

The Pope and the Jesuits.

While the whole of Europe agitated and convulsed with political change—her time-honored and most powerful monarchies in a state of transition—thrones abandoned, and Kings and Emperors trembling for their personal safety, an event has recently taken place at Rome scarcely less wonderful than the revolution of Empires, or the dethronement of Kings. The Jesuits—long considered the most powerful champions of Catholicity, and the most devoted supporters of the chair of St. Peter—have received orders from the Pope to finally leave Rome!! The correspondent of the *Daily News*, under date April 1st, writes:

"The Society of the Jesuits has been finally ordered to quit the capital of the catholic world, and their colleges suppressed, and their head quarters removed, with general and staff, out of Rome. Where they will next set up their central banner is a puzzle. Not in Italy, most assuredly, every one of the various states of the peninsula having shown marvellous unanimity in considering them the agents of Austria and the foes of freedom. Yesterday Cardinal Castiglione received the orders of Pius IX to communicate to General Roothaan (an honest Fleming) the decision of his holiness; to the effect, that he must march bag and baggage out of this city, and giving him and his associates reasonable delay to pack up. The vast property which had fallen into the hands of the society for the last thirty years, during which they had the undisputed control over the consciences of the rich and noble of the land, is now to be transferred to the administrative capacity of Cardinal Vizzardi.

The immediate cause of this extraordinary movement does not appear, but it is evident that the Pope distrusts the Jesuits who have always been strongly attached to the House of Hapsburg and the upholders of absolutism in Europe.—Now that His Holiness has put himself at the head of the liberal movement in Italy to promote the political regeneration of that noble country, it is just possible that the expatriation of the descendants of Ignatius Loyola may have been dictated by the feeling that the liberties of Italy would never be safe, nor the Sovereign Pontiff's own position secure, while surrounded by a Body whose sympathies were opposed to his more enlarged and enlightened views.

Whatever may be gained to freedom by the expulsion of the Jesuits from Rome, and probably from Europe, is likely to be lost, says the writer we have already quoted, to Literature and Science.

"Their removal from the Roman College will leave in a literary point of view, an awful gap not easily filled up. They had confessedly placed in the various chairs of that noble building, men of undoubted capacity in the different departments of divinity, astronomy, archæology, classics, eloquence and mathematics, and their places cannot be easily supplied. The museum of the father Kirker will desiderate its intelligent keeper; the watch-tower of Father De Vico will scarcely discover any fresh new comets; those who have theological nuts to crack will sigh for the acumen of Perrone; and the pulpit of the Gesu will mourn for the outpourings of Grossi and Zecchinelli.

"But the pope has spoken. 'Cassio, be no longer officer of mine.' The whole body will probably seek the field of missionary exertion, and fling themselves upon the Empire of China, where they may recover their old ascendancy, and be out of the reach of Abbe Gioberti, whom they in an evil hour deprived of his chair at the university of Turin, and who has visited them with terrible retribution. The *Epocha* of yesterday (a very moderate journal) has a leader on the subject, in which it notices the failure of an attempt to get up a mob demonstration of *trastevere* in their favour. It assures the clergy, both secular and regular, that they live in the hearts of the people. It exhorts them to avoid becoming tools of power, and to take warning by the melancholy fate of this order. 'Take pattern from the saints of God: from Chrysostom, who denounced the effeminate and corrupt tyranny of his time—from Ambrose, who rebuked a royal murderer—from Bernard, who preached the holy war against the brutal foe—from Savonarola, who was the evangelist of freedom—from Pío Nono, who unites the virtues and attributes of them all. The alliance of any priesthood with absolutism has always produced infidelity and hypocrisy,—that cursed alliance in Italy is at an end!'—*Halifax Chronicle*.

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT TEMPERANCE CAN DO.—In Mrs. Hall's book on Ireland occurs the following passage, which a person will hardly read without emotion: "We entered one day a cottage in the suburbs of Cork: a young woman was knitting stockings at the door. It was as neat and comfortable, as any in the most prosperous districts of England. We tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them:—My husband is a wheelwright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was a good workman, but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it wasn't often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his own pound on a Saturday night, and it broke my heart, to see the children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised he took the pledge, and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you set upon. O! didn't I give thanks upon my bended knees that night. Still, I was fearful it would not last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I used to, saying to myself, may be the money will be more wanted than it is now. Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks had passed; and glory to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his earnings. So I felt there was no fear for him, and the ninth week, when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children; and one for himself; and I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and new shoes and stockings, and upon his chair I put a brand new suit, and upon his plate I put the bill and receipt for them all, just the eight sixteen shillings, the cost I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always went for drink. And he cried, good lady and gentleman, he cried like a baby, but 'twas with thanks to God; and now where's a healthier man than my husband in the whole county of Cork, or a happier wife than myself, or decenter or better fed children than my own?"

