

over, but the patient himself suffers, the wine or spirits given out for him being frequently consumed by the already too pampered nurse.

An institution has been founded lately for the education of nurses, and it is to be hoped that the class may improve; but if we consider the repulsive nature of many of their duties, and the degraded objects, of a class inferior to their own, upon whom they must attend, it will probably be admitted that nothing but religion can qualify a woman properly to discharge such duties. Experience, we believe, would further demonstrate that that religion only, which inculcates true self-denial and through forgetfulness of self, could train nurses of the heroic class, which times of pestilence require; nurses who would work day and night with one object in view, that of doing good to their fellow-creatures, from no worldly inducement but for the sake of Christ alone. Where then, we may ask, are such creatures to be found? Such a body exists, small in number it is true, but fervent in charity and answering in all respects to the emergency. The Sisters of Charity who go about doing good; having no fear for themselves, and expecting no remuneration in this world, but in that to come.

It may be objected that ladies are frequently in the habit of visiting the wards, and consoling the patients under their afflictions—that they do a great deal of good, I have no doubt—but where you can have both combined in one person, as nurse and a comforter, it is unquestionably better; particularly as these ladies, being in the world, have ties, such as mothers, sisters, or daughters, for the sake of whom they cling to the world; whereas, the poor Sister of Charity, having taken the vows, belongs to God and to her fellow-creatures solely, and in an epidemic like the cholera, would not fear for her own life, but would covet the post of danger, looking for an eternal reward.

I am aware that there exist, or are about to be instituted, Protestant Sisters of Charity in London; but that they will lack what is so essential to a nurse, implicit obedience and self-denial, a simple comparison of the Protestant with the Catholic religion will suffice to determine. What is more, I can speak from experience, having been connected for some years with a hospital in France where both had been tried, first the Protestant sister, and then the Catholic. The former, having proved woefully deficient in almost all her duties, was at length found so far wanting in that decorum which one has a right to expect in persons professing such an exalted vocation, that it became necessary to dismiss her from the hospital. I have been informed that she has since married, which indeed was quite lawful, as she was under no vows of celibacy. As for the Catholic sisters, who kindly offered us their services, I can only say that their demeanour so edified the sick, that all, even the most abandoned, were glad to see and talk with them.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

MEDICUS.

HINTS ON THE CHOLERA.

The following instructions were issued by the Russian Government, on the approach of the cholera:—

“It has been remarked that just before the appearance of the cholera in a district the inhabitants are troubled more than usually by diarrhoeas and other complaints, trifling under ordinary circumstances, but which, in the presence of the epidemic, are apt, if neglected, to degenerate into real cholera cases.

“It is well known from the experience obtained in 1830 and 1831 that the cholera is in itself not contagious, but that it may become so, like some other diseases, if many sick are kept crowded together.

“The cholera has been found most destructive in villages situated on low and marshy grounds, or near bogs and stagnant pools, and particularly where the inhabitants are confined within narrow spaces and live unmindful of cleanliness.

“It has been further observed that those dejected in spirits and easily alarmed are more subject to cholera than those who live in confidence and are of good courage.

“The preceding remarks having been made, the following are the precautions recommended for observance against cholera:—

“To beware of catching cold, and particularly to protect the stomach from cold, for which purpose to wear a broad belt of cloth or stout flannel upon the skin around the waist; not to lie upon the bare ground, nor to sleep at night in the open air. After sleep or hard labour, when in perspiration, to drink no water or other beverage cold;

to drink no acid beverages, and never much at a draught; to beware of all things of intoxication; to use light food and moderately; to eat no bread insufficiently baked, no crude vegetables, no unripe fruits, no meat or fish not perfectly fresh, and to abstain from salted meats and pickled fish that provoke thirst; to keep the person and the dwelling clean, and to allow of no sinks close to the house, to admit no poultry or animals within the house, and to keep it airy by ventilation. Where they are sick let not the place be crowded.

“Notwithstanding the best precautions, the cholera may at times break out. The following are its symptoms, and the treatment to be pursued with perseverance and confidence.

“A person in good health may be suddenly attacked by cholera, at first sickness the eye-sight dimmed, then, after a shiver and rumbling in the bowels, vomiting and purging with acute pains below the breast, under the ribs, and on the left side, attended by quenchless thirst. If the patient be not quickly succoured, cramps ensue in the legs and arms, which become of icy coldness, extreme weakness comes on, and a deadly paleness, the whole body becomes cold, then a hic-cough, and other signs of approaching death.

