otice.

ber has just received, from
in, a large supply of Fresh
Medicines, Toilet Requisites,
ses desirous of obtaining the
will do well to call at the Cash
here all the most popular reme-
are to be had.

P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.

nd other Analine DYES, to be
G. Fraser's
CASH DRUG STORE,
Queen Street.

bserve!

SWEET OIL to be had, very
e CASH DRUG STORE.
P. G. FRASER,

n Annihilator!

SER'S Worm Annihilator is the
est, and most effective worm
covered.
CASH DRUG STORE.

ps! Soaps!

l descriptions to be had cheap,
H DRUG STORE.
P. G. FRASER.

escriptions!

TIONS accurately prepared with
st of drugs, and at moderate
CASH DRUG STORE.
P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.
ov. 30, 1870.

anners.

ribers are manufacturing, for
n, a large number of the above,
ng to be supplied, will please leave
early as possible.
SMALLWOOD & BOVYER.
St., next door to Hon. G. Coles'.
'0. tf

nboat Engines
OR SALE.

f Steamboat Engines connected,
cting, inverted cylinders of 23
by 16 inch stroke, together with
ler and shaft; also, spare pro-
ft, diameter of propeller, 7 feet 2
½ feet pitch; and donkey steam
es diameter; cylinder & boiler
9 feet wide and 10 feet long, con-
nnaces 3 feet wide by 6 feet long,
. 6 feet long by 3 inches diameter,
eavy material. Also, one spare
connections, piston and brasses.
guaranteed to be in the best of
mplete in all parts.
plans apply to EDWARD MOR-
lottetown Foundry, or to
ADAM McKAY,
Halifax, N. S.
ov. 9, 1870. 1 & p 3m

URES MADE EASY
BY
Holloway's Ointment.

Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

tion of wound, sore or ulcer can re
ng properties of this excellent Oint-
worst case readily assumes a heal-
rce whenever this medical agent is
ad flesh springs up from the bottom
l, inflammation of the surrounding
ed and a complete and permanent
follows the use of the Ointment.

, Fistulas, and Internal
Inflammation.

essing and weakening diseases may
ly be cured by the sufferers them-
y will use Holloway's Ointment,
ttend to the printed instructions.
well rubbed upon the neighboring
all obnoxious matter will be remov-
ice of bread and water may some-
plied at bed-time with advantage;
upulous cleanliness must be ob-
hose who read this paragraph will
er the notice of such of their ac-
whom it may concern, they will ren-
that will never be forgotten, as a
cure is certain.

Scald Heads, Ringworm and
ther Skin Diseases.

entation with warm water, the un-
nd speediest cure can be readily ob-
complaints affecting the skin and
simultaneous use of the Ointment
But it must be remembered that
in diseases indicate the depravity of
d derangement of the liver and sto-
equently, in many cases time is re-
rify the blood, which will be effect-
cious use of the Pills. The general
readily be improved, although the
y be driven out more freely than be-
ich should be promoted; persevere-
essary. On the appearance of any
ladies the Ointment should be well
st three times a day upon the neck
art of the chest, so as to penetrate
s, as salt is forced into meat: this
at once remove inflammation and
The worst cases will yield to this
following the printed directions.

or King's Evil and Swelling
of the Glands.

s of cases may be cured by Hollo-
fying Pills and Ointment, as their
ion of purifying the blood and
g the system renders them more
any other remedy for all complaints
ous nature. As the blood is impure,
omach and bowels, being much de-
uire purifying medicine to bring
about a cure.

atism, Gout and Neuralgia.

as the power of reducing inflamma-
duting pain in these complaints in
egree as Holloway's cooling Oint-
purifying Pills. When used sim-
they drive all inflammation and de-
m the system, subdue and remove
ent of the joints, and leave the sin-
scles lax and uncontracted. A cure
s be effected, even under the worst
e, if the use of these medicines be
persevered in.

tment and Pills should be used in
the following cases:—

s	Corns (Softs)	Rheumatism
sts	Cancers	Scalds
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Yaws
		Skin-diseases
foo-	Elephantiasis	Sore-nipples
and	Fistulas	Sore-throats
lies	Gout	Scurvy
	Glandular Swellings	Sore-heads
a	Lumbago	Tumors
not	Piles	Ulcers
lands		Wounds

he Establishment of PROFESSOR HOL-
Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London,
respectable Druggists and Dealers
e throughout the civilized world, at
g prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
s., and 33s. each Pot.

re is a considerable saving by taking
izes.

