

The Daily British Wig.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1878.

CITY AND VICINITY

GOLD in New York 5 o'clock 102

TRANSFER.—The Napolean Agency of the Bank of British North America has been closed and the business transferred to the Dominion Bank of Canada.

SEATING.—It was poor last evening and to-day. Those who indulged in it but little enjoyed it. The ice is becoming very porous, and consequently very weak.

THE POPE'S DEATH.—We have in other columns presented what must be termed an interesting review of the public life of Pope Pius IX. For some of the data we are indebted to the Ottawa Free Press

FULL FORCE.—On the occasion of fire the full police force should be out on duty, because every man is required for service. The force last night was by no means out in strength.

KIND ATTENTION.—The press of Kingston is certainly very much indebted to Mr. W. Robinson M.P.P., for kind attention. It is continually receiving parliamentary papers from him.

BRYAN'S ADDRESS.—Mr. A. J. Bray arrived from Montreal last evening. Today he met a number of those interested in the Civil Rights Alliance, and this evening he will address a meeting on the subject in the City Hall.

INCENDIARISM.—Hamilton offers \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of any one guilty of incendiarism. If Kingston had done likewise last year there would not have been a running list of 40 fires on record.

HAVING closed our branch store on Wellington Street, our customers will please call at the store on Princess Street, where they will find a stock of hats, caps and furs, at greatly reduced prices.—M. L. HYMAN.

PROBABILITIES for the next 24 hours: For the lower lake region, increasing N.E. to northerly winds, cloudy weather, with rain and snow, stationary or falling temperatures. For the St. Lawrence, winds increasing in force, fair to cloudy weather, with rain or snow at night.

WARNING.—We feel justified today in warning all persons from frolicking about on the ice, and thus running any unnecessary danger. The ice is not good, and holes are liable to open at any moment while this temperature lasts.

AN INVESTIGATION.—As considerable dissatisfaction seems to exist among the deficiency of the fire brigade, we believe an investigation will shortly be held by the Committee, and a report made to the Council as to the result of that investigation.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.—The semi-annual distribution of prizes will be held at the College on Monday next at 2:15 o'clock. The institutions to the public will, like the formalities, be restricted on account of the small accommodation in the old building. The new one will not be ready for occupation till Spring.

DISAGREEMENT SETTLED.—Today, at noon, a disagreeable row occurred in the yard of a tavern stand at the foot of Queen Street. Several young men, intoxicated, kicked up a row, and succeeded in attracting quite a crowd of spectators. These drunken jamborees may be interesting, but are they creditable!

MR. ANDREW'S HALL.—This evening Mrs. E. C. Noble, of Vermont, will read in St. Andrew's Hall, in connection with the Education Association of Queen's College. The Boston Journal says: "Mrs. Noble made a fine impression. She has a charming person, and read with a perfect understanding of her subjects. Her voice is melodious and pleasing, and her manner natural and graceful."

THE SHOOTING CASE.—We do not look upon the shooting of Mr. R. Crawford on Wednesday night as an outrage; on the contrary, we are inclined to look upon the affair as a result of carelessness in the handling of firearms by young men, more or less under the influence of intoxication. Those young men are known, so that if they are not prosecuted, the police are not to blame.

THE LATE FATHER COYLE.—The Rev. Dr. Chisholm preached the sermon at the Month's Mind of the late priest, and stated that he was ordained priest here by the late Bishop Phelan in 1845. He, during the thirty-two years of subsequent service, built six churches in the diocese of Kingston, all of which were without a cent of debt at his death. These are eloquent testimony of his zeal and energy.

A HASTY OFFICIAL.—Last night during the progress of the fire a dispute occurred between a couple of Aldermen and a houseman, and the latter, it is said, threatened to assault the aforesaid members of the Council with the branch pipe. The services of such an official should be dispensed with at once—more than that he should be taught to obey his superiors in future and curb his ill temper.

POLICE.—Elizabeth Masters was the only prisoner. The appearance of the girl was indeed pitiable. She is young, and does not seem to be addicted to liquor, but yesterday she imbibed freely, wandered to one of the docks, and lying down between a couple of piles of wood, was about falling to sleep when found by the police and placed in custody for the night. This morning she was dismissed.