“On the appearance of the first symptoms let medical aid be immediately called, but if that cannot be obtained, the treatment necessary is as follows:—

1. Let the patient be warmly covered.
2. Let his whole body be well rubbed with warm vinegar or brandy; likewise his hands and feet and pit of the stomach with clear tar, or, if none can be had, with strong brandy.
3. Let the patient take, in frequent and small quantities, a warm and light infusion of mint, or of the essence of mint, one or two drops at a time, with sugar.

“4. If there be no abatement of pain or vomiting, a blister of mustard should be applied to the pit of the stomach.

“5. If all the same symptoms still continue, and the patient be of a strong constitution, then apply leeches to the same place, twelve to twenty for an adult, and for children six to ten; but if of a weak constitution, let no leeches be used without the advice of a physician.

“6. A warm bath, if ready and near, may be used with benefit; otherwise, a vapour bath may be prepared at home, thus:—Heat some stones or bricks and over them place a bedstead with a netted bottom, upon which let the patient be stretched, well covered; then throw the vinegar upon the hot stones, whence steam will arise conducive to perspiration, aided by frictions, which must not be discontinued. For want of this vapour bath, place around and in contact with the patient bags of heated sand or ashes.

OBSERVATIONS.—During the present epidemic no applications have been found so efficacious as strong frictions, either with the naked hand, with a cloth, or with a brush using clear tar or some other irritant. The essence of peppermint may be used more freely than heretofore prescribed.

Great care must be observed during convalescence, for the cholera is but too often followed by typhus fever.”

Some few years ago, when the population of London was not so numerous as it is at present, an able calculator estimated the number of Londoners who spent Sundays in adjacent villages, inns, tea-houses, &c, at 200,000. These he calculated spent each half-a-crown, amounting in the whole to £25,000. That sum multiplied by the number of Sundays in a year gave, as the annual consumption of that day of rest, the immense sum of £1,300,000. Of these 200,000 persons he calculated the returned situations as follows:—Sober, 5,000; in high glee, 90,000; drunkish, 30,000; staggering tipsy, 10,000; groggy, 15,000; dead drunk, 50,000. “Much,” adds the calculator, “depends upon the weather.”

The editor of the Baltimore Sun was recently shown a Latin Bible dated at Rome, 11th March, 1597, and thus 251 years old, which was found by John L. Broomley, Esq., in the Convent of St. Domingo, after the city of Mexico was taken by the late American army.

Process of Pittsburg.—The friends of the Right Rev. Bishop Honni, of Milwaukee, will be glad to hear that at the last account he was in Munich, enjoying excellent health. It is said that he is bringing with him fifty Jesuit Fathers and ninety students.—Catholic Telegraph.

The Cross;

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

ST. MARY'S CATECHISTICAL SOCIETY.

A Quarterly Meeting of this Society took place on Sunday evening last, immediately after Vespers, in the Vestry of St. Mary's, the Very Rev. Mr. Conolly, V.P., in the Chair, assisted by the Rgv. Messrs. Hannan and O'Connor.

The routine business being disposed of—returns were made by the Superintendents of the Classes at St. Mary's and St. Patrick's, from these it appeared that, since the last quarterly returns, the numbers in each of the several departments had largely increased.

The want of a sufficient number of competent Teachers being announced by the Superintendents, it was hoped, when made known, that this requisite so important in giving due effect to the object the Society have in view, would be applied.

The Committee appointed to manage the late Festive Celebration handed in a return of the receipts and expenditures for that occasion, shewing an increase of the former over the latter to the amount of Eight pounds and upwards, which sum, by vote, was ordered to be added to the funds of the Society.

The following Gentlemen were proposed and admitted members—Messrs. Walter Shea, Edw. Kelly and William Delany.

There being no further business before the Chair the meeting adjourned.

Amount of Quarterly receipts £7 3s.

P. J. COMPTON,
Secretary.

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

A meeting of the Collectors of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith will be held in the Vestry of St. Mary's, on to-morrow, immediately after Vespers. We understand that, since the last meeting, a large number of the Annals have been delivered which will be distributed to the Collectors and the Subscribers.

ST. PATRICK'S.

The Very Rev. Mr. Connolly will preach in St. Patrick's Church to-morrow evening, immediately after Vespers.

(For the Cross)

INVOCATION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Ave Maria! words availing,
Taught us by the Angel's tongue,
When to thee Heaven's will declaring,
Salvation's hope around thee hung.

