THE PAPACY.

The Catholics of Brooklyn Waking Up.

Mass Meetings in the Various Churches—An Address to the Holy Father—Speeches and Resolutions—Victor Emmanuel Severely Denounced.

The Catholics of the City of Churches have at last fallen into line, and, like their fellows in the various large cities of the Union, have come together *en masse* and have publicly declared their adherence to the Pope, their abhorrence of Victor Emmanuel, their firm belief in the necessity and right of the temporal power and in the lawlessness and evil of the invasion and spoliation of the Eternal City. The principal meetings, sayings and doings will be found below.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION.

Address by the Rev. Father Keegan.

The intense cold of last evening did not prevent the members of the Church of the Assumption from filling the schoolroom attached to the church to overflowing. About five hundred of Father Keegan's male and female parishioners, with

FRESH FACES AND RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM

developed to a high degree, answered his call to order at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Owen Matthews was appointed secretary of the meeting, and the reverend pastor opened business by calling on the secretary to read the address of sympathy with the Holy Father, drawn up by the Bishop, assisted by his clergy. When the secretary had read the address Father KEEGAN said it was now before the meeting, and if any one had any remarks to make *pro* or *con* they would now be in order. The rhetorical element of the congregation held modestly back and the worthy father, after a pause, accordingly spoke himself as follows:—We all know what this protest means. It is the heart of a child pleading the cause of a father. The Pope, and through him the Church, has been despoiled of temporalities which have been the property of Catholics for centuries. But the Church

EXISTED BEFORE ITS TEMPORALITIES

in all the pristine spiritual force and beauty with which its divine founder endowed it. We have no fear for the Church. It is not a thing of time or subject to the changes of time hour, and confidently can the Catholic say that his Church will live whether the Pope has

AN INCH OF GROUND OR A WHOLE CONTINENT

under him. What we protest against is that his Holiness is fettered and through him the millions who acknowledge the sway of the Church. In case he wishes to call a general council or invite us to meet him he would do so under the surveillance of the temporal power under which he happened to find himself. The question which the address really asks is, "Would we want to see the Pope subject to a temporal prince?" We have protested. The protests, so far, are disregarded. What is to be done?

A voice (coming from a toothless old man in the second row of seats),

"WE WANT WAR."

"That is a very expensive thing," said the pastor, "and dangerous, too. I do not like to hear any persons talking war who would stay at home themselves and leave all the fighting to others—fellows that no provost marshal would pass. Yet I have no doubt that something at the back of a protest would be of some account in impressing this thing upon the usurper; and I am sure that among us there is intelligence and manhood enough to stand by the fullest measure of our sentiments. A Mr. Reilly thought that if the Pope's property be the property of the Catholic Church, and hence his property, a resolution calling on the

UNITED STATES TO INTERFERE,

to protect its citizens' goods, would be very much to the point.

Father KEEGAN—It is not a matter for the national government. If every man here were to take a musket on his shoulder and march away, the government would not ask where we were going. We could only say we were on the way to defend our father. (Applause.) This man, who claims to be a Catholic, has assaulted our father.

A VOICE—He is excommunicated.

ANOTHER VOICE—If he's not,

BEDAD, HE OUGHT TO BE.

Father KEEGAN—There are men of every profession here, in case my warlike friend's advice were followed. We have lawyers to advise us, doctors to cure us, and in the last extremity we could find some decent fellows to bury us.

A gentleman in the body of the hall moved that a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions endorsing the address. This was carried and the pastor appointed the following gentlemen to act:—Fire Commissioner Hugh McLaughlin; Dr. John S. Young, George M. Nichols, Marriott M. Kinney, Thomas Horan, Daniel Bradley, Frank Hanlon. The committee and Father Keegan retired for about fifteen minutes, and meanwhile a number of speeches were made by members of the church, principally composed of remarks on their own unfitness to say anything on the matter. There was one exception, Mr. McClarey, who spoke with a strong North of Ireland accent. He said:—"The clergy have been geeving us a rub about poverty being a blessing, but it seems when it comes to themselves

THEY DON'T LEEK IT.

A VOICE—Misther Reporter, take that down.

The committee presented the following resolutions, which were thunderingly adopted:—

Resolved, That address, as read, be adopted.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Church of the Assumption, send forth our solemn protest against the spoliation of the temporalities of the Church, and also of the indignities and outrages committed against our Holy Father, Pius IX.

Resolved, That we shall use every legitimate means to restore the Pope to his lost rights.

Resolved, That if moral suasion be not sufficient to accomplish our wishes we shall be prepared to act in unison with the Catholics of Christendom to use any and every means to reinstate him in the rights of which he has been so ruthlessly deprived. THE COMMITTEE.

