WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--FEB. 3, 1871. THE TRUE

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The True Mitness AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY-1871.

Friday, 3-St. Lucius, P. M. Saturda: , 4-St. Andrew Corsini, B. C. Sunday, 5-Septuagesima. Monday, 6-St. Titus, B. C. Tuesday, 7-Prayer of Our Lord. Wednesday, 8-St. John of Matha, C. Thursday, 9-St. Eaymond, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Paris has capitulated : This is the great news of the last week, this the ond of the brilliant courage, and heroic patience of the garrison, and population of the groat City. There is confusion in the details that have reached us by cable, but the main fact stands out clear and distinct. Paris has capitulated.

The terms as reported are these. The outer forts to be given over to the Germans. The gaprison or armed force in Paris with the exception of the Municipal Guards, to lay down their arms, and to constitute themselves prisoners of war. The guns on the enceinte of the City to be removed, and the peace of Paris, into which provisions are to be admitted freely, to be entrusted to the Municipal Guard. The besieging army is to keep its position outside the City; the ground betwixt its advanced posts and the enceinte to be considered neutral. The terms which the victors insist upon as the have nothing left but the law of brute force-that conditions of peace are said to be these :- The cession by France to Germany of Alsace and Lorraine; the payment of a heavy war indemnity, and the surrender to Germany of a large portion of the French fleet, These terms have. it is said, been assented to by M. Jules Favre. but have not been ratified by Gambetta; and we of the Gospel? That immutable law commands all are therefore far from feeling assured that the to do, as they would wish to be done by: to give capitulation of Paris means the end of the war. There is to be an armistice for three weeks, during which elections are to be held throughout all the Departments in France-except we suppose these whose cossion the Germans demand-and the elected deputies will proceed to the formation of a government, fairly representing the nation, competent to contract, and make arrangements binding upon the people of France. The internal condition of Paris is reported to be dreadful. The people are fearfully excited. suspicious of their rulers, and ripe for any desperate acts. Already they have broken Rome was no family inheritance. It was the porout in an attack on the Hotel de Ville, and the out in an attack on the Hotel de Ville, and the passions of the first revolution are at work amongst the working classes. This bodes no good to Paris; and we may expect to hear shortly of bloody events, and even of the desshortly of bloody events, and even of the destruction of a portion of the City by the hands of her own infuriate children. Intrigues to reseat their Saviour. Using the supreme right of solfthe fallen Emperor on the throne by means of the soldiers, prisoners of war in Germany, are again spoken of; but the "Man of Sedan" is proclamation of Papal Sovereigns, inspired by pop-ular gratitude, and the instinct of self preservation, so generally hated and despised by Frenchmen of all conditions, that we cannot believe that any thing serious will grow out of them. Had he retained the respect and confidence of the army, there would be a chance for Louis Napoleon. As it is, he is as unpopular with the Rome cannot be annexed. Pagan Rome annexed soldiers as with the civilians.

charged with the reading of the Address to Our Holy Father, which embraces in a short form all that I think, and all that I can say on the subject. The occasion of our meeting is a sad one; yet, when I look at this immense gathering, brought to-gether by one common interest, animated by one pulsation of love and devotedness, all having but one heart and one mind, when, I say, I look at a spectacle so beautiful, and, unfortunately, so rare, I cannot repress a feeling of inexpressible joy. Were I to forget that we are assembled in the house of God, were the sacredness of the place entirely silent, the religious earnestness of your conduct, the unity of your sentiments, the calm determination of your purpose, would tell me at once that no carthly obect, either of danger or of advantage, brought you here to-day; would tell me plainly that your thoughts and hearts were elevated to a sphere above this world, where the silly agitations that trouble and divide this earth cannot reach. You are engag-