THE GARDEN.—The proof sheets have been received of the book which has been written and illustrated by Mr. A. W. Moore, giving a sketch of the origin and progress of the Thousand Island Park. We have hastily glanced at a few of the opening pages, and pronounce pleasant reading to those who may in a short time become possessed of a copy of it. It is just the thing to send to the old country, giving as it does a fine description of the scenery of this vicinity.

WIND WAITS.

—Rev. A. J. Bray in the City Hall this evening. —The report of the Pope's death has been confirmed. —About fifty loads of wood came into the city today.

—Dr. Dickson, of Kingston, will be examined next week on the subject of using liquors in Asylums. —The firemen last night did not manage things as elegantly as they might have.

—Messrs. Gunn & Co., contemplate the construction of another fine wharf opposite McCormick's boat building yard. —The ice on Pictou Bay is now perfectly good, and every fellow who has a fat nag is trying it to the full.

—A number of the young men have been trying for about a week to kill themselves by ice-boating, and fate seems to be against them.

—Our contemporary calls the "Wario its bumptious contemporary. The News can beat any newspaper in the country calling names. That seems to be its forte.

—Mr. Donald Campbell, of Wellington, has been commissioned by Gunn & Co., of Kingston, to buy grain for them, and is now prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain, delivered at his store-house, Wellington.

—The Belleville Ontario: Some papers, the Kingston News for instance, intimate that Blake's failure as a statesman is manifest that a less conspicuous position in the House was made imperative. Such insinuations, however, are beneath contempt.

—Girls will be extremely naughty at times. Here is a sample: Cigarette smoking is indulged in by many young women and school girls. The thumbs and forefingers of a class of young ladies at a school in New York were examined the other day, and only two were found to be without tobacco stains.

Our Fire Department.

We would like to say as many kind words as possible in favour of our Fire Department, but really we cannot longer close our eyes to the growing necessity which exists for a reorganization of the fire force of this city. The Committee on Fire, Water and Gas, no doubt, apprehend the weak points, and will sooner or later recommend a remedy. It will be difficult to any one to explain why the fire was allowed such headway last night—why the main building should have been destroyed, when there was an ample and unceasing supply of water, and when the firemen were in a position to combat the flames without much difficulty. The opinion is generally expressed that the thing was badly managed, and we are inclined to think public opinion is about correct. The brigade is without discipline, and hence its usefulness is much impaired.

MR. STEPHENSON'S CASE.—From what we can learn from the Detroit News, Mr. Stephenson is in very precarious health, and his condition is rendered the more critical on account of the scandal connected with his name, and the differences existing in his congregation. The News of Monday said: "Dr. Barclay rose up (in congregational meeting) and said that it was perhaps a question whether the church would long have a living pastor. Everybody present had noticed Mr. Stephenson's condition in the pulpit yesterday. After the service he had attended him, and carried him home, where he lay ill all night in a terrible condition from mental and physical suffering. Tonight the pastor was a trifle better, but still very ill, and the strain was so great that his reason was in danger. He was afraid that the time might come when the church would be entirely without a pastor. The doctor's speech, simple and affecting, had a marked effect on the meeting, and silenced the factious element altogether."

ENGINEERS' REVEL.—Last evening a large number of the members of the P.M. Church, desirous of assisting the friends in Elginburg, went out in Mr. Wilson's large wagon. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Dyke, Rev. T. W. J. Julliffe, and Mr. S. R. Briggs. The Rev. Mr. Julliffe delivered an earnest address on the fatal results of being ashamed of Christ, and also of the happiness conferred on those who acknowledge Christ before the world. At the after meeting Mr. S. R. Briggs appealed to the unconverted to be reconciled to God. The drive home was made pleasant by Rev. Mr. Julliffe and Mr. S. R. Briggs accompanying them to the city. The weather was beautiful and pleasant as a spring day, and all enjoyed the drive.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.—Two days ago in the Associated Press telegram received from New York it was stated that in the teller's accounts of the Bank of North America there had been discovered a deficit of \$100,000. The item was strictly correct, but the bank has been closed by the public with the Bank of British North America, when it really was the Bank of North America, an American and not a British concern. There can be no long extended deficit in any of the British N.A. Bank's branches, because the teller's cash is chequed. In the North American Bank he keeps his own cash.

