THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1865.

Hearn, Drake & Markham, 56 Camp street, sell Gouts' Fine French Café Dyable note Congress Cutters, Cassimeres made, for Eight and Nine Dollars a pair.

☞ Copies of the BEE can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. S. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

Information for Voters.

The office of the Registry of Voters will be closed after Thursday next, the 2d November. There is, then, no time to lose on the part of those who desire to vote at the approaching election. The office is in its old place at the City Hall.

The officers of the steamer Alabama have our acknowledgements for a late Memphis paper.

We are obliged to Purser Ingraham, of the steamer Frances, for Mobile papers of the 31st October.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—Elsewhere Gen. Fullerton promulgates in a circular certain instructions from the central Bureau at Washington in regard to apprenticeship and vagrancy under State laws, as they apply to the freedmen population. These instructions are of great interest and importance at this time.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sales at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of improved Real Estate on Moreau (now Chartres) street and on Arts street, Third District. See advertisement.

COLLISION AT SEA.—The schooner Alice, Captain Oliver, from Pensacola, bound to Cedar Key, (Fla.,) came in collision with a three-masted schooner, name unknown, on the 28th ult., at 2½ o'clock A. M., about 30 miles S. and Westward of Cape San Blas, (Fla.) Capt. Oliver made every effort to run his schooner on some point on the coast, but could not succeed. After every endeavor to save his vessel, he was compelled to abandon her, when she finally went down at about 6½ A. M. The same morning, Capt. Oliver and crew took to their boat with great difficulty, as the sea was running very high at the time, and lost everything except what they stood in. After quitting the wreck, Capt. Oliver made for the nearest port, Pensacola or Mobile, and was finally picked up off the Southwest Pass by the brig Olga from New York, bound to this port, after being 60 hours at sea in their open boat. Capt. Oliver and crew arrived in the city by the brig Olga yesterday afternoon. The schooner Alice was loaded partly with merchandize, and machinery and boiler complete for a steam saw-mill for Cedar Key, also a portion of cargo for New York, consisting of 20 bales cotton, 30 tons old iron, 2 tons copper and a lot of old sails and rigging, and 1500 bushels peanuts. The schooner was valued at $3000; the cargo at $20,000, all of which was partially insured in New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMAN LIVINGSTON.—The steamship Herman Livingston, Capt. Baker, from New York the 7th ult., arrived at her wharf yesterday forenoon.

We append the purser's report:

Left New York October 20th and had fine weather until 23d, when we experienced a heavy gale from E. N. E., which rapidly increased to a hurricane, and we were obliged to lay to nearly forty-eight hours. On the morning of the 25th it carried away on our course. On the 28th, sixty-two miles south of Cape Canaveral saw a vessel with signal of distress flying—Hove down to her and found her to be the Prussian bark Market, Capt. Redlick, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with cotton.

She was fast going on the breakers and we had lost fore and main topmasts, jib-boom, sails, anchors, etc., sprung foremast, and was leaking badly. Took her in tow and steered for Key West. At 11 P. M., 30 miles N. of Cape Florida, parted hawsers and was obliged to leave her, as I had troops on board and was short of water. She was afterwards picked up by the U. S steamer Newbern, and towed to Key West, where she arrived on the 29th. Since leaving the latter place have had fine weather, and made the run to the N. W. Pass in 48 hours.

The Livingston brought the following passengers:

Mrs Crain, Mr N so, Miss Starr, A Barnard, and child, A Rosenthal, and friend, Mrs Abelard and child, Mrs Tappit, Mrs Claflin, Mrs M Cline and child, Mrs Madden and 2 children, Mrs Spangler, Mr Simpson.

Special list per steamship Herman Livingston, from New York:

☞ Specie shipped.....	A. H. De Mez.
"	Geo. Watts & Co.
"	D. H. Holmes.
"	Rock & Co.
"	W. S. Mount.
"	Mrs. Wm. A. Murphy.
"	Southern Bank.

☞ Specie sold.

Major Gen Sheridan and staff are announced on the Varieties posters as to appear at that theatre on night to witness the performance of the School for Scandal, in which Miss Herod will represent Lady Teazle.

The *Picayune* congratulates the public on the expected return of Mr James Robb to device his vast, enterprise, and capital to the railroad interests of the Southwest.

Our contemporary says:

He has digested a plan, the features and merit of which will be presented in a few days, for the restoration of not only our main trunk railroad, but all the connecting roads in the South and Southwest—a plan where appears to be all the practical, the feasible and grandeur worthy of the comprehensive mind and great energies of James Robb.

