

STATE OF ROME.—A correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, writing on the 24th ult., says:—"The physical beauty of Rome has greatly changed within the last few days. If order does not completely return to the capital, at least the action of the Government gives signs of life, and anarchy is withdrawn from the streets.—Two causes have brought about this state of things: the events of Lombardy and Romagna, and the necessity, now more than ever felt, of attaching themselves to the Pope as Pope. Pius IX. had good reason for acting as he did. His long and painful resistance to the warlike demands of a part of his subjects, which must be attributed either to his political foresight or to his conscience as Priest, or perhaps to both these causes at once,—this resistance replaces him at this moment at the head of the true Italian movement, and without doubt gives the best chance of success to the combined mediation of France and England. Napoleon's rule remains an axiom for ever.—Treat with the Pope as if he were at the head of an army of 100,000 men. Austria knows it; or, if she could have forgotten it, the events of Bologna, and their fame throughout Europe, would have been enough to recal it to her mind. In a moment of ingratitude, Italy seemed to deny it. The success of the Austrians and the fear of the future are refreshing her memory; may France and England make it the turning point of their negotiations, and the cause of the Peninsula may be saved without another effusion of blood. At Rome, more than elsewhere, this political estimate of the Sovereign Pontiff has so far become a settled fact that it needed not the folly of the most complete lack of reason to make the attempt of establishing a new state of things on a different basis. Whether people begin to see that they have been deceiving themselves I know not, but at least they are beginning to act as if they did. Hence the calm which reigns on the surface, and which we are now enjoying. May it maintain itself, and penetrate to the lowest depths!"

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.—(From the *Giorale Romano*)—Mr. Martin, *charge d'affaires* of the United States to the Holy See, had recently an audience of the Cardinal-Secretary of State, to present his credentials. At this audience the envoy thus expressed himself:—"I regard it as my first duty and as a pleasing obligation to express to you the sentiments of cordial friendship and high esteem which the President and people of the United States entertain for the illustrious Pontiff whose reign has been marked as much splendour upon the Holy See as upon the noble and ancient nation who has so often filled the world with its glory, and made its greatness to be a subject of wonder. I must further state to your Eminence that the President and people of the United States have beheld with a lively satisfaction the noble efforts of His Holiness to better the condition of the people whom Providence has committed to His care; efforts equally bold and wise, generous and enlightened, which cause us to hope that so illustrious a Pontiff will become the instrument of Providence in establishing the true liberty, the only liberty which is practicable; that, namely, which is founded upon religion and order, and the moral and intellectual instruction of his people. May he who has recalled the exile to the bosom of his desolated family, he who has accomplished so many great and useful reforms, commence upon earth that recompense which is reserved in Heaven for good actions! I am rejoiced to be the interpreter of these sentiments and to assure your Eminence that I shall be proud of the confidence with which the President has honoured me, if it is the occasion of drawing closer those relations between the two Governments, at once so beneficial and satisfactory."

On the 24th ult. the ambassador extraordinary of Spain, M. Miraneda de la Haza, had audience of the Pope at the Quirinal, to present his credentials. He alluded in terms of much satisfaction and reference to the renewal of the ancient relations between the Holy See and the Government of his Majesty the Catholic Queen. His Holiness replied, expressing his joy at this event, so fortunate for the Catholic religion in Spain, and his special good wishes to that country and its sovereign. On the 25th, by order of the ambassador, a solemn mass was celebrated in the Spanish church of Minerva, at which he thanks to God for the same.

On Tuesday, the 25th ult., the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was celebrated. The Right

Rev. Dr. Mohalo, Archbishop of Tuam, and the Right Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Archbishop of Corfu, consecrated to the Bishopric of Port Victoria in New Holland, Mgr. Serra, a Spanish Benedictine of the Congregation of Monte Cassino, already Apostolic Missionary in that island. The ceremony took place in the interior chapel of the Propaganda. The students of the Irish College assisted at the ceremony. Mgr. Serra is the first Bishop of a vast diocese, erected at the end of last year by his Holiness.

On the 15th arrived at Rome the celebrated Abbate Rosmini, founder and superior of the Institute of Charity, charged, according to the Turin papers, with a mission to the Pope from Charles Albert. He occupies the Alhambra Palace.

Cardinal Oppizzoni, Archbishop of Bologna, has issued a circular, calling on the faithful of his diocese to assemble in the churches to thank the Blessed Virgin for her manifest interposition in the recent attack on Bologna, when the city was on the point of becoming a prey to the flames.

His Holiness, anxious to spread religion and civilization to the east of Africa, has just nominated a Vicar-Apostolic of Madagascar.

FRANCE.

