

man ritual in yellow Old English letters, "May the souls of the Faithful, through the mercy of God, rest in peace." The procession of mourners reaching the western entrance of St Osmund's the priest, preceded by the Tharifer, and then by the Cruciferians and Acolytes, saluted the body with incense and holy water, as emblems of the ascending prayers of the Brotherhood, and of peace from God to her Christian soul. The whole ceremony was then performed. The "De Profundis" and the "Miserere" were chanted in solemn procession; and after various affecting ceremonies, the body of the deceased was let down to its last resting-place, on earth, the Priest completing the ceremony by casting spadeful of earth on the coffin which was of plain oak, without a nail upon it, but surmounted by a beautiful brass inscription of Mr. Pugin's design. The honour to the Christian dead being now finished, the procession formed again, and re-entered the Catholic Close, under its solemn eastern arch, reciting the Litany of Loretto to that Royal Princess and Queen to whom the Cathedral is especially dedicated, whose image is still impressed by the Dean and Chapter on their seals of office. The funeral was preceded on its return by the Rev H. George Coope, M. A., who bore aloft the brazen crucifix, to the astonishment and surprise of the spectators. The procession passed near to the bishop's palace, close by the Dean's residence, and in front of the dwellings of several of the resident Canons and Clergy of the Cathedral; groups soon congregated, who passed their opinions very freely—some wondering that it had been allowed; others declaring it to be done to insult and deride all those connected with our Established Religion.—*Salisbury Advertiser*.

#### FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE TABLET.

*Rome, Sep. 7, 1847,*

I am happy to find by the *Tablet* of the 21st ult. which I received after I had dispatched my last letter to you, that one of your correspondents has amply atoned for his past neglect—if neglect it was, and not rather an unavoidable omission—by a historical *resume* of the events of the preceding two months. Whether his view of the state of affairs, and of the political drama that has been enacted, be correct, I shall not presume to determine. It is a question of opinion on which honest men may differ, as indeed they will differ if they disagree in the estimate they have formed of the character of the public men, and the designs of the political parties engaged in these transactions.

Another of your correspondents writes to disprove the infamous charge made against the Austrian Ambassador, who was represented as the patron of the clandestine press, which has sent forth so many

libellous sheets, and scattered them over the city "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa," to the injury of many public and private characters. The fact is, as "Anglo Romanis" observes in his second letter to the *Times*, "Nothing is more difficult than to get at the truth amidst the rumours that circulate here."

There is as yet no positive proof that the Chevalier Minardi was engaged in the conspiracy, which is in itself doubtful, and is not rendered less so by the date of the entry into Ferrara of the Austrian troops. The report that the King of Naples, who is in the leading strings of the Imperial despot, having ordered 5,000 men to the Roman frontier is contradicted. It appeared as the result of an investigation that there was no truth in the report that the turnkeys and others in charge of the prisons and bagnios were bribed to let loose the convicts on the day of the Pope's *fete*. Mgr. Pallavinci is expected soon from his absence on leave, and it is said that a Cardinal's hat awaits his return to Rome.

I am sure that you will accept these corrections of statements, no doubt made in good faith, with the same good will as I am sure the writers will, who have evidently no object in view but the truth, and my apology for making them is, that if not contradicted by the *Tablet* these rumours may be quoted by the future historian.

A.

*Rome, September, 18, 1847.*

Our political affairs proceed in the same even tenour of their way, thanks to the enlightened sovereign under whose auspices we "progress," and thanks, too, to the thankless occupation of Ferrara by the Germans, which acts too as a drag chain upon the revolutionary movement, and prevents those excesses which might otherwise attend the development of reforms in Church and State such as Pius IX. has led us to expect.

I hoped to be able ere this to give you a sketch of the new municipal law, which we expected long since; but it has not yet appeared. It is found a difficult matter to divide the revenues derived from customs, stamp duties, and other taxes between the State and City treasury, so as to meet the wants of each. Cardinal Antonelli, late Secretary of the Treasury, and who has considerable knowledge of the finances of the Papal States, has been added to the committee charged with the formation of the Municipal Government. It was originally intended to organise a single chamber of the common council, consisting of 100 members, to be elected by the people! If in many councillors there is wisdom, the City of Rome would surely be well governed under such an administration.

The Austrians in Ferrara remain in *statu quo*. Every day brings in addresses from some town or other to his Holiness, pledging the lives, the for-