Directions for the guidance of patients
order affixed to each Pot.

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL I. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871. NO. 11.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

REILLY & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR JANUARY, 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 6th day, 5h. 11m., even., E.
LAST QUARTER, 14th day, 2h. 45m., morn., S.E.
NEW MOON, 20th day, 8h. 20m., morn., N.E.
FIRST QUARTER, 28th day, 8h. 2m., morn., N.E.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON SETS	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	7 49	4 19	morn	6 25	8 30
2	Monday	49	19	2 36	7 15	30
3	Tuesday	49	20	3 34	8 5	31
4	Wednesday	49	21	4 36	8 54	32
5	Thursday	49	22	5 36	9 42	33
6	Friday	48	23	rises	10 28	35
7	Saturday	48	25	4 29	11 15	37
8	Sunday	48	26	5 26	11 57	38
9	Monday	48	27	6 29	even	39
10	Tuesday	47	28	7 36	1 29	41
11	Wednesday	47	29	8 41	2 10	42
12	Thursday	47	30	9 51	2 54	43
13	Friday	46	31	11 4	3 40	45
14	Saturday	45	33	morn	4 31	74
15	Sunday	45	34	0 15	5 27	49
16	Monday	45	36	1 28	6 27	50
17	Tuesday	44	37	2 42	7 33	53
18	Wednesday	43	39	3 59	8 39	56
19	Thursday	42	40	5 13	9 41	58
20	Friday	41	41	6 23	10 41	59
21	Saturday	40	42	sets	11 33	9 2
22	Sunday	40	44	5 43	morn	4
23	Monday	39	45	6 56	0 22	6
24	Tuesday	38	46	8 6	1 11	8
25	Wednesday	37	48	9 13	1 54	9
26	Thursday	36	50	10 18	2 36	11
27	Friday	35	51	11 19	3 18	16
28	Saturday	34	51	morn	3 59	18
29	Sunday	33	53	0 23	4 45	20
30	Monday	32	55	1 25	5 34	21
31	Tuesday	31	57	2 25	6 26	23

PRICES CURRENT.

CH'TOWN, Jan. 6, 1871.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	3½ *a* 8d
Do. by the quarter	3d *a* 6d
Pork (carcass)	4½d *a* 5½d
Do. (small)	5d *a* 8d
Mutton, per lb.	3½ *a* 6d
Veal, per lb.	3d *a* 6d
Ham, per lb.	7d *a* 8d
Butter (fresh)	1s 3d *a* 1s 5d
Do. by the tub	1s 0d *a* 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	3d *a* 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d *a* 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d *a* 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d *a* 10
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s *a* 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	15s 6d *a* 16s 8d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1½d *a* 2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 3 d *a* 1s 6d
Grain	
Barley, per bush.	3s 6d *a* 4s 0d
Oats per bush.	2s 3d *a* 2s 4d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart	6d *a* 9d
Potatoes, per bush.	1s 6d *a* 1s 8d
Turnips per bush.	10d *a* 1s
Poultry.	
Geese	2s 9d *a* 3s 9d
Turkeys, each	3s 6d *a* 8s
Fowls, each	1s 3d *a* 2s
Chickens, per pair	1s 8d *a* 3s 0d
Ducks	1s 3d *a* 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	20s *a* 30s
Herrings, per barrel	25s *a* 40s
Mackerel, per doz.	
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	70s *a* 80s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d *a* 2s
Clover Seed, per lb.	
Timothy Seed, per bush.	
Homespun, per yard	4s *a* 6s
Calfskins, per lb.	6d *a* 9d
Hides, per lb.	4½d *a* 5d
Wool	1s *a* 1s 6d
Sheepskins	3s 6d *a* 5s 0d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d *a* 4s 0d
Partridges	1s 0d *a* 1s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!