The meeting then dispersed in the most orderly manner.

AT ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

Sermon by Bishop Loughlin—Speech of John O'Mahoney—The Address to the Pope.

After the ten o'clock mass yesterday at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Jay street, Brooklyn, the Right Rev. Bishop delivered an eloquent sermon on the right of the Pope to have and to hold temporal power in the dominions lately possessed by him, but which are now controlled by Victor Emmanuel and his troops. The Bishop took his text from St. John's Gospel, xxi., 14-16. He contended that the injunction "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep," therein contained, was an order equally in force now, and was directed to the head of the Church, the beloved Pontiff, Pius IX. He described with much force and vigor the rise of the temporal power, and insisted that entire freedom of action could not be attained by the Vicar of Christ as long as Rome was held by a foreign Power.

THE PRAYERS OF THE FAITHFUL

were asked for the Vicar of Christ. At this juncture Bishop Loughlin announced that in the evening a mass meeting would be held in the cathedral for the purpose of publicly expressing sympathy with his Holiness in his affliction.

At eight o'clock in the evening the Cathedral was filled to overflowing, the severe weather notwithstanding. Father Turner, the Vicar General, presided. After a few preliminary remarks, which were not distinctly heard, Mr. John O'Mahoney, of Brooklyn, addressed the audience at considerable length, setting forth the injustice of the Italian invasion of Papal territory and denouncing the King of Italy and upholding the Pope in his protest against secular interference in Rome. Other speakers followed in the same strain. Finally, amid much enthusiasm, the following address to the Pope was adopted unanimously by the meeting. It was understood that a similar address was adopted in every church in Brooklyn last night:—

THE ADDRESS.

MOST HOLY FATHER—Moved by a sense of duty and of filial love, we, the clergy and laity of the diocese of Brooklyn, humbly present ourselves before your august and venerated throne, in order to express our heartfelt sympathy with you in the afflictions that have come upon you, and in the dangers that still threaten you, and our profound indignation at the manner in which these things have been brought about.

For a series of years a succession of insults and outrages has been offered to your sacred person and to your holy Apostolic See, and, through you, to the entire holy Catholic Church. The rights of the Church and of her sacred ministers have been violated, and your remonstrance and protests and the censures of the Church have been disregarded by a government whose ruler calls himself a Catholic. In violation of divine and human law you have been sacrilegiously despoiled of the temporal possessions which belonged to your Apostolic See, by the most sacred and inviolable title. You have been reduced to captivity and deprived of the liberty necessary to the discharge of your sacred duty to the entire Church. And now, in the holy city consecrated by the blood of the holy apostles, Peter and Paul, and innumerable other martyrs, where order and peace and virtue prevailed, disorder and vice in its most hideous form are in the ascendant. In view of these outrages, we unite with all loyal and devoted Catholics throughout the world in the expression of sympathy with you, and, with them, we protest against the injustice and perfidy, the utter depravity, the unscrupulous rapacity and inhuman cruelty by which these things have been effected. While we contemplate the sad state of things now existing with horror and indignation, we bless God for the fortitude which He has given you, and, encouraged by your example, we are not despondent. Our trust is in God. We pray that He may soon deliver you from the tribulation which you are enduring and restore to you that sovereignty which you exercised for long years with so much benignity and paternal affection for the benefit of the Church of which you are the head, as also for that of your temporal subjects.

When Herod had cast Peter into prison "prayer was made without ceasing by the Church to God for him." The angel of the Lord was sent to deliver him, and "the chains fell off from his hands," and when he was fully conscious that he was again free he said, "Now I know that the Lord hath sent his angel, and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod, and from all the expectation of the people of the Jews." And "there was no small confusion among the soldiers what was become of Peter." And Herod sought for him and found him not. "And an angel of the Lord struck Herod because he had not given due honor to God, and, eaten up by worms, he expired." "But the word of the Lord increased and multiplied." So, most Holy Father, successor of Peter, Vicar of Jesus Christ, do we, your faithful children, make prayer without ceasing to God for you, that your captivity may soon be at an end; that the word of the Lord may increase and multiply; that true religion may be more and more diffused throughout the nations, and that rulers and governments may duly acknowledge that it comes from heaven for their direction and sanctification. As God "wills not the death of the sinner, but that he be converted and live," encouraged by the example of your charity, we pray for those who have been plotting the destruction of the holy Apostolic See, and of the holy Catholic Church, that God may arrest them in their wicked course and bring them to repentance and to holiness of life, that they may be restored to the liberty of the children of God, and thus bring consolation to their loving Father and to the entire Church.

In conclusion, most Holy Father, venerable Pontiff, we, your devoted children, solicit for our prelate, or clergy and for the faithful of this diocese your apostolic benediction, that we may by the holiness of our lives show forth the truth and beauty of our holy religion.

CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, E. D.

Addresses by Mr. S. J. Colahan, Rev. Father Mullane and Others.

Between three and four hundred of the parishioners of St. Vincent de Paul assembled last evening in the basement of the church on North Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., to protest against the Italian usurpation of the Papal territory.

The Rev. Father MULLANE, pastor of the church, called the meeting to order, after which Mr. Alderman Nolan was appointed chairman; Mr. John Kelly, secretary, and Messrs. John Liensky and John O'Brien, vice presidents.

Mr. NOLAN thanked the meeting for having called upon him to preside, and stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. S. J. COLAHAN then came forward and addressed the meeting. He said it devolved upon him to present for their adoption a resolution which he thought embodied the sentiments which pervaded them all. They were assembled upon the call of their Bishop made known to them through their religious fathers. The subject was one which, when touched, was dearer than life—their religion—the old Catholic religion. It was extremely pleasant for him to think that this was a matter in the advancement of which they could act with so much unison. They were assembled there to express the feelings which animated them in reference to the efforts made by the

UPSTART ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

to do away with institutions and rights that had been recognized since the time of Charlemagne—efforts to drive out their Holy Father from those civil possessions which are necessary to give him that independence which he should have in the exercise of his spiritual functions—to upset institutions dear to the whole world, because they have always fostered learning and science from a repertory, and preserve the productions. He needed not to comment at length upon this subject, because it was one with which they were familiar. It was the *sactum sanctorum* of their religion that was assailed. While it was deemed advisable for them and the

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF CATHOLICS

throughout the globe to express their sentiments there; ancient they had an abiding faith that no work of man could possibly interfere with the Church. They might triumph temporarily, and had done so; but still, like the revolutions of the earth, the Catholic Church existed and would continue to exist through the ages. (Applause.) They had met for the simple purpose of expressing their sentiments so that the world might feel that they were not silent spectators of the inroads which have been made. He then read

A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS

expressive of their condemnation of the usurpation an abiding faith in the goodness of God and the power of the Catholic Church to rise mighty over night and to crush the barbarians who would despoil her of her patrimony and degrade her faith; and, in the name of public order, morality and religion, protesting against these crimes and pledging their cooperation in every legitimate means to restore the Holy Father to his ancient patrimony and to that esteem and civil independence which belongs to him as Sovereign Pontiff.

On being put to the meeting the resolutions were carried by acclamation.

Rev. Father Mullane then delivered a stirring speech, which was frequently applauded. He commenced by saying that if they thought he was going to speak in support of the resolutions which they had just adopted simply because he was a priest and it was part of his business to speak in favor of the Pope, they would not judge aright. He did so only because they were right. The Holy Father could not be a subject of any earthly sovereign. It was necessary that he should be

A FREE AGENT.

Were he subject to the will of another his documents might have to be inspected and if necessary modified, and their religion and the inspiration which he is willing to send out to his people sapped at its very fountain-head.

ITALIAN SOCIETY

he did not know much about, but judging by what experience he had of it he did not care much for it. He thought it was the Holy Father himself who once said, "There is no such practical Catholics in the whole world as those which Ireland has given birth to." (Loud and continued applause). He would say this of them that Ireland and Ireland's children even in the depth of their own sufferings and misery had been always ready to come to the aid of the Holy Father when they were called upon. (Renewed applause). There were wise men who wonder at such a man as Pius IX. holding on to the temporal powers in this wonderful age of progress. But when

MEN SUCH AS BELCHER

called St. Paul a blear-eyed, insignificant Jew, and an individual in the NEW YORK HERALD of today states that, even were Beecher to call Jesus Christ by such opprobrious epithets, the people of his church would still stick by him—they would readily perceive that it was rather an age of blasphemy and that infidelity was spreading over the Christian world. The Church had been baptised in blood and might, perhaps, finish her career in blood. From the date of her birth till the present time she had met with nothing but persecution, trials and suffering, but in the midst of them all the Lord was ever ready to stretch forth His hand and bid the waves be still. He knew that the same spirit animated all of them, and that with one voice they entered their protest against the unjust spoliation of the temporalities of the Holy Father. (Applause.)

The Rev. Father FARRELLY spoke briefly to the same effect, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.

Address by the Rev. Dr. Freel.

The Roman Catholic church dedicated to St. Charles Borromeo, and located in Sidney place, South Brooklyn, was last evening crowded to repletion by one of the most fashionable Catholic congregations in the City of Churches. The object of the meeting was to sympathize with the Sovereign Pontiff in his existing trials and virtual captivity, and protest against the sacrilegious hand that has seized the Pontifical States and robbed Christ's Vicar of his temporal crown to the detriment of the spiritual. Solemn vespers were commenced at half-past seven o'clock; and when the last note of that sublime hymn of praise—the "Magnificat"—had died away, the pastor of the church (the Rev. Dr. Freel) ascended the pulpit and read to the assemblage the address to the Sovereign Pontiff, drawn up by the Bishop of the diocese, in behalf of the clergy and people of Brooklyn.