DUNKIN DEMONSTRATION.—A Napanee despatch says: The Dunkin demonstration took place here today at eleven o'clock. A procession was formed on the Market Square, headed by the Napanee brass band, and drove through the town, carrying a flag and banner, with the mottoes in large letters, "Resist not Conquer!" and "One battle does not end the war." There were eighty seven carriages in the procession, headed by a marshal. After driving through the principal streets of the town, they addressed at the M. E. Church, where addresses were delivered by several speakers. A large number of delegates were present from different parts of both Counties.

PAPER MILL.—The Newburg paper mill, formerly owned by John T. Orange, M.P.P., was bought on Thursday in Toronto from the mortgagees by the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company. The mill will be started in a few days on the new owners.

FIRE AND FLAME.

Messrs. Crothers' Brothers' Bakery Destroyed.

This morning, about two o'clock, the alarm signalled a fire in St. Lawrence West. Hastening in the direction of the box from which the alarm came, we found the east end of the workshop of the Messrs. H. & W. J. Crothers' bakery in flames, which had secured a good start, and was burning fiercely, and gaining rapidly upon the west of the building. There was no time lost in making a vigorous effort to save as much as possible. Willing hands were there in scores, and the firemen received constant additions as the moments fled, and the scene became more exciting. Unfortunately the most valuable contents were machinery, which could not be removed, and has been damaged very largely, or rendered practically useless. The Chatham engine was promptly stationed at the corner of Princess and Wellington streets, and supplied two good streams of water. These were directed upon the fire to the best judgment of the firemen, but public opinion is to the effect that the flames were not properly combated, that is, they were not met at such points as that they could be effectually checked or suppressed. Gradually the fire enveloped the whole bakery building, and then penetrated the main building, also, and at the same time seemed to favour them in their internal work. Before this stage had been reached the Merryweather, (which had been located on the corner of Queen and King streets) furnished a third stream, so that as far as the water was concerned there did not appear to be any scarcity. With the establishment of the Crothers' the fire was stopped, but the premises of these gentlemen have been completely gutted.

The building belonged to the occupants, whose loss cannot be computed accurately or even approximately at present. They are insured in the Royal for \$6,000, and the Commercial Union for \$4,000, but \$12,000 or \$14,000 above this sum would hardly replace such an institution as the Crothers' managed before the fire of last night. Very many expensive improvements had been made to the building during the past four years, and the most approved machinery had been purchased in order to facilitate their continually increasing business.

Besides the building and machinery a heavy loss will be sustained in the burning and injury of stock, of which there was a large quantity on hand. Most of what has been saved is unmarketable and unfit for use.

The public will sympathize with the Messrs. Crothers in their misfortune. They are among the most industrious of our citizens, and the fire most embarrasses them considerably. Still we are assured it will be only temporary; their energies are such that they must ere long be in a position to resume and conduct business as successfully as ever.

We need not attempt to tell how the fire took, because we can give no information about that point. Neither can the owners or attaches of the bakery. All was safe enough at a late hour last night, and further in the way of enlightenment we cannot go.

St. Paul's Conversations.

Last evening this annual event came off in the Music Hall, being well attended. After an abundant supper of tea, coffee and cakes had been disposed of the Rev. W. B. Carey took the chair. A few remarks from the chairman introduced the programme, which was well selected, varied and not too long. The chairman announced that he would ask Mr. R. W. Barker to act as "Musical Director" for the evening. Those who know Mr. Barker's abilities in the concert line need not be told that he filled his post efficiently. No encores was the order of the evening, an example that might often be copied with good results. The whole of the programme was well rendered. The piano part, by Mrs. Gilmore and Miss Mingsy, was "Preciosa" was beautifully executed, and displayed the talent of those ladies.

