

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The Journal de Bruxelles states that on Friday the 9th of January, the President-General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, together with the Vicar-General, M. Orléans, Vice-President of the General Council, had an audience of M. de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, to request of him that the General Council, as it existed before his circular, might be reorganized. The Minister replied merely that he would take the Emperor's orders. It is said that M. de Persigny, who, though the Society of St. Vincent de Paul might not interfere in politics, it had at least this duty, that it formed a sort of Catholic army, which at any moment, in case of a serious difficulty with the Holy See, might embarrass the Government.

It is said that the General Council have addressed to the Emperor the request referred to by the Minister. Should they fail, they intend to publish a declaration of the true state of the Society, their reasons for no longer existing, and the correspondence between M. de Persigny and M. Baudouin since October 15th.

M. de Persigny is an enemy of a formidable one, but his candour is to be admired. We have no doubt that he has truly stated the exact crime of the Society. It forms a sort of Catholic army, devoted to the Church and to the Holy See. It multiplies the Catholic strength, because the members by knowing one another, and by associating together in the practice of good works, become acquainted with one another's sentiments, each confirms the others in his views, and each is encouraged by finding that his sentiments are shared by others. Even though the rights of the Holy See were never mentioned among them in express words, each would know that he might rely upon his associates' sympathy and cooperation in anything that could serve the Holy Father. This is the reason why the Emperor has struck at the Society, which only exists through and in connection with the general committee.

There is a newspaper in France called the *Monteur des Communes*, a copy of which is supplied at the expense of the Government to each of the 40,000 Communes or parishes into which France is divided. It serves the Government as a means of forming public opinion over the length and breadth of the Empire. And the study of it also serves to enlighten others as to the opinions which the Government really wishes to diffuse over France. It will be remembered that when the *Monteur des Communes* reproduced Prince Napoleon's speech against the Papacy and in favor of a revolutionary remodelling of the map of Europe, the fact was everywhere taken as a disclosure of the real policy of the Imperial Government, and produced so unfavorable an impression that it had to be disavowed. Another indication has just been given. The *Constitutionnel*, in order to create a demand for the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome, lately contained an article to prove that the occupation of Rome for the last thirteen years had cost the Empire £5,560,000. And this article of the *Constitutionnel*, together with the report of two trials scandalous to religion, was reprinted in the *Monteur des Communes*, and placarded by the Government in every one of the forty thousand parishes of France. It turns out by the official returns of the Administration, that the occupation of Rome has really cost France since the commencement of the Empire £3,720,000. And as the soldiers would have cost France half that sum had they stayed at home, the occupation of Rome has been an expense of £1,360,000.

On the other hand, the Crimean war has cost France £53,920,000. The expedition to China, Cochinchina, and Syria has cost France £8,280,000. The expeditions against the Kabyles and against Morocco have cost France £360,000. And the Italian war has cost France £14,080,000. *Tablet*.

An important despatch, of which the following extract has been addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the representative of France at Washington:—

"The Trent was not bound to a point, belonging to either of the belligerents. It was carrying its cargo and passengers to a neutral country, and, moreover, it was at a neutral port that it had taken them up. If it were admissible that under such circumstances the neutral flag did not completely cover the persons and goods transported under it, the immunity of that flag would be a vain word; the commerce and navigation of third Powers would be liable to suffer at any moment for their innocent or even indirect, relations with either of the belligerents. The latter would not only have a right to require from the neutral the most complete impartiality, and to prohibit him from being mixed up in any way with acts of hostility, but they would inflict restrictions upon the liberty of commerce and navigation which modern international law refuses to acknowledge as legitimate. There would be a return, in a word, to those vexatious practices against which in former times no Power protested more energetically than the United States."