(*Corner of Great George and King Streets.*)

HON. DANIEL BRENAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island Saving's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

(*North Side Queen Square.*)

CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays
Hours Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.

Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.

President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.
Cashier—R. McC. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,

Rustico, - - P. E. Island.

President—JEROME DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Cards.

J. F. BRINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Accoucheur.

FORMERLY

A partner of Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown, may be consulted professionally at his Office, Mt. Stewart Bridge.

Residence - - - The Manse.

Dec. 14, 1870. 3m

REMOVAL.

DR. PADDOCK has removed his residence to the house lately occupied by NORMAN McLEOD, Esq., near the Half-Way House Georgetown Road, Head of Vernon River.

Dec. 7, 1870. 3m*

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good

Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,

Would do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.

CHAS. O. WINKLER.

Dec. 7, 1870.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1870. 1y

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE IN

DesBrisay's Block,

(Next Apothecary's Hall)

QUEEN STREET.

RESIDENCE:

North American Hotel.

Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.
Oysters.

IF you want any good Oysters, in shell or by the barrel, just call at the Subscriber's, and he will show you a sample of the above worth looking at.

Having planted down one hundred barrels of the best Cascumpec Oysters, he is prepared to deliver them at his cellar in quantities to suit purchasers.

Private families can be punctually supplied by applying to

JOHN S. O'NEILL,
Proprietor Union House.

Dec. 14, 1870.

A CARD.
Fall Importations.

THE Subscriber is now happy to be able to announce, to his friends and customers, that he has completed his Fall Importations, in each department of his business, and invites their usual Patronage.

DANIEL BRENAN.

N. B.—An early settlement of all accounts over six months due, is expected.

D. BRENAN.

Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1870. p a 1c ea sp 3m

Gold and Silver
WATCHES.
GOLD CHAINS!
Wedding, Mourning, and other
GOLD RINGS.
Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks, &c., &c.,

Always on hand.

Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.

ROBERT SNEESTON,
North Side Queen Square, } Jeweler, &c.
Feb. 16, 1870. } 1y

18- NEW STORE -70.
NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber has opened a New Store on Queen Street, in Dunn's Block, nearly opposite Mr. Watson's Drug Store, where he offers for Sale, a carefully selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing Paper Collars, &c.

He, also, calls particular attention to his

TEA.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. G. McDOUGALL.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

Mercantile Advertisements.

DECEMBER, 1870.

NEW GOODS.

W. A. WEEKS & Co.,
Queen Street,

ARE NOW OPENING THE LAST INSTALMENT OF

GOODS!

FOR THIS SEASON.

CONSISTING OF

WATERPROOF CLOTH,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FROM

4s. 6d. per Yard.

Wide French Twills

AND

FRENCH MERINOES,

IN

Black and various Shades, including the

NEW MAROON COLOR,

NOW SO POPULAR,

at 1s. 10½d. per yard & upwards.

Figured Silk Repp Dresses,

HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Plaia and Checked Winceys,
Thin Black Coburgs and Lustres,
Grey and White Blankets,
Black Velveteens,
Winter Caps,
&c, &c.

Dec. 28, 1870.

Fall and Winter
GOODS!
1870.
MACKINNON & MACDONALD

Have just received, per Steamers "Dorian," "City of Baltimore," Brig "Argos," Barque "Theresa" and others

Their Fall Stock of DRY GOODS,

IN

Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscows, Pilots, Whitneys, &c.

Dress Materials, Ladies' wloth and Velveteen Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirting

Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Sontags, Cottons, Cotton Warp and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back Bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Paints, Paint Oil, Olive Oil, &c.

Tea,

A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

McKINNON & McDONALD.

Dodd & Roger's Brick Building, } Queen Square, Nov. 9, 1870. }

In Store!

250 bbls. Canada FLOUR, (warranted,)
20 crates EARTHENWARE,
20 boxes Mott's SOAP,
10 pun. Choice Retailing MOLASSES,
Bright Porto Rico & Barbadoes SUGAR, in hhds. or bbls.
Chests and half chests Congou TEA,

Hourly expected from Halifax—

50 bbls. choice N. S. Winter APPLES,

For Sale by

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1870. city pa

ROME.

