

satisfaction in having the Chair of his Archbishop representative among us, before which we tender our allegiance to Christ and His Holy Church.

"Further, we desire to express to you our congratulation at this especial moment, in that our Blessed Lord has conferred upon you the additional honor and blessedness to have so much evil, not unexpected, spoken against you untruly for His name sake, by a people who are disobedient to the Faith, and by a press which despises that Faith.

"We congratulate with you in this because you are assimilated in sufferings to the Venerable Pontiff who rules the Universal Church, and are made like to those sainted champions of Christ, in every age, who have borne the Cross, and to the first founders of Christianity, who rejoiced in tribulation that they were found worthy to suffer for the name of Jesus.

"We feel assured that your Eminence will not despise our congratulations, although we form but an humble and very poor portion of your flock; nor will you consider it presumptuous on our part to rejoice with you, our divinely appointed Pastor, in the mark of God's favor, as manifested by the hatred and obloquy of a wicked world.

"And if the prayers of a poor and unworthy congregation may be heard by the Great Bishop and Shepherd of souls, they shall be constantly offered up for every necessary grace that your Eminence may long live to preside over this portion of God's Church; that you may be assisted in your very arduous, onerous, and responsible duties; and that all may tend to the advancement of true religion, and the greater honor and glory of our common Master.

"Humbly soliciting your Episcopal benediction, we have the honor and happiness to be your dutiful children in Jesus Christ."

This document, signed by upwards of 1,600 members of the congregation, to which also was affixed a note from the Rev. Peter Collingridge, Rev. Thomas Bowman, and Rev. J. Ainsworth, Pastors of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Dockhead, was presented to his Eminence on Saturday, the 30th Nov., by a deputation of nine gentlemen from the congregation.

His Eminence, after hearing the address read, expressed himself highly pleased on this occasion, and more especially so as this was the first address which had been presented to him since his return from Rome. He then alluded in a most eloquent and feeling manner to the present agitation, which had never cost him one quarter of an hour's loss of rest, so far as his own personal safety was concerned; but said he certainly did look upon it as calculated to further the interests of the Church, and try those who would stand faithful. These sentiments were expressed in so pathetic and tender terms, as to leave no doubt as to where the eye of the Faith was directed. His Eminence then dwelt at some length upon the pleasure which he felt at the quiet endurance of the Catholic people amidst the insult and opprobrium which were heaped upon them from every quarter, and his confidence was that they would so continue to suffer quietly and meekly for Christ's sake.—*Correspondent of Tablet.*

ST. JAMES' CATHOLIC CHURCH, SPANISH-PLACE, LONDON.—Not a little interest was excited on Sunday amongst the congregation of this place of worship, in consequence of its being announced that the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, was to preach the sermon during the High Mass. At the appointed time his Lordship ascended the steps of the altar, and commenced by reading the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, selecting from it, as his text, the 19th and 20th verses:—"Peter and John answering, said to them, if it be just in the sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye; for we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." After saying that he had arrived only on Friday at the port of Liverpool, and was but a pilgrim passing through this country on his way to the Eternal City of Rome, and that he had, entirely unprepared, acceded to a request to address them, he expressed how utterly astonished he was to find the state of excitement which now prevailed in England. "I am utterly astonished that at this time of day, the country which boasts of its freedom—whose reputation for generosity, and liberality, and justice, and high-mindedness, has gone through the world—should so far forget itself as to work itself up into frenzy at the step that has been taken by Rome for the regulation of the Catholic Church in England. It is a state of excitement which, in my own country, will excite not only wonder, but even mirth and merriment. In America, as here, the Catholic Church is looked upon, if you will, with suspicion and dread. There is perhaps as much prejudice there as here, but yet the idea of meeting this antagonistic Church with any arms than those of fair, open argument, never enters into any one's mind. All is there free. And if it should be suggested by any one that any measures should be taken by Congress to stop the progress of our religion, there is not a man of any religion that would not stand up and say—'Let the Catholic religion prevail through the land, if it cannot be arrested by fair argument: if it cannot be stopped without having recourse to the force of law.' As an instance of liberal feeling, I will just mention that a few days before I left New York some Protestant Clergymen waited upon me, and congratulated me upon New York being raised to a metropolitan see, and upon our having a regular Hierarchy, according to the rules of the Church. As another proof of the real freedom of religion, the real liberality of the people in America, I will just mention that a few years ago the Catholic Bishop, happening to be in Washington during the meeting of Congress, was invited to preach before it, and the members of all persuasions assembled to hear him. On another occasion this same Bishop, at the time of the war with Mexico, was invited to the Cabinet Council of the Ministers of