I saw, a short time since, an intellectual person, lately returned from Italy; and, I am told that a great Mazzinian movement is on the eve of being made; but that, at Naples, there are more Mazzinists than Bourbonists. I have never trusted much to the success of the latter, especially since Francis II. does not take advantage of it; and I begin to believe that country nearly subdued, since Victor Emmanuel is about to go, either to Victor Emmanuel, in spite of the length of his mustaches, only knocks at doors, which he knows are ready open. To have an idea of all the ignoble things which may take place in Italy, you must read the *Revelations*, lately published in Brussels by a secret agent of Oporto. This pamphlet is strictly forbidden here. But what is not forbidden here? The *Revue Britannique* was nearly suppressed for having borrowed from the *Edinburgh Review* an article on Tocqueville. The funeral oration of Father Lacordaire by the Bishop of Carcassonne was seized at the printer's. We are in the deep darkness which precedes the hurricane and great deluge. A real calamity for Catholic liberal opinion, already so tried, is the sad fall of the only organ remaining for it here; I mean the betrayal of the *Ami de la Religion*. That poor journal was in some pecuniary embarrassments, as the French clergy, it must be owned, have never believed in the possible alliance of Catholic and Liberal interests. Three weeks ago, Persigny tried, through the medium of the Bishop of Valence, to profit by that circumstance, to buy it! The temptation failed. But, to punish the director of that journal, for the refusal he had received, and, to frighten him, the Minister has, as you know, prosecuted him for an article published on the 17th of September, and inflicted upon him an absurd warning. This time he succeeded. The Abbe Sisson, managing director of the journal, who owes all that he is to the Bishop of Orleans, has sold it to Government for 120,000 francs (£4,800). As soon as the contributors of the *Ami de la Religion* were acquainted with this shameful bargain, they decided, as a matter of course, on withdrawing in a body. The present subscribers will also withdraw; the journal will fail, either from the demands of reimbursements, or from want of subscribers; but the Government will triumph none the less. It will, either have a journal of its own; or else no longer an adversary which annoyed it. This is the explanation of the note inserted this morning in the *Ami de la Religion*, that Messrs. de Carne, Audley, Galizini, &c., were henceforth strangers to its editorship. A few days hence, you will see that journal repeat that it has not changed its line of conduct, that it professes for the Sovereign Pontiff the deepest veneration; but that it simply refused to be the organ of a clique. Instead of *clique*, read "right, liberty, justice, everything which is most sacred in the world, and which

is now so insidiously outraged. Yesterday the *Ami de la Religion* was the organ of Mgr. Dupanloup, to-day it is that of Mgr. Roussier. This incident confirms me still more in what I insist of, namely, the approaching evacuation of Rome, and democratic elections. The only arms left us are prayer and the certainty that the Emperor will appear in success against God and the Church, will be the title. *Paris Cor.*

Any solution of the Italian question, and change whatever, would surely be acceptable to the wretched people, who see the Parliament of Turin powerless to extricate them from the abyss into which the revolution has plunged them. But apparently unable to do more than wrangle and make helpless guesses at the wishes and intentions of the Emperor of the French. A certain amount of "livelihood" was imparted to one of their sittings last week, by the attempt of a British female to express her sentiments to the assembled deputies, and all interminable contests were suspended for a short time, to enable the contending parties to unite and eject the strong-minded intruder.

She was a person named White, who did the State some service last year, with other kindred female spirits (the "She Admirals" of Dumas, among others) as assistants and commanders of the filibusters in their Sicilian exhibition. The poor creature naturally thought she had a right to address a meeting, in which so many of her old friends and fellow-laborers were sitting; but she was premature; the revolution wants another start, and it must get on a few degrees farther, before the republican female can be offered to vituperate in the parliament house. Things in Paris were almost in a hopeless state when Demoulois de Thorouge and the other "unfortunate females" of the city began to occupy themselves with public affairs.

Our countryman has no reason, however, to give up in despair all hope of signaling herself. If the signs of the times are worth anything, there will be work for her and her companions before long, and she may yet "expedite" her sentiments to the Deputies at Turin, if she be not too impatient, and will only wait a little while. *Tablet*.

The Piedmontese Minister of Finance, Count Basciotti, has made his Financial Statement in the Parliament of Turin, by which it appears that the ordinary revenue of the State for 1861 was £18,200,000 (eighteen million two hundred and sixty thousand pounds) and the ordinary expenses £24,518,000 (twenty-four million five hundred and eighteen thousand pounds). The deficit in the ordinary revenue was, therefore, £6,248,000 (six million two hundred and forty-eight thousand pounds).

Moreover, the extraordinary revenue for 1861 was £1,372,000 (one million three hundred and seventy-two thousand pounds) and the extraordinary expenses £7,687,000. The deficit on the extraordinary revenue was, therefore, £6,315,000.

But the Minister had to explain that these deficits were further increased by expenses in public works, in Sicily, and the War and Marine Departments; so that the Budget of 1861 in its ordinary department showed a deficit of £6,436,000, and in the extraordinary department of £9,579,000, or altogether £16,150,000.

