On the second day of the Conclave he was unani-

monsly chosen by the College of Cardinals, and on

A PROGRESSIVE POPE.

council. As to yourselves, dear brothers, I embrace you with all my heart in Jesus Christ, and, far from

exulting, take pity on your brother, who gives you all his apostolic blessing."

The new Pope could not have imagined the strange coincidences of fate which he was assuming with the name of Pins. The Sixth of that title had seen the Legations ravaged by a foreign army and had been compelled to pay a ransom for Rome which plunged him into the sea of irredeemable paper money, and after this he had seen Berthier proclaim the Republic in the Papal city and had himself been taken a prisoner to Grenoble. The Seventh Pins, who like the Ninth had been Bishop of Imola, had gone through precisely the same series of outrages from Napoleon after the lapse of a dozen years. He had been robbed of the Legations, driven from Rome and imprisoned by arbitrary power. It seemed as if Cardinal Mastai took with the name the same terrible responsibilities. From him also, Ancona and the Legations were to be torn in the same order as from his predecessors, and the same baleful protection from France was to end, in a different way, in the same loss of prestige and of liberty. A PRACTICAL REFORMER.

No Pope ever ascended the throne of St. Peter with more general popularity.. The Church party respected him for his piety, and the liberals, while they esteemed his personal character, had the greatest confidence in his tendencies to radical reform. At first he seemed to fulfill the expectations of the most sanguine. Within a month from his accession he published a full amuesty for political offenses, which filled the clubs with his praises and filled Rome with conspirators. He devoted himself serionsly to practical reforms; lowering the taxes; granting concessions for railroads and encouraging similar enterprises: throwing open public employments to laymen; stimulating in all possible ways agriculture and commerce. He took great pains to ferret out abuses in the administration, in the public charities, and in his little army. He made the "Nepotism of Rome" a misnomer, so far as he was concerned. He promptly made known to his brothers and nephews that they could expect no offices or promotions from him. He sent one of them who was living at Rome in an ostentations manner, back to Sinigaglia. And to this good principle, we believe, he adhered to the last. None of his name, although the family was numerous and honorable, were ever appointed to any position of consequence under the Papal furisdiction. These ascetic virtues pleased his people greatly, but did not equally enchant the reactionary governments about him. Austria looked askance at so much liberalism under the tiara, and Naples gave signs of serious discontent at such an inflammable example at her doors. France, under the short-sighted Orleans monarchy, was rather pleased than otherwise with these symptoms of the coming revolution which was a little later to destroy the throne of Louis Philippe. With every month the situation grew more and more delicate The Pope had made the fatal mistake of all rulers who imagine that they, while claiming absolute and despotic authority, can give the people just as much liberty as is good for them-and stop whenever they think necessary. No lasting or beneficient reforms have ever proceeded from the initiative of a sovereign, but almost every attempt of this kind has been fatal to the permanence of the power from which it has issued. The reactionary circles of Rome and the neighboring courts looked with unfriendly eyes upon the liberalism of the Pope, and the radicals applauded him with an energy which was more dangerous still The anniause Ciceronaccio was more perilous than the frank hostility or mazzini. The Vatican began to appreciate this fact, and on the 22d of June, 1817, Cardinal Gizzi, in the name of the Pope, published a proclamation against public demonstrations, which chilled and checked the enthusiasm of the masses in a great degree. A few weeks after this, the Austrians, by order of Radetsky, on the pretext that the Pope needed protection, occupied the City of Ferrara. The Papal Ministry protested against this outrage, and roused a spirit of national resistance to Austria which it became afterward difficult to allay. Throughout Italy the ferment of popular opinion which was universal in Europe, became clearly evident before the close of the year 1847. The hurricanes which were coming were not to be localized anywhere. A shade of difference in the political complexions of sovereigns and dynasties accomplished nothing for or against them. Among the first victims of the popular uprisings were the Citizen-King in France and the Citizen-Pope in THE REVOLUTIONARY EPOCH.

Nothing could check the popular impulse excited by the thunder and lightning of revolution in every quarter of the sky. The North of Italy rose against the Austrians. Milan was taken by the Milanese. Manin established the Republic once more in Venice. The Pope, though with many vague misgivings, at first joined in the national crusade. He sent a Jeolumn to the North under Gen. Durando, which Durando-lost at Vicenza, after a sounding proclamation of war against Austria, which the Pope repudiated-and thereby gave great offense to the fiery patriotism of his people. When Charles Albert's defeat put an end to the war, the popularity of Pius IX. had suffered severely through the inevitable criticisms of an excited and newly-enfranchised press and tribune. To sustain the damaged prestige of the papal authority, Pius IX. resolved to call into his counsels a statesman of known abilities and patriotism, and made choice of Count Rossi. But the vigor and energy with which the new Ministry began the work of repression was too late to effect its purpose. The populace was now under the control of the most violent of its leaders. Count Rossi was assassinated at the door of the Couneil of State, and though there is no reason to believe that the Liberal party were to any extent privy to the murder, they were only too ready to profit by it, to demand a radical ministry at the hands of the Popa. Pins IX., seeing too late that a fatal misunderstanding separated him from those he had attempted to lead, shrunk with horror from these demands. But after a stormy scene, in which the gendarmerie, the Civil Guard, and the Roman Legion joined with the populace in a siege of the Quirinal, the Pope apparently yielded and accepted the radical rule be had come equally to hate and to fear. But it was not possible for him to live in those changed conditions, and he resolved upon flight.

· III. THE PAPAL HEGIRA.

The particulars of this extraordinary Hegirawhich formed an epoch pot less important in the life of Pius IX. than the flight from Mecca in that of Mohammed-are contained in a curious work by the Jesnit Father Bresciani, from which we make the following extracts, the accuracy of which is guaranteed by numerous authorities.

