

UNITED STATES.

Our excellent contemporary the Boston *Catholic Observer* has come out in its new dress, with a beautiful and appropriate Head piece, and a double quantity of useful matter. It contains a scathing denunciation of the New York Nation, and of that pompous little Tom Tit, T. D. McGee, of runaway notoriety. This would-be Infidel has received another powerful castigation from a writer in the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*—We are delighted to find the Catholic Press in the U. States taking to task this very bad specimen of the Young Irishers. They seem to have known him well in Ireland itself, even during the hottest fervour of the physical-force agitation. When the Council or Committee of 21 was found inconveniently numerous, it was proposed to reduce the number, in order to elude the vigilance of the Castle. T. D. McGee's name was not left on the small number of the elect, and we have heard that he was dreadfully stomachached in consequence thereof. He is now in very good hands at this side of the water, and we think that before long, a similar vote of "want of confidence" will be passed upon him by every Irishman in America, who really deserves the name.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Collected by Mr Buckley in Ward No. 3:—

Mrs Mitcham and Richard McNeely, 5s each; Patrick Drummond, Mrs Barber, Mrs James Hardey, Peter Morrissey, Mrs John Walsh, Patrick Hogan, Henry Reilly, Mrs George Bagnall, William Leahy, A Friend, Widow Kenny, Patrick Fahy, and James Duggan, 2s 6d each; William Tierney, Joseph Butler, Mrs John Moore, Thomas Gilfoyle, Cornelius O'Sullivan, William Kavanagh, Peter Loughlan, Mrs John Casoy, Mrs Condon, Miss Catherine Doyle, Cornelius Mallowney, Mrs Gunter, Mrs John McGrath, Mrs Connors, Charles Crowley, John Hendry, Daniel Buckley, William Kelley, Mrs Daniel O'Sullivan, James Cartney, Patrick Maughan, Widow Whelan, James Cummins, Wm Colman, Simon Gorman, Gasper Wilson, Widow Kavanagh, Widow Holmes, Patrick McLoughlin, Pierce Larkin, Arthur Jones, James Brennan, Edward Tobin, John McEvoy, Mrs S Carrow, Robert Walsh, Andrew Cullerton, Edward Boastace, James Daly, Jeremiah Quinlan, Mrs Smithers, Martin Fahbert, Richard Neville, Maurice Halloran, Patrick Godfrey, Patrick Farrell, Michael Power, A Friend, Widow Kehoe, Sarah Brackett, Charles McIntyre, Miss Catherine Devaney, and Mrs David O'Brien, 1s 3d. each; John Cummins, 1s.; Mrs Martin, 8d.; Patrick Vaughan, James Maher, Patrick McDermott, Mrs Catherine Marsh, Mrs Rafter, Widow Maher, Widow Reynard, Maurice McDonald, Widow Kennedy, and A Friend, 7d. each.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF FRANCE TO THE POPE.

The following noble address to His Holiness was deliberated and adopted at the Catholic Circle of Paris, on Dec. 18th, 1848. It is worthy of the great nation whose high and generous emotions it expresses. Neither faith nor chivalry, neither religious nor political grandeur can be extinct, where hearts can so utter themselves in words which, at such a time as this, do in effect constitute actions.

Most Holy Father—

The Catholic world has murmured with painful indignation on hearing of the attempt which Rome has witnessed carried into effect against your Holiness. May the unanimity of our beloved Father!

Your Holiness, with that kindness which you draw from Divine sources, has heaped your benefits on Rome and Italy. You have consecrated the rights of the weak, recalled their duties to the strong. You have spoken to the nations, and the oceans, taking a holy enthusiasm from each of your words, transmitted them to each other as a force and as a light for marching more surely towards the future.

The universe, moved by so high and tender a voice, learned once again the civilising virtue of that Chair of Rome, which substituted right for might, which created the Christian republic, snatched Europe from barbarism and the world from chaos.

The spiritual sovereignty of souls, drawing from the sovereignty of the city, twice a queen, its independence, its serenity, its splendour, behold what it was that struck the soul, that was a light for all consciences! The supreme Ponti-

ficato and the sacred principality formed at Rome a glorious and necessary union; for it is good that there was, in this world, a throne where the Prince was a father—a State, whose men were less subjects than sons!

The union, sealed by ages, frantic men have sworn to shatter. They have sworn to destroy that temporal sovereignty of the Papacy, which is the guarantee of the independence of Catholic consciences throughout the whole world. They have sworn it; but their evil design will perish.

The true Romans, reanimated by their ancient love, will emerge from that torpor which freezes their courage; they will return to you, to their father. Your enemies will fall under universal reprobation.

Most Holy Father, such is our hope; but if it were not to be realised, your children of France would cry out to you: 'Come to us!' or rather, 'Behold us, ourselves, our arms, our goods, our lives. Seek, Most Holy Father, we wait; prostrate in grief, at the venerated feet of the visible Chief of the Church, Spouse of Christ.'

