

## Hymns of the Heart.

No. 17.

### FEDERIS ARCA.

Holy of holies! read the veil  
Before thy throne of gold:  
Ark of the Covenant, all hail,—  
Thou Virgin we behold!

Bright cherubim and seraphim,  
In one mysterious crowd,  
Expand the everlasting hymn  
That rolls from cloud to cloud.

Odours, in folds of fragrant smoke,  
Pervade the ravish'd skies.  
Whilst angels form, with arching plumes,  
A firmament of eyes!

They gaze, and as the gaze, they shine.  
And as they shine, admire,  
With adoration all divine,—  
All love,—all life,—all fire!

No temple there is made with hands  
By human priesthood trod,  
Alone the once-slain Victim stands,  
The living Lamb of God!

To Him the blessed Mary prays,  
With Him she intercedes;  
The Church, around her, homage pays,  
For whom her mercy pleads.

Oh! that on earth we yet may bear  
A part with those above;  
And mingling oft in spirit there,  
Be swallow'd up of love.

### ITALY—ROME.

**THE SIEGE OF GENOA.**—General La Marmora entered Genoa on the 11th inst. An amnesty was conceded to the inhabitants by the Government of Turin, from which twelve persons only, being those of the ring-leaders of the rebellion who have rendered themselves most obnoxious by their indecent and outrageous proceedings, are excepted. Their names are, Avezzana, Constantino, Rota, Lazzotti, Maschio, Accame, Albertini, Gianone, Cambiaso, Campanella, and Pellegrini. Genoa (says the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*) is a veritable eagle's nest, built amongst the cliffs of the Appennines, and shows that a due amount of military sagacity and discernment must have been possessed by its ancient founders, the Saracen pirates, who have doubtless transmitted something of their lawless, rapacious, and blood-thirsty habits to its present inhabitants. Every height which surrounds it is crowned by an elaborately constructed fortress, each being connected with the other by a line of wall, and within the shelter of this mighty barrier, the majestic city of the Dorians might repose in safety, and laugh in scorn at the attempts of any number less than 100,000 men, were its defenders but moderately acquainted with the means of availing themselves of their own advantages. If the rabble rout of drunken or intemperate helots by whom these noble *points d'appui* were occupied had known what to do with them—if they had shown the smallest share of foresight or common sense in their defensive arrangements, they could never have been driven out of their dens without an immense expenditure of human life. But General La Marmora's arrival before Genoa was so speedy, his attack so sudden and resolute, that no time was left them (if they possessed the head) for organisation; and a few companies of riflemen have placed General La Marmora in possession of positions which, if judiciously defended, might have cost thousands of lives, with no greater loss than that of some one hundred and fifty men killed and wounded. Of the Genoese, some hundreds have probably fallen. Having made himself master of this line of defence, which completely commands the city and harbour, the Sardinian commander made use of the artillery he found mounted on the ramparts to send a few bombs, chiefly in terror, amongst the rebels, which were not long in producing the desired effect.

**THE ROMAN STATES.**—The *Milan Gazette* publishes a letter from Rome, of the 31st, stating that Mazzini has only accepted the triumvirate in the hopes of being invested with the Dictatorship. Heavy contributions are being imposed by the rebel government. Banker Forloni has been taxed at 120,000 scudi (666,000*fr.*); Mark Anthony Borghese, at 35,000 scudi (194,

300*fr.*); Prince Raspignoli, at 17,000 scudi (94,350). The sacred vessels of the Paulina and Sistine have been sent to the mint, together with the golden rose prepared for Easter, and intended as a present to one of the sovereigns. It is of exquisite execution and valued at 400 scudi. All the functionaries of Rome who have not adhered to the Republic 300 in number) have been dismissed. The *Univers* says:—"We have received news from Rome and Gaeta up to the 4th. The conferences on the affairs of Rome were opened at Gaeta on the 30th March, between the plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Spain, and Naples. If our information be exact, the representatives of the Catholic powers first examined if the re-establishment of the Sovereign Pontiff in his States could not be effected by pacific means; but this, as the reader will divine, was decided in the negative. The armed intervention of the Powers from which Pius IX. has demanded assistance has been recognised as indispensable and urgent. The plenipotentiaries subsequently occupied themselves with the means of execution, and with the part which each of the States should take therein. No definitive solution was come to up to the departure of the packet-boat. Our correspondent causes us to fear that the part taken by France has not responded to what the Pope was entitled to expect from the eldest daughter of the Church. The indecisions of the Ministry have, it is said, caused our representative to hold a language which, whilst expressing the best intentions, tends to continue a situation which the delays of diplomacy render every day more deplorable." The *Univers* publishes the following letter from Rome, dated the 4th.—