The Vicars-General of Paris have published a letter of the Sovereign Pontiff, written in reply to an address they had sent on occasion of the death of the Archbishop. In this letter His Holiness says:—"That heroic act of charity has thrown upon the Episcopate and Clergy of your illustrious nation, of the whole Catholic world, a double and dazzling glory. It rejoices us to think that, by the grace of the God of Mercy, the soul of the deceased Archbishop, crowned in the Kingdom of Heaven with immortal glory, and united to the choirs of the Blessed Spirit, will not cease to pray and to beseech of the most merciful Father of all Mercy to shed the abundance of His divine blessings upon France and upon the Christian world, and to preserve His Holy Church from all calamity."

It is stated that the Abbé Meirieu, Grand-Vicar of Digne, is about to be elevated to that see, vacant by the translation of Monsignor Sibour to the arch diocese of Paris. The report that the Chapter of Notre Dame had addressed a petition to the Pope against Monsignor Sibour's promotion, is totally unfounded.

The Secret Consistory, at which the preconisation of the Archbishop of Paris is to take place, will be held, it is believed, some day during the present fortnight.

The Bishop of Natchez (United States) has lately arrived in Paris, and is staying at St. Sulpice.

The Bishop of Montauban is to be presented for the approval of the Holy See as Archbishop of Avignon.

IRISH LABOURERS.—After referring to the passages in Colonel Mitchell's evidence which we noticed last week, the *Irish Railway Gazette* has the following remarks:—"Yet we perpetually hear unthinking persons accuse the Irish of indolence and of a disinclination to work, especially at home. But neither at home nor abroad are they so, when treated as reasoning beings. At home they have not generally been regarded as worthy of not as much consideration as the beasts of the field, which for the most part are better housed and fed. It is not to be expected that an Irish labourer will do as much work for 4d. or 6d. per day on a potato diet as he would for 1s. 6d. per day with a diet of bread and meat. And in truth the question is one merely of wages and diet; the man is still the same at home or abroad. Take the miserable peasant labourer of the west—half-starved and ill-clad whose scanty earnings do not average 4d. a day the year round, and compare him with his brother-peasant, engaged, for example, on railway works, with his 1s. 6d. a day, his nutritious diet, and comfortable clothing, and say wherein consists the difference. The intelligence, the shrewdness, the capacity for labour, the physical qualities, are all the same; the inducement for putting forth and exercising these qualities alone constitutes the cause of difference. Those, therefore, who talk of the Irish being lazy and averse to work at home, talk nonsense. Give them the same inducements to labour at home as they meet abroad, and the same results will follow, as they always have followed; for the testimony of all faithful witnesses goes to prove that, with fair inducements to labour, there are no people superior to the Irish in willingness and capacity."

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs in Italy seem to be taking, to a certain extent, a more favourable turn. It is true that from no country in Europe is the correctness of news so difficult to be ascertained, prone as the anti-Catholic party is, on the one hand, to suppress facts from indifference or hatred, and on the other, to misstate them recklessly, making such wholesale fabrications, that Italian news reminds one of Napoleon's bulletins. Thus, during the recent war in Lombardy, till the matter became too hopeless to be coloured or concealed, we had a regular parallel of Italian successes to match the Austrian victories, whilst a Provisional Government at Bologna, or barricaded at Rome were thrown in occasionally, to make up in magnitude of information for the scantiness of detail. Time however goes on, month after month passing in a revolutionary era, and the Papacy still not merely endures, as even its enemies expected, in its spiritual grandeur, but it proves that its roots are so firmly fixed even in that temporal dominion which is not essential to its vitality, that hardly and but for a moment—a moment, that is, in its never ending annals—is it likely to be dislodged if it be dislodged at all. The consummate wisdom and courage shown by the Holy Father throughout his long struggle with his rebellious people, seem at last about to tell. The reverential tone of the Austrian Government, semischismatic as it has been of late, in its reply to the protest against the occupation of Ferrara, constitutes a remarkable prognostic of the future, and shows how important a consideration in the question of Northern Italy is the personal weight of Pius IX.'s character, as well as the power of his office over the destinies of the world.

The address of the Envoy of the United States to the Holy See is full of interest, painful indeed to us as Englishmen, however animating as Catholics. What a contrast does its dignified, chivalrous respect both to the Holy See and to Him who fills it, bear to the cold, stunted selfishness that has dictated all the recent policy of the English Cabinet towards Rome! The American diplomatist, it is true, approaches the Holy Father as a statesman, but it is with a deference expressing the just admiration of a mighty people for civil greatness worthy of the august spiritual dignity with which it is united. A sacred instinct leads America to the foot of Peter's chair, and she is half unconsciously inaugurating the immense future which lies before the New World, by homage to the ancient source of the civilisation of the Old.

In France, there is no sign of any relaxation in Cavaignac's steady policy. None of the journals can speak above their breath, and this in a country where probably the freedom of journalism under Louis Philippe reached the utmost possible point it could attain, compatible with the existence of any Government. It is obvious what immense difficulties may be raised as to any political changes effected in such a state of things.

