THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PIUS THE GOOD.

A BIOGRAPHY IN ANECDOTES ILLUS-TRATING THE LIFE OF PIO NONO.

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> .--0-OYERFLOWING WITH CHARITY.

A ZEAL FOR SOULS WHICH KNEW NO DIFFICULTIES.

We have in other departments of this week's Catholic Review summed up the life and labors of Pio Nono. The anecdotes which we now add to these histories of his life will give an additional insight to his character, disclosing the beauty. tenderness, fatherly benignity, and sweetness of the mild Pius, who, in view of the greatness of his works, will be known as Pius the Great; but for his virtues has also merited the glorious title of Pius the Good .

THE BIRTH OF PIUS IX.

Sinigaglia, a small town in the former Pontifical States, was the birth-place of Pius the Ninth. This remarkable man was born on the 13th of May, 1792, of the illustrious Count Jerome Mastai-Ferretti and the Countess Catherine Sulazzi. He received in Holy Baptism the name of John Mary, and, strange to say, some of the guests at the ceremony, foretold the future greatness of the infant. He was given the first rudiments of education under the paternal roof and at the age of eleven was placed by his parents in the Scolopii College at Volterra. There his noble appearance, the sweetness of his manners and the scuteness of his intellect, soon gained him the esteem and affection of his companious and masters. When he was proclaimed Pope he took the name of Pius. In his youth John Mastai-Ferretti was very delicate, and was affected by a disease, the effects of which obliged him almost to give up all hope of taking holy orders, and judging from all appearances it seemed that his life was destined to be a short one, and the years of his Pontificate still shorter. Instead of which, Pius IX, lived on in a really miraculous manner, for the comfort and joy of the hearts of the faithful and to the confusion of his bitter enemies.

PIUS THE NINTH'S MOTHER.

The Countess Mastai imbued her son with those sentiments of solid piety which marked her own life. It is related that during the exile of Pius VI., the Countess Mastai said to her son: "Join with me in praying that Our Lord may deign to diminish the sufferings of the Pope." "But how is it possible," replied the child, "that God, who is so good could permit that the Pope, His Vicar on earth, be made prisoner and treated as a malefactor?" "My child it is precisely because the Pope is the Vicar of Jesus Christ that God wills that he be treated as Jesus Christ." But, dear mother, are not the French very wicked? And you tell me to pray for them." Dear child, that is the reason we must pray for them and besides, it is not the French who are wicked, it is their Government." "We must then pray for our Governors?" "Certainly, Our Blessed Lord prayed even for his executioners." Mark, was not this a strong lesson of Christian forbearance and of the pardon of offences? And how well did Pius IX. bear it in his heart!

Pius IX. was ordained sub descon on the 18th of December, 1818, and as he wished it so much, he oblained permission to enter Holy Orders in the year 1819, and on Easter Sunday of that year he celebrated his first Mass. Erom that day he huried in oblivion all recollection of his rank and family to dedicate himself entirely to the poor. What joy it would have given his parents and friends in Sinigaglia to have seen him for the first time at the altar offering the great expiation! With what joy would they have gone to meet him and brought him in triumph into his native town! With what holy joy would his mother have prayed at the first Mass of her beloved son! But, instead of seeking these worldly consolations, Pius IX chose for that solemnity the humble chapel of the orphan asylum solemnity the humble chapter of the operation of the control of th orphaus. I said my second and third at the Tata-Giovanui; there," continued the Holy Father, with emotion, "I said my fourth, fifth, and many others. Poor Orphans!"

PIUS IX. AND THE ORPHANS.

Pius IX. was always the friend of the poor, and a father to orphans. Almost as soon as he was ordained he was appointed director of the institution of the Tata, founded by a pious mason. The good young priest Mastai was a real father to these poor creatures, and was only too glad when he was the means of getting them some little pleasures. He spent seven years in this employment, and was then named one of a mission to America. When he announced this news to the one hundred and twentytwo orphans, it is impossible to describe the dis-tressing scene that ensued. The children threw themselves into his arms, and calling him by the most tender names implored him not to abandon them. The young Father Mastai cried too, and pressing to his boarm those nearest to him, said: I never would have believed that our parting could have been so hard to bear." Charity is indeed the conspicuous character in the life of Pius IX.

