either written by himself or corrected by him, and in his unceasing labours, we cannot but render justice to the firmness of his character, and incline to an appreciation of the man very different from that which we have seen in the writings of numerous historians" If our too credulous countrymen could read history aright, they would perhaps change their opinions, not only about Spain, but about the religion to which Spain owed the glory which she has lost, and the freedom which she has not yet recovered .- Tablet.

SAN SEBASTIAN, June 3.—Reinforcements of 3 000 Republicans have reached the city, greatly to the relief of the people.

Madrid, June 5.—Five hundred convicts engaged in the Intransigiente rebellion at Carthagena have been embarked on a Spanish steamer at Druran to be taken back to Spain. Over \$200,000 worth of plunder was found in their possession.

A VISIT TO DON CARLOS.—A writer in an English journal thus summarises an account given by General-Costella, an ex-Papal Zouave, of a visit paid by him to Don Carlos some time since in Spain: It is evening. We are before a small house at Durango. Before it are several sentinels. Following the general we enter into a small room. Presently enters our host, "handsome, and who, we feel, is good." He wears a plain uniform and a single decoration. His voice is manly, his smile winning. His face is somewhat too round, pale, but a little sunburnt. His limbs are well-formed; his hair black and short; his forehead noble and intellectual His eyes are black, open, yet not wanting in fire, and in some sort make up for a weakness and indecision remarked by many in the lower part of his countenance and in the month. Yet those around him assure us he is full of energy in the hour of doubt, and almost stoically courageous in the moment of danger. Presently our host leads us into another chamber, where a suppor is laid ready. Many gallant warriors are around the board. They are the staff of Don Carlos. Our general sits on the right of the host; on the latter's left is the chaplain of the army. Near him is a keen-eyed man, not of many words, with an intelligent energetic face, half-hidden however, by a bushy beard, and whom we can scarcely believe has seen seventy summers go by, yet it is true; for he is the brave Navarrese officer of the Seven Years' War of a former Don Carlos, to whose family he has devoted his fortune and his years. Unmoved now, as he is when the enemy's fire is at the hottest, undisturbed by good or evil fortune, ready for victory or defeat, we have before us the Carlist Moltke, the

religious feelings as he speaks with his chaplain on refigious feelings as he speaks with his chaplan on other discussions and religious matter; he shows his military instincts other discusses any point of tactics or strategy with as he discusses any point of tactics or strategy with are resolved to suffer everything; rather than thus his staff; and as he turns to his guest and asks of him news of his wife and children, atar off in a foreign land; we learn that he is "a man, and can feel, as a man." Our youthful host, of not more than twentysix years of age, is none other than the brave Don Carlos, now warring on the slopes around Bilbao for God and country edraga at lausteat west treat glass.

GERMANY.

THE "ARNIN" AFFAIR.—The "Arnim" affair has not failed to arouse attention in all the papers. As they have begun to throw light on Prussian policy with regard to the Council, it may not be uninteresting to throw light upon the further policy of Prussia towards Rome, and on the part which fell to Count Arnim. We give, therefore,! an extract from the Vienna Correspondence of the Kolnische Zeitung:

