

gravings are to be made from the paintings, that thus the pencil may effect what cannot be done by the pen. For the present, all I can do is to supply a few of the many omissions of my last letter.

I stated that the funeral of Monday was solemnised by special command of Pius IX., that his Holiness, not by the expression of his will alone, but by other means, enjoined that it should be characterised by the greatest magnificence. In furtherance of this, it was his own successor in the see of Incolas, his Eminence Cardinal Baluffi, who gave the absolution wearing the Papal vestments, and preceded by the Papal Cross. The bishop who sang the requiem mass was Monsignore D'Andrea di Napoli, late nuncio to Switzerland, and at present Secretary to the congregation of the Council of Trent. Three parish priests of Rome acted as deacon, subdeacon, and master of the ceremonies, still to add dignity to the function and to make it more emphatically the act of the Roman church. I also omitted to state, that amongst the students of the various colleges marshalled round the cenotaph were those of the Apollinari, which is the diocesan seminary of the Pope as Bishop of Rome. Instead of one hundred, as I stated, there were more than 200 masses on Monday. The General of the order of the Jesuits, who was first in the sacristy, ascended the altar soon after four in the morning. I may mention here, that although no invitations were issued to the clergy for to-day, the altars were occupied from the dawn up to 10 a. m., so that the Theatine Fathers who serve the church of Sant Andrea della Valle, were obliged to send at an early hour to the Irish College, to have the help of the students in serving the masses.

In short all Rome is moved, and nothing else is talked of but the magnificence of the cenotaph, and the decorations, the pomp of the ceremonies, the enchanting perfection of the music, the immensity and brilliancy of the concourse. But above all the rest, it is the funeral oration which is the theme of every tongue; already it is in course of being translated into French, Spanish, German, &c. To-morrow, I forward a copy of it to a literary friend eminently qualified to do it justice in our language. Depend upon it these events, but particularly the oration of the Padre Ventura, will turn out to be a stroke which will make itself felt through Christendom, to the universal and manifest advantage of civil and religious liberty.

You can have no notion of the spirit with which even the Roman people properly so called, have combined to render this magnificent compliment to the Liberator of Catholic Ireland all that it should be.

Nor is it alone that the mere echoes of his renown have told on the ears of this posterity of kings and martyrs—this people who for grandeur

of soul and perfectly Christian instruction surpass all others—they have become indoctrinated with the great principles of our unequalled Chief. May I so express myself, they have become thoroughly Irish. They now know our position—the perils over which we have triumphed—the perils still more menacing which we have yet to overcome.

The sublime funeral oration of Padre Ventura will be read in every dialect of mankind, and not without the most important results. A Cardinal, high in the confidence of his Holiness, assured us of so much to-day. It is an event, said his Eminence, which will live in the history of the church. I may mention that the highest grade of opinion in Rome is only reflected in the noble and brilliant discourses to which I have referred. To this great and gifted son of the church we have presented this morning, besides the feeble expression of our grateful admiration, a chalice of trifling value that we might not seem altogether wanting in that virtue which they say so pre-eminently belongs to our nation; but I shall be sadly deceived if Ireland will not know how to make up for our shortcomings in this respect. To the supreme Pontiff himself, to their Eminences the Cardinals, especially to Cardinal Fransoni, who has proved himself another father to our suffering country—to Cardinal Baluffi, who gave the absolution to-day, we have nothing but our homage and most profound expressions of acknowledgment to offer. To the prelates also who officiated we shall endeavour to present a similar tribute, if it be possible to effect what we design in the few hours intervening between the closing of this hasty letter and our departure; but with all this you will see at a glance how much we still leave to be done by Ireland.

I forgot to state that it was by the branch at Rome of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith that the funeral was celebrated to-day; the Cardinal Vicar, who is its President, was delighted in giving the necessary permission to the Society for this application of their funds to add this new and extraordinary mark of favour and respect to all the rest.

The Scripture texts hung round the Basilica, which I was not able to procure on Monday, I send to-day. They are in Latin, because that is the language of Catholicity, and as such is familiar even to the *basso veto* of Rome; but by the references which are given you can easily substitute the English version. Pray place the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c. before them, because they form a series not inaptly illustrative of the characteristics of your great parent's life.

A copy of the Requiem and the Absolution performed on the first day by the choir of 100 voices—*Roman* voices—has been presented to us by the celebrated modern composer, M. Andrea Sale-