



A PATRIOTIC PASTORAL IN HONOR OF ST. PATRICK.

Most Rev. Dr. Nulty's Letter to the
Diocese of Montreal.

DEARLY BELOVED.—Our Holy Father has devised a most beautiful and a most interesting practical design which is highly complimentary to our race and nation, and which will furnish an effective and an invaluable safeguard for the protection and preservation of the purity and integrity of our faith for generations to come. Fifteen hundred years have now nearly elapsed since St. Patrick received from Pope Celestine his mission, his authority and his mandate to preach the Gospel of Christ to our pagan forefathers. It happened to be present on one occasion in the Vatican Palace when three apostolic missionaries received the very same mandate from Leo XIII. to preach the divine truths of the gospel to some pagan and still unconverted nations in the east. The impression made on me by these holy missionaries during a short and rather hurried conversation, can never be obliterated from my memory. The Pope, therefore, on the whole Irish race in its vast dispersion all over the world, to carry their faith back to Rome, and to embody it visibly and palpably in the stones, the mortar and the other component materials of a magnificent church, to be erected there for the worship of God, under the invocation of St. Patrick, their national apostle. The Pope's briefs addressed to the bishops, not only at home, but in England, in Canada, in the United States, in South Africa, and throughout the vast continent of Australia. The mission of that Church will be that of an authorized and a faithful witness of the vitality and the generosity of the faith of Irishmen now living, and bearing testimony to the sacrifices made for it by their forefathers in their reputation and fame, which they forfeited in defence of it; in their property and their estates which they could have saved from confiscation by surrendering it; and in their blood, which they shed in torrents in the fierce and sanguinary struggle which they bravely maintained for centuries to retain it, and in which the combined powers of earth and hell left nothing undone to wrest it from them. This witness will be further authorized to enlighten the nations on the labors, the services and sacrifices made not only by Irish missionaries, but also by the Irish race itself, to propagate, to disseminate and to plant the Gospel of Christ as a vigorous and flourishing growth in nearly every civilized country in the world. But this is only one of the great objects for which the Holy Father has encouraged the erection of this church of St. Patrick in Rome.

The Church is compared by her divine founder to an edifice that is built on a rock and against which, and because it is built on a rock, "the gates" or powers of hell and darkness can never prevail. Everyone, therefore, (says the conclusion of the sermon on the Mount) that heareth these My words shall be likened to a wise man that built his house upon a rock. And the rain fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and they beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock. The immortal vigor of the church; her eternal freshness and youth; the unshakable unity and cohesion of all grades, classes and orders in communion; her indefeasible infallibility and life she draws from the resources with which the rock supplies her. Any national church that loses its footing on this rock, that slips and glides away from it, must necessarily fall into the gulf of heresy or schism, and can no longer form any part of the divine edifice of the church, which must ever stand, and can stand only on the rock on which it was founded.

Now, this new Church of St. Patrick will strengthen and consolidate our footing on the rock, and it will moreover, give us due and timely warning should occasion ever arise in which we would be gradually to slip and slide away from it. It will be essentially Irish in the faith it professes, in the liturgy it follows, and in the public worship it offers to the Almighty; and it is the well-known wish of the Holy Father that these, its essential attributes, should be accompanied by the distinctive peculiarities of our national character. It will respectfully admonish His Holiness that the faith which the whole Irish race believe in their hearts, and profess with their lips, and of which they never felt ashamed, is the faith which is preached and taught here; that the sacraments by which they believe that the merits of their Saviour's death are conveyed to their souls are exactly the sacraments that are here administered; that the public worship they offer up in every land, to their Creator and Redeemer is precisely the worship, celebrated here; that the ecclesiastical authority to which they acknowledge that their allegiance, loyalty and obedience are justly due, and which they reverence in their priests, their bishops, and especially in the Sovereign Pontiff, is revered, respected and obeyed here, under his own eyes and in his own august presence. As long, then, as the faith, the ecclesiastical discipline, and the public worship professed and celebrated by our race in this church, conform to and harmonize with the unerring standard of supernatural truth and divine faith in the very centre of Catholicity, so long will they be fostered, encouraged and com-

mended. And so long, too, will we be sustained by the comforting and consolatory assurance that we stand solidly on the rock, and that we form a substantial part of the divine edifice of the church which the rock sustains. The slightest departure from this unerring standard of Catholic faith and divine truth will be noticed and reprobated without delay; the Holy Father will warn us that the wolf of heresy and error has broken into the fold and that it is only by the instant destruction of the ravenous beast that we can arrest our descent on the incline from the rock, regain the ground we have lost and re-establish ourselves solidly on it in safe security. This Church, therefore, will never fail to give us due and timely warning should we ever unfortunately lose our footing on the rock and begin to slip and slide gradually away from it.