"The news of the defeat of the Piedmontese army arrived here on the 26th ult. It would be difficult to tell you the effect which it produced on the men of the faction which governs. In the Constituent Assembly the news was given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs with many oratorical precautions. Our comedians continue to perform their part, and in order to palliate the effect of the defeat of the army of Charles Albert, Sterbini announced an insurrection in Lombardy, and the proclamation of the Republic in the Abruzzi. To confirm this official statement, bills were sold in the streets, entitled, *Vittoria dei Lombardi contro i Tedeschi*. But apart from these official declarations the triumph of Radetzky exasperated the demagogical party, which begins to dread the approach of the *Barbarians*. A good deal of activity is displayed at the Ministry of War, and the people play at soldiers with enthusiasm. All our bells will soon be converted into cannon, but our foundries have thus far only given pieces which burst at the first discharge. Some disquietude is, consequently, felt as to the manner in which the guns will be made to act before the cannon of the *Tedeschi*. As for the bravery of our soldiers, it cannot be called in question. On the 1st there was a singular spectacle, the doors of the Palace of the Inquisition were opened, that the people might see what had been the tyranny of past Governments. In each room a person was placed to describe the tortures of the prisoners who were thrown into this hell. Some persons, however, declared that they would not mind passing their days in prison, if they were subjected to the regime of the prisoners under the paternal Government of the Pontiffs. When the prisons of the Inquisition were thrown open, only three prisoners, as is known, were in them—a Priest, a Bishop, and a Nun. This prison was only a place of correction for persons of a sacred profession, who scandalously outraged the duties of their ministry. The guilty were detained less for punishment than to be placed in the impossibility of doing injury. To crown this spectacle, a band of wretches, pretending to be irritated at the horrors they had witnessed, went vociferating about the streets, and to show their indignation against the holy office, they smashed the windows of a coffee house, at the corner of the Place de Trevi, and then dragged out a poor old Priest, and made him go with them. They subsequently compelled him to ascend a church porch, and preach in favour of the Republic, and of the Red and Social Republic. The poor man ceded in order to escape from them. Not only did they make him cry, 'Hurrah for the Republic,' but 'death to the Priests.' The wretched man, however, added 'wicked Priests.' The same crowd went to the church of Minerva, which it threatened to burn down, but it was obliged to retreat before the carabinieri. On the same day there were some

fight between a portion of the people and the soldiery—not, however, arising from any political cause. Nevertheless, about twenty persons were wounded. The following day more imposing demonstrations were threatened, but everything remained calm. The fury against religious institutions and members of the Clergy is carried to excess. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd have been expelled from their convent, although they were under the protection of France, but they were subsequently reinstated in consequence of the remonstrances of M. Forbin Janson, Secretary to the French Embassy, and M. de Genoude, his Chancellor. All clerical person are leaving Rome to escape outrage. Mgr. Corsi, Bishop of Jesi, has been arrested."

### RELIGIOUS PROFESSION—A VERY INTERESTING CEREMONY.

On last Tuesday morning, a lady, after completing the Novitiate of two years, was admitted to the perpetual vows and received the black veil at the hands of the Rt Rev Bishop Hughes, in the chapel of St Catharine's Convent of the Sisters of Mercy. This is in itself always a topic for reflection. The ring and veil of the nun, as they are tokens of a higher espousal, so have they always excited a deeper interest than any pageantry that the world can offer. Whether it be the call to quit friends and home and to bury herself amid the trying duties of the contemplative life; or, as in this instance, to exchange the society of friends for the companionship "of the poor, the sick, and the suffering," and above all, the individual freedom of will in things innocent and lawful, so sweet to the natural heart, for the yoke of obedience to the will of another, and of a perpetual rule of life—the taking of the vows is always a matter for reflection to all who witness it, and after the full trials of the Novitiate it is a strange attestation of the truth of the Gospel. The Saints have called it a bloodless martyrdom.

But the profession of last Tuesday brought up the memory of a venerated name, and awakened in the Catholic bosom pleasant associations.—The lady who was received was the daughter of *Mother Seaton*. It was Miss Catharine Seaton, herself so well known and so extensively beloved, in this city as elsewhere.

