

**Poetry.**

"Relinquitte omnia et sequere me, ut discamus veritatem in aeternum."—*St. Augustin, Moral, l. xvii*

"I thus leave this mortal wisdom, that we may learn praiseworthy folly"

Come, let us leave that wisdom weak,  
The maze of earthly intellect—  
And at the Cross, bewailing, seek  
For lowly virtue in neglect.

Despise the loud-tongued voice of fame,  
The purchase of an idle breath;  
Let us despise a shadowy name,  
Not got in life, and lost in death.

Let us look out beyond the lines  
And limits of a fleeting day,  
Where all from very birth inclines,  
Even at its best, to pass away.

The happy eye that gleams in love,  
May gladden for a little while—  
How soon does sickly death remove  
That sweet and heart-reviving smile!

And is it *Death* alone can quench  
The glad some eye!—Ah! sadder still,  
A colder world Love's bonds can wrench  
In twain, and best affections chill.

Then let us fix our weary gaze  
Where sure repose may meet our view;  
Where on a firm and changeless base,  
Our hearts may rest content and true.

Seek, and thine earnest search shall find  
Or e'er 'tis long, this goodly gem;  
So as ye come, with lowly mind,  
To the Catholic Jerusalem,—

The Church of God,—despise neglect,  
Yet still the link 'twixt earth and heaven,  
Whereby to man the pleased aspect  
Of God, restored again is given.

Then hasten to her saving pale  
Bear in thy hand her branch of peace,  
Sure that His word can never fail,  
Who gave her birth and glad increase.

Fear not the world's contempt or shame,  
Its idle fame, its passing dross,  
Thou hast a higher, nobler name,  
The Bearer of the lowly Cross.

And oh! what hidden love shall fill  
Thy heart with ease, thy soul with light,  
What new delights and treasures still  
Repay, even here, a passing spite!

**DOINGS OF THE ALIEN PARLIAMENT.**

**FORCIBLE EJECTMENTS (IRELAND).**

Mr P. Scrope rose amid the greatest signs of impatience and demonstrations of dissatisfaction on the part of the House, to move an humble address to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to direct an indictment to be preferred by her Majesty's law officers, against the parties concerned in the illegal destruction of several houses, and the forcible ejection of their inmates, which took place in the union of Galway. He attempted to read from the blue book portions of the evidence taken under oath before Mr Kie for the Government, but was groaned down.

M. Roche encouraged him to go on.

Mr P. Scrope made a second attempt, but with no better success.

The Attorney General said there was no doubt as to the law, but he apprehended that it was not at all usual, either in Ireland or in this country, that what amounted to a private wrong should become the subject of a public indictment by the law officers of the Crown.

Mr S. Crawford: Galway had been the scene of many barbarities of this kind, and it was the duty of the Government and the House to inquire into them.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey thought, if it had not been the practice of the law officers to indict in such cases, the sooner it became the practice the better.

Mr Reynolds: Let the magistrates who had been in fault be deprived of the commission of the peace.

Sir R. Peel thought it was the more imperative that the Government should interfere in cases of this kind, if the ordinary laws were not sufficient for redress. He doubted whether a case of this kind could occur in any other civilized country. (Hear, hear). It was expressly stated in the report of the commissioners that those ejections were illegal. The law might be powerless in

obtaining redress under such circumstances, that the discussion of the facts in that House, accompanied by the expression of such feelings as decency required when such facts were mentioned, would not be without its influence. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Hume was not surprised that repeal should be required in such cases as this occurred and the Government did not interfere. He put the Government on their trial.

Sir G. Grey said he had personally communicated on this case with Mr Hatchell, the Solicitor General for Ireland, whose attention had been directed to this case, and his opinion was that in all the cases which had come before him the apparent illegality was not a real illegality. If the middleman was dispossessed, those who held under him did not require notice in order to be also dispossessed. This would show that the subject had not escaped the notice of Government, and no means would be left untried to check practices of this kind. Let it not be assumed that there was an obvious case of criminality that Government might have checked, and which it shrank from checking. (Hear.)

Mr F. O'Connor asked, if such a state of things existed in England, would it be endured for a moment? He told them that the Irish people looked on the Government as an exterminating Government, a crucifying Government—"Oh, oh," and laughter)—a Government that looked on coldly whilst hundreds of thousands of them were dying. (Oh, oh.) Let them beware, in the face of such scenes as were passing on the Continent every day. (Oh, oh.) He felt insulted as an Irishman, when he came to that House and asked for the means of support to those who were starving off a land capable of supporting them in comfort and happiness.

Mr Napier believed that the present law would be sufficient to establish the crime of manslaughter against the persons who had been referred to, but if it were not, he hoped the Government would bring in a bill on the subject; and if they did not, he would do so himself.

Mr P. Scrope said his object in bringing forward the motion had been attained. That object was to show that the law as applied to the rich was not the same as that which was applied to the poor.