Lord Palmerston died in his eighty-first year, instead of in the seventy ninth year as inadvertently stated in our yesterday's edition, the last thing been born in 1784. He was, we believe, the oldest Prime Minister that England ever had. To the last he preserved a physical and mental vigor and vivacity which to distinguished man of Europe ever surpassed. He was the celebrated Duke de Richelieu of France, who died at the age of ninety-two, was the third time married at the age of eighty four, and was a captivating "ladies' man" to the end of his life.

Speedy Reconciliation or Continued Civil War.

It is becoming evident that, whatever party divisions and party designs we may now exist in the North, there exists in that section, as far as concerns the relations of the southern States to the Union, but two parties or issues on the question, whether those States shall resume their Federal relations on the basis of a frank reconciliation with a recognition of their full constitutional equality with all other States, or whether all plans of present reconciliation shall be spurned and a one-sided civil war shall be organized against them, and continued for an indefinite period of political tyranny, social anarchy, and commercial and agricultural paralysis and decay. Wendell Phillips and Gen Banks, though not agreeing as to certain collateral and incidental matters, and though the latter in the eyes of the former is no better than a "regret mountebank", are in the robust harmony as to the essential features of this horrid programme. Wendell Phillips has no faith whatever in the President, has none in the Republican party as now organized, and almost none in the Republican majority of Congress.

Gen. Banks does not express utter despair of the President, but sees a gloomy prospect in the latter's reconstruction policy. he still hopes that there is enough of sectional malignity in the present Republican organization to poison for Southern lips the feast of reunion; but still his vision would be greatly darkened, and his heart would be oppressed with painful solicitude for the future, and his soul would be salaamed and lacerated with dreadful forebodings of the speedy and honorable rehabilitation of the Southern States, but for the saving salt, the only motive, which he finds in Congress. Like Mr. Banner, who said to his New England listeners "gentlemen, we must trust to Congress," Gen. Banks looks supremely to that body for gratifying his devout wish to have the associated population of the South, while striving to be restored, at the invitation and under the plan of the President, hurled back into the bitterest depths of political humiliation and despair. In no circumstances is Gen. Banks willing to confide the control of affairs in the South to that population, and referring to the President's policy, based on such a confidence, he says: "It is possible, if the policy is pressed too far, that those men may push into disorder and temporary anarchy; but I welcome disturbance and anarchy and revolution a thousand times over, rather than to see the recent enemies of the country charged with the preservation of its honor, or the direction of its destinies."

In other words, rather than see the mass of the Southern whites people, the "recent enemies of the country," restored to constitutional rights, under constitutional government, and along with the restoration of their States to a constitutional Union, he would have those States plunged into the utmost horrors of anarchy and revolution.

Gen Banks proposes that Congress shall push up the Southern side of the broken Union by prison guns! He would have certain of the border States, and are believed to include Louisiana in that designation, brought in from on satisfactory conditions, and the rest by slow degrees, in proportion as the "recent enemies of the country" might be, by "reuna, rhubarb, or what powerful drug" soever might be used in the heroic plan of political purgation, expelled from their guilty carcasses. The result would be a wondrous show of skeletons, surpassing that of any anatomical museum, and the dry bones would rattle in music and in rhythm with the resounding notes of the gay castenet, while the satyrs, fauns, and bacchantes of Radicalism would gibber, and howl, and dance before the osseous display in celebration of consummated victory.

We deduce these views of what policy Gen. Banks would like to see carried out in regard to the South from the text of a set lecture which he not long since delivered in Boston. About the same time Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in that city: and he also pointed visions of reopened civil war as a welcome substitute for reconciliation on the present plan. Without such an eventuality, the South, he says, is "victorious for a dozen years to come," and to prevent this, "something holier than party, something deeper than patriotism," are needed. Of course this means anarchy, war of races, massacre, and extermination, as there can be no doubt from these very words of Mr. Phillips.