"On the 20th (of November) Count Spaur, the Bavarian Embassador, called on Cardinal Antonelli to inquire if the Pope had yet decided upon leaving Rome. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, the Count offered to be his guide as far as Gaeta, where to do as he wished them. But when he found that the freedom of the people meant a Spanish vessel was in waiting to convey him, according to his own desire, to the Balearic Islands. that their rulers should do their will, he decided The Count then held a long conversation with the Count d'Harcourt, and determined upon the mede of proceeding in so delicate an undertaking as the secret escape of the Pope, and his safe conduct to Gaeta. They engaged Filippani, a gentleman-in-waiting of His Hohness, of tried fidelity, sagacity, and devotedness, to collect the objects which were strictly required for the personal use of the Pontiff. and which would be necessary for the journey, and to earry them by degrees, under his cleak, to the residence of the Count, who was to secrete them in a strong-box in his private spartment. Already, on the 21st, the Count had initiated his lady into the

authority. of obscurantism, of every form of civil of Count Girand, displayed throughout these trans-actions a mind of masculine energy and firmness. "In the mean time, the Spanish Embascador had and ecclesiastical repression which could check the tendency of the human mind to individual thought sent messengers to the coast, between Nettuno and Terracina, to give the signals agreed upon as soon as the vessel should be descried in the horizon. The Duke d'Harcourt was to blind the sentinels by and action. From that hour he was taken again to the hearts of the reactionists all over the globe. WHITTIER'S TERRIBLE LINKS. entering the papal audience-chamber as usual; the Cardinal Minister was to set out many hours before,

in disguise, in the company of Signor d'Arnaud, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy, while Filippani

was to prepare supper, according to custom, at the palace; everything was in readmess for the evening of the 24th. Count Spaur had already spread the report of his intended departure for the Court of Naples to attend to affairs of the Bavarian Govern-

ment. The Countess Theresa had also informed her

friends and household of her journey on the fol

lowing day, with her son and his tutor,

and that she would wait at Albano for

the Count; whom business would detain in

the city during the day. The Count informed his

lady that he would take the road along the banks of

Lake Albano, and would give her notice of his arri-

ral: he gave her instructions to join him beyond

Ariccia. When the hour of departure arrived, the Countoss experienced not a little difficulty in con

sequence of her brother, who was a member of the National Guard, insisting upon accompanying her on the journey, which he considered during times

of such confusion, exceedingly dangerous for a lady

At five in 'the evening, according to agreement

without protection. After some discussion, she

the carriage of the Duke d'Harcourt drove up to the

palace. Having entered the Pope's room and asked his blessing he took a seat while his Holiness retired

to lay aside the Pontifical dress. Filippani, who

was in waiting, had provided for him a black suit

Duke d' Harcourt, who, having again cast himself

at his feet and received his benediction, said, 'De-

part in safety, Holy Father; the Divine Wisdom in-

spires you with this step; may the Divine Power lead

you to its happy accomplishment.' The Pope then

proceeded through certain obscure passages to a sec-

ond door, called the door of the Swiss, which opened

on the stair of the great hall; but having joined and

given the signal to a faithful follower, who had

been standing on the watch, it was found that in

the confusion the door had been left locked. Al-

though this omission caused a great risk of detection,

the Pope was not discouraged; Filippani hastened

back, and having procured the key returned to the

room, where he found the Pope on his knees in a

corner absorbed in prayer. There was now some

difficultiein opening the door, but when it at last

yielded they descended the steps and entered a car-

riage. Here again we must admire the watchin

care of Providence; for an officer of the palace who

accompanied them, having opened the carriage door

and lowered the steps, knelt according to custom

but the Pope called to him in an undertone as he en-

tered: 'What art thou doing? Stand up, lest the

guards see you. The poor fellow jumped up instantly, filled with confusion at his absence of

mind. In the palace it was necessary to admit more

than 24 persons into the socret, yet (what is not a

little surprising) all displayed such fidelity and pru-

dence that none of the conspirators had the least

"The Pope were a dark mantle, a low round hat,

and a large brown cravat over his priest's collar.

Filippani carried under his cloak a three-cornered

hat, a package containing official papers of the high-

est importance, the seals, a breviary, slippers, some

inen, and a casket of gold medals stamped with the

head of the Pope. On leaving the palace Filippani,

as was his custom every evening, saluted the two

'A very good-night to you, Filippani. Addio!' and he

drove down the Tre Canelle. But, as every place was full of spies-and he had some fears of being

followed by the conspirators-he directed the coach-

man to drive through different streets, so that hav-

ing turned toward the Fornm of Trajan, he went up

the Via Alessandrina to the Colisenm, and thence

through the hay-barns to the Church of S. S. Peter

and Marcellinus, where Count Spaur was waiting in

The carriage drew up at the gate of San Giovanni.

'Who goes there?' 'The Bavarian Minister.'
Where to?' 'To Albano.' 'Pass!'—and the Pope

was beyond the walls of Rome. He turned, and

continued his journey toward the Alban hills.

looking upon it with a sigh, silently and sorrowfully

"The Countess arrived at Albano in the moraing.

where although in the most feverish expectation

she took every precaution for the success of their

plans, causing even the lanter is to be secretly re-

Imbassador, D'Harcourt, remained in the andience

chamber until he concluded that the Pope must be

at a considerable distance from the city. After the

departure of the Duke, a prelate entered the papa

apartments, with a quantity of papers relating to

offairs of state; and afterward one of the secret

chamberlams came to recite the office with his

Holiness: also at the usual hour, the evening meal

was served, but, upon the announcement that the

Pontiff wished to be alone, the attendance in the

antechamber and the guard of bonor were dis-

"Count Spaur having passed through Ariceia

topped at the fountain which is on the high road to

Naples, near the sanctuary of Galloro, and alighted

with the Pope to wait for his family. They had

quitted the carriage only a few minutes, when five

carbineers, who formed the patrol on the road, rade

ap, and immediately perceiving the two travelers

I am Count Spaur,

answered the Empassader, Minister of Baveria, on

my road to Naples in the service of my sovereign

and I am waiting here for the arrival of my travel-

ng coach and my family.' The earlineers an-

to accompany them. The Count thanked them, but

still they did not depart. The Pope was leaning

against a palisade on the side of the road, and stood

waiting with an appearance of tranquillity. At

length the Countess arrived in a carriage drawn by

four horses, but seeing the Pope and her hus-

band surrounded by carbineers, she knew

when she observed one of them standing near the

Pope with his elbows resting on the same rail, she

almost fainted through fear. She nevertheless

stopped the carriage; the Count placed in it the

small objects above mentioned, and the Countess,

turning to the Pope, said, in her natural tone

Come, Doctor, quick, step in.' The Pope entered

and took his seat beside the Countess, while the

Count, with his valet Frederigo, mounted on the

box, having each a pair of pistols within reach in

case of need. The Countess sat on the right with

her son Maximilian in front; on the left the Pope

was seated with the tutor, the Rev. Sebastian Liebl.