Hardly any Irishman ever bid a final adieu to the land of his birth who did not leave his tenderest feelings, his warmest affections, and indeed, I might say his heart itself, behind him in it. In whatever land his lot may have been cast, whether his career has proved a splendid success or a dismal failure, let the years of his exile be few or many, he can never help feeling a deep and a tender interest in the welfare of his native land. It is principally because it was his native land that the principle of his natural life and existence first grew into a living reality, that he ever afterwards feels an exceptional and an undying interest in it. No true Irishman ever quitted his native land and left his faith and his religion behind him there or in any other land. He could afford to part with his country, though with sorrow and regret, but he could not afford to part with his faith on any terms or under any conditions. For his faith is the beginning, the source and the roof of the supernatural life of his immortal soul, and that life will survive even in a higher and better world than the present. Now, that faith was brought from Rome to this race and nation, and eventually to himself by the ministry of St. Patrick. The heart, therefore, of every true Irish Catholic in exile must turn instinctively from time to time to the hallowed spot from which his faith first came, where he sees the unerring standard of truth to which it must always conform. Inland and religious Rome will hold the position of twin sisters in his patriotic and religious feelings, and he will feel quite a kindred interest in reading the narrative of their respective reverses and fortunes, or of their respective triumphs and victories.

Under the old law the Jewish people came to Jerusalem at stated times, not merely from their own but from all the various countries of their dispersion, to offer their prayers and their sacrifices to God in His holy temple there. And when the whole nation was carried bodily into captivity into Babylon, and that they could come to Jerusalem no longer, they offered up with the Prophet Daniel their prayers and sacrifices to God in an idolatrous land with their faces a wayward towards the very ruins of the temple of God at Jerusalem. In like manner bishops, priests and rich and devout laymen are perpetually repairing to Rome from all the various countries amongst which our race is dispersed, to offer up their prayers and their sacrifices to God, and to pay homage to His Vicar, who resides there. But the vast mass of our poor Irish exiles must rest contented with offering up their prayers and sacrifices in distant lands, and with their faces only turned to the shrines of the apostles in Rome as now what Jerusalem once was—the highest point on this earth and the nearest spot on it to Heaven. That hallowed spot is sanctified by the blood, the suffering and the presence of the sacred remains of many of the apostles, and of the innumerable saints and martyrs. The holy reminiscences associated with it enliven our piety, quicken our devotion, and enkindle the love of God into a living flame in our hearts. The very sacredness of the place imparts additional efficacy and value to the prayers and sacrifices offered up in it. In this Church of St. Patrick prayers and sacrifices will be offered up every day for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the whole Irish race, in their dispersion as well as at home. Every Irishman who contributes according to his means to the erection and endowment of this church may justly expect a rich and an invaluable share in the graces and blessings which the Almighty will shower down on our race in reply to the prayers and holy masses that will be perpetually ascending to Him from this holy temple of St. Patrick in the Eternal City.

I remain, dearly beloved, ever respectful yours,
THOMAS NULTY.

A young maiden's mind is full of dimly seen shadows and pallid ghosts, which flit across the brain and disappear. These shadows have the semblance of hope, but it is dim and unclear; and they have the pretence of color, but it engages every moment; if they seem to show a face, it vanishes immediately and is forgotten. Yet these shadows smile upon the young with kindly eyes; they beckon with their fingers, and point to white, low down on the horizon, with clearly outlined, lies the Purple Island—to such a girl as this, the future is always a small island girl by the sea, far off and lone y. The shadows whisper to her; but no girl has ever yet told us—even if she understands—what it is they tell her.—Walter Besant.

