

THE ETERNAL SPIRIT.

Fountain of Love! Thyself true God!
Who through eternal days
From Father and from Son hast flow
In uncreated ways!

O Majesty unspeakable!
O Person all divine!
How in the Threefold Majesty
Doth Thy Procession shine!

Fixed in the Godhead's awful light
Thy fiery Breath doth move,
Thou art a wonder by Thyself
To worship and to love!

Proceeding, yet of equal age
With Those whose love Thou art,
Proceeding, yet distinct from Those
From whom Thou seem'st to part:

An undivided Nature shared
With Father and with Son;
A Person by Thyself; with Them
Thy simple essence One!

Bond art Thou of the other Twain!
Omnipotent and free!
The consummating Love of God!
The Limit of the Three!

Thou limitest infinity,
Thyself all infinite;
The Godhead lives and loves, and rests,
In Thine eternal light.

I dread Thee, Unbegotten Love!
True God! Sole Fount of Grace!
And now before Thy blessed throne
My sinful self abase.

Ocean, wide flowing Ocean, Thou,
Of uncreated Love;
I tremble as within my soul
I feel Thy waters move.

Thou art a sea without a shore,
Awful, immense Thou art,
A sea which can contract itself
Within my narrow heart.

And yet Thou art a haven too
Out on the shoreless sea,
A harbour that can hold full well
Shipwrecked Humanity.

Thou art an unborn Breath outbreathed
Or angels and on men,
Subduing all things to Thyself,
We know not how or when.

Thou art a God of fire, that doth
Create while He consumes!
A God of light, whose rays on earth
Darken where He illumines!

All things, dread Spirit! to Thy praise
Thy Presence doth transmute;
Evil itself Thy glory hears,
Its one abiding fruit.

—F. W. Faber.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AT SAN FERNANDO.

The 20th of May was solemnly consecrated to the service of the Almighty, the new and handsome Roman Catholic Church of San Fernando. This Church is 152 feet in length, 100 feet wide in the transept or cross, and 50 feet wide in the nave (all these measurements in the clear); the walls of the principal roof are 40 feet in height. We regret not having been able to attend personally this interesting ceremony—but a friend present on the occasion, has kindly enabled us to supply our readers with all necessary information.

The office of dedication, which, according to the Roman Ritual, is of a great length, was very imposing and impressive. His Lordship the Right Reverend Doctor Smith, Bishop of Olympus accompanied by twelve of his Clergy, officiated on the occasion. The Reverend R. C. Poirier preached the dedication sermon. It was a very appropriate one, and listened to by the large congregation with deep attention. Mr. Wehkind, our talented townsman, presided at the beautiful new organ with great effect. The music was well selected and much admired. The number of persons in church, and those who necessarily remained outside—congregated round the building for want of room in the interior, amounted to 4000. Almost every quarter of the Island was represented by some of its inhabitants, but Port Spain in particular was distinguished

the presence of many of its elite of both sexes. The superb marble altar, the gift of Madam Louis Philip, attracted much notice—the pulpit, a remarkably neat one, as we understand, the work of a native mechanic; the organ gallery was admired for its elegance.

On the next day (21st) the town of San Fernando was yet more daily decorated than on the day previous, and thousands of the inhabitants of all ranks and classes thronged the wharf at an early hour to welcome his Excellency the Governor, who had kindly consented to honor the day's festivities with his presence. His Lordship, the Bishop, and several gentlemen, lay and clerical, received His Excellency, who landed under a salute of 17 guns, and amidst the loud and prolonged vivas of the assembled thousands. His Excellency, His Lordship the Bishop, and a large number of very respectable gentlemen, were hospitably entertained at 7 o'clock, by the worthy Cure of San Fernando, the Rev. Mr. Christopho. Immediately after dinner a splendid succession of fireworks, which lasted nearly two hours, gratified the connoisseurs, and appeared to electrify the thousands of laborers, many of whom, for the first time, witnessed such an exhibition. The town was handsomely illuminated on both nights, and never had San Fernando presented so gay a scene.

