# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MARCH 13, 1874.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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#### FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The sale of the Conservative Re-publican journal Le XIX Siecle has been prohibited because of the publication in its columns of an article insulting to M. Buffet, President of the National Assembly.

PARIS, March 6.-An order has been issued by the Minister of the interior prohibiting the sale of the photographs of the Count de Chambord.

INCREASE OF BOARS AND WOLVES IN FRANCE. During the Franco-German war, as a consequence of French sportsmen being engaged in a more serious pastime, these animals were left undisturbed, and have increased to an alarming extent. The whole of the district lying between the Yosges and Ardennes is continually ravaged by them, the hogs committing serious damage to the crops, and the wolves attacking the live stock. So bold are some of these latter depredators becoming, that it is said wayfarers are in constant danger of lesing their lives. Hunting parties are being organised, but they do not seem at present to have made large bags, although they have seen game in plenty .- Land and Water.

A certain firm of French publishers of Paris named Monteil et Bronchiu published in 1873 a pamphlet against the Christian Brothers, in which those holy men were charged with the grossest offences against morals; and in which it was advised that all well-meaning persons should withdraw their children from the schools of "these infamous wretches." In consequence of this outrage, the Brothers obtained an order that the principals of the firm in question should be arrested, and we are happy to state that they have been condemned to pay 10,000 france damages, and to suffer two years imprisonment for their malice and rascality.

THE PARISIAN " WORLD " OF 1874 .--- A correspondent of the Times has been calling attention to the degradation of fashionable literature in Paris, and to the causes by which he thinks it explained. The writer says :- Literary art counted for nothing in the success of the author and his interpreters. The pieces played were merely intended to make the most out of the actress, to whom the author had supplied the situations best calculated to bring out the graces of her costume, and who procured for the author the public which fought at the theatre doors less for the sake of applauding than for the sake of seeing. From the stage the corruption in dress and its consequences stepped into the real world. Ladies who had come to see the piece dreamt thenceforward only of the dress; and seeing how easy it made success, they began to dress like actresses. Literature had begun by preparing the journal, the journal prepared the theatre, the theatre created dress, the dress made the actress, who reduced her art to a mere accessory-the actress produced the cocodette and Satan supplied the cocodette with the man-milliner, who was to complete the whole edifice.

#### BELGIUM.

The Prussian Government is said to have been following up the pressure, which it is now denied that it put on the French Government by remonstrances to the Belgian Government on the attitude of the press in that country. Although the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs has contradicted the statement that a note to this effect had been received, it is now admitted by the semi-official argan that private representations have been made by the German Minister. A letter of sympathy from the Archbishop of Malines to the Archbishop of Posen seems to have excited the Prussian authorities a good deal, though we fail to see in it anything very specially irritating and the North German Gazelle declares that, while the German Government is not prejudiced against the liberty which the press enjoys in Belgium, it is still the duty of all governments " to repress the acts of their ecclesiastical or lay subjects who conspire against a neighbouring and friendly Government"; adding that the Belgian Constitution supplies the means of doing so, and that a Liberal Government would have done it already. The Independence Belge, however, and the Etoile Belge, neither of them, certainly, Catholic order to escape the penalty of being a bad neighbor, a foreign critic must accept as equitable any measure which may be adopted by the German Government for the time being .- Tablet.

The proofs to the contrary, consisting of documents from the Episcopal Curia at Viterbo, and testimonials from many of the nobility of that town, were rejected, and F. Grotti was condenned on the 16th of December, 1873, to one month's incarceration in prison, 500 france fine, and all the expenses of the trial, amounting to nearly 900 francs. Father Grotti has appealed from the sentence of the Vercelli tribunal to a higher court .- Tablet.

VIEWS OF ROME,-(It is seldom we find in Protestant newspapers as fair and truthful a picture of the real state of things in Italy as given in the following letter from the Independent. We trust that none of our readers will pass it by .--Ed. Standard.]

"Bome, especially during the Christmas and New Year's holidays, is like a home from which the father is an exile and where the mother is a mourner. Nobody cares anything about the royal recep-tions and dinners, and the theatre where the royal family went New Year's evening was poorly attended. The Kingdom of Italy is like that regiment celebrated by Artemus Ward, where all the members were officers. It is all officials. The people dislike Victor Emmanuel's rule and detest his person. It is impossible to believe that he does not feel ill at case in a capital where cold looks meet him on every side and where no one salutes him in the street.