The Pope has received Lord Dufferin, at the earnest request of the latter, but not until he had formally ceased to be English Ambassador to King Humbert and had taken his leave at the Quirinal. The day after he had presented his letters of recall he was welcome to the Vatican—but not before. His Holiness

will not bate one jot of his demands, or relax in his stern attitude towards the sub-Alpine usurper. The Fantulla pretends that Lord Dufferin had a double mission to fulfil—namely, to discuss a *modus vivendi* between the British Government and the Irish people, and to consider the religious protectorate exercised by France in the East. The Fantulla is no more an authority than any man in the street. The Holy Father is delicate of interfering in Irish politics, and in whatever course he adopts there will be *guilted by the Irish Bishops*. There can be no amicable relations between the Irish people and an Administration of which Lord Salisbury is the head.—*The Universe*.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Austria, exclusive of Hungary, has a population of 28,835,424, of which number 18,141,012 are Catholics.

The German emperor has made Herr Reichsperger, a Catholic priest, a Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle.

The Sisters of Charity at Nassau, one of the Bahama group of islands, have 2,000 colored children in their schools.

Archbishop Corrigan dedicated the partly finished church of the Holy Name on Amsterdam avenue, New York, on Sunday last.

Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, has asked for a conditor. The electors have met and selected Bishop Kain, of Wheeling dignissimus, and Mgr. Gleeson, dignior.

The six fathers who are detailed for "mission" work by the Paulist Order—from September to May every year—average a total of 100,000 confessions in that time.

The Holy Father had directed the Congregation of Rites to take up the improvement and uniformity of Sacred music. This will prevent much dissidication in organ lofts.

The Sovereign Pontiff wore a bunch of shamrocks next his heart on St. Patrick's Day. Prior McGlynn presented the shamrocks to him inclosed in a coffer of crystal which bore the Papal arms.

The Jesuits now number 12,947 members; of these 1,764 belong to Italy, 2,063 to France, 3,470 to Germany, Austria and Holland; 2,570 to Spain; 2,397 to England and her colonies and the United States.

His Holiness, upon the anniversary of his elevation to the pontifical throne, has bestowed forty-five leg-pensions to the amount of 7,000 francs a year, 1,000 francs to be distributed among needy priests, 10,000 for the poor of Rome, &c.

Father Diagnault, S. J., has been commissioned by Father H. S. Kerr, S. J., superior of the Zambesi Mission, to recruit recruits and means in Great Britain for establishing a Catholic settlement in Mashonaland, where a large tract of country has been given to the missionaries.

The first number of a monthly review entitled "Leo XIII." appeared last week. It is published by the Central Executive Committee of the Episcopal Jubilee Fetes. It is proposed to present his Holiness with a million francs after the celebration of the Jubilee mass. The amount already subscribed is fifty thousand.

The great Dominican in Paris, Pere V. Maunus, offended the French nobility by saying French Catholics should uphold the Republic. He answers: "If I am unfortunate enough to offend anyone by my words, the fault must be laid on Jesus Christ, who did not preach two Gospels, one for the rich and another for the poor."

Some time ago the newspapers stated that a nun of the convent of Trinity at Lisbon, Sister Collette, had been accused of giving noxious and poisonous drugs to one of her girl pupils. The nun was torn from her convent and imprisoned on this infamous charge. She has now been declared innocent by the courts, and more than this, one of her accusers has confessed that the accusation was the work of a conspiracy to defame the convent.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons having written to the Bishop of Cartagena, C. S. of Columbia, asking that he would be kind enough to send the Catholic exhibit at the World's Fair, received the following reply from that Rev. prelate: Most Eminent Cardinal—With much pleasure I received your letter, and will deliver to the American consul, who is a dear friend of mine, the bell, as requested. This bell is a very small one, having been cast 788 years ago. It affords an argument of tradition relative to the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for it bears in Spanish the inscription: "Mary, conceived without sin."

The recent death of Monsignor Koeckemann, bishop of the Sandwich Islands, recalls the compliments Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, paid to his predecessor, Dr. Dordillon. "His influence over the natives was paramount," wrote Mr. Stevenson. "They reckoned him the highest of men—higher than an admiral; brought him their money to keep; took his advice upon their purchases; nor would they plant trees upon their own land till they had the approval of the father of the islands." Monsignor Dordillon died in January, 1887, and was succeeded by Dr. Koeckemann, who, like his predecessor, was held in the highest esteem and reverence by the islanders.

ed in commending the purpose of the undertaking, which he styles a noble one; in praising the enterprise of the American people in determining to hold the exposition, as great and happy daring; and in paying a number of deserved compliments to the great Catholic navigator in whose honor the exposition is to be held. There is not a superfluous word in the four paragraphs which constitute this admirable letter, and it may be added that there is not a single sentence in it that is not fraught with an especial meaning.

