FRANCE awatayald : 22 The political relations between the elder and younger branches of the Bourpons, are confidently stated to be completely at an end. The correspondent of the Times says the split was owing to a dispute respecting the adoption of the white

The rumor is again revived that the French and English Governments contemplate an exchange of colonial possessions. France will give up Chandernagore, Pondicherry, and others of her settlements in Hisdostan. In certain quarters here they talk of England resigning the Mauritius in exchange. The better informed believe that the English equivalent will be found in the West Indies. Another rumor of greater authenticity is, that France is negotiating with Denmark for the possession of a port in Iceland for the use of her whalers and North Sea fishing ves-

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND THE "UNIVERS."—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, has remitted additional donations for the sufferers by the inundations, as announced in the following letter, addressed to M. Jules Gondon, editor of the Univers:--

"Dublin, Aug. 24, 1856.

"Dear Sir,—In handing you a further remittance of money (£84 85 6d sterling) for the poor sufferers by the inundations, I think it right to express a hope that the storm raised against the Univers will be but a passing one, and that its editors, encouraged by so many testimonies of sympathy on the part of the venerable Episcopacy of France, will redouble their efforts and devotion in defence of the Church and the right of the Apostolic See .- I am, &c.,

"+ PAUL CULLEN." According to the Moniteur du Loiret, the water of the Loire, since the river has returned to its bed, has become so changed in its chemical composition that, on being analysed, it has been found exactly to resemble seltzer water. It remains to be seen how the trout and the other finny inhabitants of the river will appreciate the change.

The Paris correspondent of the Times remarks that the act of the Emperor Napoleon in sending the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor to O'Donnell is not likely to produce a very fa-vorable effect in England. It is likely to confirm the impression that the coup d'ctat was instigated by the French government. Spain has always been a perilous shoal in the course of amity between France and England. At Paris there are rumors affoat on the subject not at all favorable to the cordiality betwixt the two countries.

The dissolution of the Constituent Cortes by a decree of the Queen of Spain, countersigned by Leopold O'Donnell, on a report presented by all the Ministry, is another step in the right direction, to be followed shortly, as we hope, by the renewal of relations with the Holy See and the restoration to the Church of the property of which it has been robbed. We are glad to see that Messrs. Cantero and Bayarri are expected to resign upon this very question. They insist on carrying out the disamortisation law. The Queen and the majority of her Ministers are bent upon the opposite course. The Times correspondent says it would be an act of injustice and bad faith results of the strife now going on in Piedmont? to alter the destination of the national property. The republication as a pamphlet by Messrs. dinian Ministry may in their infidelity affect to Richardson of the article by Mr. Bower in the despise the Church's power, such authoritative March number of the Dublin Review is peculiarly well-timed, and will enable every one to judge of the degree of injustice and bad faith involved in this restitution to the Church of property shamefully taken from her against the express stipulations of treaties, and after the greatest proofs of moderation by the Holy See and the greatest sacrifices on the part of the Church. But so it is in the eyes of Liberal politicians. Nothing is so fair and just as to rob the Church -nothing so dishonest and so despicable as to restore to her her rights. The Roman correspondent of the Univers mentions the report that overtures have already been made on the part of Spain to the Holy See towards a complete reconciliation. Without that, no Government in Spain will be of long continuance.—Tablet.

GERMANY.

The French Government has very wisely anticipated the reasonable desires of. Austria in probibiting M. Manin organising a collection for providing guns for the fortress of Alessandria, for the use of Sardinia as a menace to Austria? Although France will not countenance any such disloyal conduct, the English Government has of course no intention of frustrating the unfriendly act. We understand subscriptions are openly solicited for the purpose at more than one newspaper office in Londou.

SWITZERLAND.

The attempt of the Royalists and Conservatives of Neufchatel to throw off the yoke of Swiss Democracy has failed, but it is by no means certain that the question is settled: Since the revolution of 1847, since the defeat of the Sonderbund, that triumph of Lord Palmerston and the European revolution, the affairs of Switzerland Turin. have been a perpetual scandal to Europe, and a constant source of disquietude to all the friends of order. The magnitude of the events which have supervened have withdrawn the attention of think it extremely difficult to credit the reports states." Catholics from the state of Switzerland; but it is well that they should reserve some attention for what, we have no doubt whatever, is in course of preparation, viz., the just punishment of the violence, the tyranny, the blasphemies, and the perheavy score with Prussia, Austria, and France since 1847. By the absorption of the cantonal sovereignties, by the constitution of one Federative state in place of a confederation of two-andtwenty sovereign and independent states, she has baked and sold at a price sufficient merely to co-