facing him. " " " At Genzand the Count sent

postilion in advance, in order to prevent any delay

n procuring horses at the post-house; at Velletin

the carriage lanterns were lighted, and the Pope,

ifter paying the first compliments for the encourage-

ment of the Countess, turned to Dou Sebastian, and

recited the Itinerarium and other prayers. At mid-

night he took, by way of refreshment, part of an

orange which had been presented to him. In cross-

brief slumber. At five o'clock they arrived at Terra-

frontier without meeting a patrol or encountering

THE POPE'S RETURN.

King of Naples and his wife, and pursued his journey

no farther than Gaeta, relinquishing his intention

of going to the Balearic Islands. He received in his

exile the sympathy of the reactionists all over the

left without a ruler, bloomed into

premature and short-lived Republic. The Popo pro-

tested against all its acts, and summoned the Catho-

ic world to put it down. The power which responded

most efficiently was one which called itself a Re-

public, and whose government owed its existence to

the same quickening breath of revolution which had

dethroned the Pope. It was France which, inwing dis-

graced herself by the election of a Bonaparte as Presi-

dent, was condemned to finish her story of crime and

humiliation by throttling the Roman Republic

and restoring the temporal authority of the

Papacy. A French column landed at Civita

Vecchia on the 25th of April, 1849, and

pesieged the capital, while the Austrians

entered Italy from the North and the Spaniards

from the South. The capital surrendered on the 1st

of July, and pending the return of the Pope, which

did not take place until next year, the government

was carried on by a Papal Commission, a Council of

State, a Council of Finances, and Provincial Coun-

cils. The Pope returned in April, 1850. In all

Europe there was probably no public man so

thoroughly cared of every vestige of liberalism. He

had never been a liberal by conviction. His demo-

cratic principles sprang only from his natural benevo-

lence, and were accompanied by a belief in his own

divine anthority which utterly procluded their prac-

tical realization in politics. If the people had al-

lowed him to think and act and decide for them he

would have been happy to have seen them free-

wisely enough that neither his interest nor his feel-

ings lay in that direction. Joseph II. of Austria was

a theoretic democrat, but he said that, after all,

"Royalty was his trade." So Pius IX., who thought

himself a very fair liberal up to the time that liberal

principles grew unpleasantly obtrusive in Rome, be-

came convinced that he was nothing of the kind

when the mob clamored at the doors of the Quiring!

and hunted him to the only refuge open to him, the

palace of an absolute despot. From his childhood to

cina, and about half an hour after they crossed the

ng the Pontine Marshes the company yielded to a

her perplexity, what to think, and

swered that the roads were secure, yet made an offer

moved from the traveling carriage. At Rome, the

great anxiety on account of their delay.

officers of the Civic Guard: 'Good night, friends!

suspicion of what was going on.

"Having put on the suit of black he returned to the

quieted his fears and set out with four horses.

such as is worn by priests.

What the liberals thought of him may be judged from those terrible lines of Whittier, perhaps tho most sublime condemnation ever passed by a prophet upon a recreant ruler.

The Cannon's brazen tips are cold, No red shell blazes down the air; And street, and tower, and temple old Are silent as despair.

The Lombard stands no more at bay. Rome's fresh young life has bled in vain; The rayons scattered by the day Come back with night again.

Now while the fratricides of France Are treading on the neck of Rome. Hider at Gaeta-scize fhy chance! Coward and cruel, como!

Let the world murmur; lot its cry Of horror and disgust be heard; Truth stands alone; thy oraven lie Is backed by lauce and sword. Let lips of iron and tongues of slaves Fit welcome give thee; for her part,

Shall curse thee from her heart. Stand where Rome's blood was freest shed, Mock heaven with impious thanks, and call Its curses on 'he patriot dead,

Rome, frowning o'er her new made graves,

Its blessings on the Gaul. Or sit upon thy throne of lies. A poor mean idol blood-besmeared, Whom even its worshipers despise,

Yet Scandal of the World! from thee One needful truth mankind shall learn, That kings and priests to Liberty And God are false in turn.

Unhonored, unrevered!

Earth wearles of them; and the long Meek sufferance of the heavens doth fall; Wae for weak tyrants when the strong Wake, struggle, and prevail!

Not valuly Roman hearts have bled To feed the Crosier and the Crown : If roused thereby the world shall tread The twin-born vampires down.

EVENTS AFTER 1548. From that time onward the Pope has been engaged

in a fruitless conflict with the spirit of the age. Ever since that colossal struggle and failure of 1848 the principles of democracy have made steady and substantial progress in every country of Europe. But at every stage they have met with the stendy opposition of the Vatican. The tendency of the age is verywhere more and more strongly marked toward the establishment of the individual conscience as the highest standard of human duty, and the investiigations of pure science as the only test of absolute knowledge. But Pins IX, has never ceased to fulminate against these tendencies. He has sat, like a second Canute, facing the advancing wave and burled at the rising tide of progress and enlightenthat all the Mastai-Ferretti are atheists, and that young Count Giovanni Maria went into the Church as a business. But the whole tenor of his life contradicts this assertion. He believed thoroughly in his own divine anthority, and consequently believed thoroughly in the Catholic doctrine. This faith sustained him through a succession of fullures such as no Pontiti in history has had occasion to experience. One of his Erst notes of defiance against the heretic world was his Brief restoring the Catholic hierarchy in England. Soon after came the Concordat with Austria, in which he and the Imperial Royal Court of Vienna took advantage of the dead collapse which followed the revolutionary period, to rivet upon the Austrian Church and people the fetters of a crushing absolutism. In Spain he nade common cause with the dissolute Queen, and exposed himself and her to general ridicule by sending her the Golden Rose reserved for sovereigns of exemplary virtue. In France, the Empress has been his chief reliance, and to her influence was due many of the unfortunate measures of her husband, which contributed to the undermining of the dynasty. The definition of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception was an exhibition of strength which cost more than it was worth, and the prodigious display of force involved in the Œeumonical Council and in the Declaration of Infallibility in which it resulted has sensed a sellism in the Church whose consequences are even yet not clearly developed. THE FRENCH OCCUPATION. After the return from Gaeta the Pope enjoyed a

period of comparative tranquillity for several years.