" Very different were the holiday receptions at the Vatican, where the Holy Father gave audience to crowds of people, not from Rome alone, but from every part of the world. We think ourselves safe in saying that there was scarcely a country in the world which did not, by some representative, ask the blessing of the Sovereign Pontiff and wish him buona festa. One hears, now and then, reports of in them. His health is excellent. I had the happiness of seeing him a few days ago, and went half expecting to behold a feeble old man. On the contrary, the venerable face had a delicate freshness, the eyes were bright and clear, and the hand laid upon my head was as steady as it was gentle."

#### GERMANY.

Rumours are being circulated of the rapid re-organization of the French and German armies. As they came from Germany, they must be demi-official, and must be intended to help on the new Military Bill which is to be passed this Session. The new Bill, it is stated, fixes the peace strength of Germany at 430,000 men, increases the number of officers one-third, and will greatly raise the pay of noncommissioned officers, till the military budget, already £15,000,000 a year, will become an unbearable burden. The Bill is sure to be strongly opposed, for financial reasons, unless Germany is under the impression that she will be speedily at war, and hence these telegrams. This theory may be inaccurate, but it is at least more probable than that Prince Bismarck is meditating another invasion, with its frightful risks, for no visible reason whatever .---France does not want war yet, or she would not submit to be so lectured.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN. - At ive o'clock on Tuesday morning the Archbishop of Posen was arrested at his archiepiscopal residence by the Director of Police, and conveyed, not to the fortress of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, as was expected, but to the prison of Ostrowo in the province of Posen; the sentence requiring that he should be imprisoned in one of the gaols within the jurisdiction of the Court by which he was condemned. It is announced that the arrest was attended by no disturbance of any kind, which under any circumstances would scarcely be surprising, as it took place at five in the morning. The Government, however, knows very well that popular rists are not what it has to fear; Catholics know how to suffer without resistance of that kind; but it will learn, if it does not know it already, that the deliberate and gratuitous alionation from the Government of at least a quarter of the population of the country is in the end a serious matter.

THE BISHOP OF TREVES .- The goods of this prelate are ordered to be seized by the police. The clergy of the town on this occasion sent a deputation to their chief, to declare and promise to him organs, question the existence of any solutions idea of The German paper has evidently a surious idea of what conspiracy is. He clearly believes it to consist the appression of sympathy with the objects of the the appression of sympathy with the objects of the the the who does not renounce all he has cannot be My disciple,' we have often heard these words and now we are set free from the shackles of all carthly things; such small losses cannot take away peace of soul. No! this peace I now have in a higher degree than before. We are prepared for sacrifices still greater. A saint has said, it is not enough to give up what we have, we must sacrifice ourselves too. Well, then, if it is in God's designs worse days will be, but we anticipate them with confidence, for there have been such before. He who builds a tower must, as the Lord says, first reckon the cost; if he begins and cannot finish he is an object of scorn. We have begun and we will The foes of the Church shall have no reason finish. to mock." IMPRISONMENT OF PRIESTS .- In many places priests are imprisoned for having exercised their functions without permission from the Government. On this occasion more than ever the devotion of their flocks is unlimited. Several times it has happened that in such a case the parishoners followed their captive pastor, rosary in hand, to the bounds of the parish. When he was again at large, the whole village was decked with flags and festoons in honour of the confessor, and a festival of unprecedented splendour was celebrated. "Old Catholicism" is at this moment the winning card in Prussia. The legislature of that kingdom have just made an appropriation of 16,000 thalers, or about £2400 of our money, in favour of "Joseph Reinkens, Bishop of Germany." If all the other German States which have recognized the new-fangled prelacy should grant similiar amounts, which is very likely to happen, the vile renegade will find apostacy a very well-paying spec indeed. But Bismarck and his satellites are good economists; what they give to the bogus-Church with one hand they take away from the real Church with the other. The Archbishop of Posen, after having had his salary stopped and the whole of his property filched from him, has now been sent to the prison of Ostrowo; where he is to be "detained" until he caves in, or, in o her words, for the term of his natural life. The been "attached." Last Sunday the venerable prelate set out on foot to attend Mass at his cathedral, round him and accompanied him en cavalcade. Bis-marck has not only 400,000, bayonets, but also the whole of the brokers and bum-bailiffs of the country at his beck and call, and is thus able just now to carry everything before him, including the last. But, rira bien qui le dernier rira; and the tables may yet be turned on him, as he will find at his cost ere long .- The Universe. HOW GLERGYMEN ARE RECARDED IN BERLIN .--- There is no doubt but that materialism and infidelity prevail to a large degree among the middle and lower classes in this great city. They have no belief or interest in religion, and they look upon both the Church and State alike as oppressors. They regard clergymen as police officers, and as their natural and political enemies. Compelled to have their children baptized, having no full civil privileges of that one way so clear, so simple, and so unmiswithout a certificate of confirmation from the pastor, they have a prejudice against the very office of the light of the sun rolling in his noon-day splendor clergymen; and this surrounds the position of the through the broad, blue vaults of the heavens, is

