

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN HALIFAX.

and that the united opposition of the ~~the~~ Episcopacy, on the vital question of Education has produced the most salutary effect on the Minister. Guizot is inclined to make concessions, and no one knows better than Louis Philippe that if the destructive principles of the University continue much longer to corrupt the youth of France, the throne as well as the altar will be overturned.

The Cardinal Bishop of Arras has arrived in Rome, and received the insignia of his office with all the usual ceremonies. His Eminence was most graciously received by the Holy Father.

The Hat has also been delivered at the Tuilleries to the new Cardinal Archbishop of Aix, but not until he had satisfied his Holiness that he had written three protests against the Infidel University scheme, in full accordance with those of the other French Prelates. This fact at once demolishes all the lying statements about the successful result last year of M. Rossi's mission at Rome.

Mgr. Dupuch, the zealous and indefatigable Bishop of Algiers has resigned his see into the hands of the Pope, and is about to spend the rest of his days in holy retirement.

The Anniversary of the Pope's Election was solemnized at Rome, on the 2d of February, with extraordinary pomp, and a general illumination of the Eternal City. A Papal Chapel was held in the Vatican. It being the Feast of the Purification his Holiness blessed and distributed candles, and assisted at the Pontifical Mass, celebrated by Cardinal Lambruschini, who was the first Cardinal created by Gregory XVI. After Mass the Holy Father received the homage and congratulations of the Cardinals, and replied in a speech of paternal affection. Abundant alms were distributed on this occasion to the poor of Rome.

The Rongeist schism in Germany has exploded amidst universal contempt and derision as we long since foretold. The Great Public Instructors in London which were wont to proclaim in leaded types, the triumphant progress of this new Reformation, are now quite silent on the subject.

The conversions to Catholicity in England proceed with marvellous rapidity, and nothing can exceed the zeal and fervour of the neophytes, or the heroic sacrifices which they make for conscience. Throughout the greater part of France, Masses, Novenas, Communions, Prayers, &c, are offered up for the conversion of England. In Rome too the work of charity has commenced under the most favourable auspices.

We have received ample reports of Dr. Pusey's sermon, which we hope to publish next week. The doctrines of the last are far more Catholic than those of his former discourse. What glorious results might we not expect both in a political and religious sense, if England and Ireland were once more united in the same faith which they once professed in common, and which they received from Everlasting Wonderful Rome!

The celebration of the National Festival of Ireland in the Capital of Nova Scotia on Tuesday last, was eminently worthy of the Day and of the Country and the Religion which inspired it. By the gracious permission of His Holiness it was raised to the dignity of a Holyday of the First Class, and was solemnized as such on Tuesday in a manner which reflects immortal credit on the piety and patriotism of our devoted and enthusiastic Exiles of Erin in Nova Scotia. It is a proud boast for the Irish Catholics of Halifax that they were the first throughout the whole American Continent who had the great honour and happiness of solemnizing as a Holyday of their Church the hallowed Festival of the Great Apostle of their Fathers,—of him who called their ancestors out of the darkness of Paganism into the admirable light of Heaven. There is something extremely touching too in this sweet manifestation of the spirit of Catholicity, the memory of whose heroes never dies, and the virtues of whose sainted children are embalmed in immortality. Here, after the lapse of fourteen hundred years the virtues, the learning, the Apostolic zeal of the Holy Patrick are commemorated in a distant land which was undiscovered for a thousand years after his death.

St. Mary's Church was decorated as for a High Solemnity. Over the Altar was placed for the first time a magnificent Painting of St. Patrick in a superb gilt frame. This valuable picture has been universally admired, and it certainly far exceeds any representation of the Great Apostle that we have ever seen at home or abroad. The whole Episcopal costume is conformable to the style of the earliest periods of Christianity, and has been carefully copied in detail from the most ancient models. Halifax may be justly proud of possessing such a treasure. It was painted by Mons. E. J. Lafon a highly distinguished artist of Paris, who has already produced several exquisite pictures in the highest style of Catholic art, for M. Lafon is as remarkable for the piety of his life as for his artistic talent. He has been successful in obtaining Medals amongst a host of competitors, and has for some years past painted several pictures for the Churches of France by order of the Minister of Public Worship. We understand he is at present engaged in painting a large Crucifixion for the New Church at Fredericton.

Under a very handsome canopy at the right of the High Altar was placed an elegant statue of St. Patrick in full Episcopal dress, and painted and gilt in the most correct taste. The countenance of the Saint was considered very beautiful; on his breast was a Pectoral Cross formed of Emeralds, in his left hand a gilt Crozier and his right a Reliquary in which was to be seen a small portion of his venerable body which the Bishop procured at the old church of St. Mark, in Rome. Waxlights burned before the sacred emblem, and the respect in every way shown to the mere representation of the Saint testified the deep veneration of the Irish Catholic Heart for his memory. On, and around the altar there were also placed six precious Reliquaries, containing relics of the true Cross, of the Crown of Thorns, of the Pillar at which our Saviour was scourged, of the Crib, of the Apostles, and upwards of 40 of the most illustrious Saints in the Calendar of the Church. There were also some richly embroidered banners of white and crimson damask, interwoven with gold and silver amongst which were the Most Holy Mother