The Austrians kept the peace in the Northern provinces, the French sustained the Papacy in Rome with their bayonets; the government, in ecclesiastical hands, was as well as could well be imagined, it is true, but it was the people more than the Court which suffered by it. Disordered finances, dying industries, the rule of privileged classes, stagnation of public education-all these marked the priestly administration; but as it did not repose upon popular consent, the popular discontent was of little value. In 1859 came the beginning of the end of the Temporal Power. The shock of the war between Austria, Piedmont, and France had its effect upon the Papal possessions. In spite of the efforts of Napoleon and of the young Francis Joseph it was not possible to guarantee the Italians to their unwilling allegiance. In the very crisis of the war the Legations, following the inspiring lead of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, rose again, and annexed themselves to Sardinia; and although the Papal army under Lamoriciere made a gailant defense, they were utterly defeated and the annexation accomplished. From this time on the relations of the Papacy with the French Empire became more and more difficult. Although almost the sole dopendence of the Pope was upon the support and protection of Napoleon, he never exhibited the least gratitude for this, but continually quarreled with He was received with ostentations honor by the the Emperor about points of edclesiastical discipline and civil policy. After the conclusion of the Convention of September, 1864, providing for the cessation of the French occupation, the Pope issued his famous Encyclical of that year, in which he deworld who had looked so coldly upon his early | nounced the principles of the French Revolution and efforts at reform, and gained, of course, the execra- the very bases of modern society. In spite of all ions of the liberals, whose cause he had given no. I these quarrels, however, when the time of need came postponed the fall of the Temporal Power. In anticipation of the close of the French occupation, the supporters of the Pope began to raise in 1867 the Antibes Legion to succeed the troops of France, Taking advantage of the excitement lengendered by these events. Gambaldi came from Caprera to rouse the youth of Italy for one last struggle for Rome. The young Italians had never failed him. Whatever kings or courts might do, the youth of Italy was alw vs true to the hero who best typified its own highest aspirations. Once more that grand and antique presence was seen in Plorence and in Foligno, and the best blood of the Peninsula gathered about him again. Rome was ready for him. Its noblest citizens secretly prepared his welcome. He took no time for preparation. He was evidently deceived about the intentions of France. He thought he was to meet only the Papal army. He attacked and defeated them at Monte Rotondo, but at Mentana, on the 4th of November, he met the veterans of France with their new and improved breech-loaders, and his raw and ill-armed troops were cut to pieces. Le Chassenot a fait merveillo-said Gon. de Failly, in his disputch, and it seemed indeed to have worked the miracle of saving the Temporal Power, after its time WHO DESTROYED THE PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER.

But this was the last success of the Papacy. Within the year the Concordat was broken to pieces in Austria and the spiritual emancipation of that Empire was begun. The year after Queen Isabella was driven out of Spain, and the Constituent Cortes of the revolution established freedom of worship in the land of Philip II. But this disaster, terrible as it seemed at the time, was but the prelude to the catastrophe to which it led. The Hohenzollern candidate furnished a pretext to the Emperor Napoteon to go to war with Prussia, and his defeat throw open the gates of Rome to Italy. It was the irony of the fate of Pius IX. that his worst misfortunes came from his avowed supporters. It was not Victor Emanuel, the Boar of Piedmout, nor Garibaldi, the Lion of Caprera, nor Mazzini, the incarnation of The feelings of the Countess on this lady, the dangeter date to his death he was the consistent advocate of It was the Emperor of the French and his bigoted to be in truth no more. After consigning the

St. Peter. THE ITALIAN INVASION.

It was a matter of course that when war was declared against Germany the French troops should be withdrawn from Rome. The evacuation was completed on the 11th of August. The Italian Government had already issued its proclamation renewing the stipulations of the September Convention, by which it was pledged to defend Rome against any foreign invasion. This caused great fermentation among the Republicans of Italy, and it was evident that unless some measures were speedily taken the reigns both of Victor Emanuel and of Pius IX. were at an end. But the Pope, true to his impracticable policy, stiffly refused to listen to any compromise. The King wrote to him a most dutiful and submissive letter, offering terms of establishment in Rome which would guarantee his entire spiritual freedom and authority, to which his Holiness made the following characteristic reply—the most extraordinary defiance over uttered in such extremity: To King VICTOR EMANUEL H .- Your Majesty: Count

Pouza di San Martino has consigned to me the letter Your Majesty was pleased to address me; but it is unworthy an affectionate son who glories in professing the Catholic faith. I shall not now enter into the details of your letter, to avoid a re-ewal of that deep sorrow it caused me. I give thanks to God, who has permitted Your Majesty to fill the last days of my life with bitterness. For the rest, I cannot grant certain requests or conform with certain principles contained in your letter. Again I call upon God and into His bands commit my cause, which is His cause. I pray God to grant you many graces, to free you from danger, and to dispense to you His mercy which you so much need. Given at the Vatican, September 11, 1870.

PIUS P. P. IX.

OCCUPATION OF PAPAL TERRITORY. The King of Italy had no resource but to order the immediate occupation of the Papal territory. Gen. Cadorna advanced to the walls of Rome with but trifling opposition, and fixed his army in position on the 19th of September. The Pope gave orders to Gen. Kauzler to surrender when a breach had been made in the walls. This was done on the morning of the 20th, and the Papal army at once capitalated. Cardinal Antonelli made the conventional protest to the European Powers. Kauzler issued an address of farewell, disbanding the Papal army; Cadorna an exultant order of the day, and the mimic war was ended. A Provisional Government was set on foot; preparations for the Plebiscitam were made, and, on the 2d of October, a vast inajority decided in favor of annexation to the Kingdom of Italy. A deputation went to Florence to communicate this result to the King. He received them graciously, and made a speech at once Italian and Catholic; saying that in both these capacities he had proclaimed Italian unity, and remained firmly resolved to guarantee the liberty of the Church and the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. A royal decree soon announced the annexation. Gen. La Marmora was sent ment, bulls, encyclicals, and protests of every kind, | to Rome to take possession, and the Royal Family as if he really believed in them. There is no reason | were not long in visiting their long-coveted capital to think he did not. It is common gossip in Italy, whence they had been so long banned and pro-THE DECREE OF INFALLIBILITY.

