

fic agitation against Austria—the Poles holding meetings to wrest a constitution from the Emperor Nicholas, a good pitchfork in one's hand, or a loaded gun on one's shoulder, produces in such a case an effect entirely distinct from that of reams of petitions, or beautiful speechifying in the open air.

How can you suppose the oppressor would take any notice of the complaints of the oppressed, when the latter declares beforehand that he will not stir beyond the bounds of moderation, and wears by all the gods to respect legality as he would the cave of St. Patrick?

It is as if the oppressed were to say to him—"You are a most gracious ruffian. you take my money, my blood, my horse, my ox, my ass, and you want me to be content. No, so help me God! I am not content: and, if you do not change your style, I will consider it my duty—to continue to express my discontent. Long life to our very gracious Sovereign and ruffian of an oppressor."

To which the oppressor replies—"Very well, my friend, I see that you understand your situation; and since you will not stir beyond the limits of legality—*neither will I*. I have made myself certain laws, which permit me to rob you of your ox, your horse, your ass, &c. &c.: you respect those laws; so do I; I shall continue, then, to execute them. You may continue, as heretofore, humbly to signify your displeasure; it is a privilege you have. By this means we can continue to live on the best of terms with each other. Long life to our dear one, the oppressed!"

It is for slaves of this stamp that Voltaire wrote the phrase we subjoin:—"My friends, never be tired turning the spit in this world. you shall eat the partridges in the next."

Young Ireland appears at last to be tired of being a people of turnspits. It seems to have had enough of meetings and pacific agitation; it renounces the belief that the regeneration of a people of helots can be brought about by the law-logic of counsellors of political protests forwarded to the parliament of England through the hands of the gentlemen in waiting.

## The Cross;

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 20.

### PUBLIC PRAYERS FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

The following Circular has been sent by the Bishop to the Clergy of the Diocese of Halifax: ST. MARY'S, Halifax 15th May, 1848.

REV. DEAR SIR,—

A considerable time has elapsed since our Most Holy Father Pope Pius IX. addressed an Encyclical Letter to all the Prelates of the Catholic Church, in which he directs them to have Public Prayers offered up to implore the Divine assistance in behalf of the afflicted people of the Kingdom of Ireland. Though most anxious to comply with the truly paternal and charitable wishes of His Holiness in this respect, which I had long known from the ordinary sources of public information, I found it impossible to do so, because the necessary official document did not arrive until within the last few days. It is, however, a fact of painful notoriety that that long suffering country still continues in a state of indescribable misery, and that in addition to all the horrors of pestilence and famine, calamities still greater seem to be impending over it. Ireland, therefore, has, at the present moment, as many claims upon our charitable sympathy and prayers, as when the Letter of His Holiness was published. In the subjoined extracts from it you will perceive that those public Prayers are to be recited for three successive days in the Church, and that an Indulgence of seven years is granted on each day to those who assist, as well as a Plenary Indulgence to all who shall be present on each of the three days, and at the same time worthily receive the Sacraments of Penance and the Most Holy Eucharist. You will not be surprised at the splendid and well-merited eulogy which has been pronounced by the Holy Father on the Clergy and People of Ireland for their unshaken attachment to the Holy See, their inviolable constancy in the profession of the Catholic Faith—during the long and dreary night of persecution, and for the astonishing manner in which they have propagated the only true Faith of Christ throughout every part of the known world.

I have appointed Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of June next, as

the days of the *Triduum* for this Diocese, and I request that you will give timely notice thereof to your beloved flock, and earnestly exhort them to comply with the devout wishes of our common Father. You will appoint a proper person to read the Litanies or other supplications on the above days at a convenient hour in such of your Churches as you cannot attend in person, that all the faithful may unite in this edifying work of charity and prayer, and thereby become partakers of those spiritual benefits which are accorded by the Church.

In praying to Heaven for the cessation of those calamities which afflict the people of Ireland, particularly beseech the Almighty to avert from them the desolating horrors of bloodshed and Civil War. Pray, too, for their Rulers, that He "through whom Kings reign and Lawgivers decree justice" may incline their hearts to righteousness and mercy, and prevent them from abusing that power which they have received from Him alone, and for the exercise of which He will demand so rigorous an account. Finally—you will offer up your prayers for his Holiness and the entire Church of Christ—for true concord and harmony between all Christian Kings, States and Princes, and for peace, unity, and charity amongst all the people of God.

I have the honour to remain,

Rev. Dear Sir,

Yours, &c., &c.

WILLIAM, Bishop of Halifax.