For 1862 he intends to raise a revenue of £20,840,000, and he says the expenditure will be £33,600,000. The deficit for 1862 will therefore be £12,760,000, and the deficit for the years 1861 and 1862, taken together, will be £28,910,000. This deficit will be partly filled up, he says, by the loan of £20,000,000 for 1861, and by other contrivances which will reduce it to £8,360,000. *Id.*

It would be an intolerable task to have to keep a record of the splits, feuds, jealousies, and intrigues of the Italian revolutionists. It is a thing, of course, that they all envy, hate, and despise one another. Just at present they are in most distracted confusion. Parliamentarians at Turin are brawling and intriguing, and Ricasoli has been applying in vain to a dozen men to join his Ministry. Some time ago it was announced that General Furr's mission to Garibaldi had produced a reconciliation between the pirate and the Robber King. The consequence was a split in the Comitato di Provedimento, as the Revolutionary Committee is called, and Crispi and Mordini forsook Garibaldi for Mazzini. Now we are told that Mordini had an interview with Garibaldi on the 4th, and that Garibaldi and Mazzini are reconciled. Garibaldi has assured him that, in the month of April the war with Austria will begin, and the Roman and Venetian questions will be solved. Victor Emmanuel is said to have given Garibaldi his word of honor to make war on Austria in April; and Garibaldi told Mordini that if the King did not keep his word, he, Garibaldi, would begin the war himself. On this reconciliation between the miscreants came to pass.

WORKING CLASS DISCONTENT IN ITALY.—There is great restlessness among the working classes in Genoa. The shoemakers had struck three days ago. Now the *bermucelli*, or macaroni manufacturers, are striking for an increase of wages and diminution of work. Two or three bloody fights with knives, with several dead and wounded, occurred in the same city between sailors belonging to United States' ships (Northern division). It is matter of general complaint that the police are slack and negligent there, as everywhere else in Italy. *Times* Correspondent.

Mazzini is under a sentence of death, pronounced by default, in consequence of a foolish riot at Genoa, in which a luckless sergeant was assassinated in the most cowardly manner in one of the forts of that city. By reason of that sentence no amnesty can be extended to him, according to the laws of the country, until he delivers himself up and the sentence is, upon a fair trial, confirmed or cancelled. This is the only reason which prevents the King and Government openly and formally allowing Mazzini's return to Italy; but they have winked in a hundred instances, and would in a hundred more wink at his presence at Genoa or Naples, or wherever else he might choose to bask in the rays of the Italian sun, so long as he showed a proper respect for the law of the country. When he was at Naples, under the dictatorship of Pallavicini Trivulzio, his cordial friend, the latter, who could at any time have laid hand upon him, did not attempt to drive, but simply adjured him to take himself out of the kingdom, as his "presence," he said, "whether it was from any fault of his or not, wrought mischief to the country."

The main cause of dissension between the Garibaldi and the Mazzinian party at Genoa, to which I alluded in a previous letter, arose from a contemplated expedition to Rome, for which the so-called "Comitato di Provedimento" pressed into service the residue of the Garibaldi fund for the million of muskets. Macehi, Sirtori, Bizio, and the other true friends of Garibaldi, disapproved the wild scheme. Savi, Campanella, and other Mazzinians *pure sang*, parted from the former, and joined into a new "unitarian association." Both parties have sent their envoys to Caprea, with a hope of winning Garibaldi over to their views. Garibaldi's own inclinations can hardly be at variance with those of his best officers; he is, however, easily influenced by all who accost him, and his determination is looked forward to with some uneasiness. *Times* Cor.

PAPAL STATES.—A letter from Bologna, dated on the 3rd instant, and addressed to the *Observatore Romano*, says:—"The St. Peter's Pence has now assumed fresh vigour amongst us. In every locality persons are found desirous to give money for Pius IX. During the last week there have been exhibited in various places inscriptions of 'Viva Pio IX,' and wherever they are effaced, they are found again on the following day more visible and marked than ever. The number of portraits of the Holy Father recently sold is incredible. The office of 'Catholic Short-Readings' alone has sold 20,000 of them without reckoning those sent for from France. It is on account of the pro-Papal spirit, of which these are the signs, that the Piedmontese officials here feel by

to admit these complications a financial crisis prevailed in the government of Kiev. Several manufacturers had closed their works. The engagements of the troops which have already stopped payment amount to nearly a million pounds sterling. The engagements of the banker who failed at Bardschew are estimated at two million roubles. *Times* Cor. The Paris papers publish a telegram from Breslau dated 19th inst., which states that since the arrest of the Administrator of the diocese of Warsaw, the authorities have made the clergy and the superiors of the convents responsible for the churches remaining closed. The keeper of the Bernardin Church had been imprisoned for refusing to open it. The Basilian Church, belonging to the United Greeks, had been opened by force. The wax tapers were lighted by the soldiers who compelled the priests to officiate. The offices of the Bank of Warsaw and the Finance Commission had been searched, and two of the clerks arrested. Two others managed to escape. The system of repression had become more severe in Volhynia. The prisons of Kiev and Zitomir were crowded. Forty students of the University of Kiev had been sent to Siberia.