> The Pope never relaxed in his firm protest against this inevitable revolution. He always steadily refused to receive the Sandinian princes, or to enter into any arrangement with them. He yielded merely to force, and evidently enjoyed his martyrdom much more than King Victor Emanuel did his victory. For the first year after his dethronement the Pope talked of various changes of residence-of Malta, of Avignon, and even of Saint Louis. But this was probably never serious. His great age prevented any such adventure, if there were no other reasons against it. In 1869 he celebrated his Golden Wedding with the Church, and two years after a still more significant festival, his attainment of the years of Peter," a quarter of a century of Pontifical rale. The completion of the thirtieth year of the pontificate of Pius coincided with the great feast of Corpus Domini, on which occasion the Cardinals, the Roman nobility, and representatives of the Catholic Powers presented their congratulations. He said to them that the Church must tramph and the Revolution perish. He thus maintained, as he has always done, the claims of his great office, and refused to compromise with those whom he regarded as the enemies of the Church-supporting the dignity of what must, in spite of circumstances. be still considered one of the most powerful bodies in Europe. This year also assembled the twentieth Œcumenical Conneil, which met December 8. One of the most important questions discussed and determined by this body, was that of Papal infallibility. After long debate, the final decision was arrived at on the 13th of July, 451 voting for the decree without modification, 62 voting "content in "part," and S8 entirely against the chapter on infallibility. The dogma held to be divinely reweated is that the Pontiff, when he speaks ex-cathedra, and defines a doctrine regarding faith and morals to be held by the universal church, is possessed of that infallibility with which the Divine Redeemer willed that his church should be endowed for defining doctrines regarding faith and morals; and that, therefore, such definitions are irreformable of themselves, and not by consent of the church. But the Pope is exempt from error in only one capacity, that is when, as teacher of the whole church in faith and morals, he speaks from the chair of Peter. On the 3d of June, 1877, was celebrated by the Catholic body the fiftieth auniversary of the episcopate of PRIVATE LIFE OF THE POPE.

The private life of the Pope during his seclusio has been frequently described. Personally of great simplicity of habits, he maintained a proper degree of state. He arose early, passed the first hours in devotion, breakfasted lightly, and gave the day to correspondence and to official audiences. To those who were introduced to him he spoke with great kindness, and Protestants who came into his presence remarked that he addressed them as his children. In the brief exhortation which he uttered upon taking leave of his visitors, he was careful to use words which, while profitable, would offend none. In familiar intercourse with his official family, he was fond of recounting the incidents of his early career, and the perds and hardships which he then encountered. Many anecdotes are related of his wit. After a day devoted mainly to business and to the offices of religion, he retired and spent the remainder of his waking hours, until 10 o'clock, in strict seclusion and meditation. All accounts concur in representing him as of a most vencrable figure, with a face full of kindness and

His reign, one of the most remarkable in length in the long line of spiritual sovereigns, was still more remarkable in the events which distinguished it The aged eyes of Pius IX. looked on a different Europe from that into which Mastai-Ferretti was born. Every important change in the whole vast field, we trust, will be counted as an advance by impartial history; and every one was accomplished not only without the help, but in the face of the earnest and passionate opposition of this sincere, well-meaning and conscientious Priest and Prince.

THE APPROACHING CONCLAVE.

PAPAL CEREMONIES.

THE OBSERVANCES FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF POPE-THE MODE OF ELECTION. As there is no reason to suppose that the ceremonies attending the death of a Pope will be essenthally altered on this occasion, it may be assumed that when the Pope was dying the Cardinal-Secretary of State communicated the circumstance to the Dean of the Sacred College, that he might summon the Cardinals to the Vatican. When decease occurred, the Cardinal Camerlengo at once informed the Secretary of State. who thereupon divested himself of his office, which remains in abeyance until the Cardinals enter the conclave, where they will nominate a Secretary who is notto be one of themselves. The Cardinal Camerlengo is by precedence one of the highest functionaries in the Roman Court, and figures prominently on all State occasions during the interregnum. He began, it may be assumed, the exercise of his provisional powers by a ceremony of ancient date. At the head of the Chieriel de Camera, the Camerlengo hastened to hold an inquest on the reported demise of the Pope. Proceeding to the death chamber, the Cardinal struck on the door with a gilt mallet, calling on the Pope by name. On receiving no reply, he entered the room, tapped the corpse on the forehead with another mallet of silver, and falling on his 1848 he was consistent in his liberalism. From that revolutionary patriotism, that took Rome from him. knees before the motionless body, proclaimed the Pope

wife who at last destroyed for Pius the patrimony of corpse to the care of the penitentiaries of the Vatican Basilica, he then proceeded to make an inventory of all articles in the Apostolical Palace. Then carrying away the key of the late Pope's apartments, he returned to his private residence. As soon as the Camerlengo entered his dwelling he was called on by three Cardinals, the senior members of the three classes n the Sacred College, who, during the interval-usually nice days that is to elapse before a conclave can be constituted, remain associated with him in a special conregation representing the executive authority. The terogatives of this board are, however, limited to carryng out the resolutions taken by the general assembly of Cardinals which meets each day for the transaction of usiness, comprising the arrangements for the Pope's uneral and the forming of a conclave.

HOW A POPE IS ELECTED.

