

EUROPE.

Papal Preparations for the Ecumenical Council.

The Crown Prince of Prussia in Vienna and Approach to German Consolidation.

RUSSO-FRENCH INTERESTS EASTWARD.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council—Preparations for the Reception of the Prelates—Public Feeling and Opinions—Hiring Apartments and the Rents—The King of Prussia's Carpet Expected—Military Duty—Feeling of the Outside Governments.

By mail from Europe we have the following comprehensive and highly interesting special correspondence in detail of our cable telegrams to the 10th of October.

Although not more than two months have to elapse before the day fixed for the opening of the Council, I observe, from remarks in several newspapers, that there are still persons incredulous not only as to that assembly being really opened on the 8th of December, but as to its being held at all. I will, therefore, give some additional positive details of the forward state of preparations for the Council in Rome, as proofs of the contrary, before proceeding to the principal topic of this letter, which I intend to be a review of the feelings and attitude of Catholics, schismatics, heretics and other non-Catholics towards the Council.

Both doctrinal and material preparations are being vigorously pushed on. With regard to the first category I observed nearly all the programmes of councils to be drawn up and approved for the Council are already drawn up and elaborated in a mode that very soon nothing else will have to be done before they are distributed to the assembled prelates on the opening day of the Council. This will be rather short notice for the bishops, as they will not have time to study the propositions before being called upon for their votes; but if the great majority of bishops can comply with justice of having too little to do in the work of the Council the permanent committees in Rome may equally complain of having too much, and as to the secretary of the Council, the Austrian Bishop of St. Hippolyte, Monsignor Fessler, eighteen hours work per diem hardly carries him through his indispensable business.

As matters in preparation are in a state of forwardness which would certainly not be the case if there were any hitch or delay in the prospects of the Council. The Pope's master di casa, Commendatore Spagna, has engaged numerous suits of apartments in convents and in private houses for the poor bishops, about three hundred in number, who will be maintained at the Pope's expense. The conditions made with the landlords by his official are to take their apartments for eight months from the 1st of October. If by some concentration of unforeseen events the Council is not held or protracted only three months' rent is to be paid. If the meeting lasts less than eight months rent will be paid for that time term, but if it lasts more the surplus rent will be paid monthly.

In a preceding letter that these 300 indigent bishops, who have their lodgings gratis and an allowance for their table and carriage hire, varying from ten to fifteen francs a day, according to their ecclesiastical rank. But we shall have striking contrasts to this modest simplicity in the establishments of rich prelates like those of Austria, Hungary and Prussia, who will be provided with magnificent and sumptuous equipages; so that while the former will be proceeding every morning to the Council apartments in foot-litters, the latter will approach the Vatican in the more modern form of Episcopal carriages, viz: a gorgeous gilded carriage and two or four magnificent heavy liveried lackeys behind.

The Council hall at St. Peter's and its dependencies will soon be completely filled with the embroidered carpet which I informed your readers the King of Prussia intends to present to the Pope as a token of respect and esteem. The carpet is raised stage supporting the Pontifical throne and on the intervening space between the two half circles of the carpet will be placed upon the floor the hall is to be hung with paintings in gold and representing popes and other dignitaries who most distinguished themselves in preceding ecumenical councils. In the gallery on the right and on the left I mentioned the galleries on the right and left for the shorthand reporters and official scribes, and behind the altar, the galleries of ladies, or tribunes—one reserved for ambassadors and persons of distinguished rank and the other for the families of the prelates. The families of the prelates will be admitted to witness the operations of the assembly, but merely as passive spectators of the general proceedings. As to the latter, I will not repeat what I have already referred to respecting the progress of the movement in the January of last year.

I have also given sufficient details respecting the exhibition of articles of ecclesiastical industry, and art in the Roman Museum, and the fact that the renewal of that I merely allude again to its rapid progress toward completion in additional proof of the reality of everything that conveys to one central object, the Pontifical Reserve Volunteer Regiment deserve notice here, because they have applied for the extension of their term of service to the Council, and there is every reason to suppose that the Pope will grant this favor to such a distinguished regiment of the Prussian army. The numbers only having reached 45, instead of 90, as was originally proposed; but it is to be remembered that the recruits are a mixture of the nobility and most respectable middle class, and they are to serve without pay and provide their own uniforms and equipments, consisting in blue tunic and trousers with cock's buttons, buff belt and buffing tunic. Princes Lancelotti and Aldobrandini command the regiment, and the latter is the Papal regular army is to command the entire battalion.