PIUS IX IN AMERICA. In 1823 Pius IX. accompanied by Monsignore Muzzi went to America to arrange some differences which had arisen between the clergy and the government of Chili. One day, whilst on board a small boat, he was surprised by a violent storm and was on the point of being lost, when a little fishing smack having on board a man named Bako came to the rescue. This Bako, being well acquainted with the coast, succeeded in bringing the boat in safety into the port of Arica. The next day Father Mastai sought the cabin of his deliver, and with many thanks, bestowed on him a purse, containing 2000 francs (eighty pounds sterling.) After he became Pope he did not, forget poor Bako, and sent him again the same sum with his likeness. But the first donation had been fruitful in Bako's hands; he was already a man of fortune and touched by the bounty of the Holy Father, he ordered a chapel to be built near the sea and placed in in the portrait of Pius IX.

ARCHBISHOP OF INOLA.

Leo XII, having observed the prudence and anxious care with which the Abbe Mastai fulfilled the office of President to the large hospital of Saint Michael in Rome, named him, in 1827, Archbishop, of Spoleto and in the year 1833 he was translated to Imola. It happened that a certain individual of that town was reduced to great distress and applied for relief to the Archbishop ... " How much do you want?" "Two hundred francs." The irchbishop answered: "I have not a penny, but take those two stiver candlesticks; In think hithey may be suffi-cient." The silversmith, to whom the candlesticks were brought, recognized them immediately and sticks have been brought to me which I believe, belong to you the at Thanks, my good man, but I have not been robbed; if they suit you pray buy them. The silversmith understood the affair was slightly mysterious and decided on buying the candlesticks which he brought back to the Arckblahop, saying "I have been told all,"I have paid the two hundred legistics the the absult is entired the man hour salies in successing the four the pay the penalty of the best-species of the legistic best provided an entire of the legistic best provided to the legistic best provided the legistic best provided to the legistic best provid

francs and at your convenience you will return them of Jesus with little children. A boy of twelve, havto me.

COURAGE OF PIUS IX.

On an evening of the Carnival of 1846, as it was nearly dark, Cardinal Mastal was making his usual his visit to the Bl-ssed Sacrament in the cathedral, when the sacristan drew near him in haste crying out: "For the love of God come, there has been a murder committed in the escristy." The Cardinal hastened there, and found, lying on a bench, a young man who had been severely wounded by a poniard and who had sought refuge in the sacred edince. The Cardinal had hardly arrived when three men rushed on the wounded person with the intention of finishing him. His Eminence courageonsly opposed the assault and holding up in view his cross, tried to make them understand the enormity of their crime and exhorted them to retire. His words, utttered in the solemn tone which a minister of God can alone command, struck fear into the hearts of those feroclous men and almost in spite of themselves they withdrew. The President of the Republic sought to impose his yoke on him, but the Cardinal boldly declared himself ready rather to return to America than to accept his conditions.

THE ELECTION OF PIUS IX.

Monsignore Mastal, was named Cardinal in 1840. and Gregory XVI died, in 1846. On the 14th day of June the Conclave assembled to elect the Pope. Cardinal Mastai was named to examine the votes. During the fourth examination, the decisive one, which took place at three o'clock on the 16th day of June, he read his own name on the first ticket, then on the second and then on the third, and so on until he reached the seventeenth. His hand trembled and when, on the seventeenth, he read his own name, his eyes became dim and he besought his colleagues to entrust the examination to another. But the Sacred College, knowing that if an examination was interrupted it rendered the elec tion invalid, allowed him the time to recover and indulge his tears. Such deep feeling called up by the dread of his own greatness, his perfect humility and modesty charmed the Cardinals and w re happy omens of the excellence of their choice. The examination was continued and up to the thirtysixth ticket he read his own name. There being fifty Cardinals assembled the canonical majority was thirty-four votes, and as he possessed thirty-six he was Pope, and the Cardinals by their acclamations, confirmed the election of Pope Pius IX.