The songs of Miss S. Barton were, as usual, sweet and clear, and the audience noticed the great improvement in her fine voice under Prof. Oldham's instruction. Miss Bates, who very kindly took Miss Wilson's part in the programme, the latter lady being unable to use her voice, having contracted a severe cold, sang, as she ever does, sweetly and in good style. Several remarked that they never heard her rich, cultivated voice to better advantage than they did in the Music Hall last evening. Some pleasing words from Archbishop Parnell; the song "The Bay of Biscay," well sung by Mr. S. Phippen; Mr. Rochas Tandy's "I will remember thee," given with his accustomed finish; a good song by Mr. Barker, and an anthem well rendered by the choir of St. Paul's Church, finished the evening's programme. Some words of thanks from Rev. Mr. Carey, followed by the National Anthem, heartily sung by all present, and finally by Miss Bates, brought a most enjoyable evening to a close. Prof. Oldham's orchestra was present and sustained their part well. Miss Wilson, Prof. Oldham and Mr. Robert Shannon, played the accompaniments during the evening.

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POPE PIUS IX.

A Review of His Life and Labors.

His Election to the Pontifical Chair and the way He Filled It.

Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, who assumed the name of Pius on his election to the Holy See, was a member of an Italian family of distinction, his father being Count Mastai Ferretti. He was born at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, on the Adriatic coast. The Mastai race were, however, of the active, energetic, and intelligent kind, the men of whom nature makes nobles, and who, without the accidental advantage of birth, are certain to reach distinction.

At twelve years of age the young Mastai was sent to a school at Volterra, under the direction of a well known astronomer, Ingolmaro, a member of the Order of St. Paul. This fact indicates that the Mastai family were, from an early period, prominently developed in Pius IX's earlier Pontifical years, for Volterra is in Tuscany, and the Scipios, engaged also in instruction at Florence, were among the most liberal of the clergy. As a school boy there was nothing remarkable about the history of the future Pope. Probably he had the same faults as are characteristic of all boys, even of those who are destined to become the greatest men. He was a constant invalid, subject to epileptic fits, and when he left school in 1808 at the age of 16 years, had learned but little Latin or Greek, but had formed a taste for reading the great men of his own country, which he spoke no ordinary taste. A writer speaking of him at this period says: "His mind had taken a romantic turn, which, aided by a temperament of extraordinary sensibility, gave him the character of a viridly impressionable and enthusiastic youth."

Young Mastai returned to Sinigaglia, at that time a portion of Napoleon's Kingdom of Italy, was a member of the military arts, and an enthusiast. He took to the study of arms, rode much, became a musician, led the conventional barracks life, became an adept at coloring a pipe, and played billiards and tennis. These amusements which were the effluence of a youth, who was ambitious to win military renown and who never dreamed of the triple crown, in reality, laid the foundation of the physical vigor which has carried him on, amid the most arduous labors, and the most profound cares, to the venerable age of over eighty years.

At the age of 17 he was admitted as a volunteer in the Garde d'Honneur of Napoleon; others that he served in the 1st squadron of the 1st Regiment; others that he took service with Austria; and others that he served in the 1st Squadron of the Garde Mobile of the Seventeenth. A great many writers record statements concerning his extreme profligacy at this period, but the most impartial authorities of the fact agree that these were the result of his habits without foundation, the creations of his personal enemies and the enemies of the Church, and that his life was that of a young nobleman contemplating a military life, who had no other aim than according to the custom of his comrades.

Passing, however, all these stories, it is unobscured that at that time he had no idea of taking Holy Orders, and that he was only a young man, who had been appointed a Commission in the Guardia Nazionale of Pius VII. He had succeeded in having his name placed on the roll of candidates for a Commission, and was awaiting the vacant spot, when an event which at the time seemed to him unimportant, but which influenced the destinies of Christendom, prevented the accomplishment of his desires. This crucial event to which he had been introduced in his youth, still pursued him, and getting one day picked up in a fit from the gutters in one of the principal streets of Rome, this public proof of his degradation for an act of intemperance, was the only command of the corps in question that the young Mastai could not be received into.

No doubt this was esteemed by the young Count a reminder of an error, which had been pointed out to him to enlighten the future life of one naturally ambitious, and, as the world has since seen, having the ability to accomplish whatever his ambition willed. The incident to which he had been subjected ought also to have unshaken him equally for the Church, but Mother Church was kinder "than her military cohorts, and opened the way to the disappointed youth to the rank of a lieutenant in the Garde Nationale, which he held until the death of Pius VII. He was distant related to Mastai family, and he had two uncles at Rome belonging to the aristocratic order of the Church, one a Bishop and the other a Canon of the Holy See.