After the reading of the document, which was signed by many members of the congregation in the name of all, Dr. Freel delivered an eloquent discourse. He took his text from Matthew, chapter 16—"Thou art Peter, and

UPON THIS ROCK I WILL BUILD MY CHURCH,

and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." The word "Church," he said, did not mean here a material building; for the body or the soul of Peter could not be a foundation for an edifice upon which Christ was about to establish His Church. Christ meant to say that He was about to establish a Christian society, of which Peter should be the support and head and director. It was in this sense St. Paul designated the Church a house of the living God (Timothy iii., 15). In the same epistle he calls the Church the pillar and ground of truth. Our Divine Redeemer appointed St. Peter the president, the ruler and teacher of His society. "Feed My lambs; feed My sheep." It is, therefore, believed that the Son of God appointed a head, a ruler, it matters not by what name you call him. He appointed St. Peter Supreme Pastor, Sovereign Pontiff, Pope.

THE WORD "POPE,"

which is an abbreviation of "*pater patrum*" or "*pastor pastorum*," means father of fathers or pastor of pastors. St. Peter was the first pope, and appointed by Christ. He lived twenty-five years in Rome, was crucified by the monster Nero, and on the same day Paul was beheaded without the walls of Rome. Did the gates of hell prevail against the Church because Peter, the foundation, was crucified? I answer, "No." No more than against Christ when He was crucified by the Jews. Christ died and was buried, but arose the third day gloriously, never more to see death. Peter was crucified and was buried, but in Linus, his successor, his power and office arose to a new and greater life. Whoever succeeded Peter also succeeded to his power and direction of the universal flock of Christ. The powers of hell, through the instrumentality of the pagan emperors, did their best to destroy the Church by striking the flock—priests, bishops and popes. The first twenty-six popes were all martyrs like Christ, who gave their lives for the salvation of the people. In the year 314 St Sylvester was elected Pope, and during his reign Constantine the Great was converted to Christianity, and the Church came forth from the

BAPTISMAL BLOOD OF THREE CENTURIES

and the gloom of the catacombs, unconquered and unconquerable. The pagan temples were consecrated to Christ, and His cross gloriously ascended the domes and towers of the capital of the world. The cross of Christ was inscribed upon the Roman banner, and in that sign Rome was henceforth to conquer and be victorious. I wish to speak to you of the victories of the Catholic Church; but why should we speak of the victories of the Catholic Church, when the head seems defeated? Did not an army forcibly take possession of a peaceful city, is not the Shepherd at the mercy of his enemies and a usurping, treacherous government, and are not the

POWERS OF HELL LET LOOSE?

Is not the name of Christ blasphemed and torn down from the walls of time-honored sanctuaries of learning? Have not the proud enemies of Christ and the unbelieving Jews become professors in Christian colleges, changing them into pestilence? Have not the gates of hell, therefore, prevailed, has not the infidel conquered the Church, has not Rome almost fallen? I answer, No! This answer is explained by three facts. Firstly, the persecutions of the Church are the fulfilment of prophecies that prove the divine institution and miraculous perseverance of the Church. Secondly, the present persecutions are unmistakable and certain signs of speedy victory, and thirdly, the victory is beginning already to be achieved. The founder of the Church foretold His own death, and then told his disciples that the servant was not greater than the master. You will stand before princes and kings, and whosoever killeth you will think he hath done a service to God. The world will hate you, but fear not, I have overcome the world. The history of

THE CHURCH FOR THIRTEEN CENTURIES

fulfilled these prophecies. The first twenty-six pontiffs were all put to death. In the beginning of the fourth century the Emperor of Rome was converted by a brilliant cross, with the inscription, "In this sign thou shalt conquer." The religion of Christ soon became the religion of all adjacent nations. France, Ireland, England, Germany and all the other nations of Europe were converted by the apostles who had been sent forth by the successor, of Peter of near forty martyred pontiffs. The converted nations, especially Italy, glorified in offering gifts to the altar and paying special honors to the Sovereign Pontiff.

