

the combat, that is, to certain slaughter. And this was demanded of us, who, having been raised, although unworthy, by the inscrutable counsels of Divine Providence to the height of Apostolical dignity, and who exercising here on earth the Vicariate of Jesus Christ, who is the author of peace and lover of charity, have received the mission to embrace all peoples, nations and tribes with the equal zeal of paternal love, and to consult with all our might for the salvation of all, and not to drive men to carnage and death. But if no Princes whatsoever can undertake a war, except for just reasons, who can there be ever so devoid of judgment and reason as not clearly to perceive that the Catholic world would have the amplest right to demand on the part of the Roman Pontiff a much higher justice, and more weighty reasons, if it saw the Pontiff himself declare or wage war against any one? Wherefore in our Allocution delivered to you on April 29th last year, we openly and publicly declared, that we had nothing whatsoever to do with that war. And at the same time we repudiated and rejected a most deeply insidious proffer which was made to us, both in writing and by word of mouth, a proffer not only most injurious to our person, but also most pernicious to Italy; namely, that we should consent to preside over the government of a certain "Republic of Italy." Thus, by the singular compassion of God, we indeed sought to fulfil that most weighty office laid before us by God himself, of speaking, of admonishing, and of exhorting, and we accordingly trust that that reproach of Isaiah cannot be brought against us: "Woe is me because I have held my peace." (Is. vi., 5.) But would that all our children had lent an ear to our paternal words, admonitions, and exhortations!

You remember, Venerable Brothers, what clamours and tumults were excited by most turbulent and factious men, after the Allocution we have just mentioned, and how a civil ministry was imposed upon us, utterly adverse both to our views and principles, and also to the rights of the Apostolic See. We, indeed, foresaw in our mind that the issue of the Italian war would be unhappy, when one of those Ministers did not hesitate to declare that the same war would last, even in spite of our unwillingness and resistance, and without the Pontifical blessing. And that Minister, doing a most grave injury to the Apostolic See, did not fear to propose that the civil Sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff, should be separated from his spiritual power. Not long afterwards, the self-same man ventured openly to assert things of us which would in a manner cast the Supreme Pontiff out of the society of the human race, and dis sever him therefrom. Our just and merciful Lord willed to humble us under His Mighty hand, when He permitted that for many months truth on this part, and falsehood on that, should contend in a fierce conflict with each other, to which an end was made by the election of a new Ministry, which afterwards was displaced by another, in which the praise of talent was united to a special zeal both for the preservation of public order, and for the observation of the laws. But the unrestrained licence and audacity of bad passions, raising its head higher and higher every day, was pursuing its career of destruction, and the enemies of God and of man, inflamed, with a lasting and savage thirst of domineering, devastating and destroying, were longing now for nothing else than to subvert all laws divine, and human, in order that they might satiate their desires. Hence the machinations which had long been prepared beforehand, burst out openly and publicly, the streets were besprinkled with human blood, sacrileges never sufficiently to be deplored were committed, and unheard-of violence in our very Quirinal Palace, done with profane daring to ourselves.

Since, therefore, under the oppression of so great difficulties, we could not freely discharge the duties of a Pontiff, much less of a Prince, we felt it our duty, not without great bitterness of mind, to depart from our See. We abstain from again rehearsing those most lamentable events, related in our public protestations, lest our general grief be renewed by their mournful remembrance. But when the seditious knew of our protestations, they were infuriated with greater audacity, and making all sorts of menaces against all, they spared no kind of fraud or deceit or violence more and more to terrify all the good who were already prostrated with fear. And after they had introduced that new form of government, called by themselves *Giunta di Stato*, and had altogether done away with the two Councils instituted by us, they laboured with all their might to assemble a new Council, which

