

The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1866.

NO. 12

THE HERALD
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.
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 DECEMBER.
MOON'S PHASES.
New Moon, 7th day, 1h. 13m. morning, N.N.E.
First Quarter, 15th day, 0h. 31m., morning, W.
Full Moon, 21st day, 4h. 22m., evening, E.N.E.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 3h. 11m., evening, N.W.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN			High Moon			Day's length.
		rises	sets	Wat	rises	sets	h m	
1	Saturday	7 28	4 10	8 20	1 38	8 42	42	
2	Sunday	29	10 9	11 2	3 38	41	41	
3	Monday	31	10 10	1 3	3 36	40	40	
4	Tuesday	32	10 10	49 4	3 34	39	39	
5	Wednesday	33	10 11	29 5	3 32	38	38	
6	Thursday	35	9 11	59 sets	3 30	36	36	
7	Friday	36	9	morn.	5 14	34	34	
8	Saturday	37	9	0 32	6 0	33	33	
9	Sunday	38	9	1 33	6 50	32	32	
10	Monday	39	9	2 13	7 47	32	32	
11	Tuesday	40	9	2 52	8 43	31	31	
12	Wednesday	41	9	3 33	9 45	30	30	
13	Thursday	42	9	4 20	10 47	29	29	
14	Friday	43	9	5 8	11 53	28	28	
15	Saturday	44	9	6 0	morn.	28	28	
16	Sunday	45	10	6 55	0 57	28	28	
17	Monday	45	10	7 58	2 6	28	28	
18	Tuesday	46	10	9 0	3 16	27	27	
19	Wednesday	46	10	10 3	4 28	26	26	
20	Thursday	47	11	1 4	5 38	26	26	
21	Friday	47	11	11 52	rises	26	26	
22	Saturday	48	12	even.	6 0	26	26	
23	Sunday	48	12	1 48	7 3	26	26	
24	Monday	48	13	2 36	8 14	26	26	
25	Tuesday	48	13	3 25	9 20	26	26	
26	Wednesday	48	14	4 14	10 27	27	27	
27	Thursday	48	15	5 3	11 27	28	28	
28	Friday	48	16	5 55	morn.	29	29	
29	Saturday	48	17	6 47	0 29	30	30	
30	Sunday	48	18	7 39	1 29	31	31	
31	Monday	48	18	8 32	2 26	32	32	

PRICES CURRENT.
CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 14, 1866.

Provisions.			
Wheat, (small) per lb.		3d to 7d	
Do by the quarter,		24d to 5	
Pork, (carcass)		34d to 44d	
Do (small)		5d to 7d	
Mutton, per lb.		8d to 6d	
Veal, per lb.		3d to 5d	
Ham, per lb.		6d	
Butter, (fresh)		1s 1d to 1s 3d	
Do by the tub,		1s 1d to 1s 1d	
Cheese, per lb.		4d to 6d	
Tallow, per lb.		8d to 10d	
Lard, per lb.		9d to 10d	
Flour, per lb.		34d to 34d	
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.		15 to 16s	
Eggs, per dozen,		1s to 1s 1d	
Barley, per bushel,	Grain.	3s 3d to 3s 9d	
Oats per do.,		2s 2d to 2s 4d	
Pots, per quart,	Vegetables.	1s 6d to 1s 9d	
Potatoes, per bushel,			
Geese,	Poultry.	2s to 2s 9d	
Turkeys, each,		4s to 6s	
Fowls, each,		1s to 1s 8d	
Ducks,		1s 3d to 1s 6d	
Codfish, per ql.,	Fish.	20s to 30s	
Herrings, per barrel,		25s to 40s	
Mackerel, per dozen,		2s 6d to 4d	
Boards (Hemlock)	Lumber.	8s 6d to 4s	
Do (Spruce)		4s to 5s	
Do (Pine)		7s to 9s	
Shingles, per M.		13s to 18s	
Hay, per ton,	Sundries.	70s to 80s	
Straw, per cwt.,		1s 9d to 2s	
Timothy Seed,		none	
Clover Seed, per lb.,		none	
Homespun, per yard,		4s to 6s	
Calfskins, per lb.,		6d to 9d	
Hides, per lb.,		4d	
Wool,		1s to 1s 3d	
Sheepskins,		2s 5d to 2s 9d	
Apples, per doz.,		2d to 4d	
Partridges,		10d to 1s 3d	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, \$12,675.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.
H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,
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Mr. George Oles,
Mr. Owen Conolly,
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Mark Butcher, Esq.,
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St.,
Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1866.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN
THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.
The Best of Liquors always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 25, 1866.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)
THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS FOR 1866:
(Payable in United States currency.)
For any one of the Reviews, per annum, \$4.00
For any two of the Reviews, " " " 7.00
For any three of the Reviews, " " " 10.00
For all four of the Reviews, " " " 12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, " " " 4.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews, " " " 7.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, " " " 10.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, " " " 15.00