CIRCULAR OF HIS EMINENCE, CARDINAL ANTONELLI, TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HOLY SEE AT THE FOREIGN COURTS.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST REV. LORD.—The Circular of the 8th October, by which Signor Visconti-Venosta attempts to justify the usurpation of the dominions of the Holy See, and the acceptance of the Roman plebiscite by Victor Emanuel, has, assuredly, not escaped the attention of your Lordship. The basis and essence of that diplomatic document are the phraseology with which we have become but too familiar, as devoid of sense, and in contradiction to the reality of facts.

The Minister commences by extolling the freedom and spontaneousness of the adhesion to the Italian Monarchy given by the Roman people, in their vote of the 21 of October. As if Europe, which has seen the throne of a powerful monarch tumble down scarcely four months after an analagous and more solemn demonstration, were not thencforward educated as to the importance to be attached to manifestations of that kind, and as to the value of the argument derivable from them. In truth, it is strange to see the Minister have recourse to such considerations. No one ought to know better than he that Europe, which has been well informed as to all the events that have taken place in Italy during the past two years, and as to the moral means and artifices habitually employed by the Italian Government to attain its ends, and which has become well able to appreciate correctly the conduct of that Government—(Europe, I say) will still be slow to admit the value of that argument, and still slower to believe that things have taken place as he represents them to have done. To take no account of events prior to 1867, and of those which happened at that date, it is sufficient to point out that the Romans gave a more unmistakable, and more reliable, testimony as to their real feelings and wishes when, quite recently, the Pontifical territory was hemmed round by 60,000 Italians. Emissaries had scattered money, had distributed arms, had multiplied promises, manifestoes, and newspaper articles, in order to stimulate insurrection against the legitimate Government. Not only did the Romans remain unmoved in the presence of these excitements, but they united in great numbers, they spontaneously offered their lives, and armed themselves to defend their beloved Sovereign against all attack. After this, we surely have a right to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs if he believes that a similar attitude would be produced amongst the inhabitants of any other part of Italy if a hostile army were to appear on the frontier with a premeditated design of aggression, and under a pressure such as that which must necessarily have been produced upon the Romans, and upon the other inhabitants of the Provinces of the Holy Father by the presence of Italian troops along the Pontifical boundaries and under the very walls of the Capital.

It is indeed true that a movement was produced in Rome after the entry of the King's troops, but every one knows that it was the inevitable consequence of the attitude taken up, not by our people, but by the immense crowd of emigrants and of persons of all descriptions, and of all countries, who accompanied the army. It were to be desired that the remembrance of that movement could be blotted out. The impartial historian would then not be compelled to record the doings of the disturbers of the public peace—the numerous outrages offered to persons the most worthy of respect in the city, and to the respectable and peaceful citizens; the bloody revenges wreaked on the soldiers of the Holy Father when found dispersed through the streets; the plundering, prolonged through two days, of the barracks and several of the public establishments, under the eyes of the army, who remained unconcerned spectators of these disorders.

As to the guarantee of sincerity and publicity with which, according to the Italian Minister, the voting was surrounded, I willingly appeal to the good faith of those who were present in Rome on the 2d of last October. I especially refer to the honest testimony given by Messieurs the representatives of Foreign Powers near the Holy See. It is known to them how the operations were conducted. They were present at the voting; they were able to state as eye-witnesses, the class and the social status of the great majority of those who voted. Their well known honesty caused them to make enquiry as to certain facts of public notoriety, and they have doubtless made it a duty to report faitfully to their respective Governments what happened on that day; making it appear how false must be any conclusions based upon such a vote. It is, therefore, unnecessary to dwell longer on this subject. I have, however, reason to believe that the Cabinet of * * *, to which your Lordship is accredited, is already in possession, as are the other Cabinets also, of the materials necessary to form an accurate and complete judgment on this subject.