THE ANNESTY.

The heart of Pius IX., so full of charity, love and goodness, inspired him with a generous idea that would call down upon him blessings of the Roman people-of the entire world. A general amnesty to political prisoners was the first act by which Pius IX inaugurated his Pontificate. It was towards evening when the bills announcing the event were posted, and hardly were they read when a cry of joy, of enthusiastic love, was uttered by all the passers-by, who grouped at the angles of the streets, read, by the light of a torch, the happy In the midst of their tears and acclamations of joy, they exclaimed: To the Quirinal! Long live Pius IN! Long live our Holy Futher! On arriving before the palace, the cheers were redoubled, and the noble face of the Pontiff appeared at the window radiant with joy and peace, and extending his hands he gave his blessing to the kneeling crowd beneath. This scene was repeated twice, and in the distance was heard the cheers of other bands coming also to offer their homage to the angelic Pius, who, with his calm, peaceful expression looked down on these his children, whom he sought so much to render happy.

THE INHABITANTS OF TRANSTEVERE.

We must class Pius 4X., amongst the most popular of the Popes. One day the news was circulated in Transtevere that Pins IX was ill, and all the population of that quarter of the town wanted to rush to the Quiriual to inquire for the Pope. But on consideration that so many visitors would create disorder, tour out of the mass were selected for the purpose, and they fortwith set out for the Quirnal, and with much carnestness, begged to see the Pope; but as it was not a day on which audiences were granted, and the Pope was writing in his study ther request was refused. "Then, it is true that tevere; he is ill and the fact is denied; tell His Holiness that we are waiting to see him." When Pius IX was informed of their arrival he admitted them to his study. "What do you want," said he to them. "Nothing only to see you; we have heard that you were ill, and we hurried to see whether it is true." The Pope smiled and said: "Tell every one that I am quite well and that you found me writing." And he gave them his blessing and dismissed them.

THE JEWS QUARTER.

As soon as he was Pope, Pius IX, thought of improving the Jews' quarter, which was in a horribly dirty and miserable state; and in acknowledgment of this a deputation of its inhabitants waited on him and offered him a chalice of rich and ancient workmanship, which had been in their hands for above two hundred years. The Pope replied: "My sons, I accept your gift with pleasure, and I thank you." Then he handed them a paper on which he had written the words "Cheque for £200," saying: "Accept this sum in return, and distribute it for Pius IX amongst the poor families in your quarter." A few days after the Holy Father was passing near that part of the town, and saw extended on the flags of the street an old man half dead and wretchedly poor. He got down from his carriage, and the passers by approached to tell him that the sufferer was a Jew. "What do you say,"cried the Pope; "is he the less one of your fellow creatures? We must help him immediately;" and raising the man with his own hands, with the assistance of the prelates who were in attendance he put him into his own carriage, took him to his home, and did not leave him until he had recovered his senses. The improvements in the Chetto were not the only benefits Pius IX. bestowed on this miserable portion of his subjects: he also abolished the immense taxes they were subject to.

THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO. In 1824, a certain Gestano-a youth of seventeen was condemned to death for plotting against the Roman government. When he was being led to execution, a young priest, moved with compassion besought that the execution might be delayed, and, hastening to the Vatican, obtained the commutation of the sentence into penal service for life. Twentytwo years afterwards the young priest-become Pius IX.-remembered Gaetano, and went to visit him dressed as a priest : "I bring you news of your mother." "Oh! she did not die, then, of grief.
Thanks, my good father." "Why don't you beg the
Pope's pardon?"! "I have written over and over again, and without success !" "Write again." "But I can find no one willing to present my petition to Gregory XVI." He is dead; write to Plus IX."
"But who will present it to him?". "Myself." Plus IX: went directly to the governor, who received him rather coldly, and when informed of the purport of his vialt, answered, "You are joking." The Pope is the only person who can grant a pard on? I seek it precisely in his name and by his wish." "What proof can you give me?". The