State, to give his advice upon the subject of concluding the war: and had it not speedily terminated, he was to have been sent on a deputation to Mexico, thinking that in his sacred character he might have influence with the people of Mexico, being of his own religion, and thereby prevent the further effusion of blood. I am sure (he continued) that this great and liberal nation will, after this temporary excitement is over, be absolutely ashamed of their present conduct, and will be astonished how they could think of ever proposing any steps which tended to abridge the liberty of any portion of their countrymen, and violate that freedom in religion which is their boast. This present insane excitement partakes of the nature of persecution. It is the same spirit which established those penal laws which, during three centuries, were enforced against our fathers—the spirit of which I thought was for ever subdued. But fear not, my brethren, our Church, which has stood the storm of these three centuries of bloody persecution, can look calmly on, and smile at the squall which now spends its impotent fury upon her. The Ministry, the Government, cannot go back upon the track of persecution; if they make but one step in that direction, they will be condemned by every liberal man, and England will be looked upon with contempt by the rest of the nations of the world. The Archbishop concluded his address by exhorting his audience to bear with patience the insults that were being cast upon them, and to have charity for those who, through ignorance, thus acted with regard to them—to love their holy religion the more, and the illustrious Prelates that presided over it, and to pray more earnestly for their beloved yet erring country." The Church was crowded, and the preacher was listened to with marked attention.—*Morning Chronicle.*

We have heard it stated, on what we consider excellent authority, that Dr. Newman, one of the most distinguished converts from the Anglican Establishment to the Roman Catholic Church, will at no very distant period be consecrated Bishop of the newly-erected see of Nottingham.—*Notts Mercury.*

A Roman Catholic cathedral, convent, and college, are to be erected at Edinburgh, says the *Builder*. "The cathedral is to be 350 feet long, and to have a spire 350 feet high; the two buildings are to be connected. The funds required for the erection are said to be £400,000; more than half of which has already been obtained through large donations and bequests.—*Spectator.*

The election of Bishop of Killaloe, in the room of the late lamented Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, takes place at Castleconnell on the 17th inst.

We understand that the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, the venerated Bishop of Limerick, is about to convene a meeting of his Clergy for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, on the restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy of England.—*Limerick Reporter.*

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, and the Sisters of Mercy, Killarney, are minus a very large sum by the absconding of a country gentleman who was entrusted with their funds.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Right Rev. Dr. M'Nicholas, of Achroary, is dangerously ill.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES WALSH, P. P., KILMORE.—This melancholy event took place at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, after a lengthened and severe indisposition.—*Wexford Independent.*

CONVERSIONS.—I have the satisfaction of announcing the conversion of Lord and Lady Camden, with whom Mr. Anderson was travelling. I believe they were received at Bourges.—*Correspon. of Tablet.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The only political event of importance that has occurred during the week in France, is the report of the Committee of the Assembly on the vote of credit for the levy of 40,000 men. The question which the committee had in reality to consider, was what attitude France should assume in the quarrel which at the present moment divides the two great Powers of Germany, and threatens the peace of Europe.—The committee, in its report, declares energetically that France is formally opposed to war, and that the only policy which suits her present circumstances is that of the strictest neutrality. On that condition, and with that reserve, the committee recommends that the Assembly should grant the money demanded by the Government to meet the expenses of the levy. The report enters at great length into the history of the disputes between Austria and Prussia. Underneath the elaborate protestations of the Committee's entire concurrence in the neutral policy adopted by the President's Cabinet, and avowed and defined in his recent Message, there is a profound distrust of the secret wishes of the Elysee, and a settled determination to prevent these from ripening into intent and act. There is no mistaking the import of those reiterated asseverations that, "so far as France is concerned, it is the Assembly which is to decide"—that "France cannot fight unless the Assembly consents to war"—and that no act of the Government can, in any case, prejudice the freedom of deliberation which the nation has constitutionally entrusted to its representatives. The debate was to commence on Thursday, and promises to be a stirring one. The last number of the *Proscrit* publishes an "Address to the Armies of the Holy Alliance," signed by Ledru-Rollin, Barasz, Mazzini, and Ruge, in which they say to the soldiers of all countries—"If the pitiless rigors of discipline prevent you from organising open revolt in your camps, desert one by one, ten by ten, no matter how, but not without your arms, for you will require them for the cause of independence."

PRUSSIA AND HESSE-CASSEL.

