HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. | "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." | TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME II. | GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1849. | NUMBER XXX.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S)
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33–

ALEXANER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel*.
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v–5n

I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,
June, 1848. GODERICH.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

Stokes,
CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST*,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 2v–5n

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March, 29, 1849. v2–n8

A. NASMYTH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v–n13tf

J. R. PHILIP,
SURGEON,
STRATFORD.
April 13, 1849, v2–n10

DR. JOHN HYDE,
(LATE FROM EMBRO,)
MEDICAL HALL,
STRATFORD.
July 31, 1849. 2v–n26

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE IN
CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the *Huron Tract*, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of *LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when *LEASED*, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance,—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, *Toronto* and *Goderich*; of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel*, Colburne District; Dr. ALLING, *Guelph*, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., *Stratford*, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

MARBLE FACTORY,
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.
D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to.
D. H. McCULLOCH.
Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

CAUTION.—I hereby give notice, that my Wife, ANN BICE, has left my bed and board, on 27th June, 1849, and without any just cause. I therefore caution all persons from trusting or giving her anything on my account, as I will not be responsible for the same. WILLIHM BICE, Senr.
McGillivray, 10th July, 1849. 2v–n24–3

FARM FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.
☞ For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37tf

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.
THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
JOHN ABEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2–n4tf

TO BE SOLD,
AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12. Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor
JONAS COPP,
Village of Harpurhey.
June 15, 1849. v2n19tf

FARM FOR SALE.
THE South half of Lot 16, on the 2nd Concession of Wawanosh, will be sold at a moderate price, one half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the purchaser will be allowed to retain the other half for a number of years on common Interest. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. An undisputed title will be given.
For further particulars apply to John Stewart Esq., Barrister Goderich.
Goderich, 25th May, 1849. v2–n16

NOTICE,
THE Subscriber having LEASED, for the term of Twenty years, the Property on the North side of the Market Square, at present occupied by Theodore Reil, Esq. wishes to intimate to those who wish to avail themselves of an ELIGIBLE SITUATION for BUSINESS, that he will LEASE BUILDING SITES for any Term not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate Rent per annum.
HORACE HORTON.
Goderich, March 28, 1848. 2v–n8tf

Blank Deeds and Memorials,
AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

LAND FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH!!
FIFTY-SIX Acres of excellent Land, being the West part of Lot 16, 7th Concession of Wawanosh, will be sold for less than the Government price. One half of the purchase money will be required down, and two years will be allowed for payment of the remainder. Intending purchasers may apply to Mr. JOHN ALLAN, Tavern Keeper, Goderich.
Goderich, 13th July, 1849. v2–23tf

STRATFORD HOTEL.
(LATE MAY'S.)
THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has leased the large BRICK TAVERN, at the East end of Stratford, (now the county town of Perth,) lately occupied by Mr. Isaac May,—where he will be ready at all times to afford the usual comfort and supplies and promote the personal convenience of his guests.
WINES and LIQUORS of the best description. A steady Hostler always in attendance. ALBERT G. HATCH.
Stratford, 13th July, 1849. 2v–n25tf

TO MILL PROPRIETORS.
A YOUNG MAN wanting a Situation as Miller—also a good Accountant. For further particulars apply by letter post paid, to F. G., Tuckersmith, Huron District, Canada West.
August 20th, 1849. 2v–n29tf.

BURLINGTON
LADIES' ACADEMY.
THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1849 and 50, will commence on *Thursday, the fourth day of October*, and close on the first Thursday of July. Circulars giving full information, may be obtained at the office of the *Huron Signal*, or by application to
D. C. VAN NORMAN,
Principal.
Hamilton, 7th August, 1849. 2v–n28–7t

THE BRAIN THE MATERIAL ORGAN BY WHICH THE MENTAL FACULTIES ARE MANIFESTED.

BY AMARIAH BRIGHAM, M. D.

Concluded from our last.

Numerous cases are related, of persons, who, from disease affecting the brain, forget names and events, times and places, but retain a perfect recollection of persons and numbers. As like symptoms arise from blows on the head, and often from fevers, we cannot doubt that the brain is very similarly affected in both cases. Insanity is known frequently to arise from blows on the head, and fevers often make people insane for years, who are suddenly restored to the full possession of their mental powers, just as Jones was restored by trepanning, after remaining a year in an insensible state.