ing a mother who was very poor, old and infirm, wrote to the Pope begging of him to give him 37 paoli (a coin worth about five pence) to buy certain articles that were absolutely necessary for her use and added that he would go to the Vatican the next day to receive them. Pius IX. admitted the child to his presence, who with simplicity repeated his request. Pius IX gave him a gold coin. "But Holy Father this has only the value of 2) paoll, I must have 17 more." The Holy Father gave him another coin and the child thanking him added : "Now I have three too many and I am sorry to say I have not the change." The Pope Isuuhed, told him not to mind and sent him away. On making enquiries, he found that the child was an object of charity and he sent for him and told him, that he would pay for his education. "I am deeply grateful to you Holy Father, but I cannot accept; I have to make my old mother's bed I cook for her, I cannot leave har." The Pope was much surprised to find the child had such a high sense of duty and replied: "Well, since you are so poor I will provide for you both."

PIUS IX AT GARTA.

In 1848 the proceedings of the Revolution were such that Pius IX on the night of the 24th. Nov. fled, disguised as a priest, to Gueta, with the luten-tion of seeking refuge in Spain. But the king of Naples, Ferdinand, pressed him with such cordiality to remain in his dominions that the Pope could not refuse. Before leaving Rome, the bishop of Valenza, in France, sent Pius IX a little silver pyx which had been used by Pius VI to bear with him the Blessed Sacrament, when carried by the French into exile. Making this offering the bishop said: "I am happy to be able to send your Holiness this remembrance of one of your predecessors, which may perhaps be of use to you in these unsettled days."-Pius IX accepted the precious object with gratitude, and its arrival, at such a moment, seemed to be the voice of Providence telling him to depart, and like Pius VI, he bore away with him his Divine Master as companion and comfort in his exile. He returned to Rome on the 12th of April, 1850.

THE CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

Pius IX visited one day unexpectedly the French military hospital, "Oh! 'Tis the Pope! Ah! what an honour!" exclaimed there bearded soldiers, "I shall now die happier." The Pope stopped at each bed, touched the poor patients, cousoled them, blessed them and distributed amongst them medals of the Blessed Virgin. At the close of the visit an attendant in the infirmary, a native of Brittany, advanced towards the Pope and touching his hat attempted to speak, but his timidity was such that he could not articulate the words: "Pope, paidon me—but, this is, I have one thing to ask you. 'And what is it, my friend?' replied the Pope with kindness. "It is a great favor! I wish exceedingly to have a crucifix." "But I have given you one and you have it in your hand." "Pope, pray pardon me, this is for me, but I want another for my mother; such a good and fervent Catholic, I pro mise you, and she deserves it more than I do." The Pope giving him a handsome crucifix said: "Here is a crucifix for you, send the other to pour mothet and keep this one in remembrance of me.

THE BULL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. Whilst Pius IX was at Greta be thought of drawing on himself and the Church the special favor of the Blessed Virgin, by placing on her head another diadem declaring her Immaculate in her Conception, a doctrine universally received, but not as an article of faith On the 11th of February, 1848 be wrote an Encyclical to all bishops, begging them to make known to him their opinion and that of the faithful on this important fact. Five hundred and forty bishops answered that they and their flocks united in believing in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin and that the time was well chosen for the definition of the dogma. After solemn prayers and consultations with many bishops on the 8th of December, 1854, it was declared that the Blessed Virgiu, from the first instant of her Conception, by virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, Saviour of the world, had been preserved, by a singular privilege of God from the mark of original sin, that God has revealed this doctrine and that Consequently all the faithful were bound firmly to believe it. This decision was received with joy by confuting the errors of the times. In consequence