The Earl of Lincoln said, if the atrocities which had been spoken of could be visited by the law, the law ought to be put in force as soon as possible. He trusted the Government would not allow the matter to slumber. It was the duty to protect the rights of property, but it was equal by their duty to secure the rights of the poor.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**IRELAND AND FRANCE—IMMENSE MEETING.**

The great cause of human freedom in this favored land, can meet with none other but sympathy and aid, therefore the late important events which have transpired in Europe, have awakened the most lively interest among our citizens. But while on the continent thrones totter and dynasties dissolve, there is one nation which for centuries has groaned under misrule and oppression, whose destiny yet remains in doubt—and every friend of human progress wants the moment when the chains which have bound her so long, shall be broken, and the green isle shall assume that place among the nations to which the spirit of her sons eminently entitles her. All eyes are turned to Ireland, and the most lively hopes cherished that she too, will participate in the grand millennium of freedom.

To give expression to the feeling on this subject, the meeting of last evening was convened at the Chinese Museum. The assemblage was immense, and the enthusiasm of the most exciting and patriotic character.

Robert Tyler, Esq. was chosen President, and was assisted by numerous Vice-presidents, and Secretaries. The Hon. John Swift, Mayor of the city, addressed the meeting in a strain of fervid eloquence. He was followed by Robert Tyler, Esq., whose remarks were interrupted by frequent bursts of enthusiasm. John B. Cahlan, Esq., read a well written and spirit-stirring address to the people of Ireland, which was unanimously adopted.

Ald. John Binns presented the resolutions, which were responded to by the entire assemblage.

Most able and fervent addresses were made by Morton M. Michael, John W. Forney, Wm. H. Dunn, Joseph R. Chandler, James, Page, William A. Stokes, and—Campbell—and the meeting adjourned about eleven o'clock, with cheers for France and Ireland, and heartfelt aspirations for the promulgation of the cause of human liberty throughout the world.—*Public Ledger.*

**DIOCESE OF LITTLE ROCK.**

**CATHOLIC CHURCH AT FORT SMITH.**—On last Sunday, we were pleased to state, was dedicated the Catholic Church at Fort Smith. The Right Rev. Bishop Byrne, assisted by the Rev Messrs Walsh and Monahan, performed the ceremony of consecration. After which the Bishop exhibited the grounds of Catholic belief and practice, expatiated at some length on the discipline and language of the church, in so eloquent, philosophical, and impressive a manner, as to delight all who had the happiness to be present on the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Walsh, by whose exertions this church was built, celebrated mass.—After the close of the gospel, the Bishop addressed the assembly on the unity of the church. It need not be said, here, where his learned Reverence is so well known and appreciated, that he was listened to with great interest and delight by his hearers, who, no doubt, could have listened to him for hours.

On Wednesday the Bishop officiated in the church (dedicated to St. Patrick,) and having blessed and distributed the ashes, explained the doctrine, intention, and ritual of the Church, in this thrilling, imposing, moment which she presents to her children, and on this occasion one convert was received into the pale of the church.

Rapid preparations are making to put into operation the college, on the sixteenth section, under the patronage of Bishop Byrne; and ere long we may expect to see a flourishing literary institution on our western border, equal to the wants of the whole country, and one, too, that will be under the patronage and supervision of men whose energy in the cause of education has rendered them distinguished all over the world.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ALBANY.**

To the Editor of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal:

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in our good city in the several Catholic Churches; and the clergy and congregations assembled afterward, at the hour for High Mass in the Cathedral.—Long before the appointed hour the church was filled, and never before did old St. Mary's groan under such a dense mass of humanity. At the commencement of the service, hundreds went away disappointed in not being able to procure a place within the spacious edifice. High Mass commenced at half-past ten. After the Gospel, the Right Rev. Bishop McClosky ascended the pulpit, and pronounced the eulogium on St. Patrick. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the Orphans, a comparatively trifling sum was obtained, in consequence of the collectors not being able to press through the immense multitude which filled the passages porches and stairs; and, after many vain attempts to do so, they had to give it up in despair. At the end of the service, the congregation separated—the Catholics thankful that they possess such a treasure as the Right Rev. Panegyrist,—the Protestants left the holy temple, I am convinced, divested of all prejudices, if any they had, with which the name of *Patrick* and of *Irishman*, were previously associated in their minds.

Sunday, the 19th, being the festival of St. Joseph, was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church with unusual splendour. The church, though not so densely crowded as the Cathedral on the 17th, yet every available was occupied before the service commenced. The Bishop celebrated a Pontifical High Mass, Rev. Messrs. Putman and Murphy, deacon and subdeacon, and Rev. J. J. Conroy master of ceremonies. After the Gospel, the Rev. Mr. Conroy, the pastor, delivered a panegyric on St. Joseph, and ably explained the Catholic doctrine of the Invocation of Saints.—Here, as at the Cathedral, a great portion of the audience were Protestants, who must have been edified at the solemnity of the service, and every thing connected with the celebration. The choir and organist were assisted by a full band under the direction of Lewis Underner.

