

Hymns of the Heart.

No. 16.

TURRIS EDURNEA.

DAUGHTER OF DAVID, EVER FAIR,
In all thy gentle power,
Oh! let me find thy gracious care
An Ivory Tower!

Created by the King of kings
To be His own abode,—
Beneath the shadow of His wings,
Mother of God!

For this to thee in each distress
As shelter man may run;
And through thy fostering care to bless
Thy glorious Son.

Defend me then in thine embrace,
Where safety blends with rest,
To make my paradise of grace
Thy virgin breast.

Beauty of women! Matchless Maid!
Immaculate, sublime;
When death in lowly dust hath laid
All terrors of thine.

Thy light imparted in bliss shall glow,
And I will look to thee,—
For thou hast been in weal and woe,
A Tower to me.

[From the Catholic Herald.]

BLESSED KING CHARLES, THE FIRST MARTYR.

When we speak of the departed, the axiom requires that we only speak good things; de mortuis nil nisi bonum. But when we speak of a canonized saint—or a martyr who has washed his faith with his blood, I hardly think it possible to speak otherwise, than in terms of the most profound veneration and respect. The fact is their virtues and heroic deeds bear discussion and examination the most minute and close.

Such are the feelings of high appreciation which I entertain for the saints and martyrs of the Catholic Church. Nay I extend my veneration to every saint and martyr in the Protestant Calendar, of the Book of Common Prayer: for every one of these saints, except the blessed King Charles the First, martyr, was born, lived and died in the communion of the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. But with regard to this Protestant saint, my sentiments are very different. I look upon him as a disgrace to any denomination of Christians; ambitious, deceitful, sanguinary, deservedly did he receive during his lifetime, the contempt and contumely of his subjects, and justly did he pay the penalty of his treachery and deceit by the forfeiture of his head.

One of the prayers, which is ordered to be publicly recited in the Established Church, on the "day of the martyrdom of the Blessed King Charles the First, is as follows. "Blessed Lord, in whose sight the death of thy saints is precious, we magnify thy name, for thine abundant grace bestowed upon our martyred sovereign, by which he was enabled so cheerfully to follow the steps of his blessed Master and Saviour, in a constant, meek suffering of all barbarous indignities, and at last resisting unto blood, and even then, according to the same pattern, praying for his murderers. Let his memory, O Lord, be ever blessed among us, that we may follow the example of his courage and constancy, his meekness, and patience, and great charity. Amen."

In this prayer, the Protestant people of England are taught to believe that King Charles I. was a saint and martyr; that he followed constantly the steps of his Saviour and resisted barbarous indignities unto blood! A saint, indeed! Why, with a prayer upon his lips, after having just received the sacrament, he publicly and solemnly pledged himself that he would never connive at popery, at the very time that he was intending to tolerate popery in England, and to establish it in Ireland! A Blessed martyr, indeed! To what? To the Protestant cause? Why, he offered to barter to Pope Innocent X. the Protestant religion, and to admit the papal supremacy, for a stipulated sum of money.—Listen to the character which Macaulay gives of Charles, in his "History of England," vol. i. p. 248. "The vices of Charles had fallen upon him. They were indeed vices which difficulties and perplexities generally bring out in the strongest

light. Cunning is the natural defence of the weak. A prince, therefore, who is habitually a deceiver, when at the height of power, is not likely to learn frankness in the midst of embarrassments and distresses. Charles was not only a most unscrupulous, but a most unlucky deceiver. There never was a politician to whom so many frauds and falsehoods were brought home by undeniable evidence. He publicly recognized the houses of Westminster, as a legal Parliament, and, at the same time, made a private minute in council, declaring the recognition null. He publicly disclaimed all thought of calling in aid against his people; he privately solicited aid from France, from Denmark, and from Lorraine. He publicly denied that he employed papists; at the same time he privately sent to his general directions to employ every papist that would serve. He publicly took the sacrament at Oxford, as a pledge that he would never even connive, he privately assured his wife that he intended to tolerate popery in England, and he authorized Lord Glamorgan to promise that popery should be established in Ireland. Then he attempted to clear himself, at his agent's expense. Glamorgan received in his royal hand-writing, reprimands, intended to be read by others, and eulogies which were to be seen only by himself. To such an extent had insincerity tainted the King's whole nature, that his most devoted friends could not refrain from complaining to each other, with bitter grief and shame, of his crooked politics."

Blessed King Charles the First, martyr, who constantly followed the steps of his Saviour! What mockery of the virtues of our blessed Saviour.