THE FREE-THINKER

In 1860 two Frenchmen of distinction sought an audience of the Pope. At their hotel they had be-come acquainted with a young man who was a freethinker and they proposed to him to accompany them. He expressed much repugnance at the idea of being obliged to kneel down, but they overruled his objections saying, that since the Pope was not to be seen every day, he might as well come. At the end of the audience the Pope, according to custom, asked the persons present if they had no request to make him. Some offered rosaries to be blessed, others asked him for some token of rememberance. The free-thinker remained dumb stiff, and unmoved. The Pope surprised by his manner, advanced towards the young man and addressed him thus: "Don't you ask me for anything?" "For nothing Holiness. "You positively do not want anything, my son?" "No." "Is your father alive?" "Yes, Holiness." "And your mother?" "She is dead." "Well, my son, since you ask me for nothing I will make you a request." The young disciple of Voltaire was incised astonished. My son do me the favor of saying an Our Father and Hail Mary for the repose of your mother's soul? "Will you not kneel down with me?" The Pope knelt down and the youth with tears and sobs imitated him.

THE GOLD CROPS.

It is the custom for young Roman girls to wear a gold cross suspended from their necks, and this little ornament is so precious to them that only by extreme necessity would they sacrifice it. A young work-woman being in great want sold here to procure a bit of bread for her old mother. "Dear mamma," said she entering the house, " be of good heart, here is some bread for you now, and I hear there will be plenty of work in a few days: Pius IX, our good father, has given orders to that effect You shall not die of hunger, be comforted, God will not abandon us and Plus IX will watch over us, The Pope was made acquainted with the particulars of the case and in the evening the young girl received a letter from the Quirinal containing two gold coins and the gold cross. The letter ran thus: My daughter, you were quite right to place your hopes in Pius IX, he will befriend you and neither you nor your mother shall die of want." The promise was not vain : the mysterious person, the bearer of the letter, resppeared often and each time left a remembrance of his visit in the shape of generous alms in the name of the beloved Pius IX.

PIUS IX FATHES OF THE POOR AS VIOLE

"Are you the Pope?" said a child throwing himself. on his knees, "Yes, my child, I am the Pope." The child began to cry, "My father is dead." Be comforted, replied the Pontiff, "you shall find a father in me." And forthwith he gave orders, that the child should be placed at school at his expense. One you have not robbed them, "sale the trope," It to Bologna; £150 to Ancona; £800 to Urbino; ingelbave gone up faster than pastors could be prisest answered by immediately, writing the order to would be a sin; "(N), Holy, Father." If What are: £100 to Forlic bat (the epoch of an immediately, writing the order to would be a sin; "(N), Holy, Father." If What are: £100 to Forlic bat (the epoch of an immediately, writing the order to would be a sin; "(N), Holy, Father." If What are: £100 to Forlic bat (the epoch of an immediately, writing the order to would be a sin; "(N), Holy, Father." If What are: £100 to Forlic bat (the epoch of an immediately, writing the order to would be a sin; "(N), Holy, Father." If What are: £100 to Forlic bat (the epoch of an immediately, wrongoing to do with them?" (To boil the portidge." gave £213 to the Romans; £148 to Vasto. £200 to mames of 33 clergymen—128 secolars and 16 regulars gave £213 to the Romans; £148 to Vasto. £200 to mames of 33 clergymen—128 secolars and 16 regulars will you sell them?" (Ortainly; will you buy. Ferrain and Flerence. After the earthquake in writing the world consequently there are gaps made constitution. The property well-take (this." (The) Pope gave. sent into the Tumbria £100; £700 to Norcha; £500 twelve-month which requires a strady supply of the sent the did plane of the constitution of the property of the sent the s

said :- "Holy Father, I have no change." "No matter, keep it all," and the Pope was turning away when the child cried after him:—Stop Holy Father. where am, I to carry the fagget?" "Keep it to boil the porridge, and remember to be always a good Christian."

PIUS THE NINTH'S MASS.

