

Poetry.

"Felix est qui ad singula dona gratiao, redit ad eum, in quo est plenitudo omnium gratiarum." —*St. Bernardi, Ser. contra ingratos.*

"Blessed is he who, at each gift of grace, returns to Him in whom there is the plenitude of all graces." —*St. Bernard*

Happy is he, who at each gift of grace,
Turns back to bless the bountiful bestower,
In whom the plenitude of largess stays,
And welling over, gathers more and more!

Happy is he, in whom o'erflowing love
Finds a responsive heart to love again,
Happy the soil, that goodly seeks to prove,
By rapid growth the gentle falling rain!

Like two sweet lutes, accorded well the two,
When swopt the one, the other murmurs sweet,
So happy is the heart accorded true,
That murmurs soft response and echo meet.

Happy is he, whose streams of grace return,
Laden with sweets, to whence they first have well'd,
Who keeps the freshness of youth's early morn,
Fervent and fresh to late declining old!

A few short years shall quickly pass away,
Life's orbit traced, to be retraced no more,
But he, whose course in love was guided aye,
A wider orb shall reach, and goodlier shore,—

Where everlasting love shall crown his soul,
With new and fathomless depths, wherein to trace,
As countless years pass by, and ages roll,
The ample plenitude of loving grace!

* "Ad locum unde exeunt, revertuntur flumina gratiarum, ut iterum fluant; remittatur ad suam principium, coelesto profuvium, quo uberius terrae refundatur." —*St. Bernardi, Ser. xiii. in Cant. Cantico.*

GROG SELLERS!!!—IS THIS RIGHT?

Addressed to persons engaged in the Traffic.

BY PROFESSOR WAYLAND.

First.—Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is spreading disease, and poverty, and premature death throughout my neighbourhood? How would it be in any similar case? Would it be right for me to derive my living from selling poison, or from propagating plague, or leprosy around me?

Second.—Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is debasing minds? How would it be in any other case? Would it be right for me to derive my living from the sale of a drug which produced misery, or madness, or from the sale of obscene books which excited the passions, and brutalized the minds, and ruined the soul of my fellow-men?

Third.—Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which destroys for ever the happiness of the domestic circle—which is filling the land with women and children, in a condition far more deplorable than that of widows and orphans?

Fourth.—Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is known to be the nine-tenths of all the crimes which are perpetrated against society?

Fifth.—Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which accomplishes all these at once, and which does it without ceasing? Do you say that you do not know that the liquor you are selling will produce these results? Do you not know that nine hundred and ninety nine gallons produce these effects for one which is used innocently? I ask then:

Seventh.—Would it be right for me to sell poison on the ground, that there was one chance in a thousand, that the purchaser would not die of it?

Eighth.—Do you say that you are not responsible for the acts of your neighbour? Is this clearly so? Is not he who knowingly furnishes a murderer with a weapon, considered an accomplice? Is not he who navigates a slave ship, considered a pirate?

If these things be so, and that these things are so, who can dispute, I ask you, my respected fellow-citizens, what is to be done?—Let me ask, is not this trade altogether wrong? Why, then, should we not altogether abandon it?

If any man think otherwise, and choose to continue it, I have but one word to say. My brother when you order a cargo of intoxicating drink, think how much misery you are importing

into the community. As you store it up, think how many Curses you are heaping together against yourself. As you roll it out of your warehouse, to vend it at your bar, think how many families each cask will help to ruin. Let your thoughts then revert to your own fire-side your wife, and your little ones, look upward to HIM who judgeth righteously, and ask yourself my brother. Is this right!

PHILADELPHIA.

MR. CHANDLER'S LECTURE.—The Lecture on Italy, delivered by Mr Chandler last Wednesday evening, on behalf of St John's Orphan Asylum, was a learned and eloquent production. The past and present condition of that interesting land, together with its future prospects, were portrayed in a manner highly instructive and entertaining. The lecturer, in the course of his remarks, was naturally led to offer a few observations on the momentous struggle now taking place in oppressed Ireland, expounding most warmly (as must every true-hearted American) the cause of Irish Independence and Nationality. At frequent intervals throughout the entire delivery, the speaker was most enthusiastically applauded and particularly in his spirited allusions to the prospects of Ireland. And when he gave utterance to the bold and striking sentiment, "they who would be free, must themselves strike the blow," the deafening and long-continued clapping and cheering, gave unmistakable proof of the deep and strong feeling of the audience.—*Catholic Herald.*

CONVERSIONS.

[To the Editor of the London Tablet.]

Sir—The Catholics of Jersey, and numbers of its Protestant inhabitants also, (the first at least, and, I believe, the latter for the most part), were edified more than I can express by the reception of twelve persons into the Church, on Sunday last, by our beloved pastor, the Rev Mr Cunningham. Certainly God's blessing has been shown in a special manner to Jersey, nor is there any likelihood of its discontinuing.