CLUBS:
A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$48.00, and so on.

POSTAGE.
When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Eight Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

REDUCED PRICES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.
Subscribers may obtain the Reprints immediately preceding 1866, as follows, viz:—
Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of \$2.50 a year.
The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the year 1865, at the rate of \$1.50 a year for each of any Review.

A few copies yet remain of all the Four Reviews for 1863 at \$4.00 a set, or \$1.50 for any one.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1860 pages and numerous Engravings.
Price \$7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, \$8.

LOOK HERE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale at the Kent Street
Grocery Store,
(Next door to Douglass's Furniture Rooms,) at extremely LOW PRICES, the following articles, viz:—
Flour, Tea,
Cornmeal, Salt,
Sugar, Rice,
Kerosene Oil, Molasses,
Tobacco, Pork,
Soap, Candles,
STARCH, and almost every other article to be found in a general Grocery Store.—Parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES PEARDON.
Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

JOHN BELL,
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING
IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his
OLD STAND,
Queen Street,
and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.
Toms Cash.
Entrance at side Door.
Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

STELLA COLAS,
Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet,
dedicated by permission to this
talented Artiste.
Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiope's ear.
Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Alexandra, Guards, Pragebane,
Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millisaur,
Es. Joe Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet,
W. End, New Mown Hay, Loves Myrtle.
The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakspeare Golden Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair and Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pomade, for fixing the Mustaches, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.
Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.
W. R. WATSON.
Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

TURKEY FIGS!
TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
Jordan Almonds,
Fibers,
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1865.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant
MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING
DORCHESTER STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 20, 1865.

Valuable Farms, Wharves,

and Fishing Station, for sale at, and near Souris, Little Harbor, Chepstow and other parts of King's County.

THE Subscriber, under the powers conferred upon her by the Will of the late Hon. DONALD BEATON, deceased, offers for sale the following valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:—
1. A splendid Wharf and 3 Warehouses at SOURIS HARBOR.
2. Fishing Stand at CHEPSTOW, with a Store, 2 Fish Houses, Wharf, Flukes, &c., the best on the South side.
3. A Mill site at BIG MAESH, Lot 43.
4. A Mill site with 2 acres of Land attached, at LITTLE HARBOR, Lot 45.
5. A splendid Farm at RED SWAMP, Lot 46, containing 100 acres of Land.
6. Fifty (50) acres of Land at the head of SOURIS, Lot 44.
7. Fifty (50) acres of Land at MILL ROAD, Lot 45.
8. Fifty-seven (57) acres of Land at GREEN VALE, Lot 45.

Also, several other valuable Tracts of Land and Lots in SOURIS and vicinity.
Also, One MOWING MACHINE, complete, and nearly new: two (2) MARES, six (6) years old; one (1) COLT, two (2) years old.
For further particulars and terms of Sale, apply to the undersigned at Souris, or to the Honorable JOSEPH HENSLEY, at his office in Charlottetown.
CLEMENTINA S. BEATON,
Executrix of the Will of late D. Beaton.
Souris, Nov. 7, 1866.

DONALD M'RAE,
Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 5, 1866.

A FREEHOLD FARM
FOR SALE!
CONSISTING OF 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One Hundred Acres of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situated on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.
The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. WILSON, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber, Prince Street,
CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.
Ch. town, Sept. 20, 1864.