A French soldier came to the Vatican one day and asked to see the Pope; the attendants assured him it was impossible, but yielding at last to his entreaties, and knowing besides that similar visits pleased the Pope, they conducted him into his presence and the man throwing himself on his knees at the feet of the Holy Father and bathed in tears said: "Holy Father, I have said news to give you, my mother is dead and I wish to have a blass said for her, I know what a good heart you have, and believe you will not refuse me this trifling service: here are two francs, pray accept them." "Willingly, my son," replied the Pope, "but on condition that you hear the Mass and go to Holy Communion, and as to the two france you can give them to me some other time." On the appointed day the soldier was there, heard the Mass and received Holy Communion from the hands of the Pope. At the close of the ceremony, he asked to see the Pope to give him the usual aims. The Pope declined them, but the soldier persisted that su h was the agreement. "I yield then," said the Pope, "but on your part accept this other coin, with which you can get another Mass celebrated for your poor my her."

PIUS IX AND THE PROPESTANT ARTIST.

Whilst walking one day alone in the halls of the Vatican, Pius XI, perceived a young man contemplating with perfect delight a fresco of Raphael's. The Pope was careful not to disturb him, but the young man soon turned round and saw he was observed by an old white-haired man with a sweet and intelligent smile. Pius XI, guessed he was an artist. "You are an artist?" said the Pope "Yes, Holy Father." "You have come to Rome to study?" "Yes, Holiness," "You are propably a pupil at the Academy?" "Alast no." "You study, then, under a master?" "No, Holiness: I am too poor; I study alone, and Raphael is my master." "If you wish to go to the Academy I will pay for you." "Really..." "Do you not thank me ?" "But your Holiness perhaps does not know -that-" "Speak," said the Pope with kindness.
"I am a Protestant." "Well, well" said the Pope, laughing; "that is not the business of the Academy." George Johnstone from that day became a pupil at the Academy.

THE MEDICINE PRESCRIBED BY PIUS IX.

celebrated barrister, known and est emed by Pius IX. for his probity, had a severe illness brought on by over-application to his duties in order to support his numerous family. One day Pius IX summoned his own physician, Dr. Corpl. and berged him to go and visit Mr S--" know he is very ill. If you think it can benefit him, take him this medicine," and he placed in his hands a scaled envelope. The doctor understood immediately what was the clixir. On calling, he was informed by Mrs. S--that the medical attendant had ordered perfect quiet for her husband, and that no visitors should be admitted. "That's all very well, but I wish to see the invalid in order to be able to report his state to His Holiness." being admitted, and after questioning the sick person, he said: "Your state is far from hopeless. The Holy Father has commissioned me to give you this medicine, which I believe may prove of singular efficacy," and he placed in his hands the envelope containing three hundred crowns in bank notes. Oh, what a surprise! In a few days tho poor man was cured, and words cannot express his gratitude to Pius IX.

THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

desiring ardently to assemble around him the bishops of the entire Catholic world, to discuss the errors of the day and to decide what was best for all Christiaus gave notice in 1858 that a general Council cil would assemble in Reme on the 8th day of December, the feast of the Conception, of the year 1869. It was a consoling sight to see the Pope surrounded by the Cardinals and 700 bishops, come from the remotest quarters of the globe to pay their homage to this great Pontiss, and aid him in held. In the fourth, it was declared with a majority of 533 votes against two negative ones, "that the Roman Pontiff, when he pronounce ex Cathedra that is to say, when he speaks as Pastor and Doctor of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme Apostolical Authority, and defines doctrines relating to faith and morals to be observed by the entire Church is, by virtue of that Divine aid promised him in the person of St. Peter, gifted with that infallibility which the Divine Saviour wills should be possessed by His Church for the definition of doctrines regarding faith and morals.

PETER'S PENCE.

The amount of the voluntary offerings poured by Catholics into the hands of the Pope surpasses belief, but is it not just that his children should sid their needy father, and who better than Pius IX nows what use to make of them?

