

tolerant from its cradle, and its authors universally persecutors.

The following is from the Roman Advertiser:—

"On the 7th, His Holiness granted an audience to a large party of ladies and gentlemen, presented by the Rev. Dr. Grant Principal of the English College. It had been suggested by one of the individuals, Mr. Rydér, that the English now resident in Rome, who have had the happiness of being received, as converts, into the bosom of the Catholic Church, should go in a body to do homage to the Supreme Pastor, the object of religious veneration to them, as he must be of highest respect to persons of all persuasions, in his character of one of the most enlightened and beneficent of Princes. Though the number included in this party amounted to fifty two, it fell short of that to which the entire body of English Catholic converts, now in Rome, amounts, namely, between seventy or eighty, circumstances having prevented the attendance of the rest.

"His Holiness [speaking occasionally in French] received them with the greatest benignity addressing some words to almost every individual, even to the little children, three or four of whom had been brought by their parents, and towards whom his manner was affectionately gracious.

"Finally His Holiness, repeating his benediction upon all present, addressed them in a few words deeply impressive, though perfectly simple, to the effect that he trusted none would leave this city without having experienced holy influences and gathered subjects for remembrance within its walls, which would tend to the strengthening of their Faith even more."

"The Infante Don Enrique is at Rome with his half-married wife, in the hope of obtaining the Pope's blessing on their marriage. The negotiations with Russia have failed for the present," because the Pope insists on preserving the integrity of religion in Poland. Cardinal Gizzi has acquiesced in the Pope's wish that he should continue as Secretary of State as long as his health will allow.

RECENT CONVERSIONS.

(Concluded.)

Switzerland was the country in which this unhappy movement commenced in Germany found his earliest disciples and advocates. After a perpetual declension towards a lower, and depth of negation until the very name of the Redeemer has been openly blasphemed in its high places, and a professor of theology could venture to say from his chair, "Make of Jesus Christ what you will, but don't make him God;" Switzerland has been permitted by the inexhaustible patience and goodness of the Saviour whom it had denied, to send new worshippers to the temples wherein he is adored. We can name only a few. The wise and good de Haller and his two sons, were amongst the first to turn their steps towards the land of promise from which they had strayed. "You will see greater conversions than mine," said the father to his astonished friends, and the result has fulfilled his prediction. Huber, of Bale, the son of one of the most ardent revolutionists of Switzerland, is now one of the sons of St. Ignatius. Captain Nicholas de Diesbach, from a Protestant soldier is become like Huber, a Jesuit, an author, and a missionary. Berseth and Bucher of Berne, have followed their example in submitting to the Church which they had defied. Michel, of Zurich, son of the Commandant of the city, is now a humble monk in the Abbey of St. Urban.—General Ernst; Major Bernoulli, of the Swiss Guards; Paul Veinassat, formerly of the Polytechnic School; and Colonel de Lentulus, are now soldiers of Holy Church. Professor Probst,

of Bale; Dr. Chevalay; Count Balthassar de Castjeberry; President of the Protestant Clergy of the Canton of the Grisons, and his son; Signer, Protestant Minister; subsequently a Priest and distinguished writer; Peter de Joux, Protestant Pastor of Geneva, and afterwards President of the Protestant Consistory of the Canton; Sarassin, a celebrated Calvinist Minister; the Chevalier Louis Constant de Rebecque, brother of Benjamin Constant; Snell, during twenty years Consul General of the Swiss Confederation at Rome; these are a few of the names which have been lately written in the immortal register of penitents restored to God and His Church.

Every other country in which the designs of the enemy had so terribly prospered, furnishes a similar catalogue of victims saved from his power—but our space warns us to be brief.

In Holland the reaction has been so rapid, and is now advancing with such giant strides, that it would be hopeless to attempt here any detailed account of its progress. The number of new churches which have been erected in that country during the last forty years, to satisfy the growing wants of the Faithful, would appear almost fabulous to those who are ignorant of the work of God's mercy in that once abandoned land. It is too, an impressive and instructive fact, that the only opinions now persecuted in Holland are those of the Synod of Dort; and that the national religion has been abolished by an act of the National Convention! The Baron Edward de Grouvensteins, of the Department of Foreign Affairs; Broeck, son and Brother of Protestant Ministers; the learned Berends, and Count William Bernard of Limbourg-Styrum, are amongst the most remarkable converts.

In Hungary by the evidence of an official report, in the course of a single year—1813—no fewer than eight hundred and eighty six Protestants and fifty one Jews were reconciled to the Catholic Church.

In the United States of America the movement is proceeding upon a scale of grandeur proportioned to the magnitude and extent of that vast country. Many Protestant travellers have avowed their opinion that, at no distant period, the whole population, or at least an immense majority, will become subjects of that Divine empire wherein the true principles of democracy have their largest and sublime development, and where liberty and equality are not delusive or treacherous words, but sacred and living truths. The Americans begin to perceive that communion with the Catholic Church, and with the Sovereign Pontiff, her ruler, can alone impart unity to her discordant masses, and strength to her counsels, blighted and enfeebled by tumult and faction.

Amongst the converts from the various States, are Thayer, Presbyterian Minister of Boston, now Priest and Missionary; the Russian Prince Demetris Gallizin, converted in America, and now exercising the sacred ministry in diocese of Philadelphia; Ironside, Protestant Minister, and his wife and children; the two Barbers, both Ministers, of whom the latter is now a Jesuit, and his wife a religious of the order of the Visitation; Tewly, Protestant Minister, now a Priest; Dr Cleveland Blythe and his family; Lee formerly Governor of Maryland; Washington, grandson of the founder of the Republic; the two sons of Van Buren, lately President of the United States; Dr. Harnay, now a Dominican; Drs. Brow, Dillon, and Coleman; and, finally, since it is impossible to pursue the enumeration further Mr. Peter Conelly, formerly an Episcopal Minister, now a Priest, and his wife, now a Religious of the Order of the Infant Jesus.

In 1789, there was not a single Bishop in the United States; in 1844, there were—and the number has since greatly increased—an Archbishop, twenty-four Bishops, and six hundred and fifty Priests. But this is a very inadequate statement of their numerical force in the present year. If we are not mistaken, there are now several Archbishops, as well as Bishops.

In Russia, in spite of the sanguinary laws directed against the Catholic Church, by which, not a few have been induced to conceal their conversion, or to fly the country, the following have ventured to brave a ferocious despotism, in order to reconcile themselves with God. The Princess Galluch and her