"It is universally known, that after 1866, and yet

more before, and during the last war, the idea was carefully spread that the powerful influence of the Berlin Cabinet would be employed in favour of Catholicity. They felt at Berlin that nothing would more surely win the South German Catholics to the Prussian side than the prospect of Prussian suppor of the Pope. But this feeling would have to be kept up by facts, or something that looked, like a fact At Berlin it was determined to cultivate the friendship of Italy, and make sure of it for the future. But how to do this without awaking the suspicion of the other side? Simply by causing the diplomats of Rome and Florence to speak a different language. Count Arnim was charged to assure the Holy Father of the profound esteem of the Berlin Government, and, without binding promises, to give him to understand that the sympathies of Berlin were on his side. This appearance of sympathy was carried on beyond the time of the occupation of Rome, so that the Catholic world looked on the raising of the Prussian King to the Empire of Germany as something whereon to build their hopes. Count Arnim played his part with great skill and success and it shows very little gratitude to let him fall now, for such very obvious reasons. On the 19th of August of the year of the war, Visconti-Venosta plans of Italy.' On the 3rd of September the Prussian Minister, Count Brassier de St. Simon, went to Visconti-Venosta, and represented to him, that it be powerful and consolidated. The Berlin Cabinet would feel the liveliest satisfaction in the happy solution of the Roman question in a sense favourable to Italy, and the Florentine Government would do well not to lose its opportunity. When Visconti-Venosta observed that the other Cabinets must be consulted before a determination could be made Brassier de St. Simon replied, that they had the consent of Prussia, again not to be despised; that the consent of Prussia, when once the thing was understood would not be wanting; Austria would offer just as little opposition to the proposed step; about Spain they need not trouble themselves; there remained only France, which would for many years be too

weak to meddle in foreign affairs. " Four days before the attack on Rome, Von Arnim went to General Cadorna, and offered him his personal interposition and assistance. Herr Von Arnim the diplomatic representative of Prussia with the Holy See, hastened to the Quirinal after the occupation of Rome, to offer homage to Prince Humbert In the Corso, the Prussian Minister was the only one seen at the side of Prince Humbert, witnessing the public demonstration against the sovereign to whom he was accredited, and taking part in it by throwing nosegays. All this shows plainly enough that the Prussian Government was in earnest with its friendship, only as regarded Italy, and that it never thought of supporting the Holy Father against the Piedmontese. Yet the Berlin Government had played its cards so well, that the German Catholics, or at least a portion of them, were deceived as to its The Southern Germans reconciled themselves, in regard to the Roman question, to the thoughts of a German Emperor of the Protestant persuasion, The Catholic, or, as it is called, the Ultramontane press, suddenly ceased fire. It seemas though in obedience to a higher word of command it had changed its tactics, and we ourselves have seen official documents which showed that the Court blindly into the arms of Prussia, appeared, nevertheless, uncertain for a moment what to do or to leave

undone." Church Bill.—This perfidy towards the Catholic Ohurch is now illustrated by the new Bill in the Prussian Landtag, in supplement to the May Laws, for the administration of vacant Catholic Bishoprics. The Bill had been sent into Committee on the first reading, and now the Committee has finished its work. On the 4th of this month the Bill came on for second reading, and passed on the 6th with hardly any alteration. The gross injustice of the whole plan culminates in Glause 5, according to which, "All Church officials, who at the direction of any Bishop, unrecognized by the State, or at the direction of any person acting for such Bishop, in opposition to the law, shall carry out any Eoclesiastical functions, will be fined one hundred thalers, or undergo a year's imprisonment. And if in the fulfilment of such a commission, they shall perform any episcopal duties, they will be imprisoned. from six months to two years." According to this clause the whole body of priests must soon either go to prison or be driven out of the country. It supposes also the deposition of Bishops by the Prussian "Tribunal for Ecclesiastical Affairs." All priests then, who continue to obey their Bishops, are to go to prison, and the faithful are to be left without pastors, so soon as this new law shall be

carried out. The provisions of the previous clauses, for filling vacant sees, read like a mockery of the Cathedral chapters, who are called on to create a schism by the election of a new State Bishop. All of them, even such as were considered most favourable to Government, have repudiated the idea of such a thing. But for this refusal on their parts the State has provided a remedy. After a ten days' delay the Church property is to be selzed, and administered by the State; which will likewise take the administration of all the Church property of the diocese, including the parishes, vicariates, chaplaincies, and Church foundations, and all property dedicated to Ecclesiastical purposes. This is one way in which the State means to profit by the obstinacy of Catholio Bishops and priests; but it has another way also. It has some apostate priests in store, and hopes that the number may yet increase, although the prospect does not seem very hopeful. Now these apostates are to have rich benefices; and so it is decreed that in case a vacant parish remain unfilled, the right of filling it passes to the congregation. It will be sufficient if ten men of the congregation, who are of age, and who are of sufficient dignity, demand from the Landrath that the parish should be filled. Whoever of these ten men is chosen by a majority becomes parish priest. It will evidently be easy to find ten men who have quarrelled with the Church. Prussia will plainly not rest until the Church is entirely annihilated. How far this strife is to go on before God puts a check upon it the future must show.—Tablet Cor.