As a concluding argument, to demonstrate that no obstacle is to be derived from the realization of the Pope's earnest desire, I may specify the attitude of the principal governments toward the Holy See on this subject. They are all completely in favor of the programme, adopting instead the Austro-French, which may be resumed as follows:—Not to hinder the Pope in his intention to convene the Council, to proceed to Rome and sit in Council under his presidency; not to accept special representatives to the Council; to meet immediately after the Council, and to discuss the measures proposed against the principles on which the modern relations between Church and State are resting. The agitation which has been promised to support the views of their government respecting the Council as much as is compatible with the interests of the world. The agitation which has been promised to support the views of their government respecting the Council as much as is compatible with the interests of the world. The agitation which has been promised to support the views of their government respecting the Council as much as is compatible with the interests of the world.

Successively adopted moderate instead of extreme Catholicism. He rejected the extreme Catholic course, since the beginning of the present century, especially since he has gradually concentrated his views on the moderate Catholicism. The Pope's dogmatic definition of whose personal infallibility has become a natural consequence. This tendency is to be traced, however, to the independent innovations, such as taking from the latter their ancient right of naming bishops and from bishops their prerogative of naming the principles of each Catholic party are upheld by its own organized set of journals, authors and the influence of the press. The moderate Catholicism is well known to require specifying by name, and M. Louis Veuillot is recognized throughout the world as the leading literary champion of ultramontanism. The moderate Catholicism is well known to require specifying by name, and M. Louis Veuillot is recognized throughout the world as the leading literary champion of ultramontanism.

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Other remarkable documents on the liberal side in Germany are the address of the students of theology at Bonn to the Archbishop of Cologne on ultramontanism, and the address of the students of law and canon law at Munich to the propositions of Prince Hohenzollern on the danger of a conflict between the Emperor and civil government. The address of the students of law and canon law at Munich to the propositions of Prince Hohenzollern on the danger of a conflict between the Emperor and civil government.

The Pope's formal invitation to the schismatic bishops of the Council has produced a signal failure. It is easy to understand why in countries where schism is the State religion, like Russia, Greece and the East, the Pope's formal invitation to the schismatic bishops of the Council has produced a signal failure. It is easy to understand why in countries where schism is the State religion, like Russia, Greece and the East, the Pope's formal invitation to the schismatic bishops of the Council has produced a signal failure.

The following extract is from the leading article in the *Observatore Romano* of the 7th inst.—"On the 17th inst. the Pope, in the presence of the Apostolic See, established by God as the foundation of the Church and society—where the recollection of the past and the future are united, and a sure pledge for future triumphs which will only end with the last and final one, the exaltation of the just, and the horrible condemnation of their enemies. It remains to be seen how far this brilliant picture will be realized. With respect to the numbers of the prelates, the fact that the Pope's list is exaggerated, for the writer of the above article puts down the whole strength of the episcopacy. Doubtless the Pope will be pleased with the list, and an oath to do so, on their being made bishops. But it is calculated that from various motives about a third part of the episcopal body will be absent."

The Crown Prince of Prussia in Vienna—Conjunctures as to the Object of His Visit—Russian Interests and Policy—The Anglo-French Alliance—Looking to Domination in the East—German Consolidation and Force of the North. VIENNA, Oct. 12, 1869.

On the 7th instant the Crown Prince of Prussia arrived in Vienna on his way to the Orient, and is during his stay at the guest of the Emperor. The occasion of his visit has not been the occasion of any popular festivities or demonstrations. No military review has taken place. No gala representation has been given in the opera. The people have shown neither signs of welcome nor dislike to the distinguished guest. As this visit seems to have taken the world more or less by surprise the conjectures as to its significance are many and various. Rumors of all kinds are going the round of European papers, such as a renewal of the Holy Alliance—an alliance between Austria and Prussia. Not one of those rumors, however, has any foundation in fact, and not one of the proposed alliances could be formed at the present time. The issue for permanent alliances has gone by. Europe has no chance that the renewal of what was known as the Holy Alliance is impossible at the present time. The chief power in Eastern Europe is Russia. That she will enter into any permanent agreement for political or dynastic purposes no one can for a moment suppose who is at all acquainted with the state of affairs since the coming of Alexander II. to the throne. Russia's policy which is so ably carried out under the administration of Prince Gortschakoff, is to keep aloof from every entangling alliance and turn all her attention to the extension of the Imperial and as the result of Alexander's throne speech, to be delivered the day after to-morrow, is looked forward to with confidence.

The commission to draft a penal code for the North German Confederation met last week, presided over by the King of Prussia. The commission, which is presided over by the King of Prussia, is presided over by the King of Prussia. The commission, which is presided over by the King of Prussia, is presided over by the King of Prussia.