the Syndic of Viterbo stated that he had known barrasament in efforts to do good that one cannot Grotti from his infancy to have been a Reactionary. Understand in our own land. A most faithful pastor said to me in sadness that the great portion of the people in his own parish looked upon him only in the light of a Government policeman, and that there was an impossibility of pleasant or profitable intercourse. Not only did they not come to the church, but they even tried to prevent their children from going to the American Sunday school which he had established in their midst.

A court preacher said in my hearing one day, that from cighty to ninety per cent. of the people in Berlin were atterly indifferent to religion; and besides, with the most of them there was an avowed hostility to the Church and the clergymen .- Corr. of the New York Methodist.

#### RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, January 31, 1874. Tan New Aryy Law.—The new law of universal recruitment has called forth a cry of universal indignation. The truth is that soldiering is much severer work in Russia than anywhere else. It is not everybody that is hardy enough to mount sentry with the temperature at 30 degrees of frost; and then, corporal punishment is by no means abolished in the service. Whether it is inflicted or not depends entirely on the temper of the officers, who are generally very rough men. It is felt to be rather too much to require of us to give our lives for the maintenance of despotism, while at the same time we are refused efery constitutional right. There is no independent public opinion in Russia, and our rulers are actuated by a puerile mania for imitating other nations, and for taking up with novelties, which they eagerly adopt without much consideration of the vast difference there is between this country and other countries. If I did not trust firmly in the care of Providence over my country, I should be tempted to think that it was on the eve of being driven by some irresistible fatality into the terrible abyss of revolution. The law of universal recruitment is a harsh unnatural law even for Prussia; but as applied to Russia, I look upon it as simply another blow of the axe cutting into the trunk of a fine old oak, destined to be felled by a succession of such blows. The effects of the measure may not be apparent at first, but before long it will be seen how utterly the simple, honest nature of the common people will be corrupted by this new leaven about to be introduced among them by the classes called "enlightened -gangrened would [be a more appropriate epithet.—Corr. of Tablet. A correspondent of the Daily News at St. Peters-

burg writes, under date of the 25th ult., that serious rioting has occurred in eastern Poland, in consequence of the closing of the churches. In one place the disorder was so great that the military were called out, and fired on the rioters, killing and wounding seventy persons.

#### INDIA.

THE FAMINE .- LONDON, March 5 .- Despatches from Calcutts report that distress among the famine-stricken people in Eastern Tirboot is increasing. In one village alone 18 persons have starved to death within the past four days. The number of applicants for employment on Government relief works, has increased from 15,000 to 30,000 within a week.

LONDON, March 6 .- Lord Northbrooke, Vice-Roy and Governor-General of India, telegraphs to the Indian Office that it is expected the Government will be obliged to maintain 3,000,000 persons for three months.

#### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following touching story is related in the Annales de la Propagation de la Foi: "In one of the Sandwich Islands there is a spot entirely set aside for such unfortunates as are attacked by leprosy. There are, actually, about 729 of these poor creatures confined together in this place. Mgr. Maigret, the Apostolic Vicar of the Islands, and Father Damien Devenster (a Belgian) paid these people a visit some time ago, and although greatly pleased with the ex-cellent arrangements made for the comfort of the afflicted exiles by the government, they saw, at once how needful was the presence and the permanent residence of a priest amongst them. But who ever would be sufficiently courageous to go and live in the midst of a people so cruelly diseased? Father Damien, however, determined to stay with them. The joy of the poor people on hearing this news knew no bounds. They hastened to build a house for their apostle, for by no other name can he be called. When last heard of he had just baptised 35 persons. On Corpus Christi the poor lepers had their procession." Can any thing sadder be imagined than this Island? Think of 700 lepers all living together without hope of cure, suffering agonies of pain, hidcous to look upon and shunned by all, and then think of Father Damien renouncing all things in order to live with these unhappy beings, whose very presence is loathsome, and whose terrific malady is, moreover, contagious. Is it not heroicsublime—this action of a missionary priest? The Protestant papers of California and of the Sandwich Islands are full of enthusiastic praise of his action. The principal organ of the country thus expresses it-"We are about to speak of a man, a brother self : who sponteneously, without hope of recompense, has gone out to stay, perhaps, until death with the lepers of Molokai. This is indeed a man of Christ; here is an example of human goodness which we scarcely understand; here is another Xavier who penetrates not into unknown danger, but into a spot of full danger, amongst those who are afflicted with a taking and, hitherto, incurable disease. What a sublime hero! Words cannot praise an action so heroic !"