Berlin, June 3.—The Czar will meet the Empero

of Germany about the middle of June at Ems. A semi-official denial is given to the report that the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince for the

Crown of Spain is to be revived. The Prussian Landtag has now commenced its labor. There the Bill for the Administration of Dioceses made vacant by Government, and the relowed by similar, protests from the Chapters of are resolved to suffer everything rather than thus betray the Church of the seat the boil of Stig

TRAIT OF DEVOTION AND LOYALTY. - Among the demonstrations of love and loyalty made by Catholice to their afflicted Bishops, many touching and edifying traits come to light. A simple countrywoman came lately to the Bishop of Munster, and said." Most Reverend Father, I hear with grief that you are soon going to prison; and I want to do something to help you. I have brought three thalers that we have saved; take them with you." The Bishop replied . "Yes, my good woman, I thank you heartily for your sympathy; but I cannot accept the money, for just now'I am not in need of it." The woman answered: "Oh, take it! if you will not, I shall go away quite sorrowful." The Bishop: "Well, then, I will take it, if you will allow me to spend it on some pious object." The woman : "Yes you may do so. Oh, sir! how sad everything is now. But I do hope things will not come to such a pass as for you to go to prison. We pray hard for you every day; and every evening I say the Rosary on my knees with my children, that you may not be taken away. I have two children, and I love them dearly. But I have offered one of them up for you, most Reverend Bishop, and pray to God every day to take my child's life, instead of letting you be to take my child's life, instead of letting you be ening letters, as had also the Duke of Cambridge such an instance of devotion and self-sacrificing and Mr. Disraeli. trust in God on the part of a poor peasant woman.

The Cologne Gazette of May 9 contains a leading article on the position of England as a European Power, of which the following is the substance:— Power, of which the following is the substance of his defence of Ultramontanism in which he con-Lord Russell on Monday in the House of Lords on the preservation of the peace of Europe took the world by surprise It made nearly the same impression as a thunder-bolt from a clear sky. We showed yesterday the meaning of this Motion, and tried its freedom than the fact that at the present moment ed yesterday the meaning of this motion, and tried to point out that any anxiety about the danger of immediate war did not lie at the foundation of it;