By the Italian law, disguised contrary to the religious sentiment of the people, or offensive to the Catholic clergy or confraternities, are forbidden at the Carnival merry-makings. But the Italian Government is powerless to carry out its own regulations, or can "wink the other eye" when it so pleases. There were several impious costumes at the masked balls in Rome, and the authorities never interfered.

It is difficult to understand how any one should charge the Catholic prelates of New England with neglecting the interests of the French-Canadians resident in their dioceses, as Abbe Villeneuve of Montreal is said to be doing in Rome. There is not a single New England diocese in which the ordinary has not been solicitous for the spiritual welfare of these people for many years back. Priests have been brought here from Canada and given parishes; students have been sent to Canada to learn French, and separate congregation have been formed for the Canadians wherever and whenever their numbers warranted such an undertaking. It is not likely, though, that Abbe Villeneuve will succeed in convincing Leo XIII. that Archbishop Williams or any of his suffragans has neglected, or are neglecting, his countrymen resident in their dioceses.

C. A. C.

FAITH AND PRACTICE.

General Meeting of the Association—Mr. Foran's Lecture.

On Wednesday evening last the members of the Catholic Association of Canada held one of their regular meetings in the Jesuit hall. Mr. Singleton occupied the chair, and Mr. Codd acted as secretary. Rev. Father Devine, S. J., as spiritual director, conducted the proceedings. Quite a number had met to listen to the long expected lecture by the editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, upon the subject of "Faith and Practice." The following is a synopsis of the address as reported in Thursday morning's Gazette; it is as full a report as could well be given, since Mr. Foran spoke without manuscript or notes, and we reproduce it as reported.

Last evening, despite the unfavorable weather, there was a good attendance at the hall of the Gesù, to hear Mr. J. K. Foran, editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, lecture upon "Faith and Practice." The members of the Catholic Association of Canada, several clergymen, and a number of prominent citizens were present.

Mr. Foran, after defining Faith as a submission of the understanding to the revelations made by God to man, a trust in Divine Providence and a confidence in His word, described the difference between Faith in the pre-Christian ages and under the new dispensation. Before the advent of Christ, Faith consisted in a belief that a Messiah was to come; since the dawn of Christianity it is a belief in that promised Saviour who came, and in the teachings of His envoys upon earth, His Apostles and their successors. The speaker then traced the story of the endless struggle between error and truth, beginning with the *non serviam* of Lucifer in heaven, and following down till we reach the infidels in our day, a struggle wherein the Almighty has ever come out triumphant, in which error was constantly confounded by truth, and the spirit of evil had to always bow before the spirit of good. Having spoken of the difficulties that arose in the path of the Church the pagan persecutions, the schismatic annoyances, the Mohammedan menaces, the rebellion of her children, the spread of infidelity and even atheism, having given a hurried history of Faith in the past and an appreciation of its influences to-day, Mr. Foran turned to the second part of his lecture—that of Faith reduced to practice.

On this point the lecturer dwelt to a considerable extent, drawing attention to the necessity of a live and active faith. St. Paul's remark is very true, and more so in our day than ever, when he said: "Faith without good works is dead." These good works are not always the great deeds of charity that make a noise in the world; they more often are the unostentatious acts of humble men, men who are moving like souls in the bosom of society. In order, however, to reduce faith to practice, there are five things to be done, five duties to perform, five obligations that must be fulfilled, or, at least, fulfilled to the best of our abilities: these are: 1st, prayer; 2nd, charity; 3rd, the proper support of the clergy; 4th, the Christian education of children; and 5th, the giving in our conduct, of good example to the world. After explaining each of these five points in a short, concise, but very explicit manner, the lecturer closed his remarks specially directed to the Catholic Association of Canada. The subject was one of deep interest to the audience, and was treated in that lucid and forcible style which always characterizes Mr. Foran's public utterances.

At the close of the lecture the Rev. Fr. Devine commented very favorably upon the manner in which the subject was treated. He above all admired the way

in which the speaker had pointed out the difference between the education of the mind and that of the heart. After a critical analysis of the whole address, the reverend father said that the most striking feature in the lecture was the admirable history of Satan's attempts to frustrate the designs of God, and his ignominious failures in his every effort. In fact, Father Devine said, that seldom before did he ever hear the devil "get the devil" in the way Mr. Foran gave it so him in the course of his lecture. The C. A. C. hopes to be able to continue these lectures, from time to time, in the future.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

There is a large amount of sickness in Kingston.

The Spanish Marquis of Corasellie has been assassinated.

Port Arthur had the heaviest snow-storm of the season on Thursday.

Prince Baron Albert Rothschild died on Friday in Vienna after a long illness.

A number of Kingston men propose to build a summer hotel at Kingston Mills.

Sealing vessels returned to St. John's Newfoundland, have made large catches.

In a railway collision at Readsden, N. Y., John Cowan, engineer, was crushed to death.

"Not guilty" was the verdict returned in the He-slop murder case at Hamilton on the 26th.

The British Government will introduce an employers' liability act soon after Easter.

The re-count in the recent South Perth election increased Mr. Pridham's majority from 18 to 22.

The proposed Northwest colony of Russian Jewish refugees will be located at Whitewood.

There are rumors of an alliance between the United States and the Argentine Republic.

It is reported that Emperor William has been ordered by his physicians to take complete rest.

Mrs. William Sharpe, living about five miles from Cheltenham, gave birth to three boys on Sunday.

The schooner Harry White, from New York for Backport, has been lost with her crew of seven men.

The regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held on Saratoga Lake in July.

Buenos Ayres claims to have \$25,000,000 worth of crops remaining for export, with bright prospects for business.

Mr. Robert Romme, chief clerk of stationery of the House of Commons died last week, aged 72 years.

More pressed hay is being shipped to the United States from Kingston this year than for many years past.

Lewis Cardigan, the last French survivor of the battle of Trafalgar, died at Lyons, France, aged 101 years.

The Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co.'s plant and interests have been acquired by the Canada Colored Mills Co.

Mr. H. J. Cloran has dropped out of the fight in Prescott, leaving Mr. Proutx to oppose Mr. Lemieux single-handed.

Manitoba Legislature has set apart \$20,000 towards an exhibit from that Province at the World's Fair in Chicago.

The Gananogue Carriage Works have sent over twenty carriages of carriages to the North-West during the past month.

John Dean, of Toronto, says a Buffalo despatch, has been hustled back from Dunkirk, N. Y., under the alien labor law.

Eugene Kirby, the defaulting bank cashier of Marshall, Mich., has been sentenced to 10 years in State prison for forgery.

Dr. Agnew, the celebrated Philadelphia surgeon, who attended the late President, died after the shooting by Guiteau, died last week.

During the eight months ending February 29th, 309,484 emigrants entered the United States, against 264,055 during a similar period a year ago.

Capt. Baker, of the Netherlands-American SS. Oudam, has been sentenced at Amsterdam to a year's imprisonment for shooting a nutinous fireman.

Emperor William has accepted Count von Zedlitz's resignation of the office of Prussian Minister of ecclesiastical affairs, public education and medicinal affairs.

Twenty-one Italian desperados from Italy arrived at New York on Sunday, including two murderers. The 19 were allowed to land but the two will be sent back.

Dr. Joseph F. Fox, Irish M.P. sailed for Europe from New York by the steamer City of New York. A delegation of the National Federation of America saw him off. He said that he felt that his mission had been a success.

A bottle containing \$15 in money has been picked up on the shore at Angelsea, New Jersey, with a message to the effect that a ship was sinking, and that the money was for the finder. No indication is given as to the name of the vessel.

It is officially stated in St. Petersburg that the provinces affected by the failure of the crops are now provided with sufficient food to keep the inhabitants until May.

France has refused to apologise to the British Government for the arrest of Mr. Burke and his brother at the Autenil races on suspicion that they were English pick-pockets.

Mr. George Guillet, M.P., was banqueted by his friends at the Grand Trunk refreshment rooms, Cobourg, on Monday evening on his departure for Ottawa.