Not long ago, a weman of Frosinone was admitted to the presence of the Pope, and said, "Holy Father, we are both poor; by many acts of self-denial I have saved a scudi (5 shillings); here it is and I implore your blessing for my children." He accepted the offering, and in exchange gave the pious woman a gold coin. She wished to refuse it but the Pope, with a kind smile, made her understand what he, and she departed with a double blessing on her.

Another very poor woman brought to her parish priest twenty pence in copper: "Here is all I have been able to save; pray send them to the Pope." The priest, knowing that she really was in want, tried to refuse, but it was useless. It was truly the widow's mite!

THE TWO JUBILEES OF PIUS IX.

Priests very rarely live to keep the anniversary of their fittieth Mass. Pius IX, has passed it, since on the 11th of April. 1869, he enjoyed this Jubilee, an event which was greeted with joy by the Roman people and all Catholics. But Pius IX was destined to see another Jubilee, for he has outlived the years of St. Peter. Not one amongst the: 257 Popes that have illustrated the Church have reigned twentyfive years as St. Peter did, but by the special will of God Pius IX. passed them on the 16th of June, 1871 and four years afterwards, in 1875, he entered his 84th year and astonishes the world by his robust health, the facility of his replies, and above all by the example he gives of picty and gentleness, which gives merit to every virtue, and drawing all the faithful to his deet, he exhorts them to seek help in tribulation by consecrating themselves to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

PIUS IK. BENEFACTOR. The immortal Pius IX is not only Pope of the Catholic world, he has the heart of a father for all, and one may say there is not a country which has not to praised his generosity. In 1857 he had spent sixty thousand pounds sterling in works of charity. He sent to Ireland at the time of the famine £200 day walking in the environs of Rome Plus IX; met over two hundred to Bologna; five thousand pounds day walking in the environs or name rus i.A. met over two hundred to Bologna; five thousand pounds a little peacent carrying a fagget of sticks which had gathered in the neighboring woods. "I hope sining agine in the neighboring woods." I hope sining agine. At the time of the cholers he sent £200 you have not robbed them" said the Pope, "it to Bologna; £150 to Ancona; £800 to Urbino;

a like sum, Holland £410. For damages from fires Turin received £80; Glaris £70; Cracow £100; Angers £300; Lyons £600; Belguim £400; Liverpool and Manchester £400. Into Syria he senmore than £400. The aims of Pius IH are inex; haustible; not a day passes but he helps some one! in 1775, France had £500; Turin £80; Ventimiglia £80, etc., etc. Oh what a good heart the Pope hast!

A MIRACULOUS CURE.

A nun of the Sacred Heart Mother Julia N was setzed with paralysis in her right arm and hand, and suffered terribly. The medical men could do nothing for her and she was advised to change climate. She went to Vienua and from theace to Rome in the month of September of the year 1875, where after a few days she became decidedly worse. She felt, however, an extraordinary confidence in the b-nediction of the Holy Father, and admitted to his presence on the 19th Oct. she besought him to cure her. "I have not the gift of miracles, replied the Pape, "but have confid ace in God, nothing is impossible to Ilim. his mercy is infinite." On her secking his blessing the Pope after being absorbed some moments in prayer said; "Have the faith that moves mountains: St Julia died for J. sus Christ, then taking the ring of her religious profession, he blessed it and placed it on the finger of the infirm hand. At that instant she felt the blood circulating in the hand and arm. She was in fact cured .- Catholic Review.

THE NEW KING OF ITALY.

HE IS NOT SO POPULAR AS HIS FATHER.

Roug Jan. 16th, 1878.