UNITED STATES.—The New York Evening Post remarks:—"The note of Lord Lyons in reply to Mr. Seward's long letter imitates the laconism of his principal. There is no notice taken of Mr. Seward's arguments—there is no expression of satisfaction that an ugly affair has been settled. No mastiff ever carried off from his antagonist the bone that he had gnawed for with less ceremony."

Typhoid fever is so prevalent at Washington, that nearly every form of disease culminates in it, and it is spreading rapidly from the camps to the houses of civilians. The *Times* correspondent is at New York sick with it, and Gen. McClellan is slowly recovering from an attack. The *Tribune* says that without proper sanitary measures, the capital will become one great pest-house.

NO PEACE WITHOUT MARYLAND.—The following is one of a series of resolutions adopted by the Rebel Congress, in session at Richmond:—"Resolved, that no peace ought to be concluded with the United States which does not insure to Maryland an opportunity of forming a part of this Confederacy."

The New York *Tablet* very properly blames the anti-Catholic conduct of certain democratic agitators in Ireland. It asks:—"What evil spirit has taken possession of those Irishmen (calling themselves Catholic) who permit themselves to speak or write not only against the Archbishop of Dublin and his clergy (and that for the strict performance of their duty) but also against the whole clerical body, eschewing their influence, scoffing at their wise counsels, and boasting of their own shame—for shame it is—before the whole Catholic world? What have the Irish clergy done that they should all at once be held up to public odium as the enemies of their country's freedom? And who are the men that dare to talk to the Irish people of 'throwing off' and setting at defiance the influence of the clergy?" Little have they profited by the experience of the past, and grievously do they pervert the teachings of Ireland's history who venture in this age of the world, to stir up a national feeling in that country without the co-operation of the clergy. What can we think of the wisdom of those who would save the old ship that has had the cross for well nigh fifteen centuries by throwing the ministers of Christ overboard? Ireland reject clerical influence! Ireland gain her long lost independence by closing her ears to the successors of her martyred priests and bishops! Ireland walk hand with ret-republicans and anarchists, and raise the bloody banner of modern infidelity on the ruins of her ancient faith and piety! Why the world would cry shame on her she did—the very enemies of religion would point the finger of scorn at her, if she—the Island of Saints—the missionary of the world—the nursery of the faith—the martyr-nation—if she should catch the unholy spirit of the age, and suffer the emissaries of evil to sow her consecrated soil with the baneful seeds of irreligion and infidelity. The "Irish clergy" whose influence is so lightly spoken of by our pseudo-Irish Nationalists, are not confined to Ireland. There is scarcely a country in the wide extent of Christendom that has not some Irish priests to minister at its altars and edify the faithful by their pure and fervent faith—the Catholics of the New World are, to a vast extent, under the influence of these same "Irish priests"—they have the confidence and the warm affection of those millions of trans-Atlantic Irish on whose assistance our home-patriots (the anti-clerical spouters included) depend so much; let them bear these facts in mind, and think twice before they talk or write again of setting the clergy at defiance, and scorning priestly influence. We know it is silly trawdle, all that, but it might become dangerous. Even fools can work mischief.