I remain, &c, O'S.

**METHODIST.**—There appears to be some alarm in this denomination regarding its stability and increase. "The old timbers," according to some of the brethren, are in a state of rapid decomposition. The loss of ten thousand members last year will be scarcely repaired by the efforts which are made to propagate that peculiar excitement which is the life of the sect. We are aware that there is much contention amongst the brethren which is with difficulty repressed, and to judge from the statements which we have heard, it requires unceasing vigilance to prevent an explosion. One of their Churches or Meeting-houses was offered to the Catholics on sale last week, but the purchase was declined, as a situation was not convenient. This circumstance gave us an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of the interior life of the society, and it is eminently Protestant and contentious. It appears that those who are rich amongst the brethren complain that they are almost "bled to death."—*Cath. Tel.*

**DIALOGUE.**

The following scene lately occurred in Boston, as we are informed.

**SCENE.—A Minister's Library.** Minister in a big arm chair, feet reposing in another chair, and a long grotesque Dutch pipe protruding from his lips. Minister's eyes are closed, and he appears as in deep contemplation. Enter servant by a side door, walks on tip-toe, looks at minister, then at minister's pipe, and seeing that the latter, that is the pipe, is awake by the smoke that gently curls from its mouth, ventures a short sharp cough to attract attention. After waiting a few seconds, servant coughs again, pipe trembles, and minister speaks.

Min. What's wanted? Wh, don't you speak?

Servant. There is a man without, who wants to see you.

Min. I can't see him, I'm engaged,—who is he? (draws several rapid whiffs at the pipe.)

Serv. He says his wife is sick.

Min. Well, I can't cure her, (puffs out a cloud of smoke.)

Serv. He wants you to pray with her.

Min. O, is that all? Tell Mrs. — to come here. (Exit servant.) What can possess people to be sick after dinner,—and then send for the minister, as though he had nothing to do but gad about after women in chicken fits. I dare say she has got nothing else.

Enter Mrs. —.

Mrs. —. Did you call, my love?

Min. Yes, darling, I want you to go and pray with that man in the next room.

Mrs. —. Pray with that man? Why, my dear, what do you mean?

Min. No, not the man, but his wife.

Mrs. —. What is the matter with his wife? Where is she?

Min. Why, she is at home, sick. He wants me to go and pray with her, and you know, my dear, that with all my parochial cares I cannot go to see every body; and you can do it just as well as I.

Mrs. —. Well, my love, as you wish it, I will go.

Min. Make a long prayer, and let her have enough of it,—I can't have her sending here every day.

Mrs. —. Leave that to me, I'm pretty well used to it by this time.

Exit Mrs. —.

Minister draws at the pipe, but finding it out, lays it carefully down, then sleeps.—*Observer.*

**CONVERSION AT MALTA.**

On the 14th ult. Mr. E. Baker was married to the daughter of Mr. E. Goodenough, the proprietor of the *Malta Mail*. The day previous to the marriage the young lady abjured the Protestant religion, and was baptised in the Catholic Church. The *Malta Mail* has, until the last two months, been the most bitter of all the enemies the Jesuits had in Malta. Even now there is a criminal information out against it for a libel on Padre Esmonde. I understand that it is the only instance known in Malta of the conversion to the Catholic religion of a person born and educated in England. The lady's grandfather is Archdeacon Goodenough, of some place near Bath.—The double fact has caused no small sensation."—*Malta correspondent of the London Daily News.*

**Births.**

APRIL 24.—Mrs. Suttis, of a daughter.  
 " 21—Mrs. Manganey, of a son.  
 " 24—Mrs. Butler, of a son  
 " 24—Mrs. Newman, of a son.  
 " 25—Mrs. Walker, of a daughter.  
 " 25—Mrs. Fitzpatrick, of a daughter.  
 " 25—Mrs. Eustace, of a daughter.  
 " 26—Mrs. Johnston, of a daughter.  
 " 26—Mrs. Saere, of a daughter.  
 " 26—Mrs. Weston, of a daughter.

**Died.**

APRIL 23.—Jas. Keating, native of Carlow, Ireland, aged 34 years.  
 " 25—Catharine, infant daughter of Edward and Johanna Power, aged 1 year and 6 months.  
 " 26—Dennis Callahan, native of Ireland, aged 54 years.  
 " 26—Mary, wife of Bartholomew Hackett, Esq., native of Newfoundland, aged 53 years.

**THE CROSS.**

Published by RITCHIE & NOBLE, No. 2, Upper Water Street, Halifax. Terms—Five Shillings in advance, exclusive of postage. All communications for the Editors of the Cross are to be addressed (if by letter post paid) to No. 2, Upper Water Street, Halifax.