uttermost the victory gained by brute force over which, to the indigent, is a boon of no small valight and justice, and maintained by folly and lue. Nor is this kindness of the Holy Father vexatious tyramy. It does so happen that Protowards the poor confined to those of his capital testants, Socialists, and infidels have gained the only: Some time ago a destructive storm burst advantage hitherto, and that the Catholic party over the territory of Osimo, laying waste harvest have Been the victims. This accounts for the line taken by the English press; but though retribution has been tardy, it will not fail to come, and the fine old German maxim that a thousand years' wrong does not make one day's right, will be found as applicable to the case of Switzerland the vine crops, year after year, had brought as to that of any other country-Ireland not excepted .- Tablet.

ITALY.

The Russian General Todleben has been invited by General DeLa Marmora to visit Turin; it is said that the object of the Sardinian Minister of War is to consult this distinguished engineer in the new works for the defence of Alessandria.

PIEDMONT AND THE ROMAN SEE. - The bishops of Piedmont several months ago addressed divers questions to the See of Rome concerning the course they were to pursue with regard to the new ecclesiastical legislation of Sardinia. The answers of the Sacred Penitentiary of Rome bear the date of the 5th of July last, and were not intended for publication—a circumstance however, which has not deterred the Citadino d'Asti from giving them verbatim. The first question, whether those who by either word or deed co-operated in the framing or execution of the law of May 29, 1855, for the suppression of monastic establishments, are fit persons to act as sponsors in the ceremonies of baptism and confirmation, is solved as follows: By the Extravagant ad evitenda of Pope Martin V., the faithful are not bound to avoid an excommunicated individual, unless the sentence or censure have been officially published; but the excommunicated person incurs further censure if he joins the faithful in any religious exercise. To the 2nd question, as to whether the parish priest can marry persons under ecclesiastical censure, unless they prove that they have obtained absolution, it is replied, that the priest ought first to insist upon the excommunicated person's seeking absolution for his offence; but that should his offerts prove vain, and the parties run the risk of scandalous exposure if the ceremony be deferred, he may, with the consent of the bishops, celebrate the marriage. For an answer to the 3rd question, relating to burials of excommunicated persons in consecrated ground, the bishops are referred to the best writers on ecclesiastical jurisprudence. To the 4th question, whether absolution may be granted to such as have bought ecclesiastical property from the Government, or rented it, it is replied, that in case of real repentance, such persons may receive absolution on condition of their performing a proper penance. Moreover, the faithful in Christ may obtain indulgence to purchase Church property, or retain such as they have already bought, provided-1, they keep such property at the disposal of the Church; 2, they improve the land and administer it well; 3 they come in aid to the Church or such ecclesiastical persons as have suffered from the execution of the law of 1855; 4, they inform their heirs and successors of the existence of the said conditions, and enjoin them to observe the same.

There can be but one opinion regarding the The Church will triumph; and however the Sartheir fruits.

It may not prove uninteresting to notice here the wonderful prevalence of crime in Piedmont, especially as our Protestant journals seem so devotedly attached to their protege, and her infidel rulers, that they can only see in her the germs of the highest future hopes. We can certainly discover in the following catalogue of crime much that prepares us speedily to anticipate a dangerous rivalry between Piedmont and her patron, inthe black annals, of thefts, housebreakings, mur-ders, and suicides. On the 10th June, the Ostensorium and Pixis were stolen from a parochial church in the diocese of Casale. On the same night the Pixis was stolen from the parochial church of Pecetto, and the sacred particles scattered about. On the 11th, other two sacrilegious thefts were committed in Salabae and Sorina. On the 13th, the criminal court at Turin condemned a culprit to 10 years of the galleys. On the 14th, another to 5. On the 15th, an Infirmarian stabbed one of his companions. On the 17th, a murderer of his wife was examined. On the 21st, judgment was given against four thieves. On the 20th, three thieves condemned. On the 21st, a workman wounded his wife, then killed himself. On the 17th, at Nigga, two men were hanged. At Turin, in less than 15 days, five individuals suffered the last penalty of the law. Onthe 29th, one of the Secretaries of State committed suicide. On the same day, nine men were condemned to the galleys for life, and one woman for 15 years. On the 26th, at Livorno, a man killed his wife and five children, then himself. It will be noticed that, with very few exceptions, the foregoing crimes were all perpetrated in