Now a merchant cannot count on trade, and think when the labor system of the South is finished you will have a crop of cotton? You will have a harvest of blood. San Domingo never took a life to free herself, but she deluged the island in blood to resist re-enslavement. The negro has lost freedom, has need arms, and no matter what the cunning of the white man may be there can be no quiet system of labor. Put up no seven thirties in your pocket for that par. The negro holds his hands on the neck of McCulloch and can strangle your finances. The London *Spectator* says the Confederate loan has gone up several dollars because men see in the plan of President Johnson the certainty that some project will be made for the payment of the rebel debt. Europe looks across the ocean in the eyes of John Stuart Mill and says, "Beware, you tread on the very verge of national infamy; you are about to commit suicide," and one looks across the water, and in the eyes of Frankfort capitalists and Confederate bondholders, and says, "Hurrah for harmony of thirty six States. The Southerner who stood by the President must be saved his life, while the North deserted the negro and left him to his fate, has a smarter chance to pay the debts than New York with all her cunning. Wait till January and it is a second Bastile. Wait till January and it is a second Bastile. Rise and protest against it, it is idle. Rise and prevent it. On that Charles Sumner, who boldly, resolutely stood with defiance to the President in March, was not presented to any any thing more at Worcester than "gentleman, we must trust to Congress." My legacy is—you can't trust Andy Johnson. My legacy is—you can't trust the Republican party. There is not something holier than party, if there is not something deeper than patriotism, the South is lost to-day, and victorious for a dozen years to come.

The Sumner-Phillips-Banks-Greeley sch ol will, it is plain, never be content with the triumph of the cause of the Union, with the successful vindication of the stability of the Government, with the complete attainment of the legitimate and officially announced objects of the war, they seek the utter overthrow of political opposition by exterminating every element of conservatism in the South, and would deem the guarantee of the perpetuity of their political power cheaply purchased by the irretrievable ruin of that section. We have the testim ny of Mr. Seward that in resting themselves against some late processes of reconstruction and restoration, they invite prolonged anarchy, and endeavor to "continue civil war against succumbing States for ultimate political triumph." There is no mistaking the meaning and the application of Mr. Seward's language when, in his late Auburn speech, he is arguing in behalf of the President a plan of speedy reconstruction:

You will ask whether a reconstruction on such soil was so closely upon military coercion can be relied upon. Can it be sincere? Can it be permanent? I answer: Do you admit separation to be in any case a right? If you do, you have no right to say that it is ever with hereafter become treason? Will you yourself now or ever consent that it shall be treason? All these questions in the negative. In fact reconstruction that is not only desirable, but imperative! In any other reconstruction, under the circumstances, there is certainly much room for doubt. The proposed reconstruction is the most judicious to delay and wait until you can procure a better one. Good surgery requires that even simple fractures shall have compound ones, shall be treated, if possible, at the first intention. Wounds and delay necessarily produce anarchy? Are you sure that you can procure a better reconstruction after long and anarchy, without supposing force? Who will advocate the employment of force merely to hinder and delay the high praise and anarchy, a reconstruction which is free and perfect, in accordance with the Constitution? It must part of the Constitution is written the power to constitute civil war against citizens in the State for ultimate political triumph? What would this be but to constitute a new civil war, after one had ended with the complete attainment of the lawful objects for which it was waged?

Diplomatic Correspondence on the Alabama's Depredation.

Important diplomatic correspondence between Mr Adams, the American Minister, and Earl Russell, is published in the London Gazette of the 31st ult.

The correspondence begins with a letter from Minister Adams, dated the 6th of April last, in which he calls the attention of Earl Russell to the official reports respecting the ravages of the Alabama, and intimates that the depredations caused by such cruisers the Government cannot avoid entailing the responsibility upon Great Britain.

The reply of Earl Russell is dated May 1. He says that the duties of Great Britain towards the United States are measured by the losses which the cruisers of the latter may have sustained. The question is simply whether Her Queen's Government have faithfully and honestly performed the duties which international law and their own municipal laws imposed upon them.

The reply of Mr Adams is dated May 3. He says that the motives can be no guide to the decision of the question, and that the evidence published in her Majesty's ports for them to decide. He complains of the secret sympathy of her Majesty's officers in the port of Liverpool, and cites their refusal to offer information for the suppression respecting the Alabama. It was, by the flagrant neglects on the part of her Majesty's Board of Customs, that the vessel, admitted to be intended for war purposes, was suffered to depart from Liverpool.

An interval of three months elapsed between the above letter and Earl Russell's reply to it.

In response Earl Russell proceeds to justify the course of her Majesty's Government in recognizing the belligerents, and reasons are given why there was extreme difficulty in giving orders to vessels from British ports vessels of war partly fitted up in the United Kingdom.

A very important point is referred to in the letter. Earl Russell notices a statement in a letter from Mr Adams, dated March 4, 1864, as to the Government at Washington being ready to refer these disputes to arbitration.

