

internal tranquility permitted) be the means of giving capital and trade to Ireland. But if the millions of that country—if a great and decided majority of the intelligence and numbers of the Irish people, regard the connexion as a galling and degrading yoke, we would rather see a friendly separation than another military conquest."

But the Liverpool Standard, an influential Tory journal, declares that Peel is ready to concede Repeal, and is arranging his plans to that end:—

"To this task, we are satisfied, it is that Sir Robert Peel is directing his mind; and the important question arises—'what is the nature of the policy to which he is likely to resort?—to force, or to a large measure?' We believe most firmly that his policy will be of the latter kind; and that the measure of concession resorted to by the right hon. baronet will stop little, if at all short of a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

"What are our grounds for the supposition that this step is a foregone conclusion with the right hon. baronet? They are many and strong. We repeat that there are but two courses open to him, with respect to this Irish difficulty—coercive course and concession. His policy throughout the whole of his career as a statesman has leaned to the latter course—to concession. Recollect, when he takes up the task of settling this or any other question, his aim will be, as it has invariably been, to gain the wind of his opponents—to place Lord John Russell and his party in the rear. Sir Robert Peel is not blind to the signs of the times. No one knows better than he that instalments will not calm the present excited state of the Irish mind. He knows well that he must carry Ireland with him by a coup-de-main, or he is lost. He must gather round him an enthusiastic frenzy; he must deal with the whole question at once. It will be easier for him to succeed in so doing than to succeed in a step by step battle with the Irish landlords, middlemen, the Irish Protestants and Protestant sympathy in this country."

The Daily News, late a government organ, now a progressive Radical, advocates Repeal by instalments, an unmeaning and impossible thing, but not less a sign of the times:—

"Gradual Repeal is, however, a different thing; or at least the gradual concession to the Irish, without revolution or social anarchy, of every boon and every act of justice, and of every sacrifice of pride, that Repeal in its heaviest achievement, would produce. All these concessions Englishmen should be prepared to give, as fast and as completely as they can be safely given and this not only because the Irish are strong enough to conquer, but because by refusing them we perpetuate the present relation of the two countries, in which Ireland is a weakness and a drag upon the power and wealth and happiness of England.

And lastly the Times, government organ, as we stated last week, pronounces Repeal inevitable if three provinces in Ireland desire it. And so the good old proverb is illustrated once more, "help yourselves and God will help you."

#### PROTESTANT NATIONALITY.

The Protestant Repeal Association will hold a meeting in the course of the ensuing week. They have gathered numbers, influence, and intellect; and will make, we believe, a powerful impression on the country.

The Drogheda movement also prospers. The adjourned public meeting was held on Wednesday—Thomas North, Esq. Ex-Mayor (under the old Corporation, in the Chair. The following resolution was adopted by two hundred Protestant gentlemen and tradesmen:—

"Resolved—That considering the manner in which the British parliament is constituted, the very unsatisfactory nature of its enactments for this country, and of the mode in which they are generally carried out, and the desire which the great body of the people here are duly expressing for a local management of the affairs of this country by a body of men deliberating in their own capital, holding their own property in Ireland, and being acquainted with the wants, necessities, and resources of the country, that we petition both houses of the imperial parliament to take the wisest of the Irish people into their immediate consideration, and to enact a law which will give us a domestic parliament."

An amendment, admitting the grievances of the country, but praying of the glorious constitutionally found forty supporters.

For the Cross.

#### THE CATHEMERINON OF PRUDENTIUS

HYMNUS AD GALLICANTUM.\*

The winged messenger of day  
Proclaims the rosy morning near,  
And lo! the Life, the Truth the Way,  
Thus warns aloud each waking ear.

Haste from your beds of softness, haste,  
Ye weary and ye slumbering band,  
And be ye, sober, righteous, chaste,  
Behold your Saviour is at hand.

It is too late to rise when light  
Is gladdening all the earth and air,  
The Lord is also Lord of night  
Which claims its equal part in prayer.

That clarion echoing through the sky  
Ere morning's glories burst abroad  
Bidding the birds from slumber fly—  
Is a bright emblem of our God.

While sleep thus binds each anxious breast,  
And midnight shadows cloud the eye,  
He bids us spurn inglorious rest,  
For now his day of bliss is nigh.

When morning lights with ruddy glow,  
The beautiful blue etherial space,  
Engaged in works of praise and prayer  
We shall receive his heavenly grace.