I will rather occupy myself with examining whether the consequence of this "great fact," as Signor Visconti-Venosta calls it, so far from being, as here-presents, favorable to Catholicism, may not and must not cause its ruin in poor Italy. Not to go beyond the limits of the Peninsula, I here call on all those in whom the passion for politics has not extinguished every Catholic sentiment, and I ask them whether the laws hostile to the Church, already promulgated in the King dom of Italy, whether the overthrow of every sentiment of public morality—that overthrow being formally sanctioned by law—whether the suppression of the religious Orders, the sequestration of ecclesiastical property, the shackles imposed on the Bishops, the forced enlistment of clerical students, the imprisonment of the clergy for disobedience to laws opposed to their conscience, the obstacles raised up against the performance of divine worship, the diffusion of the most impious doctrines by university professors, who go so far as to teach the origin of man to be from an ape, and the essential element of the human soul to be phosphorus—I would ask if the aggregate of such facts—if such a state of things is calculated to maintain in its vigor the religious sentiment, and to promote the progress of Catholic society. I would also ask if all that has taken place, and is still taking place in that Capital since the entry of the Italian troops, if the immorality sought to be spread throughout the people, if the contempt poured upon the august Head of the Church by prints and photographs, if the diffusion of obscene books, at cheap prices, if the incessant and bitter war, waged by the newspapers against all that is most respected and most sacred on the earth, if the insults lavished upon priests and ecclesiastical dignitaries, nay, on the Holy Father himself, if the laws already enacted interfering with the free possession of the estates and revenues belonging to the religious communities, to pious institutions, and to Cathedral chapters; if the extension to the Pope's Dominions of the anti-ecclesiastical laws in force in the rest of Italy—I would, I say, ask if all these facts are likely, as the Italian Minister thinks, to convince Catholics that their religious feelings will be fully respected, and that the idea of right, in its largest and most elevated development—the relations of Church and State—can find upon such foundations a really Catholic application.

The necessity that the august Chief of religion should have a temporal dominion, in order to exercise with full independence his spiritual power, is strongly shown by the evidence of the facts which I have now mentioned. Such, at all events, is the universal judgment: it is obviously needless to adduce many arguments in proof. It is gratifying to me to observe that Signor Visconti-Venosta is himself so persuaded of it, that, in order to remove the uneasiness of the Catholic world, he talks about the Sovereignty, the extra-territoriality, and the princely prerogatives that must be given to the Sovereign Pontiff, because, according to the Italian Ministry, they are deemed indispensable to him. After this, it seems incomprehensible that, in treating of the history of the Papacy, he has had recourse to a thousand subtleties, excusable, perhaps, in the mouth of heterodoxy, but which, coming from the chief of a Catholic Government, fill us with pain and alarm.

The limits of a despatch, not admitting of an historical dissertation, I refrain from showing how the institution of the Temporal Power of the Holy See is clearly anterior to the Middle Ages; and that it there ever was a time when the moral force of the Papacy was greater than at any other, it was precisely at that period. But I will speak of the guarantees which, after having despoiled him of all temporal dominion, they wish to give to the Sovereign Pontiff, in order to quiet men's consciences, and in order that the Catholic world may not deem itself menaced in its religious faith by the achievement of the unity of Italy.

What is the amount of confidence which a promise of the Italian Government can be held to merit, even when it is surrounded by the greatest solemnity, and sanctioned by international conventions, by decrees, and laws, and Parliamentary votes? The question is answered by the fact of the violation of the treaties of Zurich and Villafranca, the usurpations committed to the injury of all the Princes of Italy, the manner in which the Convention of the 14th September has been observed in reference to the removal of the French troops, and the obligations entered into by the Government of Florence in this matter. It is also answered by reference to the assurances so liberally given in Parliament, and again by the promise made to observe faithfully the spirit and the letter of the said Convention. These are the facts which enable us to form a correct opinion upon the correspondence between the Courts of Paris and Florence, upon the affairs of Italy, and the unblushing contradiction given to those engagements so soon as ever the military power of France had been humbled. The Italian Minister himself has made in this respect a valuable admission in his Circular, when he declares that the great work of unification, commenced by the King, Charles Albert, has been carried on, and finally accomplished by King Victor Emmanuel with consistent perseverance.