ROME. - With the following instances of the unwearied solicitude of Pius IX. to alleviate the sufferings of his poorer subjects before us, we of the English journals, when they depict the Pontifical States as teeming with rebellion and discontent, only waiting the opportunity to shake themselves free of the Papal dominion. Ingratitude certainly can be carried by some hearts to secutions which, during the last nine years, the an almost fabulous extent, yet we do not believe triumphant faction have committed. It is to be the Italian heart of that nature, especially when remembered that the protectorate of Prussia over its heavy cares are lightened, and its worst mis-Neufchatel was established by the treaty of fortunes obviated by a generous kindness like Vienna, and that Prussia has never acquiesced in what dictated the following acts:—The high price the revolution by which her sovereignty was over- of bread has been for some years back felt more thrown. The Swiss Confederation has run up a or less all over Europe, and though the Pontifical States may be said to have felt the evil little, yet Pius IX, made it his study to make it felt even less. Throughout the poorest localities of Rome he ordered ovens to be set up, where bread is

fields and vineyards. Pius IX. came instantly to the relief of the sufferers, and the sum of 5,350 francs from the Pontifical treasury gave thein an assurance that they had a Sovereign who was not unmindful of them. - Again, when the failure of want to the very hearths of many who would otherwise have been in easy circumstances, the generous hand of Pius IX. was everywhere extended to render aid. In the little town of Velletri alone, upwards of 5,000 francs were lately expended in alleviating the wants of distressed families. We might the same tale reliearse of every territory or village throughout the States of the Church where want has been felt. For the reign of Pius IX., inaugurated as it was by the grandest act of Christian charity and forgiveness that history ever recorded, is still animated and directed by the same kindly spirit, showing itself in a variety of beautiful erections, calculated to discharge the highest behest committed to the Sovereign, that of procuring the welfare and happiness of his subjects.

It is in acts like these that the munificence of the Prince discovers itself; that of the Pontiff is everywhere no less discernible. Scarce is there a church, chapel, or oratory in Rome that cannot show some token of the Holy Father's generosity; indeed, to particularise every instance would form a list far beyond our space.

NAPLES.

The report of the despatch of an allied squadron to the Bay of Naples is again noticed by the Paris correspondent of the Times. He now says that the report is unfounded, or at least wholly premature; but it is thought less improbable that England and France may come to a resolution of withdrawing their diplomatic repre-

The Daily News says: - The mission to Naples will, we hear, be given to Sir H. Bulwer.' Some further indications of the action of the Western Powers towards Naples are given in a letter from Vienna in the Dresden Gazette. The writer says:- It is well known that the reply of the Neapolitan Government has not satisfied the Western Powers, but that, on the contrary. it has led to fresh and more serious steps. We learn that, in consequence of the Neapolitan note. France and England came to an understanding for a collective proceeding. They at the same time made a communication on the subject to our government, but it is not known whether Austria will take part with them. Little is known as to the contents of the new note which the Western Powers have sent to Naples, but it is said to contain demands which will certainly be considered in that capital as an attack on the sovereignty of the kingdom.

The Cologne Gazette says that the government preparations for defence are being made in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

NORWAY.

A Norwegian paper has the following Catholic intelligence :- A community of Catholic Missionaries is at present on a visit to the different countries of Fin mark. They propose purchasing the vast domain of Altengoard, and of changing its name into that of the Territory of Saint Olaus—the apostle of Norway. The missionaries have brought a printing press with them, fully provided.—They are very affable and hos-pitable to their visitors. The Minister of Justice has summoned each of the ecclesiastics to declare in writing his name, his age, the names of his father and mother, where he studied, what his studies were, and finally if he belongs to the Society of Jesus. This measure has been generally and severely criticised by the liberal press of Norway, which has pronounced it too inquisitive as well as contrary to the liberty of

RUSSIA.

Moscow, Sept. 7.-His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander II. was solemnly crowned to-day at twelve o'clock. The ceremony took place in the Uspenski Saobor, and the act of coronation was performed by Archbishop Philaretes, the Metropolitan of Moscow. Among the special Ambassadors who were present were Earl Granville, Prince Esterhazy, H. Castalborgone, and the representative of the Sultani The proceedings had all that august appearance which immense preparation had designed. An immense crowd assembled at the Kremlin Palace and in the streets, and very great enthusiasm was every-where manifested. The ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the parade of troops, the ceremonials of the Ohurch, the procession to the Palace, and the decorstions of the city, rendered the affair most in spiriting.

spiriting.