The Prussian Cabinet have taken a part that will cause them to be detested throughout Germany.—Messrs. Niebuhr and Delbrück have been sent to Cassel to threaten the Common Council with the occupation of their city by Bavarian troops, hoping in this manner to induce them to send a deputation to the Elector, and to submit to the payment of taxes!

The Hessian papers say that the proposals of this deputation have excited the greatest disgust. The latter have however received reinforcement in the shape of two officers, General Brese and Captain Boddieu, of whom the Cassel journals say:—

"We understand that these gentlemen likewise have entered into negotiations on the same subject, but there can be no doubt as to their having failed in inducing the authorities of Cassel to certain steps, which some people at Berlin may think desirable, but which are at variance with the just claims of the country—which cannot be reconciled to the honor and to the attitude of a people which has never for a single moment neglected its duties to its Sovereign, and which has, in no manner whatever, given an occasion for his departure from Cassel. If the Elector returns we will give him a hearty welcome; if he will reform his Government he shall have our blessing; but our enmity against Hassenpflug and his associates will never cease, and death is preferable to infamy."

The same views are expressed in the last number of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, which protests that if the Elector were but to dismiss M. Hassenpflug, and if, by this means, he were to become reconciled to his people, the occupation of Hesse by Austrian and Prussian troops must cease, and one pretext for discord, at least, would be removed.

On the part of the Elector, it is generally stated that he is very eager to return to Cassel, but that shame, and the fear of M. Hassenpflug combine to hold him back. He regrets that he has gone to such extremities, and, in short, he is in a fit condition to accept almost any compromise which secures to him the enjoyment of his private fortune, and a legal authority in the Electorate. Such, at least, are the statements of the *Frankfort Journal*.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

A Conference at Olmutz between M. De Manteuffel, Prince Schwartzberg—the Prussian and Austrian Ministers—and Baron Margendoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has once more turned the tide of probabilities. At this Conference it is said that Austria consented to suspend the sittings of the Diet during the Free Conferences, and agree to commence the latter at once. It appears that the Elector of Hesse proposes to the Federal Assembly, that his territory should be evacuated by both parties. He then offers to proceed himself to Cassel at the head of his own troops, and there endeavor to arrange matters with his subjects, to whose loyalty he would appeal, and to whom he would offer the dismissal of M. Hassenpflug, as a token of conciliation.

The "provisional" arrangement with respect to Schleswig-Holstein, it is stated, will be a joint summons to the Staatshalterschaft, by an Austrian and Prussian Commissaire, to cease hostilities, under due notice and warning of what the consequence of a refusal will be. The reply will have to be reported to the Powers in the Free Conferences; and if a settlement be impossible in any other way, it will be accomplished at last by a corps of the Confederation—this time with the assent of Prussia; but for the present, the question as to the march of Austrian troops through the north of Germany, to which Prussia has so strongly objected, is set aside. To these conditions, it is asserted, the cabinets of Berlin and Vienna have agreed.

MASSACRE AT ALEPPO.

The Christians of Aleppo have been fearfully avenged. Their murderers have in turn been massacred without pity. The following letter from Constantinople, of the 20th ult., has appeared in the daily papers:—

"I avail myself of an English boat to inform you of the terrible chastisement inflicted on the insurgents of Aleppo. On the evening of the 7th ult. Kerim Pacha invited the principal chiefs of the insurgents to come to him. They accepted his invitation, persuaded that the fear of fresh disturbances would make them respected. Kerim Pacha had them placed under arrest. The insurgents, finding their chiefs did not return, rushed to arms, and came in number about 10,000, and insolently demanded their liberation.—The Ottoman General expected this, and replied to their demand by charging them at the head of 4,000 imperial troops whom he had assembled in the inside of some barracks. The combat was desperate, and lasted more than 24 hours, but the result was favorable to the Turks. Three Mussulman quarters, Karlek, Bab Coussa, and El Bab Neirab, which were the seat of the revolt, have been almost entirely destroyed. 1,800 of the rebels fell in the struggle, and the remainder, with the inhabitants of the above quarters, have fled from Aleppo, the Turkish cavalry pursuing them. Not a single Christian fell in this terrible affair. All the property of the rebels will be devoted by the authorities to indemnify the Christians for their losses on the 14th and 15th October, and to rebuild the three churches which were burnt. The Sultan, who always leans towards indulgent measures, has been compelled on this occasion to do violence to his feelings, and to show by severe repression that those who, through their fanaticism, wish, by organising vast conspiracies, to intimidate him and make him abandon his principles of religious tolerance, will never succeed. The Sovereign has shown to Europe by this blow how much he has at heart the interests of his Christian subjects. Accounts received yesterday from Omer Pacha announce the complete defeat of the Bosnian insurgents, in two battles at Bozowina and

at Zwornik. It is known that in that province the authority of the Sultan has been set at defiance by the beys, who wished to preserve their feudal rights, which had been abolished by the Tanzimat. Thus, on two distant points of the Ottoman empire, insurrection had been brought about by two distinct causes—in Syria, it was fanaticism which reared its head; in Bosnia, feudality."