By the death of Pius VII, the young Mastai, an auditor to M. Magli, Vicar Apostolic of Chili, shortly after the recognition of the independence of the Republic, he was enabled to perform with discretion and success, duties both of a delicate and important nature, and gained an insight into the secrets of politics and diplomacy, the study of which he pursued with the greatest avidity, and which he has since followed with the most interest. On his return to Europe he was appointed Prelate of the Household to Pope Leo XII, and President of the Council of Ministers, and was distinguished by one of the most important of the Ecclesiastical-civil departments of administration in the city of Rome.

While holding these posts his talents, his industry, and his devotion to the youth of Rome and the preaching of spiritual "retreats." In 1827 he was created Archbishop of Spoleto. Here he founded an asylum for orphans, modelled somewhat after the plan of one ever since in vogue in the United States, the mission to South America. During the disturbances of 1831 he induced 4,000 insurgents, who had taken refuge in Spoleto, to surrender to the Papal authority, and at the same time was entrusted, in conjunction with the civil administration of the Province of Spoleto and Perugia. In 1832 he was transferred to the See of Imola, where his charities to the poor endeared him to his flock. Some years ago the acquisition of Gregory XVI. to the Papal throne he was sent to Naples as Apostolic Nuncio; and while the shakers were raging there in 1836 he personally visited the hospitals and the sick, and distributed the proceeds among the poorer victims of that disease. In these visits he always went on foot, replying to those who remonstrated with him, in his impetuosity, in the following words: "When the poor of Jesus Christ die in the streets, His ministers

ought not to ride in carriages." His name is still illustrious by the power of his piety, who that die in the streets, member with gratitude his disinterested efforts to alleviate their sufferings. On the 24th December, 1839, he was raised to the dignity of a Cardinal, by the title of St. Peter and St. Marcellinus, confessor of the Archbishops of Imola and Romagna, where much political disaffection existed. However, he devoted himself to the duties of his diocese with so much zeal and self-denial, and displayed such a liberality of sentiment, that he soon gained the affections of the people, and restored peace and tranquillity to the district. During the six years of his episcopacy he was only twice absent from his diocese, and on his return he was received by his flock with joy, and again when summoned to the Conclave for the election of a successor to the Pontifical chair.

Pope Gregory XVI died on the 1st of July, 1846. On Sunday, the 14th, the Cardinals went in procession with great pomp into Conclave. The following day news circulated throughout Rome that a new Pope was chosen. It has been said that the election of Pius IX. was carried by acclamation. This, however, does not appear to have been the case. The election of a Pontiff is by scrutiny or ballot. Each Cardinal writes his own name, with the name of the candidate he proposes, on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit, and each one, on approaching and leaving the altar, kneels and recites a prayer. After a pause, the tickets are taken from the sacrap by officers named ad hoc from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has more than one vote in his favor, he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes, another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election of a secret-candidate because any Cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared, the tickets are burned. On this occasion there were three secret-candidates. At the first ballot, Cardinal Lambruschini, the stern and cruel Minister of Gregory XVI., had a majority of votes, but not sufficient for a decision. Thirty-four votes were required for the election. The Cardinals, alarmed at the prospect of the election of the unpopular Lambruschini, and fearing the consequences of the existing dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of the Roman States, and the enthusiasm, not only of the Roman, but of the whole Italian people, was raised to the highest pitch. The disgraced propositions and imprisonments of the previous reign afforded him grateful opportunities for the new era by an act of mercy and justice. An amnesty was proclaimed for all political offenders, with very trifling exceptions, and was supposed to have restored about twenty thousand respectable citizens to their families and friends. A great many of these citizens, who had been in prison, were thrown open to the laity.