I have then sufficient grounds for believing that all respectable men would be slow to lend their confidence to such a Government, and that they would be even slower to do so when they are made aware of the pretexts under which it has been sought to give plausible color to the work of shame and of blood. When, with unparalleled indifference, men trample under foot their sworn faith—when with unexampled effrontery, they cast to the winds all principles of honor and of justice, they loose all right to be believed on their word. I might, therefore, omit all reference to the two kinds of guarantees of which the Circular of Signor Visconti-Venosta has made mention. They consist in assurances of free and uninterrupted communication between the Sovereign Pontiff and the faithful; in the residence near the Holy See of the representatives of the Powers, and of its Nuncios at foreign Courts, in the separation of Church and State; in the giving of complete liberty to the Church, so as to obviate all suspicion of the power to exercise any pressure upon the decisions of the Holy See by seeking to make religion an instrument of governing. But, without engaging in needless argument, I would simply ask the following questions: Will these assurances tend to give any effectual protection to the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff? Will they obviate the suspicion of his being enslaved? Will they close up the entrance of the arbitrary power of the State? Will they prevent those collisions which, under many circumstances, must become inevitable between the two authorities? Will they, in short, preserve the Chief of the Church from becoming one day or another, in consequence of some such disagreement, the political prisoner of the State in which he may reside? How then is the Catholic world to be satisfied on the subject of Papal decisions, how, in a word, is that complete and real independence to be realized which shall give to all Catholic nations the certainty that the Spiritual Power is exercised freely? A Power that lives and moves on sufferance, a Power, consequently, whose very existence depends on the will and pleasure of another, is a power that has no independent life of its own, and that cannot extend its influence beyond the bounds set to it by its position, interior and exterior. Now, every man knows that the Chief of the Church has need of an authority of his own, a settled and permanent authority, so that the exertion of his spiritual power may not be interfered with by any cause, or interrupted at any time. It follows, that no guarantee that can be given him can ever be otherwise than illusory so long as he remains subject to a laical Sovereign or Government.

Whatever part may ultimately be taken by the Italian Government, whatever violence it may exercise to force the acceptance of its views, whatever means it may employ to attain what seems an impossibility—I mean, to induce the Cabinets of Europe to sanction those views—the Holy Father will nevertheless remain steadfast to his duty, to his promises and to his oaths. He will never obey any dictates but those of his conscience. He will never cease to resist with constancy, and by all the means in his power, the designs of the Itslian Government. He declares that from henceforward he is resolved to submit to a prison the most rigorous, and even to death itself, rather than fail in his duty in any manner whatsoever, be it indirectly or in appearance only.

I hereby empower your Lordship to make use of this firm declaration, and the considerations above stated, in order to convince more strongly than ever the Minister for Foreign Affairs of * * * that the action of Italy, as extended to Rome, amounts to a work of demolition of Catholicism; that it is the negation of the supreme authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, and of the liberty of the Church; and that it renders radically impossible all conciliation in the sense admitted and proposed by the Government of Florence.

Your Lordship may leave a copy of the present despatch on a desire being expressed to that effect.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

