

GERMANY.—Dr. Zenger, a Professor at the University of Munich, who had joined in the now well known "Museum-Address" of sympathy with Dollinger, was lying at the point of death, and sent to his parish priest for the last sacrament. This was denied him, unless he would recant and withdraw his sympathy from the anti-Infallibilists. The dying man refused this, and so the priest refused to absolve him, whereupon Professor Friedrich, obtaining from a friendly priest the necessary materials, administered himself extreme unction and absolution. Zenger died, and his funeral on the 2nd was the occasion of a great popular demonstration.

The event of chief interest in the past month is the progress of the division among the Roman Catholics of Germany. The election of Dr. Dollinger to the Rectorship of the University of Munich is an event of greatest importance. It is thus commented on by the *Cologne Gazette*:—"By taking this step, the University of Munich has placed itself in the foremost ranks of the great ecclesiastical conflict of our age, and has gained a position which even Berlin cannot claim. The states to which the Universities of Northern Germany belong, the way in which they were founded, and their confessional character, render them the representatives of Protestantism. Munich, on the other hand, is the oldest German University which has assumed the character of a school for all branches of science, and until very lately it was considered the stronghold of the strictly Catholic party. Now, fifty-four Professors out of the sixty-three who were entitled to a vote have elected Dr. von Dollinger, who is excommunicated, and more than this, the leader of the Old Catholics as next year's Rector of the University. By so doing they have in the most distinct manner confirmed the protest made a year ago by forty-four professors and teachers of the University against the claims of the Vatican Council to be considered oecumenical, and the binding character of its decree with respect to the infallibility of the Pope."

AUSTRIA.—The "Old Catholic" committee in Vienna has published a programme, showing the objects for which it is laboring. The following are the principal points of this document:—"The Commune must again be given the right of electing its own priests. The clergy should have fixed salaries, sufficient in amount to keep them respectably. Celibacy must be abolished; every Catholic priest should have the right of marrying, as in the first ten centuries of Christianity. Cathedral chapters should be abolished. The mass should be read in German or any other language usually spoken by the congregation. All the theological branches of education in the seminaries should be taught in German. All masses, marriages, funerals, &c., should be performed gratuitously; the clergy should be compensated for the loss of their fees on this account." It thus appears that the conflict becomes every day more important. The German Government has clearly chosen its position. The Austrian Government is also inclined to act in opposition to the Papal party. The conference of the two Emperors at Gastein is thought to have been chiefly connected with this question.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss are beginning to notice and to complain of the Sunday travelling habits of the English people in their midst. The rebuke given by their journals, though from a strange quarter, is well deserved.

The following extracts are from the Report of the St Chrischam Mission House:—