

ernment allows the resources of the country to remain unproductive to the detriment of the people. But in refutation of this, we here quote with pleasure from an address presented to the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VII., by the Tribune, or, House of Commons of France, on the occasion of the Pope's visit to Paris to crown the Emperor, Napoleon I. "Your table, maintenance, and personal expense have been regulated like those of the most private individual. You have justly deemed true greatness to be less in the pomp and glitter of a court than in the lustre of virtues, and a wise and economical administration. Agriculture, commerce, and the fine arts resume their splendour in the Roman States. The Roman Campagna, long uncultivated and sterile, will soon be covered with woods, * * A law compels large land-holders to put their lands under cultivation or let out at moderate rents such lands as they cannot or will not till. Finally, by draining the Pontine Marshes, by restoring vast tracts to cultivation, will contribute to the salubrity of the climate, and increased population of the Roman States. Your Holiness openly proclaims free trade, &c." Many States of Europe, though late, have followed this last mentioned reform, and the rulers of some countries would do well to follow the merciful and just example in favor of laboring classes, respecting useless lands and draining bogs.

Pope Leo XII., immediate successor of Pius the VII., showed likewise a large and enlightened policy towards his people. By the treaty of Vienna, says Count Artaut De Mentor, "a large tract of the Papal territory, a great part of which had belonged to monasteries and colleges, had been settled on Prince Eugene and the Beauharnois family. Not only a gigantic system of absenteeism was established perpetually in the heart of the country, and a very large income carried abroad, which otherwise would have been laid out on the spot, but an undue influence was thereby created over a susceptible population through the widely scattered patronage held by the administrators of the property. Many of the employed were, moreover, foreigners, whose religion was in declared antipathy to that of the natives, and whose morals neither edified nor improved the population. To get rid of this anomalous state of things, Leo used his utmost endeavours; and probably would have succeeded had his reign been a little prolonged."

But Gregory XVI. in 1845, formed a company in Rome which bought up, at a fair valuation, the Beauharnois estates, and let and sold the lands to many proprietors,—thus enriching the country in population and produce, and contenting thousands. The present