One is willing to think that the seven months' armistice guarantees the North of Europe in peace for at least a considerable time; the tenore of it curiously indicating how quietly Prussia is merging into the German Empire; certainly, if it succeeds, as appears more and more probable, one of the greatest facts achieved in the age, a work of construction in a century of desolation. The late advices, however, throw much doubt over the chances of this armistice being ratified by the Central Government.—*Tribune*.

We have already mentioned repeatedly in our columns the recent establishment of a Benedictine Monastery at Youngstown, in the diocese of Pittsburgh. We have now the pleasure of transcribing from the *Pittsburg Catholic* the record of a Franciscan convent. In thus giving places of retreat to these children of humility and prayer—to those who by becoming little in this world are great in the sight of God—bright, precious, and solid stones are indeed being laid in the foundations of our country's prosperity.

On the Sunday the Bishop blessed the corner stone and laid the foundation of the new Franciscan Monastery, near the town of Largo. The whole congregation moved in procession from the parish church to the site of the intended building. The solemn chant of the psalms by the clergy and the brothers, who walked in the habit of their order, the hymns and prayers recited by the different religious societies, and members of the congregation at Largo, were most striking. The Bishop performed the ceremony and preach-

AN EDITOR BOTHERED.

The Presbyterian Herald appears to be in a state of great perplexity and alarm about Langoon; the son of which the Rev. Dr. Spalding is Bishop elect. One of his editors of this paper seems not to know whether Langoon is a man or a city, fish or flesh; but he appears to enter into a certain undefined fear that it is, at any rate, something very dreadful, meant especially for the annoyance and destruction of the good and saintly Presbyterians. He discusses on this subject in the style following:

"Will the editor inform us who or what, or where Langoon is. All Roman Catholic Bishops, if we are correctly informed, claim jurisdiction over all the inhabitants in their province, be they Jews, Infidels, Turks, or Christians, either Protestant or Catholic; we desire to know whether we are included in Langoon, that we may pay all respect due to our superior."

Now we can assure our neighbour that he has no cause of alarm whatever. Langoon will not bite, nor has it any horns that we know of. From the fact that it is situated among infidels—in *partibus infidelium*—it does not necessarily follow that its subjects are Presbyterians unless indeed Presbyterians and infidels are identical, which the editors of the Herald would not be likely to admit, nor we disposed to assert.

Langoon is one of the old episcopal sees of the primitive church, established centuries before John Calvin or his disciples were ever heard of, and therefore the latter have nothing whatever to do with it, and nothing to hope or dread from its alleged jurisdiction. It was subsequently overrun by the infidels, and like many of the other episcopal sees of the olden time, ceased to exist as an actual seat of episcopal jurisdiction. Still its name and title are preserved, according to a long established and well known usage of the Catholic Church, which, in creating Coadjutor Bishops, assigns to them the title of one of these ancient sees. This usage seems to be based upon two sufficient reasons; first, there cannot be, at the same time, according to Canon law, two Bishops of the same name; second, it is useful and proper to preserve the names, in order to keep up the remembrance of those sees which were once flourishing, and which may yet be restored under the divine blessing to their ancient splendour.

We thought that every man who claimed to have any knowledge of church history, or of the regulations of the Catholic Church, was acquainted with this usage. But it seems the editors of the Presbyterian Herald form an exception to this remark. Some men talk and write very flippantly about things which they know nothing, and we greatly fear that many of the Presbyterian parsons belong to this class. A man's modesty is generally in proportion to the extent and solidity of his learning.

It is a discovery in theology, that Catholic Bishops claim jurisdiction over "Jews, Infidels and Turks," their jurisdiction extends only to those who are baptized, and who live within the boundaries of their respective dioceses. If the editors of the Presbyterian Herald are valdly baptized, if they will recant the errors of John Calvin, and comply with the divine injunction "to hear the Church," something may possibly be done for them; otherwise we fear their case is a sad one, if not hopeless. Let them carefully examine their consciences on the grounds of their disobedience to the Church of all ages and nations, built by its divine founder upon a rock, and fortified with this solemn pledge and promise that "the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it."—*Cath. Advocate*.

BAVARIA.—The Clergy of the diocese of Spire have addressed a most energetic protest to the King and his Government against the obstacles that have in every way been thrown in the way of the free discharge of clerical functions in Rhenish Bavaria. In the present state of political affairs in Germany it is certain that the protest will receive full attention on the part of the Bavarian government.

The Right Rev. Bishop Hergenrother, we learn from the *Kirchenzeitung*, the German Catholic paper of Baltimore, that the prolate is on the point of returning from Europe and that he will bring with him a sufficient number of clergymen to form two different establishments, in his diocese; one in the northern part, at Green Bay, and the other at Minorat Point, in the western