This rest imparted for a time,  
Images forth death's slumber deep;  
While night portrays that reign of crime  
In which sad mortals rest and sleep.

Soon doth the voice of Christ forewarn  
From his Eternal Throne on High,  
That now 'tis grace's radiant morn  
When every shadowy fear must fly.

When'er our final rest draws near,  
And fleeting life flies fast away,  
The faithful soul shall know no fear,  
But humbly hope Salvation's day.

Roused by the cock's loud clarion shrill  
The wandering phantoms of the night  
From mountain, valley, wood and hill  
Take suddenly their flight.

Of light, of beauty, and of power,  
The near approach—the dawning ray,  
Bursting through night's mysterious hour  
Drives far each airy form away

It is a sign, they doubtless know,  
Of holy hope to mortals given;  
That banishes each thought of woe,  
And points the bliss and light of heaven.

Once did our blessed Lord proclaim,  
The wondrous power that filled this bird,  
When Peter thrice denied His name,  
Ere twice the startling sound was heard.

But frail was Simon and his kind  
Before the light of life arose,  
To chase the gloom from man's dark mind,  
And bid the reign of evil close;

Yet, quickly did he weep in pain  
That deed of error and of ill,  
For he would love his God again,  
And be the fond and faithful still.

And never, never was he found  
To speak again so weak a word,  
Remembering still that fearful sound  
He ever more confessed his Lord.

Thence it is deemed by good and wise  
That in that hour of peace and gloom,  
When the glad cock salutes the skies  
Rose Christ triumphant from the tomb.

Then was subdued death's iron sway—  
The ruthless reign of hell was o'er—  
Then dawned for man a brighter day,  
And ancient rites were found no more.

Vanish, now, every idle thought—  
Be lulled to sleep each deed of guile,  
And let all crime, now overwrought,  
Be hushed to gentlest rest the while.

Whatever time is yet to roll  
Ere darts on high the morning ray,  
O let, in turn, the watchful soul  
Go gather flowers in virtue's way.

Let us invoke the Lord of all  
With prayers, with fasts, with many a tear;  
Th' impassioned spirits powerful call,  
Will let no sense of sloth come near.

Enough for weary mortal's wants  
Hath deep oblivion steeped the brain  
Roving no more o'er wonted haunts,  
But grasping wild at visions vain.

And many a false and fruitless one  
Floats round us in our midnight dreams—  
Awake then—watch the morning sun,  
For truth returneth with his beams.

Riches and happiness and rest  
And titles, honours, and delight,  
Whatever then beguiles the breast,  
When daylight dawns—all vanish quite.

Break, then, O Christ! our sinful chains,  
And bid our slumbers all depart,  
Wash us still more from former stains,  
And pour thy grace thro' every heart.

M. A. W.  
New Brunswick, May 15, 1849.

#### REGULATIONS FOR EMIGRANT SHIPS.

The Gazette of Tuesday night contains an order in council, appointing rules "for preserving order and for securing cleanliness and ventilation on board of British ships proceeding from any place in the United Kingdom to any place on the eastern coast of North America, or in the Gulf of Mexico," amongst which are the following:—  
"All passengers who shall not be prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause shall rise not later than seven o'clock, a.m., at which hour the fires shall be lighted. When the passengers are dressed, their beds shall be rolled up. The decks, including the space under the bottom of the berths, shall be swept before breakfast, and all dirt thrown overboard. The breakfast hour shall be from eight to nine o'clock, a.m., provided that, before the commencement of breakfast, all the emigrants be out of bed and dressed, and that the beds have been rolled up, and the deck on which the emigrants live properly swept. The deck shall further be swept after breakfast and after every other meal, and as soon as breakfast is concluded shall be dry holy-stoned or scraped. This duty, as well as that of cleaning the ladders, hoppers, and round houses, shall be performed by a party, taken in rotation from all the adult males above fourteen, and who shall be considered as sweepers for the day; but the occupant of each berth shall see that his own berth is well brushed out. Dinner shall commence at one o'clock, p.m., and supper at six p.m. The fires shall be extinguished at seven, p.m., and the emigrants shall be in their berths at ten o'clock p.m. No naked light shall be allowed at any time, or on any account. The copper and cooking utensils shall be cleaned every day. The beds shall be shaken and aired on deck at least twice a day. The bottom boards of the berths, if not fixtures, shall be removed and dry scrubbed and taken on deck at least twice a week. A space of deck-room shall be apportioned for a hospital, not less, for vessels carrying one hundred or more passengers, than one hundred and twenty superficial feet. Two days in the week shall be appointed by the master as washing days but no washing or drying of clothes shall on any account be permitted between decks. On Sunday-mornings the passengers shall be mustered at ten o'clock, a.m., and will be expected to appear in clean and decent apparel. The Lord's day shall be observed as religious as circumstances will admit. No spirits or gunpowder shall be taken on board by any passenger. No loose hay or straw shall be allowed below for any purpose. No smoking shall be allowed between decks. All gambling, fighting, swearing, and violent language, shall be at once put a stop to. Swords and other offensive weapons shall, as soon as the passengers embark, be placed in the custody of the master."