"The gorgeousness of the carriages and uniforms, liveries and horse-trappings, says the Times, "was worthy of the Ossars, or of some of the Oriental conquerors, and it is said that the coronation will cost Russia no less than 6,000,000 roubles, or £1,000,-

000 sterling.
The Ambassador of the Pope, M. Flavio, of the Chigi family, and a churchman, has arrived at Warsaw with a numerous sulte. His Eminence is said to be charged with a mission from Pope Pio Nono to the Emperor, which will be discussed after the coronation. It is reported that the present Emperor of Russia is disposed to reverse the policy of Nicholas with regard to Catholics in Russia. Persecution has proved political union, which the present Czar, it is said,

considers it necessary to demolish RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 2nd says :- " It is generally reported that the relations of Russia and Sweden have been of late anything but friendly, and that the Swedish ambassador sent by the Court of Stockholm to the Coronation could not fail to have noticed the coolness which exists between the two

TURKEY

"The whole Turkish Government has become disorganised. The pressure of the war in the beginning of their career, and later the peace negotiations, car-ried away the Ministry in one direction, but now (says a letter from Constantinople in the Second Edition of the Times) that the external pressure of the moment has ceased the discordant elements have separated first into two sections, but now into as many parties almost as there are members; and each of them is carrying on a partisan warfare against the others; it is a regular debandade. Nobody, ought, therefore, to be surprised that the Tarkish Government cannot come to any decision with respect to all the various schemes for the investment of foreign capital in industrial and commercial undertakings. As soon as one part of the Ministry takes up a scheme the other members become its, natural adversaries, and will do everything in their power to upset, or at any rate to retard it. As long as this state of things lasts there

FORFIGN TWIFEILIT GEN C End wiblated the treaty of Vienna, and broken the ver the expenses of the work and material. Thus, is not hope of anything besides was used in the control of the special social soci

the question at Constantinople. The war land PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.

(From the Correspondent of the Weekly Register.) In my last letter I stated that the success of the Lutheran party arose out of the general desire for some fixed principles on which to build faith and obedience. It was found impossible to invent new ones, and the attempts to do so in the Prussian Union had only increased the evil: It was necessary to fall: back, therefore, upon such principles as had a tradi-tional existence; and hence the Old Lutheran system became the object of favour instead of persecution. I: go on to state the difficulties which it had to encounter: they are of a kind with which the Tractarian party in England is not unacquainted. In every system there is some leading principle on

which the rest is really dependent, and which, by its greater power, is sure in the end to modify the other parts of the machine. At the time of the Reformation. as it was called, this principle was everywhere alleged by its supporters to be Justification by Faith only.— This was adopted as the watchword of the new opinions; and so material was it felt to be to put it forward; that the fact of its being denied in express words in Scripture was not thought to be an objection ... The principle has lately been stated by Dr. Strihl, the most distinguished jurist at Berlin, in a new form, which comes, however, to the same thing. The characteristic of Protestantism, he says, is the immediateness of its mode of addressing God. The idea is the same which Chevalier Bunsen is fond of stating under the form of the universal Priesthood of Christians .-The assertion is, that man has the power of putting himself into relation with God through the exercise of his own mind, without having recourse to those external means which the Church supplies. The Cartholic Church, on the other hand, has taught from the beginning that the relation between God and man having been destroyed by the Fall, it could only be reopened through the lucarnation of Christ; and therefore that it cannot be regained by any individual except through those means by which the mystical Body of Christ is extended. Hence, on the Protestant side, there is the act of faith, whereby the individual puts himself into relation; with God; and of which the consciousness of the individual is the only real criterion. On the Catholic side there are Confession, Absolution, Baptism, Holy Communion, and all that blessed chain of ordinances by which the faithful and penitent soul ascends to Heaven. I have neither time nor space to argue the question; but those who know anything of the state of feeling among Protestants must be aware that this is the real system of the whole Evangelical schools, as it is called, from Dr. Summer to Dr. Cumming. And this was the cause of the main opposition which the Tractarian school had to encounter. The people of England, as a body, did not feel the necessity of those ordinances about which the Tractarians talked so much. The English Prayer Book has provided that children should be baptised and confirmed; it provides a form of absolution; it allows or encourages Confessions .-Men felt no objection to such of these things as have usually been practised, but they attached no great weight to them; and why should they, if one can be saved just as well without them? We get a passport when we travel abroad, because we fear to be stopped but what would be the result if we were told that it was a very fitting formality, but that we could reach