Earl Russell declines the offer, and says it is a question in the first place, whether the Queen's Government have acted in good faith in maintaining their neutrality, and in the second place whether the law officers of the crown were correctly informed.

Earl Russell continues: "The Queen's Government can refer neither of these questions to arbitration. The words used by him are as follows: "If the Queen's Government are the sole guardians of their own honor, they cannot adopt they have acted with bad faith in investigating the charges they professed." The law officers of the crown must be held to be better interpreters of British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be. Her Majesty's Government therefore declines to enter into reparation and compensation for captures made by the Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign State.

Her Majesty's Government conceive that if they were to act otherwise they would endanger the position of neutrals in all future wars. Her Majesty's Government are, however, ready to enter into discussion in this city, and seems to meet all the requirements of the occasion. The Association is to be styled "The National Bank Note Redemption Association" and is to consist of those banks that may at present engage in the enterprise. New Banks or members to be admitted by a three-fourths vote by ballot. The Association is to be under the direction of a committee of nine bank officers, who are authorized to appoint a manager and clerks, who shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duty. Funds deposited by the members of the Association are to be assorted and forwarded for redemption to the banks issuing or redeeming them, except to such banks as reside in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia; those redeeming in Boston and Philadelphia to be sent to the banks issuing the same or to their redeeming banks or to the Assorting Houses in those cities, and those in New York through the Clearing House. The Association is to have a desk at the Clearing House for the transaction of business. Deposits of currency for redemption to be to publication of not over five thousand dollars, except packages containing notes of the denomination of $10 or more, which may be made up to even thousands to the amount of $20,000.

Banks failing to redeem their notes when presented are to be proceeded against under the National Banking Law. All losses by fire, robbery, or otherwise, and the expenses of management are to be divided pro rata among members of the Association.

An important provision is to the effect that bank notes redeemable in New York Orleans, San Francisco, Leavenworth, or points West of the Mississippi before Chicago, unless redeemable in New York, shall not be issued by any bank in future. It is understood that all bills will be taken at par, and notes are redeemed in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia will be sent thither to the respective agencies for redemption. When redeemed, they may be either sent home or paid out again at their counters. Bills not redeemable at the centres of trade will, of course, be sent home to the banks issuing them.

Secretary McCulloch has expressed his approbation of the principle of redemption, and recommends that it shall be carried out by voluntary, rather than legislative, enactment. The opinion disposes of many captious objections advanced against the plan of par redemption of National Bank notes. The system will soon go into operation, and will remove many of the objections to which the National Banking system is liable, and give us a sounder and more truly National currency than could otherwise be attained under the present banking law.

"A Traveler" whishes us to explain what sense there is, just now, in the cry for "enforced secession," seeing that there is no enemy on any of the railroads. We can't do it.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,602.

BY TELEGRAPH

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York, Nov. 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says, Gen. Howley, Chief of Staff to Gen. Terry, has resigned his commission and returned to the editorship of the Hartford, Conn., *Press*.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Hon. Caleb Cushing's mission to Europe is purely professional and not diplomatic as has been reported.

Washington, Nov. 1.—President Johnson has granted a pardon to the Hon. Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana.

Gen. Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Alabama, and Gov. Parsons are both in Washington, endeavoring to obtain executive sanction to certain measures of policy relative to affairs in that State; also, to obtain teachers for the Freedmen.

Gen. Swayne represents the people of Alabama as favorably disposed to introduce Northern capital and energy, and that the opportunities for investment are very great.

He further states that a large number of army officers and soldiers are purchasing plantations and becoming permanent residents.

The Quartermaster General has issued orders that all animals belonging to the Government be seized wherever found and turned over to the nearest Assistant Quartermaster.

The Washington Monument Association will ask another appropriation of Congress this winter. To finish this magnificent monument an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars is required.

San Francisco, October 30.—Among a cargo brought by a Japanese arrival are three hundred and twenty packages of silk worm eggs shipped for France via New York, valued at eight hundred thousand dollars. They take this route and avoid the tropics.

Seven miles of the Western Railroad extending to Stockton are graded.

The bark Alberti from China has arrived with two hundred and fifty Coolies, including upwards of forty women bound to labor for five years at four dollars per month and clothing themselves. The cost of procuring Coolies on these terms is eighty dollars each.

New York, Nov. 1st.—The steamship United Kingdom hence for Glasgow, put into Lough Swilly, and being suspected, orders from Dublin were sent to look after her.