Now, we say, the Catholic Church alone is now, and always has been, in the possession of four prerogatives which distinguish her from all other churches, and which conclusively establish her claim to a direct, unbroken mission from Christ. They are four, namely : Unity, Holiness, Catholicity and Apostolicity. And first, as to the mark of Unity. Does any other of the churches, claiming

to be Christian, possess this attribute of Unity? No. Let us see. The contradictory attitude of all the sects, of all times, in reference to each other, has been as strong as has been their general opposition, under an allied name, to Catholicity. All Protestantism for instance, as a religion, is a house divided against itself; the nearest approach to union of the numerous elementary sects, salling under that general term, was simply a confederation of co-equal sovereigns, banded together for the purpose of opposing the ancient Church. They have nothing else but this opposition in common. Left to themselves, no two of these sects adhere to the same belief. Each one has its own creed. The moment of their separation from Catholicity, gave birth to an incurable uncertainty. On the other hand, we see that the Catholic Church has been the same in all ages and countries of the world. All her children have, and hold, the same identical faith from the rising to the setting of the sun. In her only is, therefore, found the unity of the dectrine which, according to the Scripture, is the grand rule and character of truth. Multitudinem autem credentium erat cor unum et anima una (Act iv). As a matter of course, the sects cannot unite, because they have no fixed point or standard of unity among themselves. The Scripture which they adopt for their only judge does not explain itself; the consequence is that the sects sit in judgment upon the judge, and revise, explain, and frequently reverso the mute decision of their acknowledged ultimate tribunal. Is it any wonder, then, that we have anything but disunion where the suitors insist upon the right of instructing the judge as to the meaning of the law? Unity in faith is not possible unless we acknowledge an infallible tribunal, from whose decision there is no appeal. Without such a tri-bunal it is utterly impossible that any one nation could unite in the same faith. Even the vagaries of blind chance could never accomplish such an extraordinary thing. The word religion means something more than a whim or a speculation; it means a sacred tie that binds the intellect and the heart together. Now, this being the correct idea of religion, we say that without a centre of unity, a definite, fixed standard, an absolute and an infallible tribunal, a living, speaking, authoritative oracle, capable of determining the mind, it is absolutely impossible that men, constituted as they are, should ever be able to agree or unite in one and the same way of thinking. For the truth of this proposition we appeal to the daily experience of every thoughtful man in temporal affairs. We know that intelligent business men rarely agree as to the construction to be placed upon the most carefully-worded contracts made by themselves. If, then, individual reason cannot interpret the self-expressed law of its temporal life, how is it to be expected that it may sit in judgment upon the law of God, and declare how much or how little of that law is sufficient for salvation? Nevertheless, this is what Protestantism, devoid, as it is, of all religious centripetal force, does. Its elements, in obedience to the natural law of their being, are constantly repelling each other,

and flying away from the centre of unity. Out of the Catholic Church, then, that perfect unity in religion, that first of her character, in unam, in which we declare our belief when we repeat the Croed, is not to be found. "We are Catholics," says Bossuet, on the same principle, and on the same demonstrations which originally made us Christians .-Western Catholic.