Verum tales ad Nos afferuntur hactenus ex Hibernia literæ, talia de memoratis superior calamitatibus, in ea insula nunc quoque perdurantibus, immo etiam magis ingravescentibus, Nobis quotidie nuntiantur, ut animum Nostrum incredibili dolore ea afficiant, Nosque iterum ad auxilium ei genti tribuendum vehementer impellant. Quid enim ad recreandam illam gentem, in tanto discrimine laborantem experiri non debemus, cum compertum habeamus quanta sit, semperque fuerit Hiberniæ Cleri, et Populi erga Apostolicam Sedem observantia; quantum difficillimis quibusque temporibus, in Religionis Catholicæ professione, ejus gentis constantia claruerit: quantis Laboribus Religionem Catholicam in remotissimis etiam orbis regionibus propagandam, Hiberniæ Clerus curaverit; quanto denique pietatis, ac religionis studio, apud Hibernicam Gentem, in persona humilitatis, Nostræ, Divus Petrus honoratur, atque intelligatur, cuius dignitas, ut Leonis Magni verbis utamus, in indigno herede non deficit.

Itaque, tam gravi re accurate perpensa, et nonnullorum etiam Venerabilium Fratrum Nostrorum S. R. E. Cardinalium, de hoc consilio ineundo probata sententia; hanc ad vos, Venerabiles Fratres, epistolam scribendam esse statuimus, ut una vobiscum, Hiberniæ Gentis necessitati prospiciamus.

Scilicet Vobis omnibus Auctores, Sumus, ut in diocesis, seu regionibus jurisdictioni vestrae subjectis, prout in Urbe Roma pridem preceptum est, tribus diebus preces publicas, in templis, aliisque sacris locis faciendas indicatis, quibus Deus misericordiarum Pater exoratur, Hiberniæ gentem a tanta calamitate liberet, et tale, tantumque infortunium a ceteris etiam Europæ regnis, regionibusque propulset. Atque ut id alacrius, et utilius contingat, Nos indulgentiam septem annorum his concedimus, qui qualibet vice precibus illis interfuerint, vero, qui toto triduo, eorumdem precum recitationi intererint, et sub tridui hebdomadam, sacramento poenitentiae expiati, SSimum Eucharistiæ sacramentum susceperint. Indulgentiam Plenariam Apostolica auctoritate largimur.

### NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The English Steamer arrived on yesterday.—The news is of a diversified character. No insurrection has taken place in Ireland, but there has been a disgraceful outrage in Limerick. Smith O'Brien, Meagher and Mitchell were assaulted at a *Soirée* of the Confederates, and the former received some rough usage. Some of the mob who attacked him were drunk, and we suspect their leaders were in the pay of the Detectives, or of some such Castle Officials as Col. Browne of Pike-making notoriety. The discreditable proceedings at Limerick were denounced by John O'Connell at Conciliation Hall, and the Association was about to present an Address to Smith O'Brien.

Limerick has been proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant, who has also published a Proclamation against the intended National Convention, and the formation of an Irish National Guard.

It is rumoured that Lord Clarendon is about to be removed from Ireland.

The Rev John Kenyon, and the Rev J. Bermingham, have been suspended by Right Rev Dr Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe.

The majority of members elected to the French National Assembly are moderate Republicans. The Assembly was opened on the 4th instant, at Paris. The Abbe De la Mennais is one of the members.

No decisive action has yet been fought in the North of Italy.

The Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Ardagh arrived in Rome on the 16th April, to oppose the 'Godless Colleges' Bill.

### RIGHT REV. DR. BURKE.

A suitable tribute of respect has been at length paid to the memory of this distinguished Prelate. Our readers will remember that, not long since, the remains of the venerable Bishop of Sion, and first Vicar Apostolic of Nova Scotia, were transferred from the old Burial Ground at St. Mary's, and deposited in that portion of the Cemetery of the Holy Cross which has been set apart for the interment of the Clergy. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh gave directions last year that an appropriate Tomb Stone in white marble should be erected at his expense over the hallowed resting place of his learned and holy predecessor. This very interesting monument has been erected this week, and it will serve to perpetuate to future generations the memory of a great and good man. Beneath a richly sculptured Mitre, in high relief, is placed the following inscription.

D. O. M.

ILLMO AC RMO DNO

D. EDMUNDO BURKE

HIBERNO

EPISCOPO SIONENSI

PRIMOQUE NOVE SCOTIE

VICARIO APOSTOLICO

VIRO

OMNI VIRTUTVM GENERE ORNATO

DOCTRINA SCRIPTISQUE

CELEBERRIMO

QVI CVNCTIS BONI PASTORIS OFFICIIS

FELICITER ABSOLVTIS

III. KALENDAS DECEMBRIS MDCCCXX.

INTER PAVPERVM

ET OMNIVM SVORVM LACHRYMAS

SACRO FINE QVIEVIT

ANNOS NATVS LXXVIII.

MARMOR HOC

IN MEMORIAM DEDICAVIT ÆTERNAM

GVILLELMVS WALSH

EPISCOPVS HALIFAXENSIS

ANNO MDCCCXLVII.

PIE IESV DOMINE

DONA EI REQUIEM.

AMEN.

### DARTMOUTH.—BERMUDA.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered in St Peter's Church on Tuesday the 9th inst. The Bishop addressed the Candidates for some time on the nature of this Holy Sacrament, and the dispositions necessary to receive it worthily. He then confirmed Forty Six persons of both sexes, some of whom were Converts.