Numerous instances similar to those which I have related, are found in works on mental derangement, and they all tend to prove that a well-developed and sound brain is absolutely necessary for correct and powerful operation of the mind. Many of them are exceedingly interesting, and very difficult to explain, except on the ground adopted by Gall and Spurzheim, and eloquently developed and illustrated by Messrs. Combe.

These writers divide the intellectual faculties into two classes—the *knowing* and the *reflecting*. The knowing faculties are *individuality, form, size, weight, colouring, locality, order, time, number, tune,* and *language*; the reflecting faculties are *comparison* and *causality*. Each faculty has a separate and material instrument or organ in the brain; and memory belongs to each faculty: hence there are as many kinds of memory as there are organs for the knowing and reflecting faculties. They say, moreover, that memory is only a degree of activity of the organs: hence from disease or other causes, increasing the activity of the organs, the recollection of things is far more vivid at one time than at another.—This enables us to explain those cases that frequently occur, in which, from some injury of the brain, a person loses the memory of words, but retains that of things. Dr. Gregory mentions the case of a lady, who, after an apoplectic attack, recovered her recollection of things, but could not name them; others forget the names of their most intimate friends, whose persons they perfectly recollect. I have a patient at the present time, whose memory is good as respects every thing but places: he recollects perfectly, persons, names, events, &c., but does not recollect his own or his neighbours' houses, or the place in which he has resided for many years.

Further proof of the connexion between the state of the brain and that of the mind, might be adduced from the many instances of idiots and cretins, who are all nearly destitute of intellect, and defective in the organization of heads. There have been many examinations of the heads of such individuals, says Esquirol, and they have usually been found to be of vicious formation. The same writer adds this important remark, "that idiots and cretins sometimes manifest great intelligence in early life, and give promise of possessing superior mental powers; but these premature beings soon become exhausted, their intellects remain stationary, and the hopes they excited soon vanish."

The general proposition which I wish to establish, is made evident, also, from the fact that whatever excites the mind, excites and stimulates the brain.

This we know from experience in a severe headach. We perceive the pain to be increased by intense study or thinking, and that mental application determines more blood to the head. So true is it that mental excitement produces an increased flow of blood to the head, that surgeons are very careful to preserve a quiet state of mind in those whose heads are wounded. Sir Astley Cooper, speaking of such injuries, says, that if any mental power remains, all excitement of the brain should be avoided; and relates the following case. "A young gentleman was brought to me from the north of England, who had lost a portion of his skull just above the eyebrow. On examining the head, I distinctly saw the pulsations of the brain, which were regular and slow; but at this time he was agitated by some opposition to his wishes, and directly the pulsations of the brain were increased, and became more violent, and more blood rushed to the brain. If, therefore, you omit to keep the mind free from agitation, your other means will be unavailing in injuries of the head."

The same author mentions another similar case; that of a young man, who had an opening in his skull from a wound, through which he could see an increased action in the brain, whenever any thing occurred, even in conversation, to agitate the mind of the patient.

The following case is related by M. Broussais. M. Thavernier, a captain in the ——— regiment, forty-two years of age, moderately stout, but well formed, received in the middle of the Palais Royal, in May, 1815, ninety days before his death, a letter containing *bad news*. Whilst perusing it, he remained motionless as if thunderstruck, and the left side of his face became paralyzed, and drawn to the opposite side. He was taken to Val de Grace, and attended to. At this time he had complete paralysis of the arm, thigh, and leg of the right side, and was unable to speak. After using various remedies for more than two months, he began to improve, and became so much better as to be able to stand up, and to speak, although with difficulty.

In this state of improvement, M. Thavernier received another letter, said to be from his wife: he read it, and instantly there occurred loss of speech, general immobility of sense, and complete apoplexy. He died in three days after this attack, and, on examining the head, there was found engorgement of blood in the sinuses, and several abscesses were observed in the substance of the brain, and other marks of organic disease. M. Broussais considers this a case of chronic inflammation of the brain induced by a moral cause.

The same general fact, that mental excitement stimulates the brain, is proved by numberless cases, and forms the basis of correct treatment of diseases of the brain, and especially of insanity.