Why should Protestants trouble about going to Church? They have no sacrifice to offer; they do not believe that there is anything more holy in their houses of worship than there is in their houses of dwelling ; the parson does nothing, says no prayers, that cannot be done and said by each individual at home; and save for "the commemoration of the Lord's Supper" at fixed intervals of time, we can see no valid reason why they should go to bother and expense of a Sunday visit to Church. To be sure there is the sermon, but that difficulty is readily got as you rarely see in the South, and when he slipped over by an advertisement which can be seen in the Times to the effect that an supply "orthodox and Evangelical manuscript sermons" at the moderate rate of sixpence apiece That is the city rate; but bucolic Protestants-not being supposed to be so sharp or so particular as their town-bred brethren-can be accomodated at a vastly lower price, sixty sermons for ten shillings, legibly written lithographs suitable to a country "congregation." That these ready-made sermons are largely used by the porsons is evident from their excessive cheapness, the fact that cheap as they aro their sale affords a profit allowing of advertising in the Times, and that they are lithographed in manuscript form to meet the demand as well as to delude the congregations-country or otherwise-into believing the Sunday's brilliant discourse to emanate direct from the clergyman's own brain. Ten shillings worth of these sermons, with prayer at home, would save our Protestant brethren many a pound in the course of the year, and we commend the plan for their consideration. But how about Mrs. Grundy ?- Cath. Times. A CLUE TO CONJUGAL HAPPINESS .- Peace is an essential element of the conjugal state, and its chief support and promoter is reciprocal kindness. The woman rules instinctively by her gentle affections she possesses a thousand shades and delicacies of which men are incapable; and, therefore, to her kindness is indispensable. The man, with much larger physical and mental faculties, finding in wo man an excess of feeling, is naturally attracted to ward her, as supplying him with that which nature for its wise purposes, has denied to him. The result is, that each has a dependence on the other, and it becomes their duty to render this condition of their union as little irksome and as consoling and cheering as possible. To effect the great object it should long ere the bloom has deepened on the young wite's cheek, be indelibly impressed on both their memories that kindness is the great bond between man and wife-the mighty fructifying power that can,

ledge would be shorter and easier. It is indeed shorter and easier to proceed from ignorance to knowledge, than from error. They who are in the last, must unlearn, before they can learn to any good purpose; and the first part of this double task is not in many respects, the least difficult; for which rea. son it is seldom undertaken.

To CLEAN FURS.-Ermine and minever are best cleaned with soft flannel. Rub the fur well against the grain; then dip the flannel into common flour, and rub the for until clean; shake tho fur, and again rub it with a fresh piece of soft, clean, new fiannel, until the flour is out. By this process the color of the ermine is preserved, and the lining need not be removed. Sable, chinchilla, squirrel, &c., are cleaned with new bran, which must be warmed very care. fully in a pan, but not burnt; therefore, while warming, stir it frequently. Rub the warm bran well into the fur for some time, shake it, and brush until iree from the bran. The fur will clean better if the stuffing and lining are removed, and the article laid as straight and flat as possible on the table or board. Well brush the fur before it is cleaned, and if there are any moth-eaten parts, they must be removed and repaired with new pieces. Another method for cleaning ermine and light-colored furs is to place the fur flat on the table, and rub it with bran moistened with warm water; it must be rabbed till the bran is quite dry, and then with dry bran. Use clean, soft, new flannel for rubbing with

the moist bran, and muslin for rubbing on the dry. White and light-colored furs should be afterwards rubbed with magnesia, on book muslin. To stretch furs, and thus improve their appearance, take a pint of soft water and dissolve in it three ounces of salt sponge with this the inside of the skin (not the fur) until well saturated; then place it on a board, with the fur downwards, and stretch it as much as it will bear, and fix it to the board with small nails. The skin will dry more quickly if placed in a room where there is a fire, but it should not dry too quickly. From " Casse!"s Household Guide" for Jan'y.

VALUE OF SLEEP .- We do not propose to wear this subject threadbare; yet, attaching the impor-tance we do to sleep as a recruiting power, hesitate not in speaking a word in its favor at all times. It must be remembered that sleep repairs not the vital functions only, but simultaneously those functions which we distinctively describe as mental attributes, and of which the brain is, to our limited comprehension, the organic instrument. The intellectual part of our nature, taking the phrase in its largest sense, is exhausted by its continued exercise in like manner as the bodily organs, and requires the intermanner as the boardy organs, and requires the inter-mittent periods of repose and repair. If other proof were needed of the great function which sleep fulfils in the economy of life, it may at once be found in the effects which follow the privation of this repair, A single sleepless night tells its tale, even to the most carcless observer. A long series of such nights, resulting, as often happens, from an overtaxed and anxious brain, may often warrant serious apprehension, as an index of mischief already existing or the cause of evil at hand. Instances of this kind, we believe, are familiar to the experience of every physician. But here, as in so many other cases, the evil of deficiency has its counterpart in the evil of excess. Sleep protracted beyond the need of repair, and encroaching habitually upon the hours of waking, impairs, more or less, the functions of the brain, and with them all the vital powers.