A Drunkard on Fire.

Dr. Nott, in his lectures, gives the following account of a young man about twenty-five years of age:—

"He had been an habitual drunkard for many years. I saw him about nine o'clock in the evening on which it happened; he was then as full as usual, not drunk, but full of liquor.

"About 11 o'clock the same evening, I was called to see him. I found him literally roasted from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. He was found in a blacksmith's shop just across from where he had been seen. The owner, all of a sudden, discovered an extensive light in his shop, as though the whole building was in one general flame. He ran with great precipitancy, and on throwing open the door, discovered a man standing erect in the midst of a widely extended silver colored flame, bearing, as he described it, exactly the appearance of the wick of a burning candle in the midst of its own flame. He seized him, (the drunkard,) by the shoulder, jerked him to the door, upon which the flame was immediately extinguished. There was no fire in the shop, neither was there any possibility of any fire having been communicated to him from any external sources. It was purely a case of spontaneous ignition. A general slough soon came on, and his flesh was consumed or removed in the dressing, leaving the bones and a few of the larger blood vessels; the blood, nevertheless, rallied round the heart, and maintained the vital spark until the thirteenth day when he died, not only the most loathsome ill featured picture that was ever presented to the human view, but his shrieks, his groans, and lamentations, also were enough to rend a heart of adamant. He complained of no pain of body: his flesh was gone. He said he was suffering the torments of hell—that he was just upon the threshold, and would soon enter its dismal cavern; and in this frame of mind gave up the ghost. Oh! the death of the drunkard! Well may it be said to beggar all description! I have seen other drunkards die, but never in a manner so awful and affecting."

WHALE FISHERY.—The number of U. S. vessels in the whale fishery in 1847, was 721, measuring 230,318 tons, and employing about 20,000 men. Of the above number of vessels, 453 belong to 20 ports in Massachusetts. Most of these vessels visit the Pacific in pursuit of the treasures of the deep, and find in the three principal ports of that ocean, chaplains of the American Seamen's Friend Society, to promote their spiritual welfare.—*Sailor's Mag.*

AGRICULTURAL.**Lice on Cattle.**

MR. EDITOR:—I have often seen communications in your paper, both asking and giving information relative to destroying lice on cattle. Most young stock will be lousy, unless great care is taken to prevent. The earliest and most sure cure, or means of destruction to lice on cattle, is spirits of turpentine. If my cattle are lousy, I card them till I fill the card with hair; then pour spirits of turpentine on to the hair in the card, and then card the cattle again, being sure to card first where the lice are most likely to be. By following this method once in three or four days for a few times carding, the lice will disappear.

You are aware that turpentine is very penetrating, and as it goes on to the creature by means of the card, most of the hair on the animal will be touched by the turpentine in the card, (which may want new filling with turpentine before one creature has been carded over,) so that but few lice will escape its effects. By repeating it, in two or three days you kill the new hatched lice, and free your stock of the pest, without injury.

I have often checked the horn ail in its first stages, by washing the horns thoroughly a few times with a spirits of turpentine, and at the same time turning about a table spoon full (to a grown creature) into the hollow just back of the skull, where the head joins to the neck. It may, and probably will, make them shake their heads, but it will not harm them.

Spirits of turpentine are very powerful, but when they are used as here directed, by turning on to the hair that adheres to a card, they will not be injurious.

A number of farmers tell us that oil, grease, or almost anything of an oily nature is effectual to cure the leprosy.—*Ploughman*.

COLLECTING AND ECONOMIZING MANURE.—Solly, the eminent chemist, in his *Rural Chemistry* says, "The greatest attention should be paid to the modes of collecting, preserving, and economizing animal manure. There can be no doubt that a very large quantity of manure is constantly wasted under the old system of using it, and the least consideration will convince any one of this. The food of plants consists principally of certain volatile gaseous substances produced, among other ways, by the decomposition of organic matter; we add organic matters to the soil, to supply plants with more food than they could otherwise obtain. If, then previously to using these substances as manure, they are exposed for some time to the air, sun, or rain, a considerable portion of the volatile products of decay will be lost; and yet this is constantly done. Manure should be carefully collected—none should be neglected or suffered to go to waste; it should be preserved in proper receptacles, sheltered from the sun and rain, so that the volatile products of its decay may neither be lost by the heat of the former, nor washed away by the latter; and lastly, by the action of water it should be softened, and, as much as possible, reduced to a fluid state, so that it may be easily and uniformly applied to the land. The formation of liquid manure tanks deserves the most serious attention of the farmer."