The mode of Papal election is defined by the Bull Gregory XV., issued about the year 1662. This statute declares that there are only three modes in which a Pope can be lawfully created: by inspiration, by compromise, and by ballot. The first contemplates an occasion when, spontaneously, without any kind of previous conference, all the Cardinals simultaneously proclaim the same person. The second form consists in delegating to a small committee of Cardinals the power invested the whole couclave. This mode is intended to provide against interminable delay in the election of a Pontiff but its adoption is at all times extremely improbable The third form of election-by ballot-is the ordinary mode, and will no doubt be followed on this occasion. On the tenth day after the death of the Pope, the Cardinals assemble at the Vatican or such place as may be designated for the election. They are each accompanied by two or three attendants or conclavists. Apartments are assigned to each Cardinal. When preliminary observances are over, the Cardinals assemble in a chapel, where they attend a mass of the Holy Ghost and listen to a sermon. Then, preceded by their attendants and the office-bearers, the Cardinals walk in procession to the room in which the election is to be held. Three hours after sunset the Master of the Ceremonies makes his appearance, and obliges strangers to withdraw beyond the sacred precincts. Then every place of ingress is jealously walled up, except the principal door, on which bars and bolts are drawn both within and without Here the Cardinals are expected to remain until they have chosen a Pope, or until a vote of two-thirds of the immured Cardinals shall order a postponement of the Before the voting begins, the Cardinals go through the

proceedings. formality of proving their identity and right to attend the conclave. A Cardinal's right to record his vote is regarded as inviolable. It has been ruled that no censure, interdict, or even excommunication, can involve forfeiture by a Cardinal of his right to exercise this specific privilege of his order.

The balloting takes place in the presbytery in front of the altar. Inside the raising of the presbytery are the seats of the Cardinals, each with a canopy of green for those of older date, and of violet for those created by the late Pope. As soon as an election has taken place, these are lowered, the canopy over the new Pope remaining alone aloft. Before each Cardinal is a table, with all the materials required for writing and registering his vote, while in the widdle six similar tables stand apart for those Cardinals who may fear being overlooked if they wrote and folded at their own stalls. On the Gospel side, the Cardina Dean occupies the first seat, being followed by the others in the order of precedence, so that the Senior Deacon sits opposite to him on the Epistle side of the after, in front of which is a large table, with the chalice serving as a ballot-box, while at the back is the fireplace, wherein, after an inconclusive ballot, the papers are burned. The voting papers square, and folded down, so as at each end to have a scaled portion, within the upper one of which is written the voter's name, to be opened only under special circumstances; and in the other, sealed with the same seal, some mosto from Scripture, which once adopted, must be the same at all ballots, and serves ordinarily as the means for identification of the vote. In the mid dle space, which is left open stands the name of the candidate. The following diagram represents the form of ballot used:

EGO CARDINALIS. Redmum Dom. meum D. Cardinalem Figure and Motto.

When the voting pegips each Cardinal advances, turn, to the altar, and after a short prayer in slience. Christ bur Lord, who shall be my judge, that I am electng him who before God I think ought to be elected When all have voted the ballots are examined by the Scrutators, three Cardinals, selected by lot, who success ively hand to each other every paper, which the last places on a file. Should a candidate receive just wo-thirds of the votes, the upper folded the ballot papers is opened with view of ascertaining that this exact number is not due to the candidate's own vote, it being not lawful for a Pope to be the actual instrument of his own election. It case no one has received two-thirds of the votes east second ballot takes place in the evening. This time the Cardinals can vote only for those who were name at the first ballot. Those who persist in their morning's choice insert the word "Nemini," Cardinals who wish to change their vote, write the words "Accede domine Cardinali ----. practice this part of the system corresponds with that it State and county conventions in this country, when ometimes the delegates change their votes in favor of such candidates as they find have a fuir prospect of re cerving the requisite majority. Should both ballots fai at the Papal election in producing the requisite majority then the papers are burned. It is usual to hold only two pallots each day, but a larger number is not unjawful When the Cardinals reassemble next day, they vote

THE RIGHT OF VETO. The courts of France, Austria and Spain claim th right to forbid the election of some one Cardinal to the pontificate. This privilege was recently declared invalid. In any event, the privilege is not likely to be exercised. The origin of the supposed prerogative is involved in mystery, but it was held to be in force as late as the election of Pius IX., whom Austria intended to veto. On the occurrence of a conclave, the secret determination to protest against particular Cardinals, was confided by who was trusted with the duty of this known at the proper mement conclave of 1823 Austria excluded Cardina through the agency of Cardinal Albani. Th veto was so unpopular that it was sought to be se aside, on the plea that Cardinal Albani was not duly with formal authority from the Court of Severali continued to receive votes until Conn Apponyi, then Austrian Ambassador, handed in a note ontirming Albam's authority. The Cardinal's exclusion was conveyed in these words; "In my capacity of Extraordinary Ambassador to the Sacred College met in the Cohelave, I fulfil the unpleasant duty of declaring that the Imperial Court of Vienna is unable to accept his Eminence Cardinal Severoli as Supreme Pontiff, and gives iim a formal exclusion

THE SACRED COLLEGE. THE CARDINALS WILD WILL ELECT A SUCCESSOR TO

PIUS IX. The Sacred College of Cardinals, which wil elect a Pope to succeed Pins IX., was constituted as 101lows at the close of last year. The number of Cardinals was then sixty-three, there being seven vacancies. The great majority of the Cardinals are of Italian birth, and t is deemed certain that the next Pope will be selected from those of that nationality. Since Adrian V., elected in 1522, all the Popes have been Italians :

CARDINALS OF THE ORDER OF BISHOPS. LOUIS AMAT DI S. TILIPPO E SORSO, born at Cagliari CAMILLES DI PIETRO, born in Rome 1806; Bishop o Albano; created Cardinal in petto, December 19

1853 : named Cardinal June 16, 1856 CHARLES SACCONI, born at Moutalto, Italy, 1868 created Cardinal September 27, 1861; Bishop of Pal PHILIP MARY GUIDI, born at Bologna, Italy, 1815 created Cardinal Murch 16, 1853; Bishop of Pules-Louis Billio, born at Alessandria, Italy. March 25.

CHARLES LOUIS MORICHINI, born at Rome, 1805 CARDINALS OF THE ORDER OF PRIESTS. FREDERIC JOHN JOSEPH CELESTINE, Prince of Schwartzenberg, born in Vienna, 1809; Archbishop of Prague, 1850; appointed January 24, 1842. DOMINIC CARAFERE TRACTTO, born at Naples, 1805; appointed July 22, 1844. FABIUS MARY ASQUISI, born at Tagagna, Italy, 1802; appointed April 21, 1845. 4. FRANCIS AUGUSTUS DONNET, born at Bourg-Argental 1795; Archbishop of Bordeaux, 1837; appointed

Joseph Pecci, born at Carpiento, 1810; Bishop of Perugia, 1846; appointed March 15, 1852.