GARMENTS MADE WATER-PROOF .-- A writer in an English paper says; By the way, speaking of water-proofs, I think I can give travelers a valuable hint or two. For many years I have worn India-rubber water-proofs, but will buy no more, for I have learned that good Scottish tweed can be made entirely impervious to rain; and moreover, I have learned how to make it so. In a bucket of soft water put half a pound of sugar of lead, and half a pound of powdered alum ; stir this at intervals, until it becomes clear; pour it off into another bucket, and put the garment therein ; let it remain in for twenty-four hours, and then hang it up to dry without ringing it. Two of our party-a lady and gentleman-have worn garments thus treated in the wildest storms of wind and rain, without getting wet. The rain hangs upon the cloth in globules. In short, they were really water-proof. The gentleman, a fortnight, ago, walked nine miles in a storm of rain, and wind, such off his overcoat his underwear was as dry as when e put it on. is, I think, a secret worth knowing; for cloth, if it can be made to keep out wet, is in every way better than what we know as most water-proofs. COURTRSY .- Politeness is the road to fortune. No matter what position you are in-master or apprentice, mechanic or shopkeeper-be civil, be courteous; it gives grace to poverty - the only thing that poverty can sometimes restrain-and it adds an attraction to affluence which wealth can never buy .--What a marked difference there is in shopkeepers in these simple points. There are some tradespeople who are eminently civil and obliging, who are courteous to every one who enters the shop, and who thus become universal favorites. There are others who are distinguished for their ill-manners, they and their shop people are invariably rude ; they give themselves no trouble to be obliging, they serve out their goods as though conferring a favor, they resent any depreciation of the articles as a personal offense, and seem to regard the customers as an intruder. They mistake native rudeness for mercantile dignity, repol a polite request with subbish in-civility. Universal politeness is a primary in all sminent mercantile houses; it is seen in the conduct of a large number of the industrial classes, and wherever it is seen is a letter of recommendation. IS MARS INHABITED ?- The opponents of the doctrine of the plurality of worlds allow that the greater probability exists of Mars being inhabited than in the case of any other planct. His diameter is 4,100 miles; and his surface exhibits spots of different hues, the seas, according to accurate observations, appearing to be green, and the land red. The variety in spots, it is thught, may arise from the planet not being destitute of atmosphere and cloud; and what adds greatly to the probability of this is the appearance of brilliant white spots at its poles, which have been conjectured to be snow, as they disappear when they have long been exposed to the sun, and are greatest when emerging from the long night of their polar winter, the snow line then extending to about six degrees from the pole. The length of the day is almost exactly twenty four hours, the same as that of the earth. Continents and oceans, and green savannas, have been observed upon Mars, and the snow of the polar regions has been seen to disappear with the heat of the summer. Clouds may actually be seen floating in the atmosphere of the planet, and there is the appearance of land and water on his disc.

#### SPAIN.

A special to the Times from Bayonne contains the following intelligence obtained from Carlist sources :- "Don Carlos has announced that it is not his intention to impose a contribution upon the population of Bilboa when that place is taken. On his entrance into the city he will proceed to the Cathedral and be crowned King of Spain. He will swear to support the liberties of the people and will constitute a government, with General Elio as President of the Council. An appeal will be made to foreign powers to recognize the legitimacy of the Carlists. He will declare Spaniards exempt from allegiance to any other government than his own. He will draw five million dollars as a first instalment of the loan previously contracted."

#### ITALY.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CONCLAVE.-The Italian circular about the future Conclave, the existence of which was at one time denicd, has been published in extenso by the Neus Freie Presse of Vienne. If the document is genuine, Signor Visconti-Venesta declares that Italy has no reason to oppose any candidate for the Pontifical chair, and announces that the Government intends to adopt all necessary measures to protect the Conclave from disturbance. He cited several paragraphs from the too famous law of guarantees which indicate this intention, and states that these will be followed'l" conscientiously and to the letter, so as to remove all fears." He adds that the Conclave, if held in Rome, will be "exceptionally safe, and will enjoy the same security, the same dignity, and the same tranquility as on former occasions." But if the Italians are to be the guardjans of the Conclave, one is tempted to ask; Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?" With all the good-will in the world to believe in Signor Visconti-Venosta's good intentions, what reliance can we place on the professions of a Government which told the world Bishop of Breslau's palace has been stripped of its officially, only a few weeks before its bombardment | furniture, and his carriage and pair have likewise of Rome, that it would not enter the Eternal City except with the consent of the Pope? If in this case also its sincerity is suspected, whose fault is it ? | and hundreds of the faithful of Breslau gathered