IN THE HOLY LAND.

NAZARETH TO TIBERIAS.

Following in the Footsteps of Christ Through Palestine.

Both Priests read mass in the Church of the Annunciation, and the joy of having this privilege was pictured in the face of the young ecclesiastic. A large number of native Christians attended both masses, and it was evident that young and old were well indoctrinated in their religious duties. The Franciscan Fathers and Sisters have established schools for boys and girls. In addition to the common branches of education the boys receive practical instruction in the most useful trades and pursuits; the girls in sewing, knitting and house-keeping, many of whom showed a proficiency in education and fancy work that would be creditable to those of our favored countries.

After mass a large number of school children with their mothers and sisters assembled at Mary's fountain singing and playing with a freedom and zest unusual among the natives of that land. They were dressed in gay Oriental style, their veils were thrown back, exhibiting fine faces with lustrous black eyes. With the exception of Bethlehem, we had not seen such handsome women and children in our travels. They were more cheerful than the people of other towns. They stain their eyes with Kohl and their fingers with henna, a practice observed among the women of the east, Christian as well as Mohammedan. The caps of the children were strung with coin, and the women's delight in displaying jewellery. The population of Nazareth is about six thousand, two-thirds of whom are Christians.

After the women returned home, a large company of men came down from the Greek Convent singing and shouting and clapping their hands in an ecstasy of enjoyment. This being so unusual in this country we attributed the light heartedness to the influence of Christian religion, which infuses hope and banishes despair, which gives peace and consolation to the troubled soul, which lightens our burdens through life, and prepares us to accept visitations of sorrow and affliction with patience and resignation to the will of God.

We left Nazareth next morning with fresh spirits, the sky was cloudy and forbade rain. A slight shower fell before dawn and the sun struggled at times to dispel the clouds and bring back fair weather, the hills looked fresh and the rain drops were glittering like jewels.

Half smiling, half in tears, the surrounding hills and plains were wreathed with transcendent beauty, and we gazed with delight on the variegated scenes associated with the life of our Saviour, many a time during His childhood and youth He viewed the landscape over these hills were His temples and they were His favorite retreats when He communed with His father, this lofty brow of Mount Tabor, rising solitarily in the northeastern part of the plain of Esdraelon to about the height of one thousand feet and commanding the most extensive prospect in the Holy Land, radiant with freshness of verdure and covered with wild flowers of every hue, burst upon our sight. Carmel, too, in the distance with the peaks along its range, was bathed in purple and azure, the whole scene recalling the most impressive episodes of sacred history.

In a few hours we reached Cana, of Galilee, the village of Paestine where Christ performed His first miracle. It is said that Jesus and His Mother were invited to the wedding of a poor relative. They had come from Nazareth for that purpose and when the Virgin Mary had seen more guests than the groom and bride had provided for, she told her Divine Son the true state of affairs. Jesus then, to relieve them of embarrassment changed water into wine, the amount of one hundred and twenty-six gallons, not a drop of which was intoxicant. A beautiful fountain flows near the village, and not far from the site of the marriage feast which is supposed to be the same from which water was taken.

A large valley rich in natural scenery but neglected, opened before us. A few fields of wheat and barley were waving in the wind, and men were gathering the tares from among the wheat before ripening for harvest. Our guide pointed to a withered fig tree which marked the field through which the disciples passed with Jesus on the Sabbath, when reproved by the Jews for plucking tares on that holy day.

We hastened to reach Tiberias before nightfall and view the beautiful Lake Galilee from the Mount of Bealith, which travelers describe as enchanting. Up, up, we climbed a high conical shaped hill, whose sides were dotted with wild flowers. No place was better calculated to impress a multitude, no place presented more scenes of physical and moral grandeur. It is a lovely solitude, commanding an enchantment of scenery indescribable in sight of one of the most glorious lakes.

Blue Galilee, sweet Galilee,
The lake where Jesus loved to be.

At the request of Cardinal Ruggero, the Pontifical Palatine Guard is to be augmented by four companies of sixty men each, and is to be placed under the chief command of Prince Massone.

A Paris journal declares that a box of Anarchists has been discovered by the police who intend using poison instead of dynamite to carry out their aims.