Peterborough are asking Parliament to suppress for them a muliny within the ranks of their actions. that, on the contrary, from the Motion of Lord Russell and the answer given by the Minister of Foreign decfared resolutely, 'Prussia in no way opposes the Affairs—Lord Derby—favourable conclusions touching the preservation of peace are to be drawn. There is a general conviction on the Continent that, humanly considered, the last great war would prowas for the interest of Germany that Italy should bably have been hindered if, after the renunciation of Prince 1 copold of Hohenzollern, England had thrown her whole weight into the scale of peace. But the English Government's was far from a manly decision. They wanted only to practise economy, and to avoid also the most remote possibility of being drawn into any European war. Foreign policy was always Gladstone's weak side, and it may be said, without great exaggeration, that he has stood on every occasion on the wrong side. His Minister of Foreign affairs-Lord Granville-is a very good man, but he does not come up to his predecessors Palmerston and Clarendon. In John Bright the Manchester and Peace Party had seated itself firmly on the Ministerial bench. Sound common sense is stronger in the Englishman than the tendency to act logically on wrong principles; and but for this the Peace Party would have done away entirely with Army and Navy. As it was, they satisfied themselves with practising the greatest economy, and carrying the policy of non-interference as far as pos sible. Indeed, persons went so far as to say, in order to excuse this immovability of England in face of the most important events, England is an Asiatic Power and must not mix herself up with European affairs. For a length of time England has thus played a very subordinate part in Europe, and the best heads of all parties have begun to be ashamed of the part to which England was condemned through her grocery-policy. In the meantime the Ministry of Gladstone has been set aside, and various signs give intimation that the Tories in foreign policy also are desirious of returning to England's old traditions. England was formerly held to be a tongue on the scale of Europe, and was looked upon as bound in duty to oppose herself to every over-handed disturbance of the balance of power in Europe. It was in this sense that Lord Russell especially exalted the mighty power of England of which for a length of time there have been very few traces. And if England appeared in later times of Rome, although far from intending to throw itself to look upon her signature as erased from European treaties and of no more avail, it is clear from Lord Derby's answer to Lord Russell's Interpellation that she is determined, if circumstances require, to go in for these treaties. It is clear that the next danger to the peace of Europe is from the rage of France for revenge. But she cannot think of proceeding to Germany through Lorraine and Alsace, and thus striking her head against Metz, &c.; we understand, therefore, that she will the next time make an attempt to break in through Belgium. And, in addition to this strategical motive, there is also a political one. The French have a still greater desire for, to a great extent, French speaking Belgium than even for the left bank of the Rhine; and King Leopold I. was convinced that the proclamation of Napoleon III. for the incorporation of Belgium was already printed. We know how much he thought and treated, and was dragged about as a fool by Bismarck with regard to procuring it. When in 1870 England was summoned on all sides to see to the threatened peace, she could not be moved to do anything. Only this; she made the declaration that she would protect the neutrality of Belgium To protect the Netherlands from French lust of power has been, since the time of Louis XIV .- nay since even the middle ages-England's standing policy. Since England had made such a dismal if not unfaithful declaration as to the significance of the treaty concerning Luxembourg, it seemed as if her signature was always written in ink that very soon turned pale. The statement made by Lord Derby that England will maintain the treaties concarning Belgium and Luxembourg is therefore of great significance. She declares thereby that she will watch over the peace of Europe as far as this has to do with her own welfare and security.

ITALY. PROFESSOR FILOPANTI.—This apostle of morality and religion, whose real name is Barrile, continues his tour of lectures. He hired at Salerno a balcony for twenty lire, to harangue from, but the wife of the proprieter of the house objected, and her husband finally refused to permit Filopanti to use the balcony. The apostle then mounted a table, and commenced his lecture. He proclaimed himself a bosom friend of Garibaldi and a partner in the Republican struggles of 48. He compared Mazzini to Moses. giving the preference to Mazzini in some respects. Moses was a famous legislator but an impostor. Moses had engineering talent sufficient to make mines under the Red Sea. He applied fire to spring the mines, and the sea opened to let the Hebrews pass over. Moses accordingly was the discoverer of gunpowder and even of torpedoes. Moses cunningly enclosed a serpent in a cane and at the proper moment made it leap forth. Filopanti de-nies the existence of Paradise, purgatory, and hell, but admits the doctrine of mctempsychosis. The souls of the good are to migrate into the bodies of noble animals, such as the horse. The souls of the bad will enter into panthers, tigors, or vipers. The auditors of Filopanti received this tissue of blasphemy and nonsense with hisses and laughter. | The presence of the police prevented more unpleasant manifestations, for the people of Salerno are eminently Catholic, and it is extraordinary that the Government officials allowed Filopanti thus to insult their belief in the truths of Christianity.—Tablet

THE AMERICAN PILORIMS.—ROME, June 3.—The given in the Rengissance. At Paris, in particular, brave General Elio Our host keeps up the conout of 2,572 electors on the parochial register, 1,400 versation. He unostentatiously shows his deeply The protest of the Chapter of Breslau has been folto give a public reception to the American pilgrims

on their arrival here, and to make other demonstrations of sympathy, but the Pope deprecates such a

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An outline of the note transmitted by Austria to the Pope on the subject of its relations with his Holiness has been officially given. The note states that the Government will endeavour to avoid a conflict with the Church, but will only do so if the Bishops are advised to obey the laws of the State. Bishops are advised to only the laws recently passed, The Government will consider itself bound to protect the rights of the State. No reply has yet been received from the Pope, but it is stated that a conciliatory attitude has been taken up by the advisers of his Holiness. An attempt to abolish the post of Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican has been deteated on the opposition of the Government. The latter hold that not only the interests and rights of 28,000,000 of Catholic subjects, but the rights of the State, of the Emperor, and of the Apostolic King, which could not be abandoned, must continue to be represented.