The disregard by the Federal Government of America of the principles that through recent centuries have mitigated the worst barbarities of war, has led those who are interested in private commerce, and pecuniary affairs with that country to entertain some feeling of solicitude as to whether, in the event of hostilities with England, similar indifference would not be manifested to the example set by European nations in dealing with such cases.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Mr. Maury, who is so well known to all navigators and to all scientific men, has addressed a long letter to Admiral Fitz Roy, containing an apology for the step he has taken of resigning his post at the Washington Observatory, and devoting himself to the cause of his compatriots of the South. Mr. Maury's history of the grievances of the Southern States is much too elaborate for our columns but the following extracts contain nearly all that relates to the present state of the confederacy:—"President Lincoln has, by his own mere dictum, and that of his lieutenants, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. He has muzzled the press and abridged the freedom of speech. He has, without authority of law, and against the Constitution, which he is sworn to defend and support, plunged the country into war, murdered our citizens, burnt our houses, and is wasting their substance. He has, without warrant, seized unoffending citizens, and, without acquitting them with the nature of their offence, has imprisoned them in loathsome dungeons. He has set aside the civil authorities and declared martial law to rule in their stead, and, under the tyrant's plea, he is proceeding to do a great many acts and things—things which would more become the savage and the brute. He has sent against us an army, and provided them with manacles to bind us in his prisons. His Zouaves who fell at Manassas were equipped with halters already adjusted for our necks and the lamp-post; and first having treated medicines, drugs, and surgical instruments as contraband of war, he leaves after defeat in battle his wounded to be cared for by us whom he had sought to deprive of remedies. After his defeat at the battle of Bull's Run, he sent neither flag to bury his dead nor physicians to treat his wounded. In short, Lincoln and his myrmidons are preparing to enact upon us the scenes of La Vendee in the French Revolution.

"Though not so mighty in numbers nor so rich in war-like supplies as the enemy, we are 8,000,000 of people thrice armed, in that our quarrel is just.—Fighting for our homes, we are mighty in battle.—In mere lust the enemy is fighting for power and conquest; we, for ourselves, the graves of our fathers dead life, and all that is precious to the heart and to civilisation. Our cause is holy; theirs hellish. We cannot, we will not, be subjugated.

"The contrast is frequently drawn by our old men between the conduct of the English in the war of 1812 and the conduct of the horde of Lincoln now. The English invaded us, but respected the property, and regarded the rights of unarmed citizens. The same counties have been invaded by Lincoln. He

AUSTRIA.—(The *Times*) believe we are correct in stating that Count Rechberg has written a despatch to the Austrian Minister at Washington, in which he states that he considers the Government of Her Britannica Majesty to be fully justified in requiring reparation for the proceedings of the San Jacinto, and Count Rechberg urges the American Government not to complicate their own affairs by any hesitation in satisfying the just demands of Her Majesty's Government.

PORTUGAL.—A telegram dated Lisbon, Dec. 25 (night), states that the King had, at the solicitation of the Municipality, left Lisbon for his Country Palace, and that a Medical Commission has been appointed to examine into the sanitary state of the Town Palace. Prince Joao had received the last Sacraments. There have been tumults in the street.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—News has been received here from Warsaw that arrests continue to be made on a most extensive scale throughout the kingdom of Poland. Twelve hundred beneficed Priests have been sent to Siberia. The latest accounts received in Paris from St. Petersburg state that if the Government does not relax its system of oppression a catastrophe may be expected. The general discontent had reached even the Imperial Guard. Several copies of Hertzog's *Cloche* had been discovered in the possession of officers at Cronstadt, who were immediately arrested.

has devastated and laid them waste, and for what? Why, simply to compel us to submit to his governance. Suppose he should succeed, would not success overturn the whole fabric of the Constitution? That Republic was founded on the consent of the governed. Failing in this, it is no longer either a Republic or any other form of government that has at its foundation the will of the people of a free country. We want nothing of the North. We choose not to submit to Northern domination; we are fighting simply to be left alone, and to be permitted to govern ourselves in our own way. The South presents the remarkable spectacle of an army having its ranks the first men and best talents of the country. To subdue or conquer such an army is simply an impossibility, for its soldiers are fighting for that which makes the dear to them: fight with a price upon their heads, and a halter around my neck. Nor I alone, but every man of mark or substance among us. Lincoln's men are not made of such stuff, for they are for the most part mere hirelings, and their armies in battle are strengthened by such hopes and moved by no such fears as those which inspire us. They talk of reconstruction of the Government and a reunion of the people. Simply, and in a few words, reannexation to the British Crown is more possible. *Id.*

"I very much desire that the friends of free government in Europe should be correctly informed as to the true state of things with us; for your information being chiefly derived through our enemies, it is of course biased, generally, also, it is not only erroneous, but wilfully mendacious. The papers at the North that lead our cause, or dare tell the truth about this war, are suppressed by Lincoln's mere sic-jubeo. A large majority of us, they would have you believe, are opposed to secession and this war. Saving some of the Western counties of this State, and a few in East Tennessee, I have never known the people so united upon any subject. The women, if possible, are more enthusiastic than the men; they are of one mind, and the clergy are as earnest as the women. In the week, the clergy are of their own free will, drilling and being drilled to arms; their churches are given up to the women, who, with needles and sewing machines, congregate there to make clothing for the soldiers. On Sundays, from the pulpit, the holiness of the war and the righteousness of our cause are preached to the people. In battles, you find clergymen among the foremost of the fight. We have on our side a bishop for a general, holy divines for colonels, majors, captains, and soldiers in the ranks. Never was a people more united and in earnest than the people of the Confederate States are at this moment.