Waterford.—This advertisement appears in the Waterford Chronicle:—"Arms! Arms! Arms! Mr. L. F. O'Neill, auctioneer, will offer for sale, by public auction, at the quay of Waterford, on Tuesday, the 24 day of May, instant, upwards of three hundred guns, and two hundred pistols, all warranted, and will be sold without reserve." The Chronicle notices it in its leading page, and trusts the auction will be well attended.—"The coming opportunity may be most favorable for some of our artisans to get rid of their stock of pikes. At all events, the people have just as good a right to arm, as the government officials, in fact better, the former in most instances having property to protect, the latter nothing but themselves. We hope the sale will be well attended, and the purchasers numerous."

#### PASSIONWEEK AND HOLY WEEK IN LONDON.

The recurrence of this holiest season of the Christian year was celebrated in the Catholic churches and chapels of the metropolis with more than usual solemnity. Sermons were preached after Compline every night from Passion Sunday to Holy Tuesday inclusively, at St. Mary's metropolitan Church, Moorfields, by the Rev. F. Oakley who also preached every morning during the same space of time, and by the Rev. Fathers Newman, Faber, Coffin, Hutchinson, and Dalgairns of the Order of the Oratory, at St. James's Spanish Church, St. George's, London-road, and St. Mary's, Chelsea. The Abbe Milota "preached the Lent" at the French Church, and a Retreat of a week was given to the Italians by the Rev. Dr. Faa, assisted by another Italian priest, at the Sardinian Church, Lincoln's Inn-fields. In the latter district the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Richmond, gave a Retreat in Wyld-street, for the especial benefit of the poor of the flock. On Maunday Thursday, "Altars of Repose" were erected in every Church and chapel with the exception of the Sardinian, we believe and were decorated with great taste and magnificence. The superior advantage and favorable position of the new altar and blessed Virgin, at St. James's, was well adapted for the display of the grandeur and chasteness of its decoration; though we question whether the display of pictorial banners here, as elsewhere, be not at the variance with the spirit of the Church, on these two days. In the same Church the Stations of the Passion had been erected this Lent; and a consolatory and appropriate Devotion was doubtless eagerly followed by the congregation. It is gratifying to see additional splendour given to the ceremonies of Holy Week by processions in honour of the ever-adorable Sacrament, and of the dolorous way of the cross; but, at the same time, one cannot but be struck by the inconvenience and almost irreverence of such taking place in galleried churches, where the Blessed Sacrament is carried under them. We were the more pained to see that at St. James's Church, as there was no necessity for it; as, had a larger passage been allowed on one side of the new aisle, the procession might have passed down it, instead of under the gallery. The members of the Guild took part in these processions; and at St. James's their office-bearers had the honour of supporting a very beautiful canopy, carried over the reserved consecrated Host. We have penned the above remarks in no spirit of exclusiveness, but from what came under our personal notice, and hope that some other correspondent will send you an account of the improvements which were doubtless effected elsewhere.—Correspondent of the Tablet.

Paris, Tuesday night.

#### ADDRESS FROM THE CLUBS OF PARIS.

I will soon be able to send you a document to serve as an appendix to Lamartine's answer to our deputation, so industriously circulated by Lord Clarendon through the south—an address, namely, of sympathy and support from the clubs of Paris to the Irish people.

I have just returned from the meeting of the "Club des L'Emancipation des Peuples," at which it was read and unanimously adopted. It is now to be sent to the other Clubs of Paris, and deposited at the Marries for signatures, and, from the feeling of affection everywhere evinced by the French people