Dr Lingard, in his "History of England," vol. x. note C. states, that about 1647, Sir John Somers took a letter from Charles, to Pope Innocent X. The answer of the Pontiff which is still in existence at Rome, shows that the King had solicited pecuniary assistance, and that in return, he was to admit the papal supremacy, and the Catholic creed in England! Catholics have just as much reason to canonize Judas, as a martyr, as Protestants have to canonize Charles I. Both were traitors to their God, and conscience. The only difference between them is, that Judas sold his Saviour for thirty pieces of silver, and Charles sought, for, but was unfortunate in finding an opportunity of selling the Protestant religion for a sum of papal money.

Protestants have indeed reason to be proud of this their only one canonized saint, Blessed Martyr, King Charles the First.—Orthodox Presbyterian.

We cannot, of course, sanction all that the Protestant writer of this article has said, but he is evidently sincere, and notwithstanding his abuse of popery, we must give him credit for telling the truth about the Protestant Martyr.—[Ed. Obs.]

THE THREE CONFESSIONS.

The "Universal Gazette," of Augsburg, devoted mainly to the interests of Protestantism, recently published an article, from which we take the following extracts.—Cath Telegraph.

Three different kinds of religious assemblies were, almost simultaneously, lately held in Germany. At Wittenburgh were convoked the numerous factions of the Evangelicals, at Leipzig the partisans of a rigid Lutheranism, and at Wurzburg the princes of the Church Catholic.—They were the threatening signs of the times that called for these different assemblages. The consultors of the city of Luther conceived the project of a confederation of all the Evangelical communities, without dogmatic unity, but only with a view to their common welfare; those of Leipzig were occupied, above all things, with securing adherence to the Lutheran doctrine; but it was only in the ancient city washed by the Main that the convictions of the entire Catholic Church were heard in one symbol and seen in one body of doctrine. "The Bishops who were there assembled deposited in one public act the principles which, in these troublous times, should preside over all their deliberations and measures. Oh! Enviable position of the Catholic Church! Attacked on every side, assailed by the incredulity and frivolity of our epoch gnawing at its heart, and at a time when their Chief is surrounded and held captive by the associates of all who, in every part of the earth, conspire against the Church, he, representative hold the same language that we find on every page of her history. The barque of Peter, by

whatever tempest tossed, relies on the promise that she shall gain the port; she bears Caesar (Cæsarem vehit) and his fortunes.

The article wisely concludes that it would have been the height of imprudence in the Assembly of Wittenburg to attempt to reduce all to a common creed (as have been so foolishly attempted in London a few years ago) while the Catholic Church is so closely united and so powerfully organized.—Univers.

THE PAPAL FUND—A LADY SUBSCRIBING ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

On Sunday, the 18th inst., the subscription for the Pope was, in accordance with the order of our bishop, made in every parish of Ossory. Here, at Freshford, the clergy and the people have done their duty.

In this good work they were nobly sustained by the good, the generous, the high-minded, and truly Irish and Catholic-acted lady, Mrs. Bryan, who presented the parish priest with the splendid donation of £100 for herself, her excellent son, and benevolent and amiable daughter; and her household, animated by the spirit of such an edifying example, generously gave £5 13s. 6d.—From a Correspondent.

THE PAPAL FUND.—NEARLY THIRTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS SENT FROM MEATH.

You will be delighted to learn that when the parochial collections for the Pope, in the diocese of Meath, were brought together by the vicars, the gross sum far exceeded the most sanguine calculation. It amounted to one thousand, two hundred, and sixty six pounds, two shillings, and ninepence. This sum, not only creditable but astonishing, considering the circumstances of the people, has been transmitted, together with an address from the diocese to the Very Rev. Dr. Callan, President of the Irish College in Rome, for presentation to His Holiness.—Dublin Freeman.

"The London Times" speaking of "the most furious impulse, or the direst necessity," which urges the Irish emigrant to cast himself at this season of the year on the wild Atlantic, makes the following remarks on the affectionate character of the people who have been thus driven from their homes. It is an unexpected tribute from a notorious enemy, and advocate of all the evils inflicted by the English government: "But among the many redeeming virtues of this intractable and unfortunate race, is a strength of family affection, which distance, no time, no pressure, no prosperity can destroy; and every one of the half million who have safely effected their retreat consecrates his first earnings to the pious work of rescuing a parent, a brother or a sister from Ireland."—Cath Telegraph