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The most important intelligence despatched by the last mail is that of the commencement of Indian railways. The first sod of the Bombay Railway was turned on the 31st October. The ceremony was conducted in a quiet and business-like manner, the attendance being (with three exceptions) confined to those officially connected with the undertaking.

The Punjab continues tranquil, but an uneasy feeling still prevails, regarding our relations with the frontier hill tribes. The articles intended for the Exposition of 1851 are now on their way through the Punjab.

THE OMNIPRESENCE.—(Original.)

BY E. A. R.

"If I take to me the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the deep, even there Thy hand shall lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me."—Ps. 138, v. 10.

Hast thou not heard the distant roar
Of the ocean's swell on the rock-bound shore?
Where breaks the wave in its flashing foam,
And the eddying tide comes swiftly on?
And felt thou not that the hoarse, wild air
Was the earnest tone of Nature's prayer?
And when the winds rush wildly out,
And the thunder-bolt's are pealed about;
And 'neath the lightnings' vivid glare,
A molten sea of fire is there:
While the bounds of the mighty deep seem riven,
And the wave and the cloud meet high in heaven—
Is not th' Almighty present there;
While His works His boundless power declare?
And when that fearful strife is o'er,
And the gentle billows lave the shore,
And the sunbeam glows on strand and main;
Like the smiles of those who meet again;
Whose hearts, long parted and estrang'd,
Yet find their early love unchang'd,
At the first kind word by those dear lips spoken,
When the barrier between their souls is broken—
Oh! sweet is the voice that is murmuring there.
And still doth the deep his power declare,
When the stars look down from the azure sky,
And their beams on the ocean gently lie,
And their bright eyes mirror'd in beauty there,
And sea and sky alike are fair:
While the moon sails on her path of light,
And all is as Eden's garden bright;
The loveliness that there doth shine,
Is but a ray from His throne divine.
Oh! great art thou, thou mighty deep,
When the billows rise, and the mad waves leap,
And lovely, 'neath the blue-arch'd heaven,
Is thy purple wave, at close of even,
Laving, with gentle silvery spray,
The moss-grown rocks of sober grey;
On thee no path by man is trod,
Thou grandest work of Nature's God.
Convent of the Visitation, }
St. Louis, U.S., 1850. }

THE INFANT JESUS.

BY REV. F. W. FABER.

Dear Little One! how sweet Thou art,
Thine eyes how bright they shine,
So bright they almost seem to speak
When Mary's looks meet Thine!
How faint and feeble is Thy cry,
Like plaint of harmless dove,
When Thou dost murmur in Thy sleep
Of sorrow and of love.
When Mary bids Thee sleep Thou sleep'st,
Thou wakest when she calls;
Thou art content upon her lap,
Or in the rugged stalls.
Simplest of Babes! with what a grace
Thou dost Thy Mother's will;
Thine infant fashions well betray
The Godhead's hidden skill.
When Joseph takes Thee in his arms,
And smooths Thy little cheek,
Thou lookest up into his face
So helpless and so meek.
Yes! Thou art what Thou seem'st to be,
A thing of smiles and tears;
Yet Thou art God, and heaven and earth
Adore Thee with their fears.
Yes! dearest Babe! those tiny hands,
That play with Mary's hair,
The weight of all the mighty world
Thine very moment bear.
While Thou art clasping Mary's neck
In timid tight embrace,
The boldest seraphs hide themselves,
Before Thine infant Face.
When Mary hath appeased Thy thirst,
And hushed Thy feeble cry,
The hearts of men lay open still
Before Thy slumbering eye.
Art Thou, weak Babe! my very God?
O I must love Thee then,
Love Thee, and yearn to spread Thy love
Among forgetful men.
O dear! O wakeful-hearted Child!
Sleep on, dear Jesus! sleep;
For Thou must one day wake for me
To suffer and to weep.
A Scourge, a Cross, a cruel Crown
Have I in store for Thee;
Yet why? one little tear, O Lord!
Ransom enough would be.
But no! death is thine own sweet will,
The price decreed above;
Thou wilt do more than save our souls,
For Thou wilt die for love.
—*Boston Pilot.*