The greatest of the converted nations rejoiced in elevating the Pope to the kingly dignity and making him the first of kings. But in the tenth century there began that apostacy of nations alluded to by John, and it still goes on. St. Peter and St. Jude made mention of the false teachers that were to come, who were the

ENEMIES OF ALL LAWFUL AUTHORITY,

(*dominationem spernunt*) and blaspheme all divine and human majesty (*majestatem blasphemant*). And St. Paul speaks of those who will labor to destroy all religion, adoring themselves and setting themselves in the place of the altar and the Lord Jesus. The evil of the age is disobedience to lawful authority; it is the origin of all other crimes, and at its door must be laid the invasion of the Pontifical States and the dethronement of the Vicar of Christ from his temporal authority conceded to him for the

ADVANTAGE OF THE CHURCH AT LARGE.

In this relation the learned Doctor said no Catholic believing in the dogma of infallibility could logically refuse to uphold the temporal power when the infallible head of the Church had recently declared the taking away of his temporal authority was both sacrilegious and unjust. For here is a statement that touches morals, and in things related to faith and morals the Pope, speaking *ex cathedrâ*, was infallible. The preacher concluded his discourse hopefully believing that the present trials of the Sovereign Pontiff were but a prelude to his triumph. The history of the Church, he said, for the last eighteen centuries was persecution and triumph. Again she will triumph, verifying in her most glorious victory the words of the text, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her."

On the conclusion of the above discourse a resolution expressive of sympathy with the Pope in his trials was adopted, and several members of the congregation addressed the meeting in sympathetic remarks. The solemn benediction of the most holy sacrament terminated the proceedings of the vast assemblage, whose hearts beat in unison with the heart of their common father in the capital of Christ's Church.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY.

Prospects of a Mass Meeting in New York to Express Sympathy with the Pope—Addresses by Father Taaffe, Major Keily and Father MacNamee.

It having been generally understood that the enemies of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope were to be attacked by a charge along the whole line of the Catholic defences in the City of Churches yesterday evening a strong contingent of both sexes assembled in the beautiful Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy. The afternoon was bitterly cold, and at half-past six o'clock the piercing wind cut through the heaviest clothing like

A BLAST OF RAZORS,

leaving not a soul to be seen on the streets save the intrepid devotees who hurried to "assist" in the pious onslaught, and whose zeal in the cause of the Holy Father could not be cooled by any amount of blowing from the bellows of Boreas. Sexton Shea, the upright and amiable but uncompromising foe of Re Galantuomo and Garibaldi, was on hand early, and marshalled his forces with promptness and skill, while to the neutrals, who came to survey the battle from afar, as it were, he furnished positions of vantage and safety. It is to be regretted, however, that the utmost exertions of his subordinates in the lower regions failed to supply the desirable amount of physical warmth to his congregation. The immediate vicinity of the heaters was tolerable, but in all other parts of the large building the atmosphere was nipping noses at a terrible rate, and the chorus of coughing was congregational and continual. To add to this daampening discomfort the meeting was not organized until about an hour and a half after the appointed time. At length the pastor, Father Taaffe, and his curate, Father McElroy, followed by a number of lay gentlemen, emerged from the sacristy and occupied chairs within the railing of the sanctuary. The congregation knelt down and Father Taaffe offered a short prayer, after which Father McElroy proposed that a Mr. Rose should be appointed to act as president of the meeting, and, after some

FIVE MINUTES OF PAINFUL INDECISION,

somebody ventured to second the motion, which was put to the church and carried with applause. Mr. Rose moved inaudibly that Father Taafe should read the letter addressed to his holiness the Pope, which was to be signed by the clergy, and whose sentiments were to be endorsed by the laity of his diocese. The address warmly sympathized with the holy father in his present affliction, strongly denounced the usurpation of his throne by "a man who calls himself a Catholic," and wound up with a fervent prayer for the ultimate triumph of the Church and for forgiveness for her enemies and persecutors. Having read the address Father Taaffe said:—Having assembled here this evening to endore this address of sympathy and condolence to our Holy Father, Pius the Ninth, in this hour of severe trial to him, and of deep tribulation to the Church at large, we don't meet to indulge in invective and vituperation against anybody. We come in honest, mutual respect to give expression to our feelings and sentiments on a subject so sacred and dear to us as Catholics. We are called upon to protest against the

RAPACIOUS ACTS OF SACRILIGIOUS PLUNDERERS,

we are called by our allegiance to the vicar of our divine Lord, and by the unjust dethronement of our great high priest from his legitimate temporal inheritance, to show some proof of our fidelity. We must not stand aloof now, but mingle our voices with those of the whole Christian world and speak the language of obedience, fidelity and love. If we do not we can have but a very poor claim to be members of the great Catholic household. No one can have God for a father who has not the Church for a mother. No one can claim the church for a mother who refuses to support the Pope as his visible and infallible head. We must not look listlessly on lest our silence might be interpreted as sanction. In union with the tens of thousands of Catholics who assemble in Brooklyn this evening, we must raise our voices against the overthrow of the best and most benign government in Christendom. We must not forget that the Pope's interests and ours are identical. We are united to him by sacred bonds, by chains that cannot be broken, by ties that cannot be sundered. These bonds are as fresh and strong to-day as when our Lord created them, when he said to St. Peter, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep." The ties are as strong as they were during the