McKinnon's Store,
SOURIS EAST.
FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to announce that he has just
COMPLETED
HIS
FALL & WINTER STOCK OF
GOODS,
consisting in part of:
GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and MANTLES,
HATS, Ladies' & Gents'.
Ready-made Clothing.
FUR CAPS
HARDWARE,
LEATHER, etc., etc.
Which he offers for sale at unusually LOW PRICES, for present pay, and he respectfully requests a continuance of public favor.
MICHAEL McCORMACK.
Souris East, Nov. 6, '66.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF—
Sullivan's Spelling Books,
Lennie's Grammar,
Carpenter's Spelling Books,
 Worcester's Dictionary.
—AND—
all school Books in general use throughout the Island, on hand and for sale at very low prices, at
HARVEY'S BOOKSTORE,
Queen Street.
August 8, 1866.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE
THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78, King St., --- St. John, N. B.
THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE ALFRED,
By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it
THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES.
The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.
JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.
St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1865.

Miscellaneous and General News.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

The following is the full text of the Pope's Allocution:—

VENERABLE BRETHREN:—More than once, O Venerable brethren, exercising our apostolic office, we have deplored, either in our published letters or in divers allocutions delivered in your most august assembly, the affliction which has hung for a long time in Italy over the affairs of our very holy religion, and the very grave results offered to us and to the Holy See by the sub-Alpine Government. Moreover, you must comprehend with what grief we are seized, now that we see that government, with a passion that is increasing every day, constantly attacking the Catholic Church, its wholesome laws, and all its sacred ministers; when we see, alas! venerable bishops, and the most virtuous clergy, both secular and regular, and other most excellent Catholic citizens, sent into exile by that Government, without the least regard for religion, justice or humanity, or thrown into prison, or condemned to forced residence, molested in the most unworthy manner; dioceses deprived of their pastors, to the great detriment of souls; virgins devoted to God taken away from their convents and reduced to beggary; God's temples violated; diocesan schools closed against the members of the clergy; the education of Catholic youths taken out of the pale of Christian discipline, and confided to the professors of errors and iniquities, and the patrimony of the Church usurped and sold. That same Government, in contempt of ecclesiastical censures, and without paying the least regard to our most just complaints and those of our venerable brethren, the Bishops of Italy, has sanctioned similar laws, totally contrary to the Catholic Church, to its doctrines and its rights, and condemned by us; and it has not hesitated to promulgate a law respecting civil marriage, as it is called—a law contrary not only to Catholic doctrine, but likewise to the well-being of civil society. Such a law tramples under foot the dignity and sacredness of marriage. It destroys it as an institution and encourages a concubinage that is perfectly scandalous. In fact, a marriage cannot take place among the faithful without there being at the same time a sacrament. It belongs, therefore, exclusively to the Church to decide on everything concerning the sacrament of marriage. Moreover, that government—injuring in an evident manner the condition of those who make public profession of religious vows which have always had, and always will have, force in God's Church, and not recognizing the very great advantage of the regular orders, which, founded by men of holiness, and approved by the Holy Apostolic See, have in an especial manner deserved the thanks of the Christian republic, civil and literary, by so many glorious labors and so many useful works—has not feared to sanction a law suppressing throughout its entire territory all religious corporations of both sexes; it has appropriated all their property, and a great deal of other property belonging to the Church, and has ordered it to be divided. Before entering into possession of the Venetian province, it did not hesitate to extend thereto the same laws, and it enjoined, contrary to all law and justice, the total abrogation and annihilation of the Convention which was to come between us and our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria. Therefore, faithful to the very serious duty of our apostolic ministry, we raise anew in your most august assembly our voice on behalf of religion, of the Church, of its holy laws, the rights belonging to this Chair of St. Peter, and with all our strength we deplore and condemn all and each of the things which, contrary to the Church, its laws and its rights, have been decreed, done and attempted by the sub-Alpine government, and by our apostolic authority we abrogate and proclaim null and void, and without force or effect, all the aforesaid decrees, and everything that appertains to them. We likewise beg their authors, who glory in the name of Christians, to bear in mind and seriously to consider that they have unfortunately incurred the censures of and spiritual pains inflicted by the Apostolic Constitution and the decrees of the General Councils upon whosoever should attack the rights of the Church. You know, venerable brethren, that certain astute men oppose us and interpret in their own sense the blessing which we gave to Italy, when assuredly without any merit of our own, but, thanks to the impenetrable judgment of God, we spontaneously pronounced the words of pardon and peace out of love for the people of the Pontifical State. In the truth, full of solicitude for the welfare and happiness of the entire flock, asking by our prayers from God the good of Italy, we besought Him with fervor and humility that He might deliver her from the evil which afflicted her, and that the most precious gift of the Catholic faith might be all-powerful in Italy, and that the rectitude of manners, justice, charity, and all Christian virtues, might flourish there more and more. Once more to-day we do not cease to send up our most fervent prayers to God that in His goodness He would deign to remove from the Catholic people of Italy the many and great calamities of every kind which are afflicting and assailing them through the fault of the governors of Italy, and in consequence of a multiform persecution. But above all things, we beseech our most merciful Lord to aid and fortify by His heavenly help the people of Italy, in order that they may remain firm and immutable in the divine faith and in their religion, and that they may be able with Christian fortitude to support and endure so many misfortunes and evils. Foolish, however, are those who, on the strength of this, do not cease to demand of us, already despoiled, and with the most manifest injustice, of several provinces of our Pontifical territory, that we should renounce our civil sovereignty and that of the Apostolic See. Surely every one must see how unjust and prejudicial to the Church is such a demand. By a singular arrangement of Divine Providence, as we have said on a former occasion, it happened that the Roman Empire having fallen and being divided into many kingdoms and divers states, the Roman Pontiff, in the midst of such great variety of kingdoms, and in the actual state of human society, was invested with his civil sovereignty, in consequence of which, never being subject to any lay power, he exercises in entire liberty, supreme authority and his jurisdiction over the Church, which has been divinely confided to him by our Lord Jesus Christ. And the faithful, with full tranquility of conscience and entire confidence, obeying the decrees, warnings, and orders of the Pontiff, submit themselves thereto without ever entertaining the least suspicion that his acts are subject to the will or impulse of any Sovereign or any civil power. We cannot renounce the civil power established by the divine wisdom of Providence for the good of the universal church. We are bound, on the contrary, to that government and to protect the rights of that civil power, and to complain strongly of the sacrilegious usurpation of the provinces, of the Holy See, as we have already done and as we do now,