A better regulated system of taxation; a Custom House; and the re-organization of the administration of justice were conceived, and various other reforms were proposed in spite of the remonstrances of the Austrian Ambassador, an angry opponent of the reforms of the Sacred College. Owing to the state of confusion in every department of the public service, those acts of justice were not only difficult, but dangerous. Although the reforms were generally approved, the nobility went hand-in-hand with the Pope, he was vigorously opposed by the leading clergy, who had so long enjoyed the exclusive monopoly of all the patronages of the State. But he was not to be deterred from pursuing what he thought was the path of duty, and seeing his determination, and enraged thereof, his opponents entered into a conspiracy to raise a mob, and to take advantage of the Pope's absence, to force him to resign, and to further their own views; happily all was discovered, and the plot prevented. For a considerable time the name of Pius resounded over Europe, and instantly became the watch word of liberty and reform.

By the death of Pius VII, the young Mastai, an auditor to M. Magli, Vicar Apostolic of Chili, shortly after the recognition of the independence of the Republic, he was enabled to perform with discretion and success, duties both of a delicate and important nature, and gained an insight into the secrets of politics and diplomacy, the study of which he pursued with the greatest avidity, and which he has since followed with the most interest. On his return to Europe he was appointed Prelate of the Household to Pope Leo XII, and President of the Council of Ministers, and was distinguished by one of the most important of the Ecclesiastical-civil departments of administration in the city of Rome.

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ought not to ride in carriages." His name is still illustrious by the power of his piety, who that die in the streets, member with gratitude his disinterested efforts to alleviate their sufferings. On the 24th December, 1839, he was raised to the dignity of a Cardinal, by the title of St. Peter and St. Marcellinus, confessor of the Archbishops of Imola and Romagna, where much political disaffection existed. However, he devoted himself to the duties of his diocese with so much zeal and self-denial, and displayed such a liberality of sentiment, that he soon gained the affections of the people, and restored peace and tranquillity to the district. During the six years of his episcopacy he was only twice absent from his diocese, and on his return he was received by his flock with joy, and again when summoned to the Conclave for the election of a successor to the Pontifical chair.

Pope Gregory XVI died on the 1st of July, 1846. On Sunday, the 14th, the Cardinals went in procession with great pomp into Conclave. The following day news circulated throughout Rome that a new Pope was chosen. It has been said that the election of Pius IX. was carried by acclamation. This, however, does not appear to have been the case. The election of a Pontiff is by scrutiny or ballot. Each Cardinal writes his own name, with the name of the candidate he proposes, on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit, and each one, on approaching and leaving the altar, kneels and recites a prayer. After a pause, the tickets are taken from the sacrap by officers named ad hoc from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has more than one vote in his favor, he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes, another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election of a secret-candidate because any Cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared, the tickets are burned. On this occasion there were three secret-candidates. At the first ballot, Cardinal Lambruschini, the stern and cruel Minister of Gregory XVI., had a majority of votes, but not sufficient for a decision. Thirty-four votes were required for the election. The Cardinals, alarmed at the prospect of the election of the unpopular Lambruschini, and fearing the consequences of the existing dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of the Roman States, and the enthusiasm, not only of the Roman, but of the whole Italian people, was raised to the highest pitch. The disgraced propositions and imprisonments of the previous reign afforded him grateful opportunities for the new era by an act of mercy and justice. An amnesty was proclaimed for all political offenders, with very trifling exceptions, and was supposed to have restored about twenty thousand respectable citizens to their families and friends. A great many of these citizens, who had been in prison, were thrown open to the laity.

A better regulated system of taxation; a Custom House; and the re-organization of the administration of justice were conceived, and various other reforms were proposed in spite of the remonstrances of the Austrian Ambassador, an angry opponent of the reforms of the Sacred College. Owing to the state of confusion in every department of the public service, those acts of justice were not only difficult, but dangerous. Although the reforms were generally approved, the nobility went hand-in-hand with the Pope, he was vigorously opposed by the leading clergy, who had so long enjoyed the exclusive monopoly of all the patronages of the State. But he was not to be deterred from pursuing what he thought was the path of duty, and seeing his determination, and enraged thereof, his opponents entered into a conspiracy to raise a mob, and to take advantage of the Pope's absence, to force him to resign, and to further their own views; happily all was discovered, and the plot prevented. For a considerable time the name of Pius resounded over Europe, and instantly became the watch word of liberty and reform.

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