FIRST THREE CENTURIES OF CHRISTIANITY,

when they were cemented by the blood of our early martyrs and confessors. It is for the preservation of this union, for the extension of the saving Word and for our spiritual welfare, that the Pope struggles to counteract the malicious designs of the unscrupulous persons who would destroy his independence, which is so necessary for the holy purposes. His independence being necessary, so also is his temporal power; because he must not be subject to the caprice or malice of other temporal rulers. He must not have a Henry the Eighth able to dictate to him when he reproves the license of such a monarch. This the humblest among us can see.

The next speaker was Major J. D. KEILY, who read a well written address from manuscript; made a strong point by a happy quotation from Vattel; denounced the unificators who recently figured at the Cooper Institute and "the few thousand rabble who joined or followed them;" disapproved of the moral and physical obliquity involved in the designation of St. Paul as "an insignificant little blear-eyed Jew;" recommended the holding of a massmeeting in New York on Sundah, March 19, when such a mighty gathering would take place as New York never saw before; dropped into poetry and retired, amid great applause.

A committee (consisting of Father McElroy and Messrs. Kelly and Sheridan) was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions, which were afterwards read, applauded and adopted; and while the committee was absent at its labors, the audience were entertained by Father McNamee, who delivered the most eloquent address of the evening, and concluded by saying that "Irish Catholics should not tamely submit to witnessing the desecracrtion of the Holy City that held the heart of O'Connell and the sacred dust of the Earls of Tyrconnell and Tyrrne." Other speakers followed, and the large meeting dispersed freezingly.

CHURCH OF MARY STAR OF THE SEA.

In St. Mary's parish the meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall, Court street. Among those present were the Rev. Father Cassidy, pastor of St. Mary's church; Rev. Father Heffern, Mr. Bernard Hughes, Captain Cunningham, Justice Delmar; Drs. O'Brien and Ambrose; Messrs. Roberts, Delaney, Hays, Le Marsh.

Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Bernard Hughes nominated the Rev. Father Cassidy as Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Jarvis Kilpatrick as Secretary.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Rev. Father Cassidy on coming forward to deliver the opening address was loudly applauded. He said it was the first time in his life he had been called upon to occupy such a position. Tkey were there to-night as citizens of the United States and as freemen, and above all and before all as Catholic freemen (cheers), for that was their first duty. They had heard some persons say, country first and religion next, but he said their first duty was to their religion and next to their country. They were there to express their feelings and opinions in respect to the Holy Father—those opinions would be wafted on the wings of the press—would reach the Holy Father, now confined in the Vatican, and they would there give him consolation. They were further to express not only their sympathy for the Holy Father for the indignities that had been inflicted upon him, but to denounce the

SACRILEGIOUS USURPATION

of the Papal territory by Victor Emmanuel. History revealed nothing like it, except what had been done by the Goths and Vandals. Victor Emmanuel held himself out to be a true and faithful son of the Church. He was in duty bound such; yet he commanded his army to be put in motion to wrest from the Holy Father that portion of territory which remained to him and confine him within the walls of the Vatican, to discharge his sacred duty only at the will and pleasure of a sacreligious robber and his

BAND OF CONSPIRATORS.

To-night the Catholics of Brooklyn, from one end of the city to the other, expressed their sympathy with the Holy Father. To denounce the sacrilegious robber and his conspirators 150,000 Catholics raised their voices to-night against this act of spoliation and robbery. Their voice would go across the Atlantic; their sentiments of sympathy and love for the Holy Father would be read in every country in Europe; every nation in the world would know that they raised their voices and protested against the injuries inflicted on the glorious Pontiff, who could not be terrified or diverted from his noble career. (Cheers.) The reverend gentleman then went on to show that the Pope was not free in Rome, that

THE GROSSEST INSULT HAD BEEN OFFERED

to clergymen in the streets of that city carrying the Blessed Eucharist to dying sinners, and that the Italian government had used every means in its power to outrage Catholic sentimen and feeling in addition to its robbery of the Papal territory, while falsely boasting a free Church in a free State. He adverted to the floods that had visited Rome, and asked if these were not a visitation from heaven and a manifestation of its displeasure at the usurpation of Victor Emmanuel and his band of robbers. Victor Emmanuel wanted to know what terms the Pope would make with him, but the Holy Father replied, "We have no terms to offer; no terms to make with you." So long as he lived the Pope

WOULD NOT YIELD ONE INCH

of the patrimony of the Church. (Cheers.) There could be no fears for the Church that had now lived eighteen hunnred years. The Pope would remain in Rome, and he would there see truth and justice established, no longer to be trampled under foot. Having given an elaborate and careful review of the present condition of affairs at Rome under the rule of the Italian King, which the reverend gentleman described as being opposed to the true spirit of liberty, he concluded an eloquent address amid the applause of the meeting.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

An address to the Holy Father similar to that read in the other churches was then adopted, as also resolutions expressing the sympathy of the meeting for the Holy Father.