A Herald special from London says: -As the Prince of Saxe-Weimer was leaving his residence this afternoon to attend a levee, he was fired at by an unknown assassin, who escaped. The Prince was not hurt. He had previously received threat-

The London Examiner, commenting on Archbishop Manning's reply to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's article in the Contemporary Review, says: "Archbishop Manning is absolutely irrefutable in that portion of tends that the Anglican Church originally claimed complete spiritual independance of the State, and shows how it has fallen from that claim. What better proof could we have that that Church has lost them a mutiny within the ranks of their own subordinates, and to remove the scaudals attending patronage?" The writer observes further that "Europe is fast drifting towards that complete liberty enjoyed by the Church in the United States, According to this theory the State recognizes religious societies as equal before the laws, and as free in the same sense that temperance societies and republican clubs are free at the present time-free, that is to say, to think and to speak." And the En aminer believes that the German Ultramontanes are contending for this freedom of thought and discussion, "and cannot but feel that the late legislation of Prince Bismarck is giving to Ultramontanism that coign of vantage, which is the by no means insignificant compensation of suffering for conscience sake."

AMAZING RECKLESSMESS.—Some very curious facts with regard to the utter recklessness often shown on handling gunpowder, fireworks, and other such explosive substances, were brought to light in the evidence of Major Majendie, the Government Inspector, before the House of Commons Committee on Explosive Substances a few days ago. If was well enough known that in a factory at Birmingham open stoves were used in the sheds, and the girls employed were in the habit of shaking grains of powder from their aprons into the stove, until one day the place was blown up, and they were all killed; but one is rather startled to hear that a red hot-poker is not so uncommonly used to bore a hole a certain distance into a barrel of gunpowder. In this case also an inquest was held on what could be found of the operator. In Scotland, where caution is supposed to be a chrracteristic of the people, Major Majendie one day went with the owner of a powder factory down into his cellar. The owner showed the open barrels of powder by the light of a naked candle, and assured the horrified inspecter that he was accustomed to ladle out the powder to his workmen by the same light. Another case was related of a man who was in the habit of holding dynamite on a shovel over the fire. It seems that trains carrying twenty tons of gun powder sometimes pass through London, and that van loads are often taken along the streets and are loaded or unloaded while by standers are smoking their pipes .- Manchester Guar-

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ing.—" 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."

— Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homocopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COOOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in in Cassel's Household Guide.

SUMMER HEAT .- This is the season for Bowel Complaints. Green apples and cucumbers produce them, and Perry Davis PAIN-KILLER cures them. To the troubled stomach it comes like a balm, and says, "peace, be still," and the wind is assuaged, and the trouble ceases. Every druggist in the land keeps the PAIN-KILLER, and no father should be without it in his family.

The effect of the greatest triumph in medicine can be only transitory, whilst man persists in the gralification of vicious and pernicious habits; and— Strength to subdue the passions is the best guarantee of mental vigor, and of becoming a strong

and longlived man. There are very explicit directions on this point accompanying Fellows' Hypophosphites, for however quickly a patient may recover and approach towards robust health, he must abolish the habits and practices which induced the disease, and which may tend to hopeless irrecovery.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACRA AND FAMILY LIMIMENT IS the best remedy in the world for the following com-plaints, viz.: Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billous Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat Spinal Complaints. Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever, purely Vegetable and All-healing. For internal and External use. Prepared by CURTIS BROWN, No 215 Fulton Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, Pro. of Querro Dist. of Montreal.

In the SUPERIR COURT.

In the matter of WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON,

The undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 16th April, 1874. WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON, By his Attorneys ad litem,
ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON