

Cheers.] And though our offering be small, yet it will carry with it the blessing of Heaven if be given with a cheerful heart and if it be strengthened by our prayers; and then perhaps Almighty God of his infinite mercy will vouchsafe so far to honour us as to employ even our humble instrumentality to chastise His Austrian enemies and to break their teeth to pieces within their blaspheming mouths. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Editor.

On Wednesday the 27th ult., the feast of St. Wenceslaus, a solemn High Mass was offered in the Church of St. Anne's, Merigomish, for the repose of the soul of the never sufficiently and for ever to be lamented Mr. O'Connell. The Indians in their wonted well known accurate manner of chaunting the Gregorian note, gladly raised their melodious voices in singing the portions of the service which devolves upon the choir. In their anxiety to show every mark of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, they procured a catafalque for the occasion. High Mass and the absolution being ended, the Pastor of the Parish ascended the altar and passed a glowing eulogium upon him who is now styled by the Head of the Church, Pius IX., the Hero of Christianity, and by the Irish, the Liberator of their Country. The Preacher's remarks were chiefly taken from Fathers Ventura and Miley's celebrated Funeral Orations, and were listened to with the greatest attention. The people of St. Andrews, Merigomish, of St. Anne's, Indian Island, and of Holy Trinity, Mines, will feel much obliged at your noticing this debt so recently paid to the memory of the greatest and best of men, in consequence of their Pastor having fallen almost a victim to the now generally termed famine-fever, which he had taken from the emigrants, and which, in my opinion, if effects were traced to their true and real causes, should be named the Union or Reformation fever.

I remain, Yours, &c.
AN O'CONNELLITE.

POPE PIUS IX AND THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

The threatened invasion of the States of the Church by the Austrian Government has filled the breast of every good Catholic with mingled feelings of hope, indignation and alarm. The liberal measures introduced by the Pope into the administration of his government excited the despotic ire of Meternich, and in his apprehensions that the spirit of liberty might penetrate under the papal auspices through every portion of Italy, he has rudely seized one of the pontifical cities as a guarantee for the good behaviour of Pius the IX. It is perhaps a matter of indifference to us in Nova Scotia at least for all ecclesiastical purposes, how the supreme Pontiff may govern his own States, or what political principles he may deem it expedient to introduce; for the government of the Church, and the government of the Roman States are matters essentially different, and our concern is with the former. But we are happy to see the cause of Italian liberty advocated by the enlightened Reformer who sits on the chair of St. Peter; because he alone has the will and the power to effect those changes which the circumstances of the time require, and which the mad efforts of a few mad enthusiasts could never have accomplished. All Italy is up in arms for the Holy Father. His name is hailed with enthusiasm throughout the Peninsula, and if Austria persevere in her aggressions, the entire populace of Italy will flock to the standard of Pope Pius.—When liberty becomes the handmaid of religion it will be ever triumphant. May the God of Battles defend the Sovereign.

BOOKS, BIBLES, &c.

A very splendid collection of books has been offered for sale during the week by M. McDonnell, in the store lately occupied by Messrs. McKinlay. We believe there are but few Catholic houses in Halifax in which there is not a copy of the old Scriptures, and this practical refutation of the calumny we are opposed to the Bible, should induce our separated

brethren to examine our principles with care and accuracy. We have seen some beautiful Bibles in the auction-room, and with all our hearts we say to our friends—go and purchase a copy.

REVIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN THE U. STATES.

THE readers of history are aware of the distinguished services which the Society of Jesus has rendered to religion and to letters since its establishment about the middle of the 16th century.—Its members had spread themselves over every part of the world, preaching and defending Christianity, sustaining piety, and converting nations to the faith, reclaiming savage tribes from ignorance and barbarism, exploring new paths in science, enriching the stores of literature, diffusing light and knowledge, "when the united entreaties of the whole house of Bourbon, coming from four potent thrones, and backed by the clamours of a dangerous and then almost universal party—the Jacobites who had procured these entreaties by intrigue and intimidation—overwhelmed the better judgement of Clement XIV, and that pontiff, with a reluctant heart, with tears, sobs, and ejaculations, yielded at last, as a mere measure of expediency, the suppression of "his throne's best prop," and, in 1773, abolished the order instituted by Ignatius of Loyola.—It was a period of mourning for all good men.

"Some time after, the Rev. Francis Karen and other secular priests, resident for many years in the vast empire of Russia earnestly solicited permission of his holiness, Pius VII, to unite in a body, for the purpose of being able to apply themselves more easily, in conformity with their institute, to the instruction of youth to religion and good morals; and to devote themselves to preaching, to confession, and the administration of the other sacraments.—This request was strongly supported and recommended by the then reigning Emperor Paul in his despatch, dated 11 Aug., 1800; in which, after setting forth his special regard for the above priests, he declared that it would be highly agreeable to him to see the *Company of Jesus* established in his empire under his (the pope's) authority.

"His holiness, after considering the many great advantages which those vast regions would thence derive, and how useful those ecclesiastics, whose morals and doctrine had been so long tried, would be to the catholic religion, thought proper to second the wish of that prince.

"In consequence, by a brief dated 7th March, 1801, power was granted to F. Karou and his colleagues residing in Russia, or who should repair thither from other countries to form themselves into a body or congregation of the *Company of Jesus*: they were at liberty to unite in one or more houses, to be pointed out by their superior, provided these houses were situated within the Russian empire.—