Ave Maria! holiest feeling
Kindles, at this well loved sound,
Sweet as strain from stealing,
Breathing peace and joy around.

Ave Maria! words of gladness
Soothing all the sinner's fear,
Hope and solace in our sadness
Hear, O hear, thy client's prayer.

From the darts around us flying
God has given thee power to save,
Fondly on this aid relying,
We, can every danger brave,

Ave Maria! bright star beaming
With a mild, yet, lustrous ray;
Like a glimpse of heaven revealing
The glories of eternal day.

Ave Maria! light more cheering
To the weary wanderer's eye,
Than the beacon bright appearing
O'er the wave-top glittering high.

Ave Maria! whilst we're roaming
The world's rude waters sadly o'er,
And its waves are round us foaming,
Guide us safely to the shore.

Then the poet of bliss obtaining
Where no sorrow e'er can come,
And with thee forever reigning,
We'll find rest, our pilgrimage done

M. T. D.

Halifax, October 4, 1848.

The British public have subscribed the munificent sum of £10,000 in aid of the surviving sufferers by the loss of the Ocean Monarch.

[For the Cross.]

THE CATEMERINON OF PRUDENTIUS No. 7.

HYMNUS POST JEJUNIUM.

Jesus! thy servants' benignant stay,
That hold'st o'er mortals thy merciful way,
And clasp'st them with gentlest caress—
When fettered thyself with this wearisome coil,
Thou didst struggle with many a terrible toil,
But man thou dost fondle and bless.

The third part of day has now vanished and gone,
The ninth hour of morning hath quickly come on,
The fourth part beginneth its flight,—
Our fasting is ended—our orisons said—
The board is prepared and abundantly spread,
And we go to the feast with delight.

So great is the love of our bountiful Lord,
He soothes us with many a life-giving word,
And chases our sorrows away,
When ye fast, he exclaimeth, anoint yourselves o'er—
Bring the glow to your cheek that illumed it before,

That nought of your paleness remain,
He bids us display not a sad palid air,
But light up our features and make them seem fair,
And deck us in brightest array.

When ye fast, he exclaimeth, anoint yourselves o'er—
Bring the glow to your cheek that illumed it before.

That nought of your paleness remain;
With joyful humility hide from man's eye,
The duties you do for your master on high,
And God will reward all your pain.

To the glooms of the desert He hastens away,
And seeks for the sheep that is sick and astray,
And heals all its bruises and wounds;
Far off from the place where the savage wolves roam,
He bears on His shoulders the worn wanderer home,
And leads it to flow'ry, sweet grounds.

He feeds it there, fond, on some warm sunny green,
Where the thorn or the thistle was never yet seen,
And night-shadows cast not their gloom;
Where many a sweet herb, and palm-tree are found,
And many a glassy stream sparkles around,
And laurels eternally bloom.

Then bountiful Shepherd that dwellest above!
Say what shall repay all these marks of thy love?
Weak—worthless our labours must be;
Tho' frequent we fast, and tho' fervent we pray,
Our bodies chastizing by night and by day,
Yet poor the return unto Thee!

To equal that goodness we cannot avail—
Every act we perform is but feeble and frail,
While our efforts but wear out our strength,
Lest vigour desist, then, this perishing clay,
And weakness come o'er us, and waste us away,
And our powers be all prostrate, at length.

Each barrier is past now that bade us refrain,
And a time is bestowed to recruit us again,
When each may eat freely with joy;
But first, let the blessing of Heaven be implored,
Ere we sit to partake of the plentiful board,
And so in our every employ.

As we deemed that our feast would be healthful
and sweet,
If the favour on high would descend on our meat,
So the Lord now lo! grants our request;
May it give us, we pray, back our freshness and
force,
And aid us in running in virtue's glad course,
And gaining a home with the blest.

M. A. W.

New Brunswick, October 3, 1848.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BILL.—Lord Palmerston, with his usual cunning, avoided taking any part in the debate on the Diplomatic Relations Bill, evidently lest he should be compelled to announce the intelligence communicated to him this morning respecting the determination of the Sovereign Pontiff not to hold any Diplomatic intercourse whatever with the Court of St. James, in consequence of the insulting nature of one of the clauses, prohibiting him from sending an Ecclesiastical ambassador or nuncio to this country.—London Correspondent under date of Tuesday of Dublin Freeman's Journal.