This disease is generally produced by morbid excitement of some portions of the brain, and requires for its cure that this disordered organ should be left in absolute repose. Hence arises the benefit of Asylums for Lunatics, where this unhappy class of persons have no cares, no wants to provide for, and where their minds are not excited, but soothed by kind words and gentle and affectionate treatment.

Sometimes the increased flow of blood to the head is such as wonderfully to increase the powers of the mind. Pinel, and other writers on insanity, relate cases of patients, who possessed but weak minds when in their usual state of health, but who exhibited very superior powers of intellect during paroxysms of insanity, which determined more blood to the head than ordinarily.—Similar facts I have noticed in the insane: sometimes the memory seems to be wonderfully increased; at other times, imagination, or wit, &c.; and thus many of the insane are supposed to possess uncommonly brilliant mental powers. I have known an insane person, during a paroxysm of insanity, which usually occurred about once a month, exhibit a very animated countenance, and repeat correctly and with great force and dignity, passages from Shakspeare and other writers, but who in the intervals of these paroxysms, appeared stupid, thoughtless, and forgetful.

Many instances are on record, of the development of genius by disease during childhood. The celebrated Novalis had his great mind apparently created by a very severe disease when he was in his ninth year. An increase of power may be given to the brain by an increased determination of blood to it, just as the senses are often rendered more acute, by disease and partial inflammation; or it may arise from the repose allowed the brain during disease, and its feeble powers not being overtasked and injured by mental application.

I might adduce many more cases to prove the very intimate connexion between the brain and the mind, that it is a defective brain which makes the idiot, and a diseased brain with causes delirium and insanity; and that all the various states of mind produced by alcohol or by opium, &c., arise from the disordered action which these articles produce in the brain; that the weak mind manifested by the infant, and the feeble mind by the aged, are produced by a small and undeveloped, or an enfeebled and diseased brain, and not by a change of the immaterial mind itself. But cases enough have been cited to prove these truths. And if we do admit that the brain is the organ by which the mind acts, we must acknowledge the necessity of guarding this organ most carefully, of exercising it with extreme caution, of not endangering its delicate structure at any period of life by too much labor, or preventing its full development by too little; for the regular exercise of all the organs of the brain is necessary to prepare them for the active and powerful manifestation of the mental faculties.

The healthy condition and proper exercise of the brain, are therefore far more important than of any other organ of the body, for we might as well expect good digestion with a diseased stomach, or good music from a broken instrument, as a good mind with a disordered, enfeebled, or improperly developed brain. And yet, how little regard has been paid to these important truths, in the cultivation of the mind! While people are exceedingly fearful of enfeebling and destorying digestion, by exciting and overtasking the stomach, they do not appear to think they may enfeeble or derange the operation of the mind by exciting the brain, by tasking it when it is tender and imperfectly developed, as it is in childhood.

From the New York Tribune.

ROME, SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL.

We have not chosen to consider, save incidentally, the necessary effect of the late subversion of the Roman Republic on the interests and influence of the Catholic Church. That, certainly, is a topic of vast importance, but its discussion is not within our sphere. Religion and Liberty are essentially harmonious; they are both indestructible for God wills and Man needs their preservation; yet they may be temporarily arrayed in seeming hostility through human imperfection and error, whereof the fruits must be calamitous. But let none thence rashly conclude that Christian Faith or Human Liberty is a cheat, or that the one conflicts with the other.

The following letter by the celebrated Father Ventura, an eminent Catholic Priest of Rome, the eulogist of O'Connell and the tried friend of Liberty, was translated by Rev. G. H. Hastings for the last New York Evangelist. It is deeply interesting as exhibiting the influences of recent events at Rome on the views and feelings of the Catholics of Italy. Read and ponder.

EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ROME UPON ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

It is with fearful and bleeding heart that I now address you. Even as I write the French are bombarding Rome, destroying its monuments, and raking its people with grapeshot; blood flows freely on every side; ruins are heaped upon ruins, and God only knows the issue of the lamentable conflict. Some fear that if the French enter Rome by assault, the people will be led in their rage to murder the priests and recluses. In such case, what a glorious victory would the French obtain! What a fine restoration of Papal Sovereignty would she effect! History teaches us that in general restorations effected by force are not durable, and that thrones raised upon dead bodies and blood are fated to be overthrown by yet more violent convulsions. Of all the expedients for the restoration of the Pope discussed at Gaeta, they have chosen the most deplorable.