We, as Catholics, are ready to follow you as Peter followed the Lord; as Frenchmen, we desire to maintain the foundation of Pepin and Charlemagne. It is the French tradition! The Papacy, at Rome, is not only Italy, it is Christianity!

Meanwhile, with our brethren, with our Pastors, we in clore of God, who touches the insensate, and enlightens them, that Rome may return to herself, that she may restore you, Most Holy Father, to her affection, as when she marched in your train, ruling over the whole world.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.—The *Daily News* contains the following announcement:—"Within the last five years the Rev. J. P. Eden has been presented to four benefices in succession, by the Bishop of Durham. The last is, Bishop Wearmouth, value 2,000l. a year." All doubts as to the exact locality of the Garden of Eden are now, of course, set at rest. It blooms in the county of Durham.—*Punch*.

The *Warwick Advertiser* says that it has been found necessary to expel two of the scholars in Rugby School, for attending the Roman Catholic chapel in Warwick, and declaring their belief in the tenets of the church of Rome.

ITALY—ROME.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE POPE.—The Naples Correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the French took advantage of the murder of Count Rossi to induce his Holiness to leave Rome, their only motive being the electioneering use they could make of his presence in France; that his Holiness however, decided on going to Minorca instead of France, and that a Spanish steamer was sent for from Marseilles, but its arrival at Gaeta was delayed by French intrigues. The Pope, coming to Gaeta, and finding no Spanish steamer in waiting, at once resolved to throw himself on the hospitality of the King of Naples, who nobly, and without consulting his Government, gave him the most cordial welcome. Thus were the French intrigues, according to the *Times*' Correspondent, thoroughly defeated. 'I think,' he continues, 'the anxiety to possess the person of the Pontiff is pretty well evinced, not only by the part played by the Duke d'Harcourt, the Minister of the Republic at Rome, but by the extraordinary mission of M. de Corcelles and the unexpected coming of an aide-de-camp of General Cavaignac, who astonished all the world on Saturday at Gaeta. The Pope remains at Gaeta for the present, as the foreign diplomatists insist on his not leaving the immediate frontier, and as hopes are still entertained by France and Spain that he will select one of the steamers as a refuge. That the King of Naples is not idle, on his part, and his Majesty and the Royal family pass the greater part of their time at Gaeta, not only out of respect for their illustrious guest, but for the purpose, apparently, of overlooking the manœuvres of the allies. The anxiety to obtain the Pope is not confined to the King of Naples and the representatives of France and Spain; and the Provisional Government of Rome are anxiously desiring his return. A deputation came to the frontier on Saturday (the 9th inst.) to implore his Holiness to restore his person to the care of his beloved subjects; but the Pope refused to receive them, and the gentlemen were not allowed to cross the line. The Minister of France complained that the

deputation was so unceremoniously treated, but the officer in charge showed him an order written by Cardinal Antonelli, Chamberlain to the Pope, in which it was expressly and formally stated that he was determined not to communicate, directly or indirectly, with an usurper Government. It is said at Rome, and may be said at Paris, that the Pope, in consequence of the deputation being sent back, in under duress by the King of Naples, but the order was written by the proper officer, and the foreign Ministers at Gaeta are the best witnesses of his perfect freedom. Letters from Rome state that this determination had created a great sensation among the friends of the Provisional Government. The Prince of Canino took advantage of it to propose in the Chamber a resolution, to the effect that the temporal throne was vacant, and that the sovereignty rested in the people; which resolution, by the way, was referred to the *bureau*, whilst others exclaimed, 'What is to be done, and how is the Government to be conducted, without money, and the presence of the Sovereign?' The Minister, Galetti, says another authority 'considered the Pontiff no longer responsible for his acts—the mere tool and instrument of foreign diplomatists. Nevertheless he was not disposed at the present juncture to render impossible a friendly understanding. As a step towards that amicable adjustment he would propose in selecting a regency to act during the Pope's absence, there should be placed at the head of it the very cardinal (Castracane) whom the Pope himself had chosen, and had named in that paper of the 27th November which, by reason of the flight of the other members of the proposed junta, had taken no effect. Galetti had much difficulty in carrying his point with the assembly, but ultimately the ministerial proposal was carried at a late hour of the evening. On Saturday morning, (the 9th) at day-break, Cardinal Castracane sent off another deputation in his own name, to Gaeta, and the Pope's answer was to be known the same evening too late for post. Castracane is one of the oldest and most illustrious names in the roll of Roman nobility. The princes of that house have been always men of unsullied honour and integrity.' Two of the Ministers—Lunati, of Finance, and Sereni, of Grace and Justice—had previously retired; and every one naturally inquires if Messrs. Sterbini, Mamiani, and Galetti have strength sufficient to support their awful responsibility."