On Tuesday last, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Coughton, near Alcester, twenty six persons Converts to the Catholic Religion, made a public profession of their faith in the presence of a crowded audience. The congregation of the above place has been much increased through the pious exertions of the Rev. J. Davis, the worthy Pastor, who is universally respected by all classes.

THE POPE'S PRESENT TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The following is from a letter just received by M. Vattemare, from his agent in Paris.—*Freeman's Journal.*

FEDERAL AGENCY OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE, Paris, May 5, 1848.

My Dear Sir,—I hasten to announce to you that I have been officially informed that His Holiness the Pope has forwarded to you, to be presented to the Legislature of New York, two cases—one containing the complete collection of the *Calligraphia Camerale*, a magnificent series of engravings, in four large portfolios, representing the Antiquities of Rome. The other, three sets of the Medals in bronze, silver, and gold, struck under the Pontificate of Pius IX. The secretary of the Papal Embassy called in person at our office, and left a letter from the Prince Minister, Cardinal Antonelli, addressed to you, and one addressed to the Bishop of New York. The letter to you expresses the favorable feelings of His Holiness towards your system, and an assurance of the pleasure with which the Pontifical Government will take advantage of your agency on every similar occasion.

DIGRESSION OF NEW YORK.—On Wednesday the 3d inst., being the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross, the Rt. Rev. Bishop conferred the holy order of the Priesthood upon Messrs. Francis McKeone, John Boyle and Thomas Farrell, in the Cathedral, the candidates having received the minor orders, subdeaconship and deaconship, on the Monday and Tuesday previous.—*Freeman's Journal.*

A DIVISION.—The Campbellite congregation of Wellsville, O., have excommunicated some of their members for belonging to the Sons of Temperance. Those excommunicated have formed a new "Disciple" church of some 20 persons. This will not mar their "Protestant Union."—*Presby. Avoc.*

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION.—On Wednesday the National Assembly closed the Ballot for the Election of the Five Members who are to form the Executive Commission of Government. The following is the result.—Arago, 725, Garnier Pages, 715, Marie, 702, Lamartine, 683, Ledru-Rollin, 468. These five are the Government, with power to appoint the members of the different Government departments. The following is the composition of the National Assembly, as given by the Commune de Paris.—Members of the ex-Chamber of Deputies, 129; magistrates and advocates, 111, Clergy, 11; physicians, 17, ouvriers, 31; manufacturers, 38; military men, 38; municipal magistrates, 39; Commissaries of Government and employes, 63; literary men and journalists, 31; farmers, 16; engineers, 8; proprietors 50; unknown, 243. This makes 830 in place of 900, but the colonies have not yet elected their representatives.

SPAIN.

A report is confirmed of a further correspondence having taken place between Sir H. L. Bulwer and the Duke of Sotomayor, which is of a very unsatisfactory character. The British Minister was to transmit the whole to his Government by an extraordinary courier, and further, from the tone taken by the Duke of Sotomayor, in refusing satisfaction to Sir H. Bulwer for the odious charges, made partly in official innuendoes, and partly in journals which are entirely under the controul of the Government, by which the British Minister and his Government are daily held up to public execration and public vengeance, as the instigators and promoters, by bribery, of the late insurrection among the troops, it was far from improbable that our Minister would very shortly find himself compelled to quit the Spanish capital.

ITALY—ROME.

The allocution of His Holiness on the 29th ult., of which the following is an important extract, shows that the Pope is no party to the rumoured declaration of war against Austria:—"The people of Germany cannot reasonably complain of us, for we were unable to contain the ardour of such of our subjects in the temporal order who, inflamed with the love of their own nation, united their efforts to those of the other Italian populations. Many other princes in Europe, whose armies were more numerous than ours, beheld themselves equally unable to oppose the uprising of their people. In that state of things, we, however, gave no other orders to our troops than to protect the integrity and security of the Pontifical State. However, several persons manifest a desire to behold us declare war on Germany; in consequence, we judge it our duty to announce in your assembly that nothing can be more distinct from our thoughts than such a course, which would be altogether unbecoming our position as holding on earth the place of Him who is the author of peace. But if, notwithstanding a great number of our subjects are led away by the example of other Italians, what means have we to repress their acts? We cannot here help disavowing, in the face of the whole world, the perfidious designs of those who in the journals propose to place the Roman Pontiff at the head of a new Republic, formed of all the States of Italy. In addition, we seize on this occasion, in our love for the Italian populations, to warn them to keep out of these projects, so disastrous for Italy herself, and not to allow themselves to be turned away from the obedience which they owe to their Prince."