remonstrating and protesting to the utmost of our power. Every one knows that the bishops of the Catholic world have never ceased to defend with zeal, orally and in writing, our civil sovereignty, and that of the Apostolic See, and all have proclaimed that that sovereignty, especially in the actual condition of the affairs of the world is absolutely necessary to establish and defend the perfect liberty of the Roman Pontiff who feeds the Catholic flock—a liberty which is so intimately connected with the freedom of the entire church. These same men fear not even to go about crying everywhere that we ought to reconcile ourselves with Italy—that is to say, with the enemies of our holy religion who boast themselves of having founded Italy. But how can we, the appointed champions and defenders of our most holy religion and of the salutary doctrine of virtue and of justice, who have to watch for the salvation of all, march in concert with those who, not upholding the holy doctrine and refusing to hear the truth, keep themselves away from us?—those who would never condescend to grant our desires nor to meet our demands, to the effect that so many dioceses of Italy, deprived of the pastoral consolation and protection, should have their bishops. Would to heaven, that all those who so vehemently oppose the church, us, and this Apostolic See, turning their regards and their souls to truth and justice, may be enlightened once for all, and thinking for themselves and looking to the good of their souls, moved by a holy repentance, may endeavor to come back to us.

"Nothing would be more agreeable to us than to go forward to meet them, following the example of our evangelical father, and to embrace them, rejoicing in the Lord that his children were dead and are alive, again, that they were astray and have been found. Then, indeed, it would be seen that our venerable religion, the mother of the fruitful nurse of every virtue, and the scourge of vice, conducts equally to the happiness of the individual and the welfare of all. Where religion and her wholesome doctrine prevail there must necessarily flourish uprightness of manners integrity, peace, justice, charity, and all the virtues. Then people are not afflicted with those grievous calamities which unhappily weigh upon whosoever religion and its doctrines are not recognized. By the deplorable facts related summarily and with pain, and by the sad contemporary events in Italy, everybody can easily see and divine to what peril this Apostolic See is exposed, and how it is the mark of the most bitter threats of rebellion, and the hatred of unbelievers, and the anger of the enemies of Christ's cross. On every side are continually heard phrenzied voices, which find an echo, in our desperate enemies, declaring that this city of Rome must share in this unhappy Italian perturbation and rebellion—may, must become its capital. But God who is rich in mercy, will, by his omnipotence, make the impious councils and desires of our enemies fail; He will never permit this noble city, so dear to us, in which, out of His great and singular goodness, He has fixed the chair of Peter, the impregnable basis of his divine faith and religion, to return to that unfortunate condition so admirably described by our holy predecessor, Leo the Great, in which she found herself when, for the first time, the holy prince of the apostles entered this city, then the mistress of the world. As to us, ever when deprived of almost all human assistance, faithful still to our mission, and confiding absolutely in the aid of Almighty God, we are ready to combat without fear, even to the peril of our life, for the cause of the Church divinely confided to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, and if need be to remove there where we shall be able to exercise in the best manner our supreme apostolic mission. And seeing that in such a horrible tempest our best and only support must be prayer, we address ourselves to all the venerable brothers and bishops of the entire Catholic clergy, and to all the children of the holy mother church, who have never ceased to lavish on us such striking evidences of love and respect, and come to our greatest trials and those of the Holy See; we beg of them more and more to offer constantly with faith, hope and charity, fervent prayers to God for the defeat of the enemies of the church and for their return to the path of salvation.

"For, to avail ourselves of the words of Chrysostom, prayer constitutes a powerful arm—a real security—a real treasure—an excellent harbor—a very sure asylum—provided that, attentive and vigilant, we present ourselves before the Lord, the mind collected, and without leaving any access to the enemy of our salvation. In the midst of the deep anguish that afflicts us, we have a great consolation—knowing that God, when His Church has no human support, effects marvellous prodigies, which manifest most clearly His omnipotence and His divine hand, and come to confirm this truth, that the gates of hell will never prevail against the Church, which will always remain immovable, triumphing over its enemies, until the consummation of time. But it is exceedingly painful that it is not precisely determined that a nation shall always preserve the precious treasure of our divine faith and of our religion. In truth, there are many nations who have kept faithfully the deposit of the faith and the discipline of its manners; but, alas! they have been detached from the rock upon which rests the edifice of the church, and separated from him to whom has been given the power to confirm the brethren and to feed the lambs and the sheep, not agreeing amongst themselves, and enveloped in the darkness of error, they are in the greatest danger as to their salvation. And here we cannot abstain, by reason of our mission, from adjuring, in the name of our Lord, all Sovereigns and other governors of States, to examine once for all, and carefully to consider the very grave obligation they are under to endeavor that love and respect for religion should increase amongst nations, and with all their strength to prevent the torch of faith from being extinguished amongst them. We, then, to the governors who, forgetting that they are the ministers of God unto good, shall have neglected to promote that worship when they could and ought.—It is for them to fear and tremble when through their work especially they destroy the most precious treasure of the Catholic faith without which it is impossible to please God. When they shall be summoned before the tribunal of Christ for the most severe judgment, they shall see what a dreadful thing it is to fall under the displeasure of the living God, and to feel his strict justice. Finally, we cannot doubt, venerable brethren, witnesses, and companions of our labors, appreciating your excellent and well-known religion, your piety, and your deep love for Catholicism, that you desire to unite your fervent prayers to ours, and to those of the whole Church, and earnestly to conjure the very gracious Father of Mercies, in order that through the mercies of his only son, our Lord Jesus Christ, He