The diplomatic circle at Gaeta is strengthened by the arrival of M. de Boutenoff and M. de Pareto, the one the known Russian Minister, the other the Sardinian Envoy, and by the Prussian Charge, the Baron Kamuz, and the Belgian, M. de Ravenstein. No less than twenty nine cardinals have also arrived, and the Pope has been enabled to hold a consistory. From every quarter the nobility, the gentry, and the people are flocking in to receive the Papal benediction, and nearly the whole time of his Holiness is devoted to receiving the anxious crowd that implore his aid. The general feeling at Naples is, that his Holiness will be recalled to Rome by a demonstration of the people being made in his favour, and that the armed intervention of no Italian or foreign power will be necessary.

The *Pensiero Italiano* of Genoa, of the 14th inst., publishes the following important news from Rome, dated the 11th.—'The Provisional Government has been proclaimed. It consists of the Senators of Rome and Bologna, and of the Gonfaloniere of Ancona. The Pope was declared to have forfeited his temporal power. The Minister Sterbini harangued the people, and announced that the Pope alone, as Bishop, should be permitted to return to Rome, and that the entrance of the city was to be interdicted to all the cardinals and prelates. The people, enthusiastic with joy, traversed the streets of Rome, crying, 'Death to the Pope! Death to the Cardinals!'

The *Moniteur* publishes the following letters, which have passed between General Cavaignac and the Pope.

From General Cavaignac to His Holiness.

Paris, Dec. 3.

Very Holy Father—I address this despatch, and another from the Archbishop of Nices, your Nuncio to the Government of the Republic, to your Holiness, by one of my aides-de-camp.

The French nation, deeply afflicted at the troubles with which your Holiness has been, moreover, profoundly affected at the sentiment of

to demand temporarily, hospitality in France, which it will be happy and proud to secure to you, and which it will render worthy of itself and of your Holiness. I write to you, therefore, in order that no feeling of uneasiness or unfounded apprehension may divert your Holiness from your first resolution. The Republic, the existence of which is already consecrated by the mature, persevering, and sovereign will of the French nation, will see with pride your Holiness give to the world spectacle of that exclusively religious consecration which your presence in the midst of it announces, and it will receive you with the dignity and the religious respect which becomes this great and generous nation. I have felt the necessity of giving your Holiness this assurance, and I heartily desire that your arrival may take place without much delay.

It is with those sentiments, Very Holy Father, that I am your respectful son.

General Cavaignac.

The following is the reply of his Holiness:—

Monsieur le General—I addressed you a letter through the medium of M. de Corcelles, to express my feelings and my extreme gratitude to France. That gratitude increases more and more in seeing the new steps you are taking towards me, in your own name, and in that of France, by sending me one of your aides-de-camp with a letter offering me hospitality in a land which has been, and ever will be, fertile in characters eminently Catholic and devoted to the Holy See. And here my heart feels the necessity of again assuring you that a favourable opportunity will not fail to present itself when I may extend with my own hand my apostolic benediction over the great and generous French family.

Although Providence has conducted me by surprising means to the place in which I am at present, without the least premeditation or the least concert on my part, that does not prevent me, even here, from prostrating myself before God, whose Vicar, though unworthy, I am, supplicating Him to shed His benedictions on you and on all France.

Pius Papa Nonus.

Given at Gaeta, 10th December, 1848.

A minor assassination has taken place at Rome. In a wine shop the coachman of the Bavarian Ambassador, who had driven the Pope (disguised as chaplain to his master, De Spaur, on the night of the 24th), having boasted of his cleverness in rescuing the Pontiff from the vagabond Romans, was instantly set upon and pogniarde. He is not yet dead.

The most perfect tranquillity prevailed at Bologna on the 10th inst. On the 9th, General Zucchi addressed the following letter to M. Camille, Minister of War, at Rome:—

I retained the command I at first intended to resign; because, having hitherto succeeded in maintaining order and tranquillity at Bologna, notwithstanding a thousand provocations, I consider it needful for the cause of order to preserve it some time longer. Your institutions morely tend to excite insubordination and revolt among the troops. You appear to delight in this, as also in attacking absent men, which is an act of cowardice. But I hope we shall meet one of these days, when I will tell you my mind more categorically, and bring you to account for your insolent conduct."

On the 7th he and the Marquis Carlo Bevilacqua had received the Pope's decree of the 27th ult., appointing them members of the Committee of the Provisional Government established at Gaeta. The Prolegate of Bologna has published the letter addressed to him on the subject by those two personages: 'We should be wanting in honour if we refused to respond to the confidence shown us by the Sovereign in appointing us members of the Committee of the Provisional Government. The interest of the country itself imposes upon us the duty of complying with the wish of His Holiness, and to labour as much as lies in our power to effect a just reconciliation between the people and the Prince. May God assist us in the accomplishment of our undertaking, which is the sole cause of our departure, and in establishing Italian nationality. Should our endeavours prove unsuccessful or useless, in consequence of circumstances, we will re-enter private life with the satisfaction of having at least paid our debt to the country, and the Sovereign. We leave the present declaration in your hands, in order that our fellow-citizens may find in it the moving principle of our conduct. Signed General Zucchi and Carlo Bevilacqua.'