Rome, Nov. 8, 1870.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—GREAT MEETING IN THE CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.—On November 30, the great meeting took place. The chair was taken by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. Letters of apology were read from the Earl of Fingall, Earl of Dunraven, Viscount Gormanstown, Lord Ffrench, N. J. Murphy, M. P., Mr. E. J. Synan, M. P., &c.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop said—I cheerfully and thankfully accept the honor conferred on me by being called to this chair, and I do so the more willingly because I know that there is no discordance of opinion among you, that you are filled with indignation at the insults and injuries heaped on Christ's Vicar, whom you love and venerate, and that you are all ready and willing to assist and console him by every means in your power. Had there been any doubts upon this matter, your anxiety to hold this meeting would have removed them. The requisition you have presented to me is a convincing proof of the union which prevails in this city among all classes upon the important question of the safety of our religion. It has been signed by more than forty thousand men constituting the bone and sinew of the country. As union is the source of strength, we may expect good and useful results from this imposing assembly. When I witness your enthusiasm in favor of the Temporal Power, and your fixed determination that Rome and the states of the Church shall be the inheritance of the Pope; when I reflect that the feelings of two hundred millions of Catholics are in perfect unison with yours, I cannot, for my part, but express my full confidence that the wishes and aspirations of such multitudes will be satisfied; and I declare it to be my opinion that, if the Catholic Princes will not to their duty, other Princes, outside of the pale of the Church, will take steps for the restoration of a temporal authority which, in the present divided state of the world, is necessary for the full and free administration of spiritual power. This address might here be brought to a close, but you will allow me to detain you a little longer, whilst I refer to a matter connected with our proceedings, upon which some Catholics do not seem to have correct ideas. You hear the Catholics I refer to sometimes saying that they are glad that the Pope should lose his dominions, because he would then have more time to attend to spiritual concerns, and they add that they do not understand why, under any other prince, he should not be as free as other subjects. Those who make such observations, are evidently not acquainted with the state of the question at issue, and I will, therefore, show,—first, that it is wrong or, every principle of justice and gratitude, to rob the Pope of his dominions; and, secondly, that, in the present condition of the world, it would be impossible for the Pope to carry on the affairs of the Church with liberty and advantage to the faithful, unless he were free from the control of other princes. The Pope has, in favor of his temporal sovereignty, the strongest arguments founded on justice and public law. What nobleman or proprietor can show so clear or so strong a title to his property as the Pope can show to the patrimony of the Church? Now, if it is lawful and honorable to rob the Pope, who will be safe in the possession of his houses or lands? But it is by considering the question in a religious point of view, that we Catholics can more fully understand the disastrous consequences of standing with the Papal temporal authority interfering. Does not every one see that temporal authority, that without that [illegible] the pontiffs of the present circumstances of the world, the very existence of the pontificate would be frequently and necessarily exposed to the greatest dangers. Thus, whenever a vacancy in the Holy See occurs, an election for a new Pontiff must be held, and held according to the prescriptions of the canons. Now, if Victor Emmanuel or Mazzini were in possession of Rome, how could the Cardinals assemble in safety to hold an election? What protection would they have for the freedom of their action? Is it not probable that attempts would be made by those in power to influence, by threats or promises, the choice of the electors? and, where the Conclave would be exposed to such danger, is it not much to be feared that anti-Popes might sometimes be put forward, and that schisms would divide and distract the Catholics of the world? Is it not the duty of Catholics to provide and protest against such a calamity? In the next place, if things were allowed to remain as they are, if Victor Emmanuel retain supreme authority in Rome, our present Pope (and the same is to be said of future Pontiffs) would not have means to support councillors and assistants to aid in feeding the vast flock of Christ, and in carrying on the business of the Church. Besides, the acts of the Pontiff would be often resisted or suppressed; and, where a question of the appointment of bishops or other rulers of the Church would arise, he would be continually thwarted in the exercise of his authority. And if we suppose that the princes under whom the Pope lived were abettors of infidelity or immorality, or that they upheld anti-Christian teaching in public schools, or that their Ministers were Cavours, Ratazzis, or Lanzas, would not his Holiness be exposed to inevitable persecution if he attempted to preserve the faithful from the contagion of bad example and poison of error? Besides, if the prince ruling in Rome were at war with other sovereigns, would they not look with suspicion at everything coming from a hostile territory, and, perhaps, resist ecclesiastical authority, alleging that it was exercised under the influence of an enemy? Would not, in this way, the Church be continually deprived of the necessary action of the Holy See? Would not dioceses be left without bishops? We may conclude that if the enemies of religion succeed in maintaining what they have accomplished, and if they can reduce Pius IX. to become a mere dependent of Victor Emmanuel, the greatest evils will arise. The obedience, and the respect, and the veneration which are due to the Apostolic See will be destroyed; Catholic doctrines and teaching will languish, whilst heresy and schism, infidelity and immorality will raise their heads with impunity, and establish their sway widely throughout the world. Thus the gates of Hell, were it possible, would prevail against the Church, the prophesies and promises of our Redeemer would be falsified, and the beneficient effects