The Bishop was assisted in the ceremony of the profession by the Rev Mr Bayley, himself the nephew of *Mother Seaton*, and the cousin of the postulant. The Rt Rev Bishop McCloskey, the Very Rev Mr Loughlin, the Rev Messrs McCarron and Quin of St Joseph's, and others of the clergy were present in the choir. Previous to the celebration of the Mass the Rt Rev Bishop Hughes made a most happy address to the postulant on the words, 'You are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God.' We may not attempt even an analysis of the discourse in which the Bishop spoke of Religious Profession as indeed a sepulture from the common intercourse of the world, and not only from its pleasure but from its applause. And that thus the Religious was left to pursue the path of virtue and of merits free from the perils that surround it in the world. But, he said, the life of the religious was not therefore without witness, and here, he adverted in moving language to the confidence he had, that among the angels and the blessed there was one that looked down on the sacrifice about to be consummated with a peculiar joy and approbation.—*Mother Seaton* could not look with any ordinary interest on the religious profession of her child, thus at length bound to her by another tie of resemblance. He spoke also of the special presence that that other *Mother* would afford at such a solemnity—the Queen of Angels, the Immaculate Mother of Mercy, who delights to be called the Protectress of all who are in religion.

There was very little of the pomp that sometimes attends a religious profession on last Tuesday. Very few were present except the immediate friends of the professed, but there was the more in these very circumstances in consonance with the spirit of the act.—*New York Freeman.*

### MORE CATHOLICS ARRIVING.

Already, in the three months of January, February and March, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season there have arrived from Ireland alone 18,589 persons at the port of New York. Of these it will be certainly no exaggeration to say that 15,000 have been Catholics. What a noble colony they would have formed had they all turned their steps to some one of

the wide tracts of land that they might have obtained in the west! How much better it would then have been for themselves. As it is, they are scattered, some of them were they will not in a long time see a Priest. And again, where are the Priests to come from to attend to all these souls? It is true that as they will be scattered here and there, it will not be so many for each Priest already on the Mission, but, on the other hand, these emigrants will be continually forming new stations demanding the care of the Clergy.—*New York Freeman.*

**Emigration.**—The *Londonderry Standard* adds—"In many of the country districts every individual who can gather up as much money as will take himself and his family to America, is preparing to escape from the ruin which continued misgovernment is preparing for Ireland. In some places, whole congregations, chiefly in connexion with the Presbyterian Church, are in danger of becoming extinct from this sole cause. Vast numbers are passing through Waterford, from the counties of Waterford, Wexford, and Tipperary, on their way to Liverpool and other English ports to take shipping for America."

**THE IRISH PROTESTANT CHURCH.**—As soon as the Whigs are in Opposition, it is stated, that the Irish Church will be attacked. The Whigs will not be without allies here, as the popular M. P.'s will lose the patronage they now have upon the advent of a Tory Government. Our Repeal M. P.'s as much greater men, with Whigs in power, than out of office. The *Mail* of last night calls them with truth, "Lord John's tail-in aid!"—*Daily News.*

### Births

May 7—Mrs Morricey, of a son.  
7—Mrs Quinn, of a son.  
7—Mrs Toole, of a son.  
7—Mrs Deegan, of a daughter.  
7—Mrs Geard, of a daughter.  
10—Mrs Ward, of a son.  
11—Mrs Mulcahey, of a daughter.

### Died.

At Dartmouth, at half-past nine o'clock, on Friday evening, Thomas Murphy, a native of E. Island, in the 31st year of his age. Funeral to-morrow, Sunday, at 4 o'clock.

### Academy for Young Ladies, AT BROOKSIDE.

Under the Direction of the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart."

**THE PUBLIC** are respectfully informed, that an ACADEMY for Young Ladies will be opened in a few weeks, at Brookside, Spring Gardens, where a solid and refined Education will be given under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, whose superior Educational Establishments in Paris, Rome, Turin, and the principal Cities of Europe, have for many years past secured the patronage of the most noble and respectable families in the Old World. Their success has been so remarkable in the United States of America, that the most respectable citizens in the neighbouring Republic, without distinction of religion, have confided their children to their care.

MUSIC, the MODERN LANGUAGES, and every branch of a polite Education will be taught. The system pursued by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart is strictly parental, and the mild influence of virtue is the guiding principle which enforces their regulations.

Several members of the Royal families of Europe have received their education under the auspices of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

The healthy situation and beautiful grounds of Brookside are so well known to the citizens of Halifax, as to require no special description. Further particulars will be made known on the arrival of the Ladies themselves.

Halifax, 21st April, 1849.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On and after the First Day of June next, the connection of the Subscriber with the "Cross" Newspaper, as Printer and Publisher, will cease, he not finding it convenient longer to continue the same. This, therefore, is to notify all present and late Subscribers, (many of whom have not paid one penny since January, 1845) that the amount of their respective Subscriptions, due to the period aforesaid, must be paid forthwith—otherwise they will be indiscriminately sued for. All who may have paid their Subscription in advance for the present year, will have the balance, 2s 11d, for the remaining seven months, returned to them, on application to the Subscriber, after the period above named, at the Office of the "Sun" and "Irish Volunteer."

RICHARD NUGENT.

### DIRECTORY FOR 1849.

The Directory for 1849—just Published—Price 7d—can be obtained at this Office.