

'To day he considered O'Connell as a politician,' as a citizen. On Wednesday he will speak of him as a religious man.

Every one knows with what taste the Romans decorate their churches, with what wonderful talent they compose their inscriptions. Yet to day they seemed to have surpassed themselves. In the distribution of the decorations there was more than magnificence, and a display of exquisite taste and learning, truly worthy of the Christian hero whose memory they celebrated.

I regret that I have not time to analyse the admirable discourse of the eloquent Father, but I hope it will be printed, that the just and noble sentiments it contains may be widely circulated."

L'Ami de la Religion gives the following brief account of the obsequies:—

"On the 28th of June a solemn service for the illustrious Liberator of Ireland was celebrated in the church of St. Andrew de la Valle. The vast interior of this church could not contain the multitude which pressed round all the entrances. All Rome was eager to hear the funeral oration of O'Connell the delivery of which has been entrusted to Father Ventura. The discourse was indeed, an admirable one. Never did the celebrated orator soar to so lofty an eminence. Respect for the holy place could not restrain the applause ever ready to pour forth; a gesture from the preacher was necessary to impose silence on the enthusiasm which his words had excited."

THE LIBERATOR—RESPECT FOR HIS MEMORY IN ROME.

The people of Rome have displayed the greatest anxiety to pay every possible mark of respect and honour to the lamented Liberator. His obsequies have been celebrated in the most solemn and magnificent manner in the capital of the Catholic world. Other modes for testifying respect for his memory have been also adopted. We have received a published copy of an able and eloquent discourse recently delivered in Rome by the celebrated Professor Orioli, at an extraordinary reunion of the society called the *Circolo Romano*, the discussion at that meeting of the society having been consecrated to the memory of O'Connell.

The Roman Advertiser, speaking this discourse, says:—

The curiosity and interest with which all connected with Mr. O'Connell is regarded in Rome can hardly be exaggerated; and one proof of it was given in the eagerness with which persons of all ranks might have been seen crowding to read the announcement of this publication, when first posted up in the streets.

The distinguished professor begins his discourse by reminding his auditory and the people of Rome that their's was the sacred duty of honouring with solemn pomp the memory of O'Connell; "for (said he) the death of that great man is not a loss to Ireland, but to the cause of liberty everywhere.—He belonged to that chosen band of illustrious men the loss of whom afflicts and saddens the world." After alluding to the new and more efficient system of contending for and securing the rights of humanity—a system which O'Connell was the first to discover, and which he made the best use of—the Professor briefly touches upon the birth and early life of O'Connell, and describes the character of his age in Ireland—the point in the history of the country in which his influence arose, and the result of that influence upon questions of public importance to England not less than Ireland. The policy by which the latter has been governed is treated with severe and eloquent disapprobation. The history of Catholic emancipation is sketched in a masterly manner. The conduct, the intentions and talents of O'Connell are regarded in the most favourable light, and his character viewed in the aspect of greatness, and simplicity most imposing, as a mind of extraordinary powers uniquely and with untiring energy devoted to one end, that end emancipation of a faith from restraints disgraceful to an age of enlightenment—from oppressions sufficient to blot one page at least, in the fairest history; the invariable means employed, and found strongest in the course of his entire efforts, being scrupulously within the bounds of legality. It is not to be expected that the characters of great public men should be estimated perfectly by their contemporaries—their deeds belong to history, and through the long vista of years the calm philosophic unbiased gaze will look back, and assure itself of their intellectual and moral position.

Orioli, who has personal reminiscences of the great orator, finely describes his never to be forgotten eloquence, which addressed itself to the most opposite attributes of mind by its humour and and its grandeur:—

"He united two different species of eloquence in one man. In him were two orators (the tribune of the people and the deputy of parliament), and neither one nor the other possessed discourse modelled by art or laboriously worked up in the manner of the schools. Both possessed, as much as possible, the gift of inspired spontaneity, of the stormy movement of affections, the dominion exercised over the minds of others by force of fascination. The one most polished displayed the wheel of the past century over the forms of expression, the reins of science adjusted for governing the indecile course of ideas, to keep them under discipline yet not too much for them; every now and then,