ANTHONY BENEDICT ANTONUCCI, born at Subiaco, Italy, 1798; Archbishop of Ancona and Bishop of Umana; appointed March 15, 1858. ANTHONY MARY PANEBIANCO, born at Torranova, Italy, 1808; appointed September 27, 1861.
ANTONIUS DE LUCA, born at Broute, 1805; appointed JOSEPH ANDREW BIZARRI, Dorn at Paliano, Italy. 1802; appointed March 16, 1863. 10. JOHN JOSEPH PITRA, Order of Saint Bernard, born at Champforguell, August 31, 1812; appointed 11. HENRY MARY GASTON DE BONNECHOSE, born in Paris, 1800; Archbishop of Rouen; appointed December 21,

12. PAUL CULLEN, born in Dublin, 1803; Archbishop of Dublin ; appointed June 22, 1866. 3. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS DE HOHENLONE, born in Rothenburg, 1823; appointed June 22, 1866. L. LUCIEN BONAPARTE, born at Rome, 1828; appointed March 13, 1868. 5. INNOCENT FERRIERS, born at Fano, Italy, 1810; appointed March 13, 1868. . Joseph Bergand, born at Cecano, 1810; appointed March 13, 1868 JOHN IGNATIUS MORRENO, born at Guatemala, 1817 appointed March 13, 1868.

18. RAPHAEL MONACO LA VALLETTA DI CHIETI, born at Aquila, Italy, 1827; appointed March 13, 1868.

19. IGNATIUS CARDOSO, boin at Murca, Portugal, 1811; Archbishop of Lisbon; appointed December 22, 1873.

20. RENE FRANCIS REGNIER, born at St. Quentin, 1794,
Archbishop of Cambray; appointed December 22, . FLAVIUS CHIGI born at Rome, 1810; Archbishop of Myra (a nominal see): appointed December 22, 1873. 22. ALEXANDER FRANCHI, orn at Rome 1819; Arch-

shop of Thessalomea (a nominal see); Prefect of the repaganda; appointed December 22, 1873. 23. JOSEPH HIPPOLYTE GUIBERT, born at Aix 1813; appointed December 22, 1873. LOUIS OREGLIA DI SANTO STEFANO, born at Bene 1828; Archbishop of Damietta (a nominal see); appointed December 22, 1873. 25. JOHN SIMOR, born at Alba Reale 1813; Archbishop of Strigonia; appointed December 22, 1873. 26. THOMAS MARY MARTINELLI, bern at Lucca, Italy 1827; appointed, 1878. 27. Peter Gianelli, born in Italy, 1807; Archbishop of

28. MICESLAUS LEDOCTROWSKI, born at Gork, 1822; Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen; appointed March 15, 1875. 29. JOHN MCCLOSKEY, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1810; Archbishop of New-York, since 1861; appointed March 15, 1875.

HENRY EDWARD MANNING, born at Totteridge, 1808; Archbishop of Westminster; appointed March 15. 31. VICTOR DESCHAMPS, born at Mella, Belgium, 1810. Archbishop of Mechlin, Merch 15, 1875. 32. ROGER MATTEI, born in Rome 1811, Patriarch of Constantinople, Auditor-General of the Camera Apos-tolica; appointed September 17, 1875. 33. JOHN SIMEONI, born at Pagliano, 1817, Archbishor of Chalcedonia (a nominal see); appointed March 15

34. GODEFROY BROUSSAIS ST. MARC. born in Rennes. 1803; appointed September 17, 1875.
35. BARTOLOMEO D'AVANZO, born at Avella, 1811, Bishop of Calvi and Teano; appointed April 3, 1876. 36. GIAMBATTISTA FRANZELIN, born at Altino, Tyrol. 1816; appointed April 3, 1876. 37. DOMENICO BARTOLINI, born at Rome, 1813; appointed March 15, 1875. 38. FRANCOIS DE PAUL BENARDIDES Y NAVARRETA. DOIN at Baza, May 14, 1810. Patriarch of the Indies, ap-39. FRANCIS AGUZZO, born at Naples, April 9, 1807.

Archbishop of Capua.

10. EMANUEL GARCIA GIL, born at San Salvador, March
14, 1802, Archbishop of Saragossa, appointed March 41. EDWARD HOUARD, born at Nottingham, February
13, 1829, appointed March 12, 1877.
42. MICHAEL PAYA Y RICO, born at Beneiama, December
20, 1811, Archbishop of Compostella; appointed
March 12, 1877. Louis Marie Joseph Eusebe Caveror, born at Joinville, France, May 26, 1806, Archbishop of Lyons; appointed March 12, 1877. 14. LOUIS DE CANOSSA. born at Verona, April 21, 1809: appointed March 12, 1877. 15. Louis SERAPINI. born at Magliane, June 7. 1808,

Bishop of Viterbo; appointed March 12, 1877.

46. Joseph Mihalomitz, born at Torda, January 16, 1814, Archbishop of Agram; appointed June 22, 7. JEAN KUTSCHKER, born at Wiess, April 11, 1810. Archbishop of Vienna; appointed June 22, 1877.

LUCIDUS MARIE PAROUSI, born at Mantone, August 13. 1833, Archbishop of Bologna; appointed June

CARDINALS OF THE ORDER OF DEACONS. PROSPER CATERINI, born at Orno. Italy, 1795; appointed March 7, 1853.

THEODOLF MERTEL. born at Allumiere, 1806; appointed March 15, 1858. DOMINIC CONSOLINI, born at Sinigaglia, Italy, 1806; appointed June 22, 1866. EDWARD BORREMEO, born at Milan, 1822; appointed March 13, 1868.

LORENZO HILARION RANDI, born at Bagnacavalle, 1818; Vice-Camerlingo to the Holy Roman Church; appointed September 17, 1875. BARTOLOMEO PACCA, born at Benevento, 1817; Major-Domo, at the Vatican; appointed September 17. LORENCE NINA, born at Recante, May 12, 1812; appointed March 12, 1877.