We understand that the Roman Catholics of the Naporimas express themselves as deeply grateful to his Excellency the Governor, and the honorable Board of Council for their munificent grant towards the erection of this so much needed edifice. We are informed that the Bishop, who had returned to Port of Spain, proceeds thither again to day, to assist on Sunday next at a very numerous first communion in the morning, and to administer the apostolic rite of confirmation in the evening. It appears that two other Roman Catholic Churches have been consecrated within the last three weeks; one at Erin (district of Cedros), and the other at Gasparil (district of Pointe-a-Pierre). Much credit is due to the Roman Catholics of the districts we have named, for completing these churches in the present depressed state of the colony, without soliciting or receiving any Government aid for that purpose.—*Port of Spain Gazette.*

PLANTING THE CROSS IN THE NEW WORLD.—When Friar Bayl first erected a cross on the American Continent, Columbus and his companions are represented by Lopez de Vega, thus saluting it:

"Glorious and holy bed! on which our God was stretched. Thou art the noble banner raised against sin by Him who, in dying conquered death and gave us life; and sull on the wood I mark the traces of thy sacred blood. Indestructible mast of the vessel of the church, that mountest to heaven like the mystic ladder of Jacob, thou hast for sail the shroud which enveloped the body of the God-man, and no pilot can ever equal the great Priest who guideth thee! Divine rod of Moses that dividest the Red Sea, bright flaming beacon that guidest man in his march, I plant thee not without trembling, on this land, which is unworthy of thee, because it knoweth not the true God! Verdant palm of victory, on which the head of Christ is placed appearing in a new world, purify it from idolatry, for thou art stained with the blood which flowed for all men! Melodious harp of David, on which was colorously fixed him whose coming thou didst prophesy, and on which the holy King did chant that melancholy music which afflicted Heaven, convert to faith by thy strains all this barbarous pole. Vessel on which life did traverse the sea of death, in abdicating the attribute of divinity and becoming man—garment still red with the innocent blood of the new Joseph for whom Mary wept, glorious and venerated garment, be our guide and our banner amidst those savage tribes!"

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.—DUBLIN, July 13.—The Lord Mayor is about to issue a proclamation for a general illumination of the city, in honour of the Queen's visit. The long line of Dublin quays, when illuminated, would surpass any similar scene in the empire. When George IV. came here his suite were astonished at the splendid effect of Dublin when illuminated at night. The high-sheriff of the county, Mr. Ennis, has convened a meeting of his bailiwick, for the 23rd inst., for the purpose of addressing her Majesty. The good people of Wexford are in the greatest delight at a report that it is very likely her Majesty will honour their town with a visit. After arriving at the Cove of Cork, her Majesty will proceed up the river in the Fairy, and receive on board such deputations as may ob-

tain liberty to present addresses. The Queen will also land at Cork, and drive round the city. She is anxious that no expensive arrangements should be made for her reception, and is desirous that such precautions should be taken as to prevent accidents. A letter to the Mayor of Cork, from Mr. Fagan, M.P., states the foregoing particulars. It is very pleasing to observe that the local popular paper—the *Cork Reporter*—calls upon the citizens to give her Majesty a gratifying reception.

ITALY—ROME.

THE ENTRY OF THE FRENCH INTO ROME.—ASSASSINATION OF PRIESTS.—The following information is from the correspondent of the *Chronicle*. It will be perceived that it differs from other accounts as to the reception of the French. However, the writer admits that some smaller parties of the French who entered first, were "not ill received." "About 6 o'clock, on the evening of the 3d inst., several regiments of all arms, crossed the Tiber, and took up their quarters in the different positions assigned to them. They were evidently the pick of the French army; all fine men, with arms and equipments in splendid order, and each regiment marched through the Corso, by way of parading their force before the population. First came a squadron of horse grenadiers, with a fine band. Immediately on turning the corner of the long street leading from the bridge of St. Angelo to the Corso, the head of the column was received with a burst of groans, hootings, and shouts of "Viva la Repubblica Romana" from the promenaders, by whom the Corso is always crowded at this hour. The trumpets instantly pealed a triumphal flourish by way of response. The bystanders in the street, and the spectators in the windows, were evidently galled to the quick; I could read their thoughts in their faces. Next came a battalion of infantry, then dragoons, with magnificent brass helmets, mounted on better horses than the French army could boast of ten years ago; then *chasseurs a cheval* (a sort of hussars, but less absurdly dressed than our own, with light caps on their heads, and long carabines or rifles slung at their backs), and lastly more infantry. Each corps was received in exactly the same manner, and each made the same characteristic reply, drums beating and trumpets sounding. I must think this triumphal procession was in very bad taste; but it is of a piece with all the measures of General, or, as the street hawkers call him, Cardinal Oudinot. In the evening the French patrols, and even single officers and men, were greeted by the people in the streets with such epithets as "briganti" and "assassini." July 3rd was one of those awful intervals in which the bands of order and authority are relaxed, and society is for a moment abandoned to the guidance of impulse and passion. It did not pass away without some deeds of blood, several men were killed in the street and in open day. One of these was a Priest, who, as some French soldiers were passing in the Corso, about one o'clock, called out "Viva Pio Nona! Viva gli Francesi!" Another was a man who was proprietor or manager of a vineyard near the gate of St. Pancrazio, and who is said to have acted the part of a guide and spy for the French troops. He was seen in the Piazza Colonna at three o'clock, and immediately surrounded by a group of men, most of them armed, by whom he was despatched at the corner of an adjoining street. Three other men, Priests or Friars, were killed the same day. The French troops now form the guard of all the public places, in conjunction with the Romans. The barricades near the bridges have been already removed. The Triumvirate resigned on July 1st, and three persons—Messrs. Salicetti, Manani, and Calandrelli,—were named to carry on the Government provisionally, and execute whatever capitulation General Oudinot might be disposed to grant.

