

wholly a stranger to ambition. His patrimony was divided by him with the poor, who never departed from him without being relieved; and such was his charity, that the day before his last sickness he had stripped himself of a casah which he wore, to dress with it a poor priest who was in want of it. He died with the death of the just on Friday, 23d inst, at the hour at which our blessed Lord expired. The carrying of his mortal remains from the house to the parish church was very touching; for the sailors who were at the port of Ripagrande (to whose Christian culture he dedicated himself gratuitously for about forty years with the zeal) in a regular procession, accompanied by the priests, his associates in such a good work, four of whom bore the bier, followed the funeral pomp, and by their sorrowful aspect and fervid prayers exhibited the most beautiful eulogy of the deceased. The pious Union of St Paul, composed of the very flower of the Roman clergy, assisted in the church at the solemn exhibition of the corpse, and a learned and moving funeral oration was read by the Priest, D Raymond Pilliacelli, Professor of the Canon Law in the Urban College of Propaganda Fide.

MORE OF THE CZAR AT ROME.—The following extract of a private letter of the 26th ult., written from Rome, by a Protestant Gentleman, will be read with interest:—"The other day I drove out with a Roman of rank, an old friend of my family, to see his villa. On the road the conversation naturally turned on the Emperor's visit. He said that everything short of inhospitality and discourtesy was done to show him that he was an unwelcome visitor. In the first place, the Pope did not return his visit, nor did the Sacred College call upon him, as is usual in case of a Sovereign visiting Rome. Four Cardinals only called—Cardinal Acton, the Cardinal Secretary of State, and Cardinals Bernetti and Toschi, who had been on previous occasions decorated by the Emperor. And, in the second place, so universal was the feeling against him in Roman society, that no Roman gentleman or lady called upon him. I must here remark, that it is given out in society that the Pope did not return the Emperor's visit, because the latter begged the former to dispense with the ceremony. To my friend I remarked, that many of the Siennese were angry with the Pope for having admitted the Emperor to an audience, or allowed of his entering the city, and I added, that I myself apprehended the use that Russia would make of it in those quarters where she could exclude truth as contraband. He replied, that the Pope could not have refused the Emperor entrance into Rome, or to receive his visit, had he been so minded, as there is a Russian Minister resident at his Court. I said, that is the great error. The Emperor has refused to receive the Pope's Nun-

cio, and it is even contrary to the rules of official routine in that case to receive a Minister from the Emperor. My friend told me, the Pope had received the Emperor with the greatest dignity, and hardly had he entered the room when he began to address him in the language of dignified reproof. He pointed him out as the only Sovereign of those that had the only Sovereign of those that had subjects of different persuasions, that persecuted his subjects. I expressed my regret to him, as I do to you, that His Holiness—to see an argument that was plausible, and in consonance to the spirit of the times—abandoned the 'vantage ground of broken treaties and violated pledges. What a glorious opportunity was lost to him, of making himself the source and interpreter of international law, by exacting the fulfilment of that treaty to which all Christendom stood guarantee, and by virtue of which solely the Emperor holds the kingdom of Poland! However, my informant told me that the Emperor denied point blank there being any persecution; to which his Holiness replied by bringing forward three or four well-authenticated instances. The Emperor, it seems, was anything but content with his reception here, and was at no pains to hide his dissatisfaction. Not a penny did he give to the post-boys that drove his carriage from Rome to Florence, or to the dragoons that accompanied him; and even when a poor postillion, who was driving one of the carriages before him, fell from his horse and broke his leg, he refused to give him a sou. This whilst he lavished elsewhere his ducats. He spent great sums here. There is another symptom which is very pregnant—viz., though elsewhere he went to the Royal houses prepared for him, at Florence he determined to go to an hotel, and not to the Ducal Palace—doubtless to conceal his mortification at his reception at Rome.

BIRTHS RECORDED.

AT ST. MARY'S.

- MARCH 16—Mrs. Mary Callahan, of a Son.
 " Mrs. Ellen Feehan, of a Son.
 " Mrs. Anne Kier, of a Daughter.
 " Mrs. Elizabeth Eustace, of a Daughter.
 17—Mrs. Margaret Harton, of a Daughter.
 " Mrs. Ellen Heffernan, of a Daughter.

INTERMENTS.

AT THE CEMETERY OF THE HOLY CROSS.

- MARCH 15—James Foley, native of county Waterford, Ireland, aged 58 years.
 17—Mr. Robt. Phelan, native of city Waterford, Ireland, aged 63.
 20—Lawrence Doyle, native of Ireland, aged 52.