

ing, for the purpose of raising funds for the good work. We feel assured that the whole community will respond to this charitable undertaking. From the extensive preparations going on among the young people of the city in "getting up" the stock in trade for the forthcoming display, at Masonic Hall, it may fairly be assumed that our fair city will even eclipse itself on this occasion. Well knowing the good taste, which everywhere prevails throughout the community—the willingness of our citizens to forward benevolent enterprise, so far as their means will allow—we bid the parties engaged in this noble work of philanthropy, God speed in their efforts to ameliorate and improve the condition of the fatherless and the orphan.—*Chronicle*

### VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF DUBUQUE TO IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Dear Sir—When reading, yesterday, your last number, I found in it a small letter, which I wrote lately in the United States to the *Boston Catholic Observer*. It brought to my mind the idea of writing one to you, the principal object of which will be to make known to your numerous readers the impressions which I felt during the five days that I have just spent travelling through unfortunate Ireland. Please excuse my trespassing on your truly valuable columns.

Divine Providence having afforded me an opportunity of appreciating the noble and truly Christian Irish character during the nineteen years which I have spent in my missions among the sons of Ireland in the United States of America, I could not cross over to Europe without paying a little visit to that Land of the Saints. I went, therefore, from Dublin through the counties of Killarney, Carlow, Queen's, &c., as far as Waterford, and I took particular notice of everything on the road. The opportunity was favourable, as the public stages in that country are all open, and the roads are well macadamised and kept in excellent order. But I assure you, dear Sir, the scene of poverty and misery in some quarters was wonderful, and I am told it is still worse in several other counties. I saw many poor cottages covered with straw, half-buried in the ground, and occupied by poor Catholic tenants, who cultivate, in the sweat of their brow, small fields divided by poor green hedges or half-tumbled walls. The manner in which many were clothed was a sure indication of great poverty and of unavoidable suffering. At every station, at least in towns, the stage was surrounded by whole families of beggars, who by their pressing demands would elicit charity from the most hardened hearts. Many of those cottages were crumbling in ruins and abandoned by their tenants, who had emigrated to some more hospitable shore. As I was travelling along I saw occasionally some of those extensive and princely estates, occupied by rich English lords, whose dwellings and parks are surrounded by old lofty walls and shaded by quite annated trees. The contrast between great opulence and extreme poverty was truly appalling, and one is at a loss to understand how this state of things can be tolerated in this age of light and philanthropy. Another contrast I cannot help noticing, as soon as I crossed the Channel from Dublin to Holyhead, in England, I perceived a great change for the better in the face of the country and in the look of the people; so much so, that one could hardly believe that Ireland and England were both under the same laws, and protected by the same Government; and more than that, the poor Irish are either incarcerated or transported whenever they make any attempt to better their truly miserable condition.

On my way to Mount Melleray, I stopped, on Sunday, at Dungarvan, where I was entertained most honourably and affectionately by the Very Reverend Mr. Halley and the truly pious family of Mrs. McGros. I offered, in the elegant Church of the Assumption, the Holy Sacrifice for a large, orderly, and devout congregation. Then I visited the holy Cistercian Monks. I found the church and monastery well built, but the location appeared to be very unfavourable. Twenty-five of them have already emigrated to my Diocese, and have commenced, ten miles from the town of Dubuque, a new monastery, under most favourable auspices, and, should circumstances require it, they are all quite welcome in our free and happy country.

dear green Ireland. I went to see the great College of Maynooth, in regard to which the English Government shows great liberality, by giving annually a considerable amount for the education of 500 Catholic students, who are intended for the Holy Ministry. The new buildings, under the direction of a pious convert, Mr. P——, which are of a pure, chaste Gothic style, will show that in the nineteenth century the old Catholic monuments are yet appreciated, and in ten years that noble edifice, which forms a square of 490 feet by 380, will almost appear to have been raised in the middle ages of the Church. . . . I have been very kindly received by the President and Vice-President, and they gave me every hope that Divine Providence will inspire some of their scholars with a holy vocation for our truly arduous missions of America, and even for that of Dubuque. I have likewise visited, near Dublin, the beautiful College of All Hallows, whose inmates are exclusively intended for foreign missions, and there also I have gathered recruits for Iowa. I was very much pleased also with the city of Dublin, the streets and public buildings of which I have much admired. From London I intend to cross over from Dover to Calais, and from thence proceed to Amiens, Paris, and Strasburg, my object being to interest some German clergymen in our rapidly-increasing missions of Iowa.

I have the honour to be yours most respectfully in Christ,

MATHIAS LORAS, Bishop of Dubuque.

### LETTER OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL FRANZONI TO THE REV. FATHER PAGANI.

Rev. Sir—As soon as I received your letter of the 9th inst., signed by you and by your consulators, Damiano Ceroni and Peter Bertetti, I hastened to present it to His Holiness, after having perused its contents agreeably to your wishes. I did so without any delay, although your letter had for its primary object to prevent a fact already consummated by the publication of the decree which regards the two known works of Rosmini. And I felt great pleasure in so doing, that the Holy Father might know the sentiments of full and entire dependence on the authoritative tribunal of the Apostolic See by which both you and the Priests under your charge are animated; and the Holy Father not only has vouchsafed kindly to receive the said letter, but also has expressed himself pleased with the laudable sentiments contained therein no less than with the humble submission with which the author of the said works received the decree concerning them. Such being the case, I feel sincerely grieved for the affliction which you and your brethren must have endured on account of so an unpleasant an event, but at the same time exhort you all to comfort ourselves in the Lord, who will not fail for this reason to bless your apostolic labours in behalf of souls, but will rather turn to their greater profit this same event in consequence of the edifying submission to and dependence on the authority of the Church, of which your Institute, as well as its celebrated Head, now gives a salutary and illustrious example.

