

advance is five times more than the increase in membership,—proving the Christians are growing in the grace of giving to the cause of Christ.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TROUBLES.

The movement against the Infallibility Dogma has become very serious in Germany and Austria. The Government of Bavaria, the most Popish State in Germany, has declared itself against the Dogma, and resolutely defends the rights of Dr. Doellinger and other excommunicated men. A large assembly of the Anti-Infallibilists was held lately at Munich, and measures were adopted for concert of action. Prince Bismarck has given his aid and countenance to the Anti-Papal movement. Austria also is moving in the same direction. In no country in Papal Europe is there more of religious progress. A priest of Linz, called Alois Anton, began preaching against the dogma of infallibility, even before it was published. His bishop warned him to desist; Anton remonstrated, and pursued the same course. The next step was to suspend him from his office, and to forbid him to preach in his church. But the population, especially Anton's own parishioners, were indignant at the bishop's exercise of power. Anton, prevented from performing his priestly office in his church, preached in the open air, or in barns, or in any building lent for the occasion. Crowds came to hear him. A previously unsuspected talent was discovered in the disobedient priest. He became a local Father Hyacinthe.

The reforms proposed by Father Anton, and which were unanimously accepted at a meeting at Linz, and again accepted at a much more important gathering of the Old Catholics of all Germany at Heidelberg, are eleven in number, and as follows:—

1. Each community shall have the right to choose its own priest; and priests are no longer to be named by the bishops.
2. Priests must be sufficiently paid by the community to enable them to live respectably.
3. Compulsory celibacy must cease.

Priests shall be allowed to marry as in the early times of Christianity.

4. The Chapters shall be dissolved.
5. Masses and the service of the Church must be spoken and read in German, or in the common language of the province.
6. There shall be no separate payments for masses at burials, baptisms, &c. The priest's salary shall be sufficient to enable him to live without charging additional fees.
7. Inequalities between the burials of rich and of poor must cease. There shall be no pomp or extra ceremony. One priest only shall officiate on such occasions.
8. Auricular confession must cease.
9. Pilgrimages, processions, and begging missions must cease.
10. The worship of pictures, statues, and images must cease.
11. The traffic in relics must be discontinued, and be proceeded against by the State.

Father Hyacinthe is in full sympathy with the new movement.

It must not be forgotten that the Doellinger party, so far, declare themselves intensely Roman Catholic, and profess abhorrence of Protestantism. They are still willing to accept Popery with the exception of its most *outré* developments. There seems to be strong sympathy between the leaders of the Doellinger movement and the High Church party in the Church of England.

THE CHURCHES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Irish Presbyterians have an Orphan Society which is doing a great deal of good, and which is supported with praiseworthy liberality by the people. 391 congregations help the Society which has charge of over 1000 orphans.

The Irish Presbyterian Church has succeeded admirably with the Sustentation Fund. The withdrawal of the "Regium Donum" has proved a blessing in disguise, as it has called forth in an unusual degree the liberality of the Christian people.

The following incident has gone the rounds of the papers: Rev. Dr. Guthrie