When leaving the Lough she was hove to by a shot from the gunboat Nightingale and brought back.

She was thoroughly searched, but nothing suspicious was found on her.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The President is officially advised that the Georgia State Convention has by an unanimous vote passed the ordinance abolishing slavery.

A large number of the persons now imprisoned in forts and penitentiaries will soon be released.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Late official advices from San Francisco give no information of the whereabouts of the privateer Shenandoah.

The Postmaster-General has ordered mail service on the Alabama and Florida railroad, and also on the Montgomery and West Point railroad.

Vicksburg, Oct. 31.—Arrived from below, on 30th: Dictator at 5 P. M., Magenta at 8 P. M., Fashion at 10 P. M. on 31st, Continental at 4 P. M. Ben Campbell at 5 P. M.

From above: M. S. Mepham at 4 A. M., Belle Ida from Cincinnati at 12 M., Rush at 5 P. M.

Departure on 30th: For above, Dictator at 10 P. M. on 31st, Continental at 2 P. M. For below: Mepham at 8 A. M. Fashion at 5 P. M. Magenta at 5 P. M. Belle Ida at 2 P. M.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury advises the assistant Treasurer that gold certificates of the $100 and $1000 denomination will be sent here early next week.

The other denominations may not be ready for some time.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The naval court martial convened to day. Col. Martin, of the naval corps, was arraigned for misapplying the money of new recruits, under which charge he pleaded guilty, and was allowed ten days to make an extenuating statement.

The Post Office Department has commenced opening bids for Southern mail service on some eight routes.

Gen. Grant has rented the residence in Washington city built by ex Vice President Breckinridge.

New York, Nov. 1.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch contains speculations that General Meade will shortly retire from the Quartermastership and be succeeded by Gen. Robert Allen or Gen Ingalls.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—The remains of Col Dahlgreen, after lying in State, were buried to-day.

New York, Nov. 1.—One of the largest counterfeit establishments was discovered by the police and broken up yesterday.

New York, Nov. 1.—10 P. M.—Cotton closed more active at 1c for Middling.

Flour has advanced 10c per bbl.

Whisky is unchanged in price.

Wheat is a shade firmer.

Corn has declined 1c.

Pork $33 87½.

Coffee is firm.

Sugar rules firm at 11½.

Sterling Exchange 109@8.

Gold closed at 11 7-8.

New York, Nov. 1.—The steamer Vera Cruz from Vera Cruz the 23d of October reports nine vessels on the reef between Tavernier and Carysfort Light Houses among which was a large screw steamer, apparently American, five miles South of the Fort surrounded by wreckers.

Maximilian and the Empress were soon to leave on a visit to Yucatan.

For thousand laborers are employed on the railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

An ex Confederate, named Mitchell, had rented a plantation in San Luis Potosi, and would plant one thousand acres of cotton.

The eastern position of the city of Mexico is reported submerged by a rise in the lake, and there was danger of a total overflow of the city.

New York, Nov. 1.—Savannah dates of the 28th ult. received here say that the steamer Wabash, from Philadelphia bound for New Orleans, put into that port in distress.

New York, Nov. 1.—The steamer Saxonia, from Bremen, has arrived. News anticipated.

Washington, Nov. 1.—An official report says the reorganization in the State of Arkansas is a perfect success.

New York, Nov. 1.—The attack by the Libérale on "Matamoros commenced on the Sunday preceding the 11th ult.

From the New York Mercantile Journal.

The Par Redemption Plan.

The plan for the redemption of National Bank Notes as presented by the Committee and accepted by the majority of the New York Bankers, is an adaptation of the Clearing House system to apply to the country Banks as at present in operation in this city, and seems to meet all the requirements of the occasion. The Association is to be styled "The National Bank Note Redemption Association" and is to consist of those banks that may at present engage in the enterprise. New Banks or members to be admitted by a three-fourths vote by ballot. The Association is to be under the direction of a committee of nine bank officers, who are authorized to appoint a manager and clerks, who shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duty. Funds deposited by the members of the Association are to be assorted and forwarded for redemption to the banks issuing or redeeming them, except to such banks as reside in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia; those redeeming in Boston and Philadelphia to be sent to the banks issuing the same or to their redeeming banks or to the Assorting Houses in those cities, and those in New York through the Clearing House. The Association is to have a desk at the Clearing House for the transaction of business. Deposits of currency for redemption to be to publication of not over five thousand dollars, except packages containing notes of the denomination of $10 or more, which may be made up to even thousands to the amount of $20,000.