But what most distresses the heart of every Catholic is this restoration, supposing it to be effected without firmly establishing the power of the Prince, will wound and perhaps destroy the power of the Pontiff.—The cannon now working destruction in the walls of Rome, is as steadily destroying the Catholic faith in the hearts of the Romans. I have already told you what fearful impression the* "*Confetti di Pio Nono mandati a suoi fighli*" have produced upon a Roman people—what hatred they have excited against the priests. But all this is nothing to the rage which the sight of French bombs has awakened against the church, even against the Catholic religion. As most of the bombs have fallen in the suburbs, ruining the houses and wounding the families of the poor people, it is particularly those of the suburbs, that portion of the Roman people formerly the most devotedly Catholic, who now curse the Pope and the clergy, in whose name they see these horrors committed.

I am far from believing that Pius IX, wishes these things, or that he even knows of them. I know that he is kept in such a state of isolation, that the truth in these matters cannot reach him; everything is perverted before he receives it. I know that the poor Pope, surrounded by wicked or imbecile men, sentenced, as it were, to the depths of a citadel, is well nigh a prisoner, and very little master of himself. I know that they take advantage of the feebleness of his character, of the tenderness of his conscience, of his state of nervous excitement, which subjects him to whatever influence or impressions his courtiers please.

But what I know and believe, the Roman people do not know nor believe. The people know only what they see and suffer.—They see that the Austrians, with a prelate of the Pope, Monsignor Benini, in the midst of them, ravage the Legations, bombard cities, levy enormous contributions upon the most peaceable citizens, exile and shoot the most ardent patriots, and reestablish everywhere clerical tyrany. They see that the Pope has launched against the Roman State, as against some wild beast, four great powers, armed with all means of destruction; and they will listen to nothing: they rise against the Pope and the Church in that very name, and in defence of those very interests by which the Pope declares it his duty to re-conquer forcibly his temporal power. Mr. Harcourt, in a letter dated Gaeta, writes, "Reason and charity are banished alike from Rome and Gaeta." In those few words we have the history of the last seven months. The excesses of Rome, which no one pretends to justify, although to a certain degree necessary in times of revolution, have been surpassed by the excesses of Gaeta. Not a word of peace, of reason, of pardon. Not a promise to maintain public liberty, such as we had a right to expext from a Pope, and especially from the mouth of Pius IX., has come from that rampart of absolution, that rendezvous of folly and wickedness, combined to smother the sentiment of charity and love in the amiable heart of Pius IX.

I have just read the last address of the Pope to the Cardinals. What impudence! what folly to have put into the mouth of the Holy Father pompous eulogies of Austria and the King of Naples—the greatest enemies of the independence of Italy, whose very name horrifies every Italian! What impudence to have made the Pope say that he himself appealed to the powers to reinstate him on the throne which he himself abandoned! It was to say, "I intend to wage against my own people that war which the year before I declared I would not wage against Croats and Austrians, the oppressors of Italy." Even the women raise this reproach against him; and now, in witnessing the effects of this savage war of four powers against one little State, in seeing their husbands and children killed and wounded, you cannot conceive the rage of the women, the violent sentiments to which they give way, the cries of fury they vent upon the Pope, Cardinals and Priests *en masse*. From this you may well conclude that the people have injured the churches. They will neither confess, nor communicate, nor assist at the mass, nor hear the word of God. One cannot now preach at Rome for want of hearers. No one wishes anything at the hands of a priest, or anything priestly.

To me Pius IX. is still and ever the Vicar of Jesus Christ; the head of the visible church: the master, the teacher, infallible interpreter of the rule of faith and practice. The weakness, the faults even of the man, cannot make me forget in him the high prerogatives of the Pontiff. But can the people comprehend this? Can the people rise to, and abide by, these theological distinctions? Alas! To the minds of the people the crimes and cruelties of the man are the crimes and cruelties of the priest; the faults of the kind are the faults of the Pope; the infamies of politics, the effects of the doctrines of religion.