Speeches were also delivered by Mr. Bogan and Mr. Bernard Hughes, after which the meeting adjourned.

AT THE CHURCH OF STS. PETER AND PAUL.

Address by the Rev. Father S. Malone.

The meeting of the parishioners of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, E. D., was held in the large hall adjoining the church. The attendance was numerous and respectable. Rev. Sylvester Malone, the pastor, presided, and read the address to his Holiness, which was listened to with deep attention. In commenting upon the documents the reverend gentleman said that there was nothing political in its character or objectionable in its terms. It was merely an expression of the sympathy entertained by the faithful for the Holy Father in his present afflictions. That sympathy no true Catholic could, in his opinion, withhold under the circumstances. He did not, of course, for a moment delude himself with the idea that Victor Emmanuel or his councilors would pay any attention to the remonstrances of the Catholic world, but no doubt God would hear the prayers of the faithful and in his own good time restore the Holy Father and cover his enemies with confusion.

At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks the address was adopted unanimously and signed on behalf of the meeting by several prominent members of the congregation, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE MAJOR WANTS HIS VOTE RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—I observe that my name is omitted from the list of yeas and nays on the Wisconsin Land Grant bill as published in the HERALD of this date. I was in my seat when the vote was taken, and voted with the majority to recommit the bill, which was, in effect, against it. As the HERALD circulates largely in my district, and as I have consistently opposed all grants of land to private corporations since I have held a seat in Congress, I am more concerned than I otherwise would be at this (doubtless inadvertent) "error of the press." Very respectfully, yours, J. LAWRENCE GETZ.

SKATING.

Brady's Jersey City Rink.

The masquerade carnival of the Jersey City Skating Club at Brady's Rink on Saturday night was a success complete and well deserved in the excellence of the arrangements. There were about 1,500 persons present, of whom one-third were in fancy costume, whose many colors, blending with those of the decorations of the rink, made up a very handsome scene. The rooms of the club in the building were finely adorned with flags, while Mr. Biggs' injunction to each chrysalis skater to "strike out boldly and you'll get along nicely" was placed in the background, and upon the panels between the windows addresses of welcome to various other clubs. To-night a skating match for $300 and a gold medal, between John Engler, Jr., and E. H. Fisher, champion of New York, will take place at this rink.

MAYHEM IN JERSEY CITY.

Row at Taylor's Hotel—A Carnivorous Englishman and a Mutilated Hibernian.

Last evening, about nine o'clock, an affray occurred in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, in which the principals were a descendant of the old Celtic race, named McDermott, and an Englishman, whose name was not ascertained. The men had a warm dispute, in the course of which Mr. Bull cast some aspersions on that branch of the Hibernian tribe to which Mac belonged, and the latter was not slow to resent it. The combatants clinched and fell, and in the struggle which followed Mr. Bull bit Mac's nose completely off. As soon as the men were separated and Mac's mutilated visage was exhibited there was an outcry raised against the cockney which might have resulted seriously for him had he not skedaddled and taken passage on a ferryboat to Cortlandt street, New York. He alleges in justification of his carnivorous propensities that McDermott drew a knife upon him. As the police were not apprised of the case no arrests were made.

CAUGHT IN THE CLOSET.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night Mr. E. Dunham, residing at 1,050 Broad street, Newark, was disturbed by a strange noise in the lower part of his house. He stole quietly down stairs, aroused his colored coachman, and together they made a tour of the basement, both being provided with weapons offensive and defensive. In the kitchen closet they found a man secreted who gave his name as Graham. He said he was warming himself. His captors had him removed to warmer quarters at the station house. Here he gave his name as James Dolan. At another time he said his name was O'Brien. He is held for trial on charge of being a professional sneak thief.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Feb. 5, 1871.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF THE CITY

during the past week was unsatisfactory, and rather more complaint was heard among the merchants, most of whom anticipated that with the 1st of February there would be considerable buying as a beginning of the spring trade. The city hotel registers show the presence of a fair number of out-of-town merchants; but their purchases so far have been confined to small lots. At the Cotton Exchange some little activity was felt after the news of the capitulation of Paris, and particularly when the bullion statement of the Bank of England on Thursday last showed a slight gain; but the Liverpool market continued curiously sluggish, and speculation at this point was drooping at the close, with a dull market. In breadstuffs an active inquiry, based on the same influences, led to moderately large dealings, and on one day to an excited market, but toward the end of the week buyers refused to follow the advancing prices of sellers, and the market closed heavy and quiet.

