

the glorious tiara of the Popes, all other earthly crowns dwindle away into insignificance. What a sorry figure Napoleon I. cut beside his prisoner Pius VII. at Fontainebleau; he who had dictated terms to kings and princes without number was compelled to yield to a helpless old man. The great Constantine believing his dignity would suffer were he to remain in the same city as the Pope built for himself a new Rome away on the shores of the Bosphorus. When the Roman Empire was divided the Emperors of the West took up their residence not at Rome but at Florence or Milan. Victor Emmanuel himself had a certain repugnance to the idea of residing in Rome, and the "Reds," had frequently to complain of the king's absence from the new Capital. His successor has inherited few of these scruples. He resides and keeps kingly court in the Quirinal palace, though even there his lot is not to be envied. Contrast the almost utter desertion of the Quirinal with the crowded halls of the Vatican on the days appointed for Papal audiences, on the occasion of a Beatification or other solemn ceremony. The most ancient and proudest of the Roman aristocracy vie with the common people in testifying their respect for the aged Pontiff and the enthusiastic cries of *Viva il Papa Re* are a striking proof of who is regarded as real king of Rome.

The very noticeable increase in pauperism and crime since 1870 may be attributed to the malign influence of the invaders. Rome is not and never was a great commercial or industrial centre and in papal days a very large number of the people depended almost entirely on the charity of the monasteries for their daily sustenance. But on the entrance of the Piedmontese these monasteries were either closed up or transformed into state institutions. No resource is left now for the needy Roman but to die of hunger or to prey on the property of others. Human nature asserts itself and the jails are filled.

Even from the mere financial point of view, Italy has lost everything by her so-called liberation. "The process of unification" says the O'Ciery in his masterly work—*The Making of Italy*—was carried out by a long series of costly wars, and

hardly less costly revolutions; a fleet and army were organized on a grand scale to guard first against Austria and then against France, and although the fleet is the navy of Lissa and the army is that whose last great battle was Custoza, Italy is still trying to play the part of a great power and to keep in line with her two high partners in the Triple Alliance. The result of this policy has been a colossal debt, an annual expenditure out of all proportion with the resources of the country, and a taxation that has risen to such a point that three successive ministers of finance have declared that it is impossible to further increase the burden."

It cannot be said that these results were not foreseen and predicted not only by friends of the Papacy but even by those who might be supposed to look with favor on the establishment of a united kingdom. Massimo d'Asseglio, for several years Piedmontese ambassador at the English court, wrote previous to 1870: "The idea of making Rome the Capital of the Italian Kingdom is *una idea rettorica*," and in the parliament at Turin he declared "the question of making Rome the Capital is prompted by hatred, and hatred is the worst of state motives." Almost on the eve of the annexation, Count Crotti di Castiglione wrote as follows to Victor Emmanuel: "As an Italian and a member of the national parliament, I reprobate the injustice of this act. It is a flagrant violation of the law of nations; a violation of the first article of the constitution of Charles Albert; a violation of promises recently renewed in the House by the Ministry; a violation of the convention with France. . . . The occupation of Rome is regarded with horror by the majority of the Italian people. . . . The party favoring it is but a mass of anti-Catholic conspirators, held together by a villainous press in the pay of ambitious and self-interested plotters. As an ex-diplomatist I declare that this unjust and inexcusable abuse of material force will one day justify a foreign aggression against the independence of Italy. In 1861 the radical deputy Ferrari speaking in the House of Parliament at Turin, asserted that "Rome is fatal to kings who would reside there," and on June 26th, of the same year, he added, "In Rome you