FATHER GROTTI.-The sentence imposed on the well-known Passionist, Vincent Grotti, has not yet been carried ont. He was persecuted for having spoken, according to his accusers, against the Gov-ernment and the laws of Italy; but his real crime was that of stating, when preaching a Mission in a town called Villata, near Vercelli, that there is the scomunica maggiore for all those who have purchased Church property. For thus assorting a Catholic truth before a Catholic audience, in a Catholic country, Father Grotti was marked out for private as well as public enmity. It is said that on the 5th of February last a dose of strychnine was administered to him in a draught, to cure him, as it was pretented, of a very bad cold. In consequence of the poison, F. Grotti lay as dead for about twelve hours, extreme unction having been administered to him by one of his companions. Having recovered from the effects of this private act of vengeance, he was brought to trial in December last in the Court of

#### THE CHARACTER OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH-HER UNITY.

We take for granted that every man calling himself a Christian will admit two things : First, that Christ established a Church; and, secondly, that that Church is the only true one in existence. It is true, as a fact, that there are many sects in the world, each claiming to be the Church of Christ, but we say, in all charity, that their claims cannot be logical, because they have, as human results, come into existence long after the coming of Christ. We have said before, in this paper, that Catholicity and Christianity are identical, and so they are. They are literally convertible terms. The proofs of the one are the proofs of the other; the definition of the one is the definition of the other. The marks and characteristics that distinguish the Catholic Church from the numerous human religions existing in the dawn of Christianity, and which she came to overthrow, and did overthrow, just as strongly mark and characterize her to-day in relation to many human religions, calling themselves Christian in our time. All the sects combined, if such a combination were possible, could not stand the test of the Catholic Church in regard to the essential and necessary characters of the Church established by Christ, without Whom there could be no Christianity. Our Lord did not complicate the plan of salvation by establishing a multiplicity of conflicting religions, nor by instituting a system of rivalry for the invention of " reformed" and " improved" means of getting into Heaven. Did He deceive us? certainly not! That way, then, is not only all-sufficient, but, on His own authority, it is exclusively so. Now, since our Lord chose to leave but one way through which the children of Adam might regain their forfeited inheritance, it became indispensably necessary that He should make the knowledge of that way as certain as the existence of the way itself. Has He done so? Yes | And He has made the knowledge takably certain, by and through His Church, that the light of the sun rolling in his noon-day splendor Vercelli. He would have been acquitted, had not minister with an unpleasantness, and with an cm- not more visible to any honestly reasoning mind. say, that if men had learned less, their way to know- Montreal, March 2nd 1874.

### " With magic art,

Control the latent fibers of the heart." They must begin their wedded life with a knowledge of this indispensable necessity; and, with so firm a foundation on which to build hopes and wishes, that they may then safely undertake the task of examining their position in relation to each other.

PREJEDICE .- All men are apt to have a high concelt of their own understandings, and to be tenacious of the opinions they profess; and yet almost all men are guided by the understandings of others, not by their own; and may be said more truly to adopt, than to beget, their opinions.' Nurses, parents, pedagogues, and after them all, and above them all, that universal pedagogue, custom, fill the mind with notions which it has no share in framing which it receives as passively as it receives the impressions of outward objects; and which, left to itself, it would never have framed perhaps, or would have examined afterward. Thus prejudices are established by education, and habits by custom. We are taught to think what others think, not how to think for ourselves; and whilst the memory is loaded the understanding remains unexercised, or exercised in such trammels as constrain its motions, and direct. its peace, till that which was artificial becomes in some sort natural, and the mind can go no other. It may sound oddly, but it is true, in many cases, to

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## INSOLVENT AOT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS, In the matter of CHARLES ULRIC CONTANT, Trader.

An Insolvent, I, ANDREW B. STEWART, of the City and district of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month; and are hereby notified to meet, at my Office, in the Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Sacrament Street on Wednesday the eighth day of April next A. D. 1874, at three o'clock on the afternoon for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART.

Assignee. 29-2

1910-1273