"Yes, you have heard something too of our starving—of our inability to produce breadstuffs and provisions enough for our own use; &c. To make you believe that would be requiring you to renounce your belief in physical geography, for that shows that within the Confederate States we have the finest of climates; our lands are unsurpassed in fertility; we are a grazing, and a farming, and a planting people. Educated in the South, I never saw a beggar until I entered the navy and went to New York. Such is the habitual abundance that the very few poor who are found among us are provided for without calling on the people for poor-rates. Our Southern laws recognise no such tax.—The staples of Georgia are cotton and rice, yet the census shows that according to population Georgia furnishes as much wheat as New York, and New York is one of the wheat-growing States of the North.—Never have the grain crops of the South been more abundant than they now are. The blockade of our ports, admitting it to be effectual, would not interfere with us as to any of the necessities of life. It may cut off our supplies of tea and coffee, and the various articles of merchandise that we have been accustomed to receive from abroad; but this does not amount even to a privation, for we submit to these wants as a self-denial and a discipline that is all for our good.

"I see no end to this wicked and savage war as long as the evil spirits which surround Lincoln remain in power. Before and after every battle we hold out the olive branch, demanding simply, 'Let us go.' We do not desire to subjugate or invade his people. We are simply trying to cut loose from them, and to have nothing to do with them or their institutions one way or the other. As a proof which we wished to give them and the world of our forbearance and sincerity, behold the movements of the enemy since the battle of Manassas. We have not been disposed to follow up that single victory by a single act of invasion. Rely upon it, the old Union is irretrievably gone and secession is rapidly gaining ground. The thinking men in several of the free States are daily beginning to cast about for fresh compacts, for new political and social combinations; and among the new developments which the morrow may bring forth be not surprised to find Pennsylvania and, perhaps, New Jersey, seeking admission into our new Republic, as one of the States of the Confederacy."

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S THEOLOGY. Complete in 5 vols. 8vo. Reduced in Price from \$16 to \$10. Now Ready, in 2 Vols. 8vo. Roan, \$4; Half Calf, \$1.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS. *quam concinnavit Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Archiepiscopus Baltimorensis, Secundus, Curis Auctoris.* We are happy in being able to announce, that we are now ready to furnish the complete body of MORAL THEOLOGY, prepared by our Most Rev. Archbishop. The second edition from the press of Mr. H. Dessain, Malines, is comprised in two volumes. It contains the matter of the former edition, which was in three volumes, and is considerably improved and enlarged. Constant reference is made to the laws and usages of our country, which must necessarily direct and modify the application of moral principles laid down by European divines. The relations of master and servant, which are scarcely touched on in foreign treatise, are here developed and defined. The various contracts in use among us are explained, and the respective obligations of the parties are discussed. In many other matters of practice, direction is afforded to the Missionary and Confessor, which is particularly adapted to local circumstances, inasmuch as the general discipline of the Church is mitigated by special concessions, or prevailing custom.

Recently published, Uniform with the above, 3 Vols. 8vo. Roan, \$6; Half Calf, \$9.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA, *quam concinnavit Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Archiepiscopus Baltimorensis, Secundus, Curis Auctoris.* The first edition of this *Theologia Dogmatica* being exhausted, a revised edition has been published, in the famous establishment of Hanicq, (now Mr. Dessain), at Malines, Belgium, in conjunction with Messrs. Murphy & Co. The whole work, formerly consisting of four volumes, is now reduced to three, although considerable additions have been made to it; including an *Elaborate Defence of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception*, and a *Catalogue of the Fathers, and Ecclesiastical Writers, with an accurate discrimination of their genuine works*, from others that have passed under their names. This work appears under the especial sanction of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, who has been pleased to signify a very high estimate of its merits. It is issued in a very neat style, in three volumes, of about 500 pages double column, 8vo.; at the very low price of \$2 per volume. This edition, though much enlarged, is reduced to \$6 instead of \$10—a little more than half the price of the former edition, so as to place it within the reach of Theological Seminaries, Students, &c.; to whom a liberal discount will be made when purchased in quantities.

Early orders respectfully solicited.

MURPHY & CO., Publishers, Baltimore.