our destination as securely without it?
I need not refer those considerations by which this principle is modified in England, and which gave the Tractarians an advantage in combating it. But the main difficulty of the Lutheran party is its avowed and restricted influence in Germany, where the words of Luther himself can be readily appealed to, and his influence is everywhere acknowledged: Not, of course, that Luther himself puts forward the doctrine of Justification by Faith in that consistent manner which is now employed, after the experience of 300 years has shown how completely it excludes all other principles. But the principle itself is like Aaron's rod; it must needs swallow up all others. And this is the consideration which the Rationalistic party employs with an overwhelming force against the Lu- such an example as was set them by one of the most theran revival. Dr. Schwarz (Geschichte der neuesten esteemed Ontholic Olergy/when the late Queen (also ments must be admitted to be at variance with that had an office connected with the Court which made of Justification, but the last is well-known to be the traded of the date to propose the connected with the Court which made fundamental doctrine of Protestantism, and it would seem reasonable, therefore, that the doctrine of the Sacrament should be made to suit with it, rather than the contrary. The Hyper-Lutherans, so far as they hold to Luther, attach themselves exclusively to his doctrine of the Sacraments-i. e., to that side which lies in the direction of Catholicism, to that which is dark, which still lies under the shadow of Catholicism—not to that which is his peculiarity and excellence, not to that which is new in him, and which

laid the ground of Protestantism." The tendency and influence of this fundamental principle of Protestantism, as it is more consistently put forth in Germany, will appear by the words of the Protestant Church Journal on the subject (September 29th, 1855.) "Unhappily neither the Reformers nor the Evangelist Church have held to this principle, in its entire purity; there has been a retrogade move-ment towards the Outholic opinion; faith has been looked at as if it were the holding fast to that system f belief which has been set forth in the Church." We must put forth a proposition, which perhaps will be intolerable to an orthodox ear, but which is in ca-fire consistency with the Protestant conception of faith; i.e., that a man can be a true believer, even though he cannot subscribe to a single dogma of the Church." " The relation of individuals to the Church is quite different in Protestantism and in Ca-tholicism; the individual does not obtain his salvation through his having a part in the Church, but only through his relation to Christ in the kingdom of Heaven; the Church does not make him a Christian, but Christians make the Church." ... "The consequence is, that the Ministers of the Church have a quite different position. The Minister is not any longer the intermediate, through whom is conveyed a bless ing without which the receiver connot be sure of salvation. Every man has the saving principle in himself; every one is a priest before God for himself, must carry on for himself the work of reconciliation between himself and God jevery one has free access to the throne of grace. Through this fruitful principle of the universal Priesthood of Christians, the specific difference between Clergy and laity is done away. This language and train of thought will explain why the Evangelical and Rationalistic party, in England are equally offended because the word Priest has been allowed to remain in some places in the English Common Prayer Book. Dr. Whately and Dr., Sumner, for instance, are as much opposed to one another in doctrine as they are in every other particular; yet they agree well enough in their opposition to the Tractarina party, and are quite of one mind in affirm-ing that ordination is only an external form which conveys no peculiar spiritual gifts. They are both, in short, Protestants; both hold that the subjects over whom they rule can be saved without their ministrations just as well as with them; and the people of pearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, England naturally believe that the Clergy do not it can be safely and usefully administered. possess greater powers than are claimed by their own leaders. The same then is the feeling in Germany, and it is hardly possible for the Old Lutheran party to find currency for pretensions which are inconsis-

tent with the fundamental principles of Lutheranism.

A second difficulty under which they labor, is that they cannot carry out their own principles of Church discipline. If the claims which they put forward are true, the Lutherans ought to be the same distinct body which they were when they imprisoned Peucer [16] and beheaded Crell. In particular they ought not to LYMANS, SAVAGE & Oc., St. Paul Sweet; Whole-hold communion with the Calvinists, who reject their sale Agents for Montrealment of the contract

