

can assert that the most implicit confidence may be given.

The donations of the King, so much adverted to, in furtherance of the repairs of Cologne Cathedral, have been, and are, munificent. He gives every year, for that purpose, 50,000 thalers, (£7,500), and moreover the decoration of one of the aisles is to be entirely at his own expense. But, what is all this? This apparent liberality is but a specious apology for the injustice and oppression by which it is accompanied. It is the glove of velvet drawn over the hand of Iron by which that country is governed. The King has suppressed two hundred and twenty Catholic churches (parishes) in the province of Silesia alone! He has now declared himself "Protector"—as he is also the promoter—of the Association of Protestant Propagandism, the avowed principles of which may be inferred from this fact, that the name of "Gustavus Adolphus" has, by authority, been given to it, a name most odious to the Catholics of that country, that monarch having, as it is well known, been called by the German Lutherans to assist them in the unhallowed contest in which they were engaged with their Catholic fellow-subjects, and which inflicted so many evils on Germany during the long course of thirty years.

In the meanwhile, Hermesianism, in the Prussian dominions, is assuming a higher tone than it has done at any former period. The hopes which had at first been entertained from the appointment, by the present Coadjutor, of two worthy and distinguished characters to Theological Professorships in the University of Bonn, have proved delusive. The doctrines of Hermes are publicly advocated in pamphlets and in sermons, and not in one single instance has preference been given to any one of the avowed partizans of the Venerable Archbishop of Cologne.

Such, Sir, are the facts which have come to my knowledge. The statement I have received proceeds from one to whom peculiar facilities have been given for ascertaining the truth; and the melancholy interest which must be attached to such a narrative may, perhaps, induce you to permit the insertion of it in your columns. It is really lamentable to think how so many well-regulated minds are deceived by the reports in circulation relative to the state of Catholicity in some parts of

the Continent. In the present instance, much seems to have been done in the way of deception by the address and popular manners of his Prussian Majesty. His Ministers are, no doubt, well acquainted with the maxim, that "Gracious acts and courtly smiles have ever been of wondrous utility to those who combine hypocrisy with despotism;" and who, in the words of one of our best English writers, have "entered into a joint partnership to do the devil's business, without mentioning his name in the firm."

I trust that they among your numerous readers who may honour the above communication with their perusal will be cautious in not permitting themselves to be deceived by the eulogies so frequently given to the Government of the Rhenish provinces. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,  
C. B.

Rome, Piazza SS. Apostoli, Nov. 4, 1844.

#### CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS—GRAND PROCESSION OF THE CLERGY.

To-morrow, the Solemn Procession of the Clergy into the ancient and venerable Church of St. Louis, (commonly called the Cathedral) will be observed with the rituals and ceremonies of the olden times, when men were nearer heaven than they now are. At half-past 7 in the morning, High Mass will be celebrated with the appropriate rites of the solemn entry. At ten o'clock Monseigneur Bishop Blanc will preach a sermon—after which the glory-freighted service of "Te Deum" will be performed. On this day the Rev. Cure Meenhaut assumes once more the pastoral charge! The whole service of the morning, appropriately impressive, solemn, yet joyful, is a peace offering laid upon the altar of forgiveness—that memory no more should harrow up the dissensions of the past, and the whole Church, without spot, blemish or division may henceforth be partakers of an undivided blessing, and walk in an unbroken brotherhood.

The interior of this ancient edifice has been vastly brightened up and improved. The dust of two generations has been swept from its walls, and the sombre hues that lent gloom and monastic severity to the dim twilight of the nave, have been painted anew, and now give forth the air of contentment and peaceful repose. A Church edifice that has come down as this has from one generation to another, from those who have lived and are now