CLEAN OUT YOUR CELLARS.—Almost the first thing the farmer should attend to, as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently warm to permit the opening of his cellar doors and windows, is the careful removal of every thing calculated to engender noxious and unwholesome gases. Let everything be removed, or cleansed, and the walls coated with white wash, and the bottom strewed with caustic lime. Rotten potatoes, cabbage-stumps, beets, carrots, &c., should all be cleared out before the weather becomes warm. This will also apply to cellars in our cities and towns.

MODE OF RENOVATING APPLE ORCHARDS.—Prune thoroughly and dig well around every tree, and cut away all the sprouts. Then scrape off all the loose bark and dig out the borer with a sharp knife and pointed wire; then throw around each tree about half a bushel of unleached ashes, cover with six inches of good manure, and cover the whole up with at least one foot of good earth, and by this method old trees will renew their youth, and if washed with cold soap-suds frequently after a shower, they will be much invigorated.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA,

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!

The Express with the Mail from England arrived in this City about half-past 12 o'clock last Friday night. Below will be found a summary of the news.

Political matters are in a more quiescent state than on the departure of the last steamer, and commercial affairs continue to improve. The Corn Markets are firmer, and higher prices have been paid during the week. The accounts from Manchester state that there is rather an improved feeling in that city and the surrounding cotton districts. From Yorkshire we have also more favourable accounts as regards the state of trade in the Woollen branch of business. The Cotton market was quiet. No change had taken place during the week in the price of Flour. A fair business has been doing in most kinds of Cured Provisions.

The prices of Timber are nominally the same as last quoted, which are from 2d. to 3d., per foot lower for square Timber than they were twelve months ago, and so in proportion for other woods. The price of St. John Pine is 16½d. to 19d.

THE MONEY MARKET, although subject to frequent fluctuations during the week, has been pretty firm as regards the value of English securities. The intelligence from the Continent does not exercise any great effect upon prices, and generally fears of rebellion in Ireland have been dispelled, most parties feeling confident that the authorities will be able to subdue any treasonable attempts that may be made to subvert the Government in that part of the United Kingdom.

Notice has been given by Lord John Russell that Ministers intend to redeem their pledges made at the opening of Parliament, and forthwith to bring forward the question of a modification in the Navigation Laws.

The American Steamer *United States* arrived at Liverpool on the 22nd, in 14 days from New York. She had been an object of a great deal of curiosity.

The steamer *Unicorn* sailed from Greenock on the 22nd, for St. John's, Newfoundland, and Halifax.

M. Jullien is a bankrupt. His debts are said to be between £9000 and £10,000, and his assets nil. His difficulties are attributed to his bringing out the opera at Drury-lane Theatre.

THE CROPS.—The *Liverpool Times* says that the prospects for the growing of the crops in Lancashire and Cheshire are favourable.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Both houses met on Saturday the 22d ult. In the House of Lords, the Royal assent was given by commission to the following Bills, viz:—The Crown and Government Security Bill, the Exchequer-bills Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, Public Works Completion (Ireland) Bill, and the Kettering Small Tenements Bill. The House adjourned until Thursday the 4th of May.

The *Plymouth Journal* says that large shipments of Indian corn, corn meal, rye meal, and barley meal, are now making from the Royal William Victualling-yard to the west coast of Ireland; upwards of 13,000 tons are going to Galway alone.

Dr. Hampden was installed on the 27th ult.

IRELAND.

The declaration of Lord John Russell, that "whilst he had breath and life, he would oppose the Repeal of the Legislative Union, between Great Britain and Ireland," and the passing of the Crown and Government Security Bill, which is now in force, as the law of both countries, have not yet succeeded in quelling the spirit of discontent on the other side of St. George's Channel. A few days, however, must elapse before the full effect of the policy of the Government can be ascertained.

Mr. John O'Connell appeared at the Conciliation-hall on Monday, and issued an address to the people of Ireland, directed chiefly against Lord John Russell's words, above quoted. It was headed with the exclamation of Brutus—'His (Lord John Russell's) words pass by us as the idle wind which we regard not.' However, the younger Brutus, as Shakespeare has it, said something more in the same speech, which, as it has been so frequently quoted against Mr. O'Connell, we will not inopportunely remind him of. Certain it is, that the proceedings of the Repeal Association have lost all their attractions in the more exciting language and conduct of the younger confederation. The parties who have been most active in drilling and rifle-shooting have had their amusements greatly interfered with during the week; and some of them having been arrested will, doubtless, be made examples of. Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his party have proceeded to the south for the purposes of agitation. That they will easily succeed in stirring up a vast amount of dissatisfaction there can be little doubt; everything throughout the provinces seems ripe for an outbreak; but what settled scheme of organization the parties promoting this movement have is beyond our comprehension to divine. We can only contemplate a vast sacrifice of human life, should any rising take place, without any hope of accomplishing the ends they have in view. Government is increasing the precautions already taken. Preparations continue to be carried out in such a scale as plainly to denote that the an-