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ed in a work of religion, and you know and feel it. Brute force has assailed our Holy Father, and af ter robbing him of all he possessed, now holds him a prisoner. In this act of robbery all that is sacred amongst mcn, all that can bind the conscience of a Christian, all that can guarantee order and safety in society, has been violated. Yes, to inaugurate the reign of brute force, a noble victim must be chosen; the ancient monarchy of the Holy See,-a monarchy surrounded and sustained by the veneration of over ten centuries,-must be sacrificed. In this the revolutionists of Europe were wise in their generation. They knew well that as long as the Pope reigned in Rome, the principles of pagan revolution could never reign in Europe. To succeed in supplanting the principles of Christian piety, and of Christian society, by the principles of pagan anarchy, they did wisely to begin by removing the only authority, the only power capable of defeating their infernal designs. Long years of struggle had taught them that the Pope must be chained, before the monsters of error, and of injustice, and of immorality of the most hideous kind, could be let loose upon Christian society. The Pope was the one antagonist they had to fear ; he was the one enemy that must be sacrificed : he was the one steady light that must be extinguished, before pagan error, and pagan violence, and pagan immorality could again cover the nations of Europe with darkness.

Let the Governments of Europe take heed. They are the guradians of international law, and of public justice. They have suffered a most flagrant violation of both to be committed against the Pope. By their indifference they have approved of the crime. It was their duty to prevent, or to punish that crime. They have done neither. They have therefore sinned against Christian society, whose protection was entrusted to their care. They have sinned against themselves. For what is this crime they tolerate ? It is a crime that attacks the foundation of all order, of all right, of all justice-and that not only in regard to Governments, in their relations to one another; but also in regard to individuals, in their dealings with one another. For if a Government or nation, because it is stronger, may oppress with impunity another Government or nation, because it is weaker; why may not an individual man, for the same reason, oppress another man with the same impunity ? And if a Sovereign, because he has a great r number of soldiers at his command, and can almost without a struggle seize on the kingdom of his weaker neighbor and rob him of all -if I say the stronger Sovereign may thus rob with impunity the weaker Sovereign ; why may not a subject enjoy the same immunity, when he may choose to rob his fellow subject. Are there two kinds of justice in the Gospel; one for the Sovereign, the other for the subject; one for Governments, the other for individual members of Society? No; God does not use double weights and measures. If the one justice of the Gospel be rejected, we can is, the right of the stronger to rob and oppress the weaker. Now, this law will justify the violence and the robberies of strong subjects, and of strong individuals, as well as the violence and robberies of strong Sovereigns, and of strong Governments. The law of brute force has no penalties but for the weak. It makes the capacity of each man's strength the exact measure of his rights. Is Christian Society prepared to adopt this law, and to discard the law

Is it not then right to send an Address of sym- this movement is in no way out of order, and that wathy and encouragement to our Holy Father, whose gratitude demands all that we are doing. Our highpathy and encouragement to our Holy Father, whose aged heart is steeped in bitterness at the view of so many calamities? He is a prisoner in his own Palace, because he would not betray the holy trust God confided to him, into the hands of the enemics of God. Yes, we will tell our dear afflicted Father that, though in a foreign land, we are not become degenerate. That we are as faithful to Rome and to the Pontifi King of Rome, as are our brethren at home. And that like them we are prepared for any sacrifice that may be demanded of us in defence of the sacred rights of our Beloved Father.

One word more and I shall read for you the Address. Our Holy Father has been despoiled of every thing. He is obliged to receive his daily bread from the hands of the man who robbed him. Shall we consent to this ? Shall we consent to see our generous Pontiff living on the alms of Victor Emmanuel? No, no. We will rather coin our hearts inte gold, and send that gold to Rome, in order that our dear Father may eat the bread of his loving and devoted children; and that, when consoled and refreshed he may, like Isaac, send them in return the blessing of the first born. I shall now read the

ADDRESS :

MOST HOLY FATHER,-All your Children speaking the English language, and residing in this City of Montreal, in Canada, are to-day assembled in the House of God, in order to protest the more solemnly from the sanctity of the place, against the sacrilegious and unheard of injustice your Holiness has been so wickedly forced to suffer at the hands of the impious Government of Victor Emmanuel.

The violent seizure, by a large army, of the remnant of the Pontifical States, and the murderous bombardment of Rome itself, without excuse or provocation of any kind, and even without a declaration of war, have filled the minds of your children with indignation and horror.

In this sacrilegious invasion of the Patrimony of the Church, and the virtual imprisonment of your Holiness, by the wicked Government of Victor Emmanuel, we recognize not the hostility of a public enency, but the cowardly and lawless ferocity of a Banditti. For that Government has shamelessly violated every obligation that could bind the conscience of a Christian; and has discarded every principle of justice and of international morality, by which civilized nations are governed, and Christian society itself maintained.

So great a crime against public justice, if not duly punished, cannot fail to undermine the whole social fabric in Europe, by removing the foundation of Christian laws, and substituting for those laws the right of Urute force. For if States, in their relations to one another, are permitted to defy, with impunity the obligations of public justice and of international morality : will not so fatal an example teach those who are subjects to disregard the obligations of the same virtues of justice and morality, in their deal-ings with one another? and thus the very Christian

character of Society will be brought into peril. Availing ourselves of our rights as British subjects re have, within the past few days, placed before the Queen and Government of Great Britain, these reaons which so directly affect the stability of all European Governments; and we have prayed for the employment, by that Government, of its influence and power to restore to Your Holiness the peaceable possession of the Patrimony of the Church.

But, Most Holy Father, whilst we deem it a duty to use such human means in defence of the Liberty of the Church, and of the Sacred Bights of Your Holiness, we are inspired by the words, and by the example of your Holiness, to elevate our eyes and hearts to the King of Kings, who has promised protection to His Holy Spouse to the end of time ; and who laughs at the rage, and at the silly intrigues of all Her enemies.

Yes, Most Holy Father, your children, in union with the Immaculate Mother, are in constant prayer before Him, whose Vicar, and Representative on earth, you are; that He may sustain you with heavenly strength, and comfort you with heavenly consolation, amidst the sorrows and persecutions you endure in the cause of truth and justice. Your sufferings and humiliations do not, Beloved Father, shock our faith ; for at this moment we are before the Altar on which we so often adore the Divine Head of the Church, who, before you, had His sacred s with shackles;-who, before you, had thorns for His crown, and gall for His drink. The momentary triumph of your enemies does not scandalize your children. We know that their fate is already decreed; for the history of former times, and even the history of our own day, tells us how God treats the men who raise their hands against flis anointed. The immoveable Rock of Peter has ever een fatal to all who in their madness have assailed Deign then, worthy Vicar of a crucified God, to reept the homage of our veneration, of our love, and of our devotedness even to the sacrifice of our lives. Chief Pastor of the Church of God, accept the homage of our entire submission to Thy Supreme Authority : of our entire docility to Thy infallible teaching. Indomitable Champion of the liberty of the Church: noble Confessor in the cause of truth and justice; accept the warmest gratitude of Thy Children : Thy sorrows and Thy prison but endear Thee a thousand fold to our hearts Most Holy Father, the Children of St. Patrick owe to you a special debt, which they cannot forget even in a foreign land. They cannot forget the tender words of sympathy you spoke; and the bountiful help you sent, when their dear country was bleeding at every pore. Now that their charitable High priest is in affliction and in prison, they would cheerfully repay their debt with their hearts' blood, could that avail ; but alas! they must content themselves with more carnest appeals to the God of justice to hasten the final triumph of their Beloved Father and Supreme Pastor, over all His enemics. Most Holy Father, all your Children, united as one in love and veneration for your sacred person, and moved with the same heartfelt grief for your sorrows, prostrate themselves at the feet of your Holiness, and crave your Paternal Benediction. Signed on behalf of the English speaking Catholics of Montreal, in Canada, &c., &.,

est ecclesiastical superior approves of the course we have adopted, and we but follow the example of our countrymen at home, -an example which it is com-mendable and natural for us to imitate. It is only a few days since, an English Knight, Sir George Bowyer, at an immense meeting of English Catholics, held in Archbishop Manning's Cathedral in London, for the same object, that we have now before us, acknowledged that the Irish have the right to be *leaders* in this movement. In seconding a re-solution proposed by the Duke of Norfolk amongst other things, Sir George called on all English Catholics to arouse themselves and to understand the importance of the duty that devolved on them of protesting; but at the same time, he told them to do nothing without the example of the Irish Catholics, because, said he, "it is for Ireland to speak out with a voice of thunder and then England and all Europe will follow," This right of being the first nation that should speak in defence of the Holy Father, no doubt is due and awarded to Ireland, on account of her being, since the days of St. Patrick, amongst the nations of the carth, always preeminently Catholic. For whilst with the succession of centuries, faith disappeared or became obscured, in every country of Europe,-in Ireland it always shone and bloomed with the freshness of youth ; so that through weal and through woe the hearts and affections of our forefathers never ceased to turn to, and cling to the chair of St. Peter.

Hence it is that during the Council of the Vatican one of the most illustrious archbishops in attend-ance, though not an Irishman, proposed that to the title of Island of Saints, with which Ireland has been honored for many centuries, the Church should add the title-Island of Apostles.

Pius IX, with real paternal feelings, admires and loves the different peoples who enjoy the happiness of being under his pastoral care, but on more occasions than one when speaking of our countrymen he was heard to designate them by the endearing title -- his faithful Irish children." I recollect an instance of an Irish gentleman, having an audience with the prescut Pope. Before leaving he requested the Holy Father to remember the Irish people, and to interest himself in their behalf. Pius IX. ro from his chair, he placed his hand on his breast, with tears in his eyes, while his breast swelled with affection, he said : " For me to forget the Irish prople is a thing impossible. I shall ever remember them as the faithful people who above all others, ever clung to the See of Rome." When our greatest patriot and statesman, Daniel O'Connell, the man that we all loved and cherished and cheered, the man who after God reigned in every Irish heart, was about to die, he bequeathed his heart to Rome, in order to make his countrymen to the end of time understand that the prosperity of the Church should be to them a matter of the highest interest, and the chair of St. Peter the point to which their warmest affection must ever tend.

When God in his wisdom deemed it right to prove to the world and to succeeding generations the fidelity of the Irish people, even under afflictions, as He proved the fidelity of Job when smitten by the hand of Satan, Pius IX. Ireland's devoted father and friend, did not act like the wife and friends of Job. in requesting our countrymen to blaspheme against God; but with a generosity peculiar to his noble heart he divided what he had with them, and made Europe and America ring with the sound of his voice in calling on every Christian nation to come to the assistance of his afflicted children. But now unfortunately the day has come when Pius IX, is himself in poverty and needs a crumb from our tables. Let us on this occasion prove that we are not unworthy descendants of those that went before us; let us by our generosity to-day show to the world that we still merit to be styled the faithful sons of Pius IX. In these sentiments I recommend to your consideration the address which our Secretary is about to read for you.

After the Rev. Chairman had closed his remarks, the address of sympathy with the Holy Father was read by the Secretary. In moving the adoption of which, P. Larkin, Esq., spoke as follows : ---

Address which advocated the relief of the pecuniary embarrassments of the Holy Father. He said :-

In speaking to the Resolution which has just leen read, I may be permitted to make a few brief remerks in support of its spirit and purport-both of which should readily come home to the hearts of all good Catholics, but more particularly of all good Irishmen. For Irishmen in all ages, the wide world over, have been noted for their steadfast attachment over, have been noted an antical Throne. Having suffered so much and so long for the Faith them. selves, the Irish are in a better position than any other people to sympathise with and appreciate the minful trials of their Ecclesiastical lieud. And certainly no preceding Pope has ever been more do serving of esteem and sympathy than the saint-d old man who now so worthily fills the Chair of St. Peter. We behold him, aged and infirm though he be, stand morally erect, dignified and dauntiess in the presence of his unscrupulous enemies. They may menace and imprison him : they may rob him, as they have done, of his rightful and lightinat possessions ; they may heap unjust containely and reproach upon him, and seek to strip him, in the reproach upon min, and active of his personal richts and privileges, in defiance of that very liberty which they irrelevantly invoke in justification of their wholesale spoliation, but a day shall come, are, ar surely as that there lives a Providence above us when the Italian brigands and cut-throats, who thus outrage the person and property of our Holy Father, the Pope, shall feel the heavy hand of Heaven laid vengefully upon them, and their misdeeds be visited upon their guilty heads. In the meantime, it is far duty, as Irishmen and good Catholics, to respond to

the appeal of this resolution ; to assist to day by our contributions him who so nobly assisted the starr-ing thousands of Ireland's ill-fated sons in the direful famine of 48-who not only supplied their spiritual wants, but did all in his power to alleviate their suffering condition by frequent and princip donations from his own private purse, at a time when such help was sorely needed. Gratitudtherefore religion, sympthy for his minfortunes and troubles-all, all should now bespeak for Pius the Ninth our best consideration and most open-handed liberality.

In the same strain and to the same effect spoke Messrs. Brennan, McCambridge, and McKenna, who each and all denounced the outrages inflicted on the Holy Father, and called upon their Irish countrymen to support him in his present grievous necessities.

On the whole we have seldom witnessed so numerous or more enthusiastic a meeting. All seemed animated by the same feeling of loyalty towards the Holy Father, and of indignant protest against the spoilers of the Holy See. We only hope that Catholics throughout the country may follow the example thus set them by their Irish brethren of Montreal.

MEETING AT ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Campion occupied the chair; and, after reading the Address, proceeded to make the following remarks :---

I need not prove that children are in duty bound to help their father; nature has engraved that feeling in their hearts. Appealing therefore to your generosity on behalf of the Pope, it is enough to state that he is spiritually our father, and that he is in a most precarious condition. A thing unheard of his focs have not only robbed him of his own States, but even of the alms which he had received at the hands of some of his children, how Almighty God permitted such an injustice towards the Vienr of His Divine Son? no doubt the future will reveal to us this mystery of iniquity. The prophet Isuias tells us that the ways of God are not as our ways ; St. Paul terms them unscarchable. Let us be convinced that as Almighty God has set a limit to theswelling Dear Friends,-You have just heard the address waves of the sea, He likewise has decreed a limit

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION OF SYMPATHY WITH OUR HOLY FATHER THE POPE.

On Sunday, 22nd January, three most important meetings were held by the English speaking Catholics, in St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Bridget's churches of this city, for the purpose of adopting an Address of sympthy with our Holy Father in his present trials; and of receiving the offerings of the faithful for his relief. At the meeting at the St. Patrick's Church the Rev. Mr. Dowd being moved to the Chair, spoke as follows :---

My Dear Friends,—It is not necessary for me to explain why this meeting has been convened; you all thoroughly understand the reason. I shall at once proceed to say a word on the business of this assembly, so important in every respect. I shall lions of Catholics be ignored, and their Supreme ment. Perhaps it is a thing quite unexpected by say but little, as T have already, and on more than Pontifi outraged, and their influence and power some of you to see us take the stand which we com-one occasion, expressed my sentiments on the grave defied by a robber king, and by, his rabble followers? menced on last Sunday and which under another subject that occupies our attention. Besides I am | No; neither God nor man can permit it.

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s own to each one ; this heavenly law is fixed as God Himself. It cannot change with circumstances. And by it Kings and Governments, and suljects, shall be judged alike-they shall all be measured in the same measure, and weighed in the same balance. You have done well to remind your Sovereign of these unchangeable principles, in the Petition you signed on this day week. To-day Governments connive at the outrages of brute force, because it is only the Pope who is the victim. To-morrow the danger may be at their own doors. And then, when too late, they will admit that it had been better to vindicate public justice in Italy, thun to wait to see their own sceptres broken, and their thrones levelled to the dust by brute force allied with infidel revolution.

I need not now repeat what I said to you on another occasion. It is important, however, that you keep fresh in your memories one or two points. tion of every successive Pope as Head of the Cathoto min and despair, when their spiritual father-the Pope-became their mediator, their defender, and preservation, the people cast themselves upon the protection of their signal benefactors, and proclaimwas soon after adopted into the public law of Europe by Pepin and Charlemagne. Since their time to the present day, "the Patrimony of the Blessed Peter,' as it was called, has always been regarded the sacred inheritance of Peter's successors, the inalienable right of the Heads of the Universal Church. Talk then of annexing Rome to Italy. It is sheer cant. the greater part of the civilized world to herself .--Christian Rome, first converted, and then annexed all civilized nations to herself. Rome, the head and mistress of the Christian world, annexed to Italy Why the idea is preposterous. Italy did not make Christian Rome what it is; it was the Catholic world, for the sake of the Popes, and through the genius of the Popes, that made it, that enriched it, that paid for it twenty times over. Yes, the pious gifts of the Catholic world for more than a thousand years have never censed to flow into Rome, as the blood flows into the heart ; for Rome is the heart. the centre, and sacred home of the Catholic world .-And shall this Rome become the inheritance of a sacrilegious usurper ? Shall her temples and her treasures of art, and her sanctuaries of picty, and the shrines of her saints and martyrs, and her unique records of religion, and her institutions of learning, and her asylums of charity ;—shall all these monu-ments and treasures of Catholic piety, and of Catho-

lic wealth, that the Popes have been accumulating for ten centuries-shall they become the spoil, and be entrusted to the Vandal care of scoffers and unbelievers? Shall the rights of Two Hundred Mil-

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MEETING IN ST. ANNE'S CHURCH,

In accordance with the announcement made on Sunday the 15th ult., a public meeting was held on Sunday, 22d ult., in St. Anne's Church, for the object of sending an address of sympathy to His Holiness Pope Pius IX., and of taking up a collection to enable him to defray his ordinary expenses. After the ten o'clock Mass, the Blessed Sacrament was removed to the Sacristy, and the meeting commenced immediately. The Rev. Father Hogan presided, Myles Murphy acted as Secretary. The Rev chairman opened the meeting by saying :---

We are assembled here, in St. Anne's Church, today, dear friends, with the permission of our venerated Bishop, in order to express, in the most solemn manner possible to the Holy Father, the feelings of sorrow and grief that fill our hearts in consequence of the injuries and outrages, that he has been subjected to, by King Victor Emmanuel and his governmenced on last Sunday and which under another form we continue to day. But I am satisfied that

Father. Addresses, even addresses of sympathy, are often regarded as merely formalities of politeness, or at most, the expression of feigned gratitude. But whosoever understands the binding, affectionate relation, that exists between the Holy Father and us, Irish Catholics, cannot for a moment doubt of the sincerity of the feelings that we give expression test our devotedness to our Holy Father. I feel to in the address that has just been read. After the example of our Forefathers, we have always regarded the Pope as the representative of God on carth, and hence, outside of Heaven, no authority has ever been so sacred or so binding in our eyes as that of the Pope; no interest so dear to our hearts as the interest of the Holy see, the rights and independence of Christ's Vicar on earth. To conceal our feelings on the present occasion, would have the appearance of paltry cowardice, and hence it is that we have met here to-day to protest before God and the world, against the unjust and impious proceedings of Victor Emmanuel and his Government. I know that there are many persons who give us credit only for talk and uscless demonstrations ; but this day will prove to them that our words are sincere, that our detestation of the injustice practised towards Pius IX. is implacable, and that our grief in witnessing the outrages inflicted on him is of the most poignant nature. With these feelings animating us I have great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Address of sympathy with our Holy Father.

Mr. Larkin's remarks were received throughout by the audience with every mark of sympathy and approval.

The address thus proposed was seconded by Mr. M. Conway; we have not the fall report of Mr. Conway's speech, but if we may judge from the "externals" of his eloquence-the marked enthusiasm with which his remarks were received-his words did not fall short on the occasion :---

Mr. Conway disclaimed the idea of being a public speaker, and professed his embarrassment at being called upon to second the important resolution before them. Yet he was an Irishman and a Catholic -or more properly a Catholic-Irishman-and as such he would reply—as a Catholic he had received his faith from Rome, the centre of unity, the Mother of Churches—as an Irishman he gloried in the fact that Ireland of all the nations of Northern Europe, has, alone, ever remained faithful to the Holy See. Let us, Mr. Conway continued, let us prove to-day that though living in a foreign land we have not degenerated from the proud traditions of our an-cestors in the faith. Let us show by our generosity how much we love our Holy Father-all the more that he is a prisoner and a beggar. Just now it is the only means left us of testifying our devotion to the Holy Father, but if the day should ever come I hope overy Irish Catholic would be prepared to pour out the rich treasures of his heart's blood in defence of the rights of the Holy Sec, as we are to-day to contribute of our poverty to relieve his most pressing wants.

Mr. Michael Farmer, who followed Mr. Conway, spoke principally to that clause of the 28th January, is devoted to some extraordinary

which man's wickedness cannot overrun. The Church is never nearer to her triumph than when she seems on the point to perish.

Let not your faith be shaken ; we have the pro-mise of Christ : "The gates of hell shall not prevail against the Church." Now, beloved brothren, we have a most urgent duty to fulfill-viz, to proconfident that you will subscribe heart and soul to the address which I have just read. As a testimony of your sympathy with the cause of the Pope, you will, I have no doubt, most generously contribute your mite for his relief.

Besides the motive of duty which persuades this act of charity towards the Holy Father; there is another one which I should not forget to mention, remember this old saying which experience confirms, "he who give h to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." I remember that when the Pope heard of the raising of Napoleon on the throne of France, he said that God was paying the debt of the Church. So will Almighty God do to you. Remain assured my brethren that for the little mite which you give to the Vicar of His Son, He will shower His blessings on your families, and what is more desirable you will deserve to hear on your last day, come ye blessed of my father for I was hangry and you gave me to eat . . . enter into everlasting life.

At the conclusion of Father Campion's remarks, it was moved by Mr. T. J. Donovan, and seconded by Mr. M. Riordan, that the Address be adopted, after which Mr. T. J. Donovan said :---

Revd. Father,-As the mover that the address be adopted I wish to make a few remarks. Our Holy Father being deprived of his temporal possessions by the King of Italy and his myrmidians, those possessions which he held in trust not only for the Catholics of Rome, but for the Catholics of the world at large, and, if we look back to the commencement of the Christian Era, the Popes had given them the as now rich treasures by which our Holy Father the Pope could assist the poor of the Christian world. These treasures, Revd. Father, were given by the two hundred millions of Catholics spread all over the world, and known as the offerings of Feter's pence. Those in the treasury of our Holy Father the Pope amounting to some five millions of dollars were seized by the ruthless invader, Victor Emmanuel and his hordes, leaving our Holy Father penniless. It is at this trying moment when our Holy Father is sorely in need of our aid we should readily come to his assistance, and as the English speaking Catholics of St. Patrick's and St. Anne's also meet together to-day to tender an address of sympathy and also their offerings to our Holy Father, it is meet that we, the English speaking Catholics of St. Bridget's should not be behind hand in also rendering our assistance to our Holy Father, and knowing the Parish of St. Bridget's as I do, Revd. Father, from experience, I am satisfied the English speaking Catholics will come to the assistance of our Holy Father in his present troubles as they have in his past ones when called upon.

DEVIL WORSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES. -A long article in the Montreal Gazette of the