My friends endeavor to conceal from me what is said and done in this deprolarable scene at Rome. They spare me the grief which such things must necessarily cause me. But in spite of their care I learn that the whole youth of Rome, and all men of intelligence reason thus: "The Pope means to reign over us by force. He claims for the church, that is for the priests, the sovereignty which belongs only to the people, and he believes, he says indeed, that it is his duty to act thus because we are Catholics, and because Rome is the center of Catholicism. Very well: what is to hinder us, then, from becoming Protestant if necessary, and then what political right can he have over us? For is it not horrible to think of, that because we are Catholics, and sons of the Church, we must be mastered by the Church, abjure our rights, receive from the liberality of the priests, as a concession, what is due in justice, and be condemned to the lot of the most miserable of people?"

I find these sentiments have become more common than is generally supposed; they have penetrated even into the hearts of the women. Thus twenty years of apostolic labor which I have endured, to attach the Roman people to the church, are sacrificed in a few days! Behold what I have foreseen and predicted in all my letters, come to pass! And even beyond my first forebodings? Protestantism is, in fact, now planted among a portion of this good and religious Roman people; and horrible to tell, this has been brought about by the miserable politics into which they have led the Pope. Ah! my dear friend! the idea of a bishop who rains grape-shot upon his diocess—of a shepherd who cuts the throat of his sheep—of a father who devotes his children to death—of a Pope who means to reign, to impose himself upon 3,000,000 of christians by force—who means to establish his throne upon ruins, corpses and blood! This idea, I say is so strange, so contrary to the letter and spirit of the gospel, that there is no conscience which does not revolt at it—no faith which can bear up against it—no heart which does not groan at it—no tongue which is not moved by it to cursing, aye! even to blasphemy! Ah! better, a thousand times better, have lost the temporal power, the whole world if necessary, than to have given such a scandal to his people!

Oh, if Pious IX, had been left to himself—had he only been able to act according to the dictates of his own heart! In the first place, he would never have left Rome; or, if driven to that, he would never have quitted the Roman States. He would have gone to Bolona or to Ancona, or Civita Vecchia, where he would have been received as the messenger of heaven. There he would never have rejected the deputation sent by the city of Rome: thence he would never have launched the excommunication which has driven from the *Constituente* all men of timerous conscience—all his friends. Counseled to provoke the armed interference of the powers, he would have answered: "What is but indifferent in a Prince, is scandalous for a Pope. It shall never be said that Pious IX. made war upon his own people. I will never recover by force what I can possess only in love. I will never consent that any one shed for me a drop of the blood of my children. Exile, a thousand times exile, and for life even, rather than appeal to the bayonet and cannon, which, in subjecting my people to me, deprive me of their love, and repeal them from the church and religion." Oh, if Pius IX. had but held this language! Had he but thus addressed himself to the Roman people, they would have risen *en masse*—they would have sought out the Pontiff—they would have brought him back in triumph—they would have been happy to live under such a Prince. It was the surest, the most effective means of creating and establishing reaction. But this appeal to war, the presence and the horrors of combat, instead of producing reaction, have enfeebled, disarmed, annihilated it. Even those who were formerly for the Pope, now deem it just and honorable to answer war with war. They have repudiated Pius IX. as King, and begin now to renounce him as Pontiff.

It is probable that Rome will fall under this attack of the French. How resist France? It is possible that the Pope may enter Rome bearing a sword instead of the cross—preceded by soldiers, as if Rome were Mecca, and the Gospel the Koran.—But he will never reign again over the hearts of the Romans. In this respect his reign is destroyed, finished forever. He will be Pope but to a small number of the faithful. The immense majority will remain in fact Protestants. They will practice no more the Roman Catholic religion, so great will be their hatred of the priesthood. Our preaching will be of no effect. It will be impossible for us to cause the Catholic Church to be loved, or even tolerated, by a people who will have been taught to hate and despise it in a chief imposed upon them by force, and in a clergy dependent upon this chief. It will be impossible for us to persuade them that the Catholic religion is the mother, the instructress, the guardian of the liberty of the people, and the guaranty of their happiness. Those best arguments, those most in vogue to day, those which are alone relished by the people—the arguments of facts, by means of which for two years we made religion to triumph over the most rebellious minds and the hardest hearts—those arguments are now forever taken from us. Our ministry will become sterile, and we shall be hooted and despised where we are not pursued and massacred. The French, in this fractricidal war, have left upon history one of those bloody pages which humanity and religion must expiate through long ages.

* "The sweetmeats sent by Pius IX. to his children"—a motto written upon the cannon balls of the French, which were borne about the city in procession.

The news from Hungary is glorious.—Another victory has been gained under Bem.