In the full hope, therefore, that both you and your brethren, far from being discouraged by what has happened, will rather redouble their zeal in order to continue to reap abundant fruits of conversion into the kingdom, whose salvation I have most at heart, I pray God that he may deign to impart to you and to your Rev. brethren every choicest blessing and consolation.

Cardinal FRANZONI, Prefect, &c.

Naples, 22nd September, 1849.

### CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, WOODCHESTER, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(From a Correspondent of Tablet.)

On the 10th inst., the church just built by Mr. Leigh on his estate, Woodchester-park, near Stroud, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Hendren, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, and a considerable number of Catholic Clergy of the Western District. The church is attached to a house of the Passionists, who are about to build a monastery adjoining, so soon as they can raise the necessary funds. On the day after the consecration, the church was opened with a Pontifical High Mass, sung by Dr. Ullathorne, and the sermon was preached by Dr. Wiseman. His Lordship shewed in glowing terms the glory and blessedness which belong to the true Church, and the maternal care with which she provides for the souls committed to her charge. He also briefly explained some of the doctrines of the Catholic religion

stood by Protestants. The sermon at Vespers was preached by Dr. Ullathorne, who also preached on the following Sunday a sermon admirably calculated to impress on the minds of the congregation one or two of the great arguments which prove that the Catholic Church alone possesses the promises of Christ. A very large number of persons were present both at Mass and Vespers on the day of the opening, four-fifths of them Protestants, and on the following Sunday the church was crowded.

A Spiritual Retreat was commenced on the Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Father Ignatius, who succeeds the late Father Dominick as Provincial of the Passionists in England. Father Ignatius preaches with a mingled simplicity and fervour, and at times with a power of intensity which promises the best results for the mission. Already many converts have been made by the Passionists since they first came to Woodchester. They invariably wear the habit of the Order, and the sight which was presented at the consecration was such as has never been witnessed among the hills and valleys of Gloucestershire for 300 years. The population of Woodchester is remarkably dense for a country neighbourhood, the surrounding vales being crowded with cloth mills and other factories, while every species of Protestantism has hitherto thriven undisturbed among them. It will be a matter of deep interest to watch the progress of such an Order as that of the Passionists in such a spot, and under such circumstances while it requires but little exercise of faith in the Divine power of Catholicism to anticipate results the most happy and consoling from their labours.

THE RESTORED JESUITS AT NAPLES.—“A few days ago,” says a letter from Naples, quoted in the *Ami de la Religion* of Oct. 11th, “that zealous Missionary, F. Capelloni, the Apostle of Naples forty years ago, reappeared in the pulpit of the Jesuits' church, and his first discourse was an event for this great city. A great multitude thronged the vast church of the *Gesù Nuovo* to hear the well-known and beloved voice. When F. Capelloni, an old man of near eighty, appeared before the auditory, tears and sobs were heard in all directions of the church, and the pious Missioner had to wait some time before he began. His discourse was often interrupted by cries and acclamations. But the scene was still more touching when the speaker, himself moved to tears, addressed the people in the following words.—“I see it—the sympathy and kindness which surrounds me, those cries from the heart which resound throughout this edifice, the joy which breaks forth on the return of our Society among you, give me the assurance that it was not the people of Naples who expelled us.” The whole audience at these words cried out with one voice, “Oh, no, my Father! no, no!” After the sermon was ended, a crowd of people pressed around the preacher to kiss his hands and renew the assurance of their affection, and it was with great difficulty the good old man could make his way out of the church. Immediately after their entrance into the college, the other Fathers recommenced the exercise of their holy ministry among the poor in the hospitals and prisons; everywhere they received the warmest greeting. It was a public opinion, it was the Clergy that demanded their recall and the restoration of their houses, churches, and property; they themselves asked nothing. They could not have re-entered under more honourable auspices, and this has been for them a glorious reparation for the odious calumnies and unjust violence of which they have been the objects.”

A SISTER OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The *Ami de la Religion* has the following beautiful story, under the head “Diocese of Dijon”:—“A few days ago a Sister of St. Vincent de Paul was informed that at the end of the faubourg Perpreuil, at Beaune, was a little boy, eight or nine years old, abandoned by all the world, and suffering from a violent attack of cholera. She hastened thither, and saw with compassion the poor child, lying on straw, in horrible pain, and seized with choleraic vomiting. She saw two men by and begged in all charity to help her to carry the child to the hospital. ‘Oh,’ said they, ‘the fellow has the cholera, let who will take care of him;’ and passed on. ‘Well, my poor child,’ said she to the sick boy, ‘since no one will help me to comfort you, we shall manage by ourselves;’ and the good Sister took him on her shoulders and crossed the suburb and a large part of the city, as far as the hospital. Next day the Sister set out with another companion for the in-

### ASSOCIATION

### For the Propagation of the Faith,

Established in Halifax 22d January, 1813.

The 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 through 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 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 PÉACOCK, Superioress, 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.