ENEE SBARRETTE, born at Spoleto, January 27, 1800; appointed March 12, 1877. FREDERIC DU FALLOUX DU COUDRAY, born at Angers, August 15, 1815; appointed March 12, 1877. THE NEWS RECEIVED WITH DOUBT.

ARDINAL M'CLOSKEY WAITING FOR PRIVATE DIS-PATCHES CATHOLICS GENERALLY SOMEWHAT INCREDULOUS LAST EVENING.

The dispatches affirming the Pope's death were received by Roman Catholics in this city, yesterday afternoon, with many doubts as to their truth. Many persons stated that the news as to the Pope's sickness had been so conflicting and contradictory at times heretofore, there twas every reason to discredit the truth of the present dispatches, notil authoritatively confirmed. A prominent Catholic clergy man said last evening that it was his opinion that some rumor in Rome had been received as authentic. He said that Rome was constantly filled with all sorts of reports of the Pope's condition. If at times they assumed a serious aspect, and received the slightest confirmation, the whole world was given what in reality was simply gossip. He also said that the news of the Pope's death would have to be received directly from the Vatican or some person who had access to it. "It is certainly my belief," said he, " that no newspaper correspondent enjoys the privileges of that place. While the dispatches that have just been received may be correct, it is possible that the information started with some gossiping person." The editor of a Catholic weekly journal has been making plans to receive the earliest intelligence in case the Pope should die. He had arranged with his special correspondent, who has many special privileges in Rome, to send the information in cypher. The editor was not in the city yesterday, but his assistant said that

when several hours had clapsed since the news had to doubt its truta. All the cardinals receive official in ormation in such a case. Between 8 and 9 o'clock th Cardinal had received nothing; as it was then after I o'clock in Rome, he thought there would have been am-The Catholics in this city will take no action until the

ews is confirmed beyond doubt. It is probable that in the various churches a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of the Pope's soul, and subsequently a grand requieth mass will be celebrated in the Cathedral, at which some prominent clergymen will preach. The churches will be appropriately hung with mourning The Catholic Union, Xavier Union, and other societies.

IS SHE INSANE?

PROMINENT LAWYER CHARGED WITH DECEIVING

A WOMAN BY A MOCK MARRIAGE. A young woman of attractive appearance applied to Police Justice Otterbourg, yesterday, for a warrant for the arrest of Silas M. Stilwell, jr., a wealthy lawyer of this city, who, the woman claimed, was her husband. She told the Justice that her maiden name was Mattie M. Morgan and that she was the daughter of a bankrupt banker of Augusta, Ga. She came to New-York about one year ago, to seek means to support herself. Soon after her arrival, she said, Mr. Stilwell made her acquaintance, and within a short time proposed a secret marriage. The couple lived together, according to the woman's story, in an up-town hotel for several weeks, when suddenly he abandoned her. She afterward refused a money settlement. She claims that he forcibly jected her, one time, from his office. Justice Otter yourg gave the woman a summons for Mr. Stilwell, re turnable to-day. The Justice said, last evening, that he was disposed to doubt the truth of the story; he thought the woman was insane Silas M. Stilwell, sr., the father of the accused lawyer,

said, last evening that the story of his son's marriage was preposterous. At first he did not recollect the name Morgan, but flually remembered that there was a woman of that name who had sometimes troubled his sou by her importunities. Silas M. Stilwell, jr., could not be found last evening A carriage drove up to the entrance to Police Head uarters last evening, and from it stepped Miss Morgan. he Police Central Office a trunk, which he said he had taken at Twenty-sixth-st. and Sixth-ave., to deliver at some number in Ninth-st. When he arrived there, the woman who engaged him could not pay him, and he therefore brought it to headquarters. Miss Morgan has

been to the office to claim the trunk one or more times since then, but neither time did she seem inclined to pay the debt to the coachmen. Last evening she said she would call to-day and get it of the property clerk. The police think she is insane. The hackman, who had taken her to several prominent hotels, banks and brokers' offices, said that she used a crutch when in Wall-st, and thus attracted much attention. She was able, however, to mount the steps of the Central Office, and to walk inside with ease and grace.

· CLOSING A DISORDERLY HOUSE. Captain Crafts, of the Second Precinct Police, Brooklyn, yesterday, arrested Mary A. Van Verst on the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 176 Fultonst., and Josephine Smith, age twenty-five, and Minnie Taylor, age eighteen, who were found in the house. On January 30 Captain Crafts was informed by two men, who called on Mrs. Van Verst, in response to an advertisement for a cituation as housekeeper, that she demanded \$10 of them and then insisted on getting \$4, her demand being enforced by a man who represented himself to be a pe man. Officers were set to watch the house. On February 5, Mrs. Van Verst advertised for a girl as a companion and received more than fitty applications. Upon the complaint of one of the applicants, Judge Walsh issued a warrant for Mrs. Van Verst's arrest. Oliver Burr has been arrested on suspicion of being the man who pro-tended to be a policeman. Justice Bloom held the prisoners for examination.

INSANITY FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT. A. J. Anderson, of No. 227 East Twenty: seventh-st., called at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters, last evening, and announced that his wife, Margaret, had been missing since last Tuesday, when she left the house of her aunt, in Nostrand-ave., for her home. Mrs. Anderson is twenty-six years of age, and wore a black dress, black cloth cloak and a blue relt hat trimmed with blue velvet. Her husband thinks she is insane. For some time she has been a victim of religious excitement.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7.- John McAllis ter, a child, who was left alone in the house this afternoon, set himself and the house on fire while playing with matches, and was burned to death. Yesterday afternoon Mary McKay, aged four years, whose father is in prisen for the murder of her mother, was probably ratally burned under similar circumstances.

QUITE THE CORRECT THING .- (Scene, Clapham-common). Anclican Priest: "We had not the pleasure of seeing your Ladyship at church on Sunday!"
Lady Blank: "Er—no—I was not present, but—I left my cara with the churchwarden!"—[Funny Folks.

A little boy asked his mother to talk to him, and say something funny. "How can I." she asked "don't you see I am busy baking these pies?" "Well, you might say. Charlie, won't you have a pie!" That would be funny for you."