REFUGION OF TERROR.—ROME, May 2nd.—This morning a public notification by the Pope appeared on the walls of Rome, declaring that the resolution expressed in the Allocution was unchangeable. This notice was soon everywhere torn down. A few hours later another notice was posted, in which the Pope threatens Rome with excommunication! This also was torn down. Terror reigns in the City.—*L'Univers.*

ORDINATION AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, BLAINES.—The Right Rev. Dr. Kyle, Bishop of Germania, and Vicar-Apostolic of the Northern District, held an Ordination at St. Mary's College, on the festival of the invention of the Holy Cross, 3rd May, when the Rev. James Forbes, lately a student of St. Sulpice, Paris, was raised to the order of Priest, and the Reverend James Gordon, one of the Professors, was raised to the order of Deacon.

Correspondence

To the Editors of the Cross.

GENTLEMEN,—Last Sunday the 28th inst I happened to pass by St. Mary's Church, during the celebration of High Mass, and from the numbers of military strolling about in the vicinity of the Church, I was reminded of your observations in the Cross about a fortnight since, on the neglected condition of the Catholic military in this garrison, especially as compared with the Protestant soldiers. There were upwards of fifty of the troops walking up and down the streets engaged in conversation; and having heard great bustle in the old Protestant burial ground opposite St. Mary's I went in, and had the curiosity to count the number of red coats that were scattered through every part of it. I reckoned sixty three soldiers! All this occurred whilst the service at which they were supposed to be present was going on in our Cathedral. Can the Officers be ignorant of this, and if not, have they reported the circumstances to their superiors in command? I hope, gentlemen, you will not lose sight of the subject, for if you do not agitate it, I despair of justice being done. I remain, &c.

AN OBSERVER.

We have sent a copy of the remarks alluded to by our correspondent to his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The English Government will repent for its stupid bigotry against Catholics when it is too late. One third of their army—or upwards of 40,000 men—are Catholics. An immense number, we don't know how many, are Dissenters; and yet the State Church rules in the British army with all its odious monopoly. We repeat that Britain will rue this folly one day.

Births.

- MAY 15—Mrs. Brackett, of a son.
- " 15—Mrs Murphy, of a son.
- " 16—Mrs Walsh, of a daughter.
- " 16—Mrs Thompson, of a son.
- " 16—Mrs Carroll, of a son.
- " 16—Mrs Grant, of a son.
- " 16—Mrs Walsh, of a son.
- " 16—Mrs Schrage, of a daughter.
- " 20—Mrs Walsh, of a son.
- " 22—Mrs Darro, of a son.
- " 23—Mrs Hannan, of a daughter
- " 25—Mrs English, of a daughter
- " 29—Mrs Bowen, of a son
- " 29—Mrs Mellour, of a son
- " 29—Mrs Dwyer, of a daughter
- " 29—Mrs Gerald, of a son
- " 30—Mrs Fitzgerald, of a daughter
- " 30—Mrs Fitzgerald, of a daughter
- " 30—Mrs Power, of a son
- " 30—Mrs Sullivan, of a son
- " 30—Mrs Walsh, of a daughter
- JUNE 2—Mrs Flynn, of a daughter
- " 2—Mrs Moriarty, of a son
- " 2—Mrs Dillon, of a son
- " 2—Mrs Driscoll, of a son.

Married.

- MAY 27—Mr John Cobbert, to Miss Eliza Power.
- " 29—Mr Patrick Halloran, to Miss Ellen O'Shaughnessy.
- " 30—Mr Michael Ryan, to Miss Mary Dwyer.
- " 29—Mr Patrick Donohoe, to Miss Catharine Maher.

Wed.

- Thomas, son of Pierce and Bridget Grace, aged 4 years.
- William, son of William and Catharine Flinn, aged 12 years.
- Thomas Mooney, native of County Waterford, Ireland, aged 90 years.
- Patrick Hughes, private 36th Regt., native of Dublin, aged 38 years.
- George T. Dalton, infant son of James Dalton, aged 9 months.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, General Printers and Publishers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—the Senior Partner retiring.

A. J. RITCHIE.
RICH'D. NUGENT.

May 10, 1848

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that all Accounts due the late firm at this date as well as those due to the Subscriber individually, as Publisher of the Register and Cross for the years 1845 and 1846, must be arranged with Mr R. Nugent, who assumes the whole business, and is fully authorised to collect and receive the same.

A. J. RITCHIE.

TAKE NOTICE.

It is required that all accounts due to the late firm of Ritchie & Nugent, to the 31st Dec'r. 1847, be settled immediately, in order that any demands which exist against the said firm may be discharged at an early day.

RICH'D. NUGENT.