It is strange that, although the new King of United Italy whole he was prince was comparatively distegarded, such an ill feeling should be cherished against him by the people. The history of the day—the press—rarely chronicled any of his doings. His life was not apparently, of sufficient importance to be taken notice of. We heard of his reviewing, or assisting at a review of troops, of his visiting with his late father a monarch or two, and of his presence at a dinner of diplomatists. But otherwise nothing had been said of him. The people may well be supposed to know little or nothing of his habits, disposition or character. Yet he is in general sincerely disliked. Certain expressions attributed to him have circulated among at the people and it has been rumored that he has been accustomed to ill-treat his wife, who is a general favorite. He is not handcome, nor has he the bluff, hear.y appearance of his parent and predecessor. He looks haughty and cruel, and the expression of his face is a mirghd harshness and weakness. Perhaps the populace fear the naknewn, and that their very ignorance of him factories their dislike. He has assumed the position of a King right emily. He has not yet taken the oath to the Constitution-an event which will take place on Friday-but he has had the army throughout all Italy swear allegiance and obedicace to him. This is considered by the Itepublican Party as an unconstitutional act, and one which calls for severe reproof. The Ministry seem to have been so startled by the death of Victor Emmanuel, that they have allowed his son and heir to outstep the limits of the law.

The reception of the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign was a pretty spectacle. The staff and the garrison in Rome proceeded to the great open square, called Macao, where the outh was taken, the staff accompanying the new King. Under the shadow of the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian, the staff awaited the arrival of His Majesty. They looked guy in the sunshine, their plumes waving in the cool breeze. A considerable crowd had gathered in the neibhbourhood, occupying both sides of the road, and even climbing into the trees that surround the fountain of the Acqua Marcia About 2 PM, His Majesty Umberto I. arrived, accompanied by the Ex-King of Spain, Prince Carignano. and a host of generals. He rode apart. His Prussian shaped helmet seemed to cover the upper part of his face completely, so that it was difficult to re cognize him, but his eyes were seen to peer out fron under the peak with a more fierce expression that when he was a Prince. In the file that followed: of political events, only four public sessions were him, his brother Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, who had filled a throne and withdrawn from it, rode in silence. The people gave utterance to no sound, as the gailydressed cortege advanced. They seemed to think it was not proper to cheer or applaud the new King while the former King lay dead in the Palace of the Quirinal. Therefore was he received in allence; hats were deffed, hower, and women waved their white hundkerchiefs as he passed. There was considerable solempity about this solemn reception. He saluted constantly with his hand to hie helmet, and turned his head from side to side. Whatever dignity he assumes, whether he he prince or monarch, it is generally confessed that his looks are not prepossessing. At Macao, however, the crowd which had assembled there was not so silent. Long live the King! Long live Humbert I.! Long live the House of Savoy! were uttered by thousands of lips; and hate and handkerchiefs were waved with vigor, while the air was filled with cheering. Such were the first shouts which greeted the new monarch, not for his own sake, but for the sake of his dead father.

And many people came into Rome on Monday and Tuesday from all parts of Italy. From the distant north, where the Piedmontese language prevails from the south, where the difficult Nea-politan dislect is spoken, from Ancons, in the cast, with the bull mouthed and rounded sounds, and from Siena, where the pure Italian may be said to be alone spoken, people flocked into Rome. There was no place to afford them lodgings, and many had to walg the streets all night. Cafes and wine-shops kept open all night and afforded them shelter to thousands: and it is even that the Deputies to Parliament were obliged to take up their quarters in the Chamber of Deputies. The new arrivals congregated in the Corso, and the Piszza Colonna, and these places were rendered impassable. It was natural they should do so, as this street and square form the easiest found spots amongst the crooked and winding streets of Rome. Assuredly, whether the motive be curiosity or patriotism, the people have come in thousands to witness the funeral,

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THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

England and Wales, as compared with last year, show an increase of 64 priests; and 19 churches. New churches have been opened in the following dioceses: Nottingham, 10; Salford, 4; Liverpool, 2; Hexham, 1; Northampton, 1; and Plymouth, 1. Liverpool has gained 10 priests, Southwark, 12; Westminster, 8, , and others in lesser proportion. The hierarchy, we need hardly say, remains unchanged. Scotland shows an increase of only five priests—from 260 to 265; but her churches have been increased by 14 from—230 to 253.

The Eastern District has added 7 priests, and and the Northern lost two. The Western District has had Snew churches, and the other two districts 3 each, which is an evidence that buildings have gone up aster than pasters could be

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