The Rev Mr McLeod is about to leave Dartmouth for a short time, having been appointed by the Bishop as a temporary Missionary for the Island of Bermuda. He will be succeeded *ad interim* by the Rev Mr Phelan of Chester.

A very large number of Converts have lately arrived from Ireland at Bermuda, several hundreds of whom are Catholics. We shall soon see what provision our humane Government will make for their spiritual instruction. To the disgrace of the British Military Authorities it must be told that the Clergymen who have hitherto attended Her Majesty's Troops in the distant Island of Bermuda had to be sent and supported there at the expense of the poor Diocese of Halifax, and what is most shameful of all, the very money which supported some of those Catholic Military Chaplains at Bermuda, came from France! Only think of Frenchmen subscribing their money in order to have the Queen of England's Catholic Troops at Bermuda instructed and attended by a Priest of their own faith! Surely this does not redound much to the honour of the Crown, or to the glory of the envy of surrounding Nations, and the admiration of the world." The Catholic Soldier has as undoubted a right as the Protestant, to receive the benefit of the spiritual ministrations of his own Clergyman. The Government is bound to secure this, though it has shamefully neglected its duty in many parts of the world. We wonder how any

Irishman or Catholic is mad enough to enlist in a service where he will not be placed on the same religious equality with his Protestant fellow soldier. In this and many other respects Emancipation has been a dead letter to the present day—"a mockery, a delusion and a snare." In the Garrison of Halifax more than Two Thousand Pounds have been lately expended in the erection of a Church for Protestant Soldiers. But the poor, despised Papists are left to scramble for a place as well as they can in the Cathedral of St Mary, which is not half large enough for the Parishoners themselves. On last Sunday we should suppose there were at least 600 Catholic Soldiers at Mass; an immense number of these were obliged to parade up and down the street during Divine Service, because it was impossible for them to get in. Those who do contrive to get in have, we may say, little or no accommodation. Their Protestant comrades at the same time were quietly and comfortably seated in their Pews at the New Garrison Chapel, with their own Chaplain to read Service and Preach for them. He too is allowed a very handsome Salary, with rations &c., and from what we know of his character we should say, he very richly deserves it. But for the Catholic Soldier, who has crimsoned with his blood the plains of Europe and Asia, the down-trodden Papist who has risked life so often for the honour and glory of England—there is no consideration for him. No Church accommodation, nor Chaplain for him. Oh no. He must not flatter himself with such foolish notions. His Divine Service on a Sunday is a march up and down Pleasant and Grafton Streets cooling his heels whilst High Mass, &c., is going on at St. Mary's. And Emancipation was granted in 1829! What a mockery! What a subject for some of the clever caricaturists of our modern Cato the Censor, *Mr Punch*! What would he say if he heard it? Or rather, what would his illustrious friend "F. M. the Duke of Wellington" say to it? We think we will send them both a copy of this article to try to shame the Horse Guards into common justice. The shamefully neglected state of the Catholic Troops and Convicts at Bermuda for many long years past is a blot upon successive English Governments which can never be wiped out.

Before we conclude this subject for the present, we will just say one word relative to the new Garrison Chapel. It is used exclusively for Protestant soldiers. We maintain that the Catholic troops of her Majesty have as good a right to the use of that Chapel as the Protestant. That Chapel was built out of the taxes of the United Kingdom; and those taxes have been paid by the Catholic as well as the Protestant subjects of her Majesty. Let it not be forgotten too, that there are more Catholics in England, Ireland and Scotland altogether, than there are members of any other Church, not excepting the Church of England herself.

### O'CONNELL.

The anniversary of the decease of our immortal countryman was held at the Cathedral on Monday last, the 5th inst., the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh presided, and offered a Pontifical High Mass of *Requiem*, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Hannan and Madden as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. After Mass his Lordship briefly addressed the congregation on the many virtues of the lamented dead, and his strong claims on the everlasting gratitude of his countrymen, and fellow citizens throughout the world. He also implored their prayers in behalf of that afflicted land for which O'Connell lived and died, and over which so many awful calamities seem to be now impending.

How often did O'Connell warn the English Government to settle the question of Repeal during his life, and how often did he predict that after his death the peace of Ireland could not be preserved in conjunction with the tyrannical domination of England! A year only has elapsed since in Genoa the superb, he resigned his soul to God; and all Ireland is convulsed from sea to sea. The mask is also completely torn off from the ancient enemy of Ireland and the Irish race. England has flung away the decent garb of hypocrisy, and proclaims before the civilized world her blood-thirsty spirit in all its hellish foulness. She declares her determination to destroy Ireland by fire and sword, and to inundate the green fields of our beloved country with the blood of her children. Not satisfied with the tyranny of seven, and the bloody religious persecutions of three centuries—not appalled by the groans of the myriads of famished victims for the last three years, she will still pursue to death, the