they chose to call by the name of the *Roman Constituent*. The mind shrinks from stating the magnitude and number of the frauds which they made use of to bring this matter to an issue. But here we cannot refrain from giving just praise to the greater part of the magistrates of the Pontifical States, who, mindful of their own honour and duty, preferred to resign their office rather than in any way to lend a hand to the work by which their Prince and most loving Father was being spoiled of his legitimate civil sovereignty. But that Council was at length brought together, and a certain Roman advocate, in the very beginning of his first speech delivered to those who were assembled, clearly and openly declared to all the thoughts, wishes and views of himself and his companions, the other authors of this horrible agitation. "The law," said he, "of moral progress is imperious and inexorable." And he at the same time added that himself and the rest had long had it fixed in their minds to overturn from its foundation the temporal dominion and government of the Holy See, even though their desires had been in every way seconded by us. And this declaration we desire to commemorate in your Assembly, that all may understand that such perverse intention was not attributed by us to the authors of the disturbances from any conjecture or suspicion, but that it was openly and publicly manifested to the whole universe by themselves, whom shame itself ought to have deterred from making such a declaration. It was not, then, more liberal institutions, nor a more advantageous system of public administration, nor wise regulations of whatever kind, which these men were seeking after, but what they wished was to attack, to tear up by the roots and utterly to destroy the civil sovereignty and power of the Apostolic See. And this design, so far as depended on themselves, they brought to a conclusion by that decree of the *Roman Constituent* (as they call it) published on February 9th this year, in which, we know not whether with greater wrong to the rights of the Roman Church, and the liberty attached to them for the fulfilling of the Apostolic Office, or with greater loss and calamity to the subjects of the Pontifical State, they declared that the Roman Pontiffs had fallen from temporal dominion both in law and in fact. With no slight sorrow, Venerable Brothers, did such deplorable events overwhelm us, and for this above all do we chiefly grieve, that the city of Rome, the centre of Catholic truth and unity, the mistress of virtue and holiness, doth by means of the impious men who are daily flocking thither, appear to all people, nations and tribes, to be the author of such calamities. However, in the midst of such our great grief of heart, it is most grateful to us to be able to affirm that by far the greatest part both of the Roman people and of the other inhabitants of our Pontifical States remain constantly attached to us and to the Apostolic See, and have abhorred those nefarious machinations, though they have been spectators of so many disastrous events. We have also found the greatest consolation in the solicitude of the Bishops and Clergy of our Pontifical States, who in the midst of dangers and difficulties of every kind, have not ceased to discharge the duties of their ministry and office, in drawing aside the people, both by word and example, from those agitations and wicked designs of the factious.

We certainly, in the midst of such a crisis and struggle, left nothing unattempted to provide for the public tranquillity and order. For a long time before those most deplorable events of November took place, we made every effort that the Swiss forces in the service of the Apostolic See, and quartered in our Provinces, should be brought to the city; but this matter, contrary to our intentions, was not brought into execution, in consequence of the resistance of those who in the month of May held the office of Ministers. Nor was that all, but even before that time, as well as after, we directed our attention to assemble other military forces, both for the preservation of public order, especially at Rome, and for the restraint of the audacity of our enemies, but these, God so permitting it, failed us, in consequence of the vicissitudes of the circumstances and times. Lastly, after the most mournful events of November, we did not neglect, in our letters dated January 5th, again and again to inculcate on all of our native-born soldiers, to keep their sworn faith to their Prince, mindful of religion and of military honour, and diligently endeavour every where to maintain public tranquillity as well as due obedience and devotion to the legitimate Government. We further ordered our Swiss troops to march to Rome, but they did

not obey these orders of ours, as above all, the *Commander-in-Chief* of those forces did not in this business conduct himself rightly or honourably.

To be continued.

The Cross;