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As the expression of a desire to participate in the friendship of Russia, a Franco-Russian alliance in Europe has more reasons for existence than any other, and is one which the future is more likely to see realized. The Franco-Russian alliance in Europe has more reasons for existence than any other, and is one which the future is more likely to see realized.

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GERMANY.

Prospects of Peace—Diplomatic Theories—Disarmament—Existing Committee—New Penal Code—A Police-Instad People's Returns of Trades Unions. BERLIN, Oct. 11, 1869.

Peace, that placid picture which for several years past partook much of the character of dissolving views, is now beginning to stand out more boldly and fixedly in the background. After the events of 1866 it was generally thought that Prussia, in order to secure the spoils, would have to fight one or several more battles. This general impression was well taken advantage of by the governments of Europe. Its telling effect here enabled Prussia to raise a heavy war loan, to saddle the North German Confederation, years in advance, with an enormous military debt, and to secure for one per cent of the population for three years' service in the army, and that in time of peace. France, Italy and Austria were not tardy in following suit, and hence the stupendous increase all round of military and naval establishments. Until recently we have seen one great diplomatist enact the part of the knight on the chess board, jumping all over the board, right and left, in the endeavor to keep alive the idea of impending war—a war of retribution. In this Baron Bismarck has been more or less successful. Cross roads in Luxembourg, Roumania, Greece and Belgium, but vanished without doing more than to irritate the European Cabinets, having grown somewhat weary of the King of Prussia's game, and himself discovering the vapidity of his game, we perceive him on quite a different tack. Now, should it really be within the power of one diplomatist, or even two of them, if we add Lord Clarendon, to bestow upon Europe the blessings of peace? We do not think so. The time for Cabinets to play the game of nations is fast going by. This is not meant as a reflection on the skill of the diplomatists, but as a warning to them to stop short at the main frontier; his insight into the Southern States—all are circumstances which will be of no avail to him. Though peace is the only way in which it cannot yet be considered as firmly secured. The death of Napoleon, a change in the original question, has a very important bearing on the subject, and will bring on a war. With this knowledge at his fingers' ends Baron Bismarck is supposed to have started out on his present course, and to have been so successful in his mission of peace, which some consider a very important one, that he has been able to bring about a permanent peace in Europe. If you ask how an object of the communication obtained you are answered—All that we wanted consist in the Powers' renunciation of outside action. This is to be the new substitute, instead of the old one, for the maintenance of a solid basis for peace might be won; that burdensome question as to who should be the aggressor, and who should be the aggressor, would naturally follow. Such a renunciation, it is thought by Baron Bismarck, may be obtained by the Powers, and the terms could be left to a congress, and the terms could be left to a congress, and the terms could be left to a congress.

Without going quite as far as the democrats at the Lausanne congress we may soon see in the inauguration of the new order of things, and in the opening of the Reichstag, the same will be the case in the Reichstag, as most probably the extension of the Imperial and as the result of Alexander's throne speech, to be delivered the day after to-morrow, is looked forward to with confidence.

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CUBA.

The Cuban Question—The Case of the Hornet—Her Release Doubtful—Necessity of Decisive Action in Cuba—Prospect of Recognition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1869. The government having fulfilled its obligations towards Spain as a friendly nation, the case of the Hornet has been almost dropped, except to see that she does not find her way once more to sea. If the friends of Cuba desire to have a test of the legality of the seizure of the Hornet, the government will have perfect freedom to take any measures in that direction that they may deem desirable. The general impression of the government, however, seems to be that the vessel has undertaken to violate the neutrality on the part of the United States in the pending struggle between Spain and Cuba; that under no pretence of privileges or immunities under certain circumstances or stretch of the spirit or letter of the law can she be presented in any other light than that of an object of final seizure and subject to condemnation. The decisive action of the President in the matter was the result of his own conviction of the illegal character of the Hornet. If there be any possibility of Spain appreciating this additional evidence of the desire of the Executive to act impartially in the struggle it must be a great benefit to the cause of Cuba.

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charge of the men carried to the steamer; laid over till Friday night; then went down below the Narrows and laid to sailing boats here brought twenty-five men on board. Mr. Brown in charge; Brown and another boatman, who was the pilot of the first in charge of the men; and the pilot of the tug; then went to Coney Island dock, and from thence to the steamer again. The steamer was named *Fire Island* as before; after laying off there a short time the tug was sent in the direction of Fire Island, where the steamer was again laid to. The tug was sent in the direction of Fire Island, where the steamer was again laid to. The tug was sent in the direction of Fire Island, where the steamer was again laid to.

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