is no hope of anything besides wague coromises; designation of the said of the Prussia speak of the marriage of their scherents with members of the Prussian Union Oburchas mixed marriages; and they l have omade a law by which such marringes are forbidden, onot only to their Clergy, but even to any layman who holds an office in their body. Two species lago; the daughter of the General-Superintendent of the Prussian Union in Silesia was obliged to become a member of an Old Lutheran congregation before she could be married to a Lutheran Minister in Pomerania: (Poli Blatter, xxv., 519.) The same feeling shows itself incregard to the ministrations of the Clergy. The Old Lutherans in Prussia though favored by the King, are in reality only a tolerated sect; the established religion is still the Union under its Royal Bishops. But in other parts of Germany, where the Union was never established-as, for instance, in Bavaria-the principles of Old Lutheranism are prevalent amongst those who are appointed by the Government to preside over its Protestant subjects: Henco in Bavaria, the Protestant University, Erlangen, and the majority of the Clergy are of this way of thinking; and there has arisen among them the same sort of feeling which the Tractarian party diffused in respect to the Kirk of Scotland, but which is not fully shared by other members of the English Establishment. When Dr. Chalmers came to London formerly, not only did every one go to hear him, but it is notorious that English Olorgymen, which they were allowed, used to preach in the Scotch kirks. The Low Church party would still do so if they could; the Bishop of Winchester lately invited the Venerable Company of Geneva to attend the consecration of the English Church there; and an attempt to introduce Merle d'Aubigne, or some such nondescripti into an English pulpit, was only frustrated by Dr. Bloomfeld.

The same thing has been going on in Bavaria. A Reformed -i.e., Calvinistic Minister, named Kraft, had long been one of its most esteemed professors. The others managed to get rid of him. In 1853 Professor Tholuck, of Halle, visited the baths at Kissengen, where he had been accustomed to breach on former visits in the Protestant Church. But he met with the same sort of reply which Dr. Chaimers might have done had he wished to preach at St. Mary's, Oxford. "The Church at Kissengen," replied the bath-preacher courteously; "was a Lutheran one; and he greatly regretted, therefore, to say that he could not allow it to be employed by a Minister of the Union."

This would all be well enough if it were carried out consistently; but the want of consistency gives an air of unreality to the whole system, whether in Germany or in England: Dr. Bloomfield stood out against admitting Calvinistic Ministers to preach in the year of Exhibition; but when Mr. Palmer complained to him of irregular admission to Communion, he replied that it was much better to leave individuals to judge about such matters for themselves. It is sufficiently notorious that persons may communicate at once with the Establishment and the Kirk without hindrance. In Bavaria likewise are numbers of Protestants who don't know whether they are Lutherans or Calvinists, and whom the strict Lutherans are compelled to toterate. I have heard of a Church there in which the same Minister officiates first to a Lutheran and then to a Galvinist congregation. And the powerlessness of the Lutheran, as of the English system, shows itself in their inability to cope with the case of the great because of their rank, just as with that of the poor, in consequence of their multitude. It is the rule of the English Establishment that no one should be admitted to the Holy Communion who has not been confirmed, or is not to be so. And Confirmation can only be ministered by a Bishop. And what Bishop confirmed the Prince Consort? Yet! I never heard that any English Clergyman ever refused him the Communion: if such a one there be, he would doubtless be the person to reason with the Hend of the English Church for attending the Kirk when she is in Scotland. The same difficulty occurs in Bavaria. The Queen is a Protestant; but, as being sister to the King of Prussia, a member of the Union. Now it would never do for the Lutherans of Bayaria to introduce a rule which would exclude her from their communion: They could not venture upon following Theologie p. 386) says : "The doctrine of the Sacra- a Protestant) was buried in the Royal Cemetery. He t'his duty to: pronounce 'an eulogium upon her. He spoke of her private virtues, as they deserved; but lest he should be supposed to be performing a religious service in regard to one who was not a Catholic, he did not end with an Amen, or with the customary benediction, but concluded with the words, "my speech is finished"—"Ich habe gesprochen" His words remind mento conclude; but I will resume the subject in my next letter.

> An elderly gentleman, travelling in a stage, was amused by a constant firing of words kept up be-tween two ladies. One at last kindly inquired if the conversation did not make his head ache? He replied, "No madam | I have been married upwards of twenty-

A young lawyer who had once paid his court to a young Lady, without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of being insensible to the power of love." "It does not follow," she archly replied, "that I am so, because I am not to be won by the power of attorney." "Forgive me" cried the saitor," but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are solicitors."

Don't TRY to Talk LATIN .- "No use in my trying to collect that bill, sir," said a collector to his employer, handing the dishonoured document; to the latter. "Why?" "The man who should pay it is non cst." "Then take it and collect it, sir, A non cst man will not fall to meet his obligations."

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE. FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes, to the proprietors, Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver! Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many, diseases, requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand preeminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which, so long, baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'-LANFS, CELEBRATED, LIVER, PILLS, manufac-tured, by FLEMING, BROS, of Pattsburgh, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now be-fore the public of Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug store as None genume without the sig-