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

M. POWER, PRINTER.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The news by the last packet is of the usual undecided character. The affairs of Italy are still in the greatest confusion, and the condition of Rome becomes every day more deplorable. The abomination of desolation is standing in the Holy City. The venerable and magnificent Basilica of St. John Lateran, the Patriarchal Church of Rome, 'the mother and mistress of all the churches in the world,' has been converted into a stable. Mazzini and his diabolical accomplices are holding secret committees, from which the representatives of the people are excluded, and Rome is placed under a reign of terror. Spoliation, sacrilege and murder are the order of the day. The celebrated Campana, who was Commandant of the Legion of the *Trastevere*, has been assassinated. He was known to be of moderate opinions. The commander of another legion, the Marquis Capranica, a man of similar opinions, had a narrow escape of his life, having fled from his intended murderers by a secret passage in his house. A Convent of religieuses have been chased through the Corso; 14 Priests massacred in one night in the gardens of the monastery of St. Callistus. People are every day missing, and no one can tell what becomes of them. Domestic visits continue to be made, and every article of gold and silver is carried off, and churches and monasteries pillaged without mercy. The most scandalous hypocrisy is mixed up with all the terrific system of rapine and blood; and under an appearance of religion are perpetrated the most revolting atrocities. In fact, no one's life is safe at Rome; and when the gang of foreign cut-throats who now infest it shall be driven out, we must be prepared to learn the most heart-rending details. *On dit*, that the French agent at Rome, Lesseps, has really gone mad—a suitable representative of the Gallic Cabinet! Oudinot has taken up positions on the heights around Rome, both to command the City and escape the Malaria. It is rumoured that Garibaldi has made an incursion into the Neapolitan territory on the side of Capriano, hoping to foment an insurrection in the kingdom of Naples. The health of the Pope at Gaeta, continues good, but he is profoundly afflicted by the news from Rome. All honest men condemn in the loudest terms the disgraceful machinations of the French. They now openly avow that they have a separate interest in their intervention. The most favorable news is from the north of Italy, where the whole of the Romagna has returned to its allegiance, and the Government is carried on in the name, and by the authority of, Pius IX. Radetsky was closely besieging Venice, whilst a strong division of the Austrian army was within about 50 miles of Rome. If the veteran Austrian hero should get down to Rome, he will make short work of Mazzini and

Co. The Spaniards are sending a fleet to Gaeta to be placed at the disposal of his Holiness.

The new French ministry has been formed. It consists of the old Cabinet, with three exceptions. The two excellent Catholics remain. They have sent a new envoy to Gaeta, M. de Courcelles, and the appointment is supposed to be favorable to the interests of the Holy See. Nothing is stable or secure in France. That unfortunate country seems to be on the brink of another volcano. The formidable number of red republicans in the new Chamber will, it is to be feared, plunge France into the vortex of another sanguinary revolution.

The accounts of woe are still heard from Ireland. A memorial of 50,000 persons, in behalf of the State Prisoners, has been treated with indifference. England will have her pound of flesh. It is true that the sentence of death has been commuted into transportation for life, but we dare say Smith O'Brien would have preferred the gibbet to the convict's doom in Van Diemen's Land.

PROSPECT.

On Tuesday last an Episcopal visitation was held at Prospect. The proceedings of the day commenced by a very interesting ceremony. This was the baptism and admission into the Catholic Church, of two adult converts to our holy Faith. The Bishop addressed them for some time on the necessity and advantages of being incorporated with the true Church—the mystical body of Christ; after which he performed the ceremony according to the Roman Ritual, reading several of the beautiful prayers in English. High Mass was then sung by his Lordship, and the Holy Eucharist distributed to a large number of persons who had been prepared for the Holy Table. At the close of the Mass, the Bishop, being vested for Confirmation, proceeded to address the faithful on the state of the district. He paid a very marked, and, in our opinion, a well deserved compliment to the people of Prospect for the piety, liberality, and zeal which they had manifested in the erection of their new Church, and described some of the precious graces which were sure to follow the establishment of the House of the Lord in the midst of his people. In encouraging them to prosecute this blessed work into completion, he expressed a hope that in a few months it might be so far advanced that he might have the happiness of visiting them again for the purpose of dedicating their beautiful Temple to the Divine Service.—The candidates for confirmation, who had been diligently prepared by the Very Rev. Mr. Conolly, were next instructed on the nature of the Sacrament of the Holy Ghost, and the dispositions necessary to receive it worthily. This sacred rite was then administered to 108 persons, of both sexes, some of whom we believe were converts. It is gratifying to reflect that since the last visitation at Prospect, three new churches have been erected in the district—two of them with very handsome spires. We beg to express our thanks to the gentleman who so kindly furnished us with the above particulars. We have been assured that