ESCAPE FROM BEING BURIED ALIVE.—Wednesday morning, a young woman in Boherbuoy, who had been ill for twenty four hours with cholera, to all appearances died about three o'clock. Her mother had the body washed and laid out; and, whilst awaiting until her father got a coffin, to the astonishment and delight of the family, at nine o'clock she revived!—soon conversed with them, and is now fast recovering! This remarkable circumstance should serve as a caution to those concerned in interments, and in all cases where practicable, a medical man should ascertain that the person was dead; but when that cannot be done, a well cleaned looking-glass should be placed over the mouth for some hours, to ascertain if any breathing be perceptible.—Limerick Reporter.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. T. M. Ray, who has for so many years ably discharged the duties of Secretary to this Association, has written to Mr. J. O'Connell tendering his resignation, being compelled, as he states, by the necessities of his large family, to accept the offer of a situation made to him by an eminent professional house in Dublin. At the request of the Committee he still retains the title of Honorary Secretary. Mr. J. O'Connell has, in his reply, expressed his regret and testified to the high estimation in which Mr. Ray was held, and the love borne to him by his late lamented father.—Abridged from the Freeman.

LORD LISMORE.—Lord Lismore has forgiven his tenantry in many instances 40 per cent. The tenantry on his lordship's property are remarkable for their peaceable and industrious habits.

OLD SAWS AND PROVERBS.
One barber shaves not so close but another finds work.
Quarreling dogs come halting home.
Speak well of your friend, of your enemy say nothing.
If you cannot do as you wish, do as well as you can.
Riches are but cyphers; it is the mind that makes them sum.
There is nothing so like an honest man as an arrant knave.

CONVERSIONS.

SAINT MARY'S CLAPHAM.—Fourteen persons, including two children, were received into the Church during Holy Week by the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers Buggenous and Fetcher.

On Wednesday, in Holy Week, Mrs. Alger and Miss Emma Alger, the wife and sister of Mr. Jethro Alger, of Kilsvedon, Essex, were received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Dr. Tavares, at Witham, in the same county.—Tablet.

EMIGRANTS AT BANNA, &c.—Several families have been recently evicted from the townland of Ballyvolane (Bansha) by a Mr. Bunbury, of Kilkenny. On Monday six families, comprising thirty-nine individuals, were evicted by the Sub-sheriff of the King's County from their holdings on the lands of Dinnree, near Moneygall, the property of a Mr. Hardey, of Dublin, and their houses levelled. Three families, consisting of twenty persons, were on Monday evicted from Rathagrotty, the property of Rev. Mr. Murchu.—Tipperary Vindicator.

Deaths

April 30—Mrs. Haly, of a son.
May 3—Mrs. Kehoe, of a daughter.
4—Mrs. Cullen, of a daughter.

Married.

April 30—Michael Griffin, to Mary Brogan.
May 1—James Monney, to Margaret Joyce.

Academy for Young Ladies, AT BROOKSIDE.

Under the Direction of the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart."
THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that an ACADEMY for Young Ladies will be opened in a few weeks, at Brookside, Spring Gardens, where a solid and refined Education will be given under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, whose superior Educational Establishments in Paris, Rome, Turin, and the principal Cities of Europe, have for many years past secured the patronage of the most noble and respectable families in the Old World. Their success has been so remarkable in the United States of America, that the most respectable citizens in the neighbouring Republic, without distinction of religion, have confided their children to their care.
Music, the MODERN LANGUAGES, and every branch of a polite Education will be taught. The system pursued by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart is strictly parental, and the mild influence of virtue is the guiding principle which enforces their regulations.
Several members of the Royal families of Europe have received their education under the auspices of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.
The healthy situation and beautiful grounds of Brookside are so well known to the citizens of Halifax, as to require no special description. Further particulars will be made known on the arrival of the Ladies themselves.
Halifax, 21st April, 1849.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On and after the First Day of June next, the connection of the Subscriber with the "Cross" Newspaper, as Printer and Publisher, will cease, he not finding it convenient longer to continue the same. This, therefore, is to notify all present and late Subscribers, (many of whom have not paid one penny since January, 1845) that the amounts of their respective Subscriptions, due to the period aforesaid, must be paid forthwith—otherwise they will be indiscriminately sued for. All who may have paid their Subscription in advance for the present year, will have the balance, 2s. 11d., for the remaining seven months, returned to them, on application to the Subscriber, after the period above named, at the Office of the "Sun" and "Irish Volunteer."

RICHARD NUGENT.
DIRECTOR FOR 1849.
The Directory for 1849—just Published. Price 7d.—can be obtained at this Office.