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Secretary McCulloch has expressed his approbation of the principle of redemption, and recommends that it shall be carried out by voluntary, rather than legislative, enactment. The opinion disposes of many captious objections advanced against the plan of par redemption of National Bank notes. The system will soon go into operation, and will remove many of the objections to which the National Banking system is liable, and give us a sounder and more truly National currency than could otherwise be attained under the present banking law.

The Papal Allocution.

THE POPE DENOUNCES THE MASONS AND OTHER SECRET SOCIETIES.

The following is the text of the Allocution which the Pope delivered in a secret Consistory held at Rome on the 25th Sept.:

Venerable Brethren,—Among the numerous machinations and artifices by which the enemies of the Christian name have dared to assault the Church of God, and sought to shake and besiege it by efforts superfluous in truth, must undoubtedly be reckoned that perverse society of men vulgarly styled Masonic, which, at first confined to darkness and obscurity, now comes into light for the common ruin of religion and human society. Immediately that our predecessor the Roman Pontiff, faithful to the pastoral office, discovered its snares and frauds, they considered there was not a moment to lose in holding in check by their authority, and in striking and lacerating by a condemnatory sentence as with a sword, this sect, pernicious crime and attacking holy and public things. Our predecessor Clement XII., by his Apostolic letters, proscribed and rebuked this sect, and dreaded all the faithful not only from joining it but also from promoting or encouraging it in any manner whatever, since such an act would entail the penalty of excommunication, which the Roman Pontiff can alone remove. Benedict XIV confirmed by his Constitution this just and legitimate sentence of condemnation, and did not fail to exhort the Catholic sovereign princes to devote all their efforts and all their solicitude to repress this most immoral sect and defend society against a common danger. Would to God these monarchs had listened to the words of our predecessor! Would to God that to so serious a matter they had acted less feebly! In truth, neither we nor our fathers would then have had to deplore the many seditions which have since disturbed and agitated Europe, have set the whole of Europe in flames, now the many bitter misfortunes which have afflicted and still afflict the Church.

But the rage of the wicked being far from appeased, Pius VII, our predecessor, struck with anathema a sect of recent origin, Carbonarism, which had propagated itself, particularly in Italy, and, inflamed by the same zeal for souls, Leo XII condemned by his apostolic letters, not only the secret societies we have just mentioned, but all others, of whatever appellation, conspiring against the Church and the civil power, and warned all the faithful to avoid them under penalty of excommunication. Nevertheless these efforts of the Apostolic See have not had the success expected. The Masonic sect of which we speak has not been vanquished nor overthrown; on the contrary, it has so developed itself that in these troubles days it exists in very many places with a more audacious and impious front. We have therefore thought it our duty to return to this matter, since, perhaps, from ignorance of the guilty intrigues clandestinely carried on and atrocious oaths by means of which the character of this society is confirmed, that their institution has no other object than that of uniting men, and assembling them in unity, and that in this society there is nothing to fear for the Church of God. But who does not comprehend how this sect departs from the truth. What is the object of this association of men belonging to all religions and sects by itself? To want and those clandestine meetings and the, mysterious oath exacted from the initiated, binding them under severe penalties to preserve inviolably a secret to reveal anything of what may be discovered? Wherefore that outburst of atrocity of penalties and chastisements which the initiated bind themselves to accept should they fail to keep their oath? A society which thus avoids the light of day must surely be impious and criminal. He who does ill says the Apostle, "hates the light." How different from such an association are the pious societies of the faithful which flourish in the Catholic Church! With them there is no reticence, no obscurity.

In the midst of the most open light it is manifest also are the works of charity practised according to the Gospel doctrine. Thus in the sect of which we speak there is seen Catholic societies of this nature, no salutary and useful end elicited to excite piety and succor the poor, attached, and even destroyed in some places, on the contrary, secret engagement is enforced to secret Masonic societies, no faith to the Church and to God, so dangerous even for the security of kingdoms. Venerable brethren, we feel pain and confusion to see that when it is requisite to rebuke this sect according to the constitutions of our predecessors, some persons show themselves indulgent, almost supine. Nevertheless, in this matter, the judgments of their functions and their charges demand that they should display the greatest activity. It does not seem to us right that the Apostolic constitutions fulminated under pain of perpetual anathema, against cult sects and their adepts and abettors, have no force in the countries where the