CONVERSIONS.

Mr. Pierce Butler, a very respectable shop-keeper and corn dealer at Cahirciveen, with his family, publicly conformed, on Sunday last, to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. His brother, Mr. Tobias Butler, who was also a Protestant, and "Registrar of Births and Marriages," became a convert last year, and died in the Roman Catholic Faith.—*Cork Examiner.*

On Sunday last, Anno Reynolds, residing at Lavally, in the neighbourhood of Tram, having made a solemn public recantation, was received into the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Patrick Conry, R.C.C., of that town.—*Town Herald, July 14.*

ASSOCIATION

For the Propagation of the Faith,

Established in Halifax 22d January, 1843.

This pious and truly charitable Institution of the Propagation of the Faith was founded at Lyons, in the year 1822; it is now established throughout France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, Ireland, England &c. Its object is to assist, by Prayers and Alms, the Catholic Missionaries who are engaged in preaching the Gospel in distant and especially idolatrous Nations.

To become a MEMBER of this Institution, two conditions only are requisite, viz:—

1st.—To subscribe the small sum of one Half-penny per week.

2nd.—To recite every day a *Pater* and *Ave* for the Propagation of the Faith—or it is sufficient to offer, with this intention, the *Pater* and *Eve* of our daily Morning or Evening Prayers, adding each time, "St. Francis Xavier, pray for us."

The following Indulgences are granted to the Members of the Association throughout the world, who are in communication with the parent institution in France, viz:

1st.—A Plenary Indulgence on the 3d May, the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross; on the 3d Dec., the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Patron of the Institution; and once a month, on any day, at the choice of each Subscriber, provided he say, every day within the month, the appointed prayer.

To gain the Indulgence he must be sorry for his sins, go to confession, receive the Holy Communion, and visit devoutly the Parish Church or Chapel, and there offer up his prayers for the prosperity of the Church, and for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff. In case of sickness or infirmity subscribers are dispensed from the visit to the Parish Church, provided they fulfil to the best of their power, and with the advice of their Confessor, the other necessary conditions.

2nd.—An Indulgence of an hundred days, each time that the prescribed prayer will, with at least a contrite heart, be repeated, or a donation made to the Missions, or any other pious or charitable works performed.

All these Indulgences, whether plenary or partial, are applicable to the souls in purgatory.

THE ANNALS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH, published once every second month, communicate the intelligence received throughout the several Missions throughout the world, and a return of the receipts from each diocese, and their distribution, is given once a year.

Meetings of the Halifax Association are held in the Cathedral Vestry four times a year, under the presidency of the Bishop.

Donations or subscriptions from the country may be remitted to any of the Rev. gentlemen at St. Mary's. July 21.

Young Ladies' Academy.

Under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacre Cœur.

Brookside, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Academy for Young Ladies has been opened at Brookside, where a solid and refined Education will be given to Day Pupils and Boarders.

The healthy situation and beautiful grounds of Brookside are so well known to the citizens of Halifax as to require no special description. Music, the Modern Languages, and every branch of a polite Education will be taught.

The formation of the hearts of the Young Ladies to virtue, and the culture of their minds by the study of those subjects which are intended to constitute a superior education, being the great object which the Ladies of the Sacre Cœur have in view, no pains will be spared to attain the desired end.

The system pursued is strictly parental, and the mild influence of virtue is the guiding principle which enforces their regulations.—The terms, which are moderate, may be known on application to Madame PEACOCK, Superiress, either personally or by letter.

It is unnecessary to point out to Parents at a distance, the central position of Halifax; its many advantages as a place of Education, and the facility of communication both by land and sea at all seasons of the year.

Every opportunity is afforded to those Pupils who wish to learn the French language without any extra charge. There is at present a vacancy for a few Boarders.

Halifax, July 16, 1840.