IN WALL STREET

the important news from Europe has but trifling effect, comparatively. The truth is, the spread of intelligence by the telegraph and press has, so to speak, produced a grand levelling of the world's sources of excitement and sensation. The fall of Paris was discounted long ago. Our markets felt the influence in advance, and the event comes without abruptness or power to disconcert the even tenor of our financial and commercial ways. The first response, such as there was, came from

THE GOLD MARKET,

which answered with a steady rise of about one per cent. In fact the market was reluctant to move, and might, perhaps, have remained somnolent at the old figure of the month of January had not several prominent operators who are in the habit of initiating speculative movements overcome its inertia by purchasing several millions of gold. The "street" took hold lazily, in spite of this brilliant example, but seemed content with small margins of profit, and hence each fractional advance brought out sellers. The legitimate demand for gold luckily assisted the operators who had gone in for a larger rise, or the indifference of the market generally would have saddled them with their load. The heavy imports since New Year's, by occasioning a steady drain of gold into the Custom House, furnish the at present only basis for the advanced figures of the premium. The German bankers took more interest in the market than usual, but followed no continuous policy, the buyers of one day having been the sellers of the next. The disappointment of the "bulls" at the gain in the Bank of England's stock of bullion and consequent refusal to alter the discount rate produced a decline on Friday, which was accelerated by speculative sales. The last day of the week saw an exact reversal of this movement on the report, which was industriously circulated in the Gold Room, that General Butler, the great Anglophobist, at least on the Alabama question, was to be tendered the place of Secretary of State in President Grant's new Cabinet. The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	111⅛	110⅞
Tuesday	111¼	111
Wednesday	111⅜	111⅛
Thursday	111⅞	111⅛
Friday	111⅝	111⅜
Saturday	111⅞	111⅜

THE MONEY MARKET.

The rates for money were steady throughout the week at four to five per cent where the collaterals pledged were government bonds, and five to six per cent upon miscellaneous securities. In fact, the supply gradually increased at these rates and toward the close some difficulty was found in endeavoring to get better than five per cent upon the active stocks or such as have a ready market every hour in the day. The best feature of the season is the greater facility with which commercial paper is discounted, the fact indicating both a confidence in the mercantile community and a full supply of money. Prime acceptances were taken quite freely at seven per cent, and where the paper was strictly excellent buyers had to allow even a smaller "shave." The foreign exchanges were firm in the vicinity of the shipping point, but it remains to be seen whether the leading bankers have not been too timid about drawing, for the circumstances on which rates were advanced during the week have been discovered to be in some degree fictitious.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is very favorable, the chief feature being a gain of nearly two and a half million dollars in the surplus reserve, which now stands at $18,632,785. Despite the continued heavy payments for customs during the week, the specie shipment to Europe and the suspected locking up of some gold by operators for a rise in the premium, the specie line has fallen only about $1,100,000, while the legal tenders have increased over $4,600,000, owing to the natural movement of money to this centre at this season, as well as to the return of locked up greenbacks to circulation. The deposits show an increase of over four millions. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	January 28.	*February 4.*
Loans	$270,280,370	$270,769,777
Specie	27,420,445	26,233,573
Circulation	31,848,342	31,764,129
Deposits	211,105,665	215,888,595
Legal tenders	49,491,039	54,187,393

The changes since last week are in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$509,407
Decrease in specie	1,186,872
Decrease in circulation	84,213
Increase in deposits	4,282,930
Increase in legal tenders	4,696,354

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market has made no progress beyond the culminating price of the recent campaign, and the figures of Saturday evening are all below the best made in January or midway of the week. The cliques have been free sellers all around; but despite the withdrawal of their support the market has shown a recuperative tendency, which is explained by the fact that, at this season, the public and outsiders really have more power than the combinations, a superiority which they derive from the ease of the money market and the inevitable drift of stocks to higher prices in the presence of easy money. If the stock market should pursue its way during the spring to higher prices, as it most likely will, it will not be the first time that the boat has continued going after the oarsmen have jumped out. A rising market devoid of clique manipulation would, moreover, be a salutary sign and inspire confidence. It should be understood that the cliques did not unload through any apprehension that prices would not go higher. But they hoped and yet hope to see the market settle back in order that they may repeat their usual process of "milking the street" in the main rise. But they forget that the street is learning to speculate. The clique movements are watched and known now more than they used to be. The public on their side form a grand outside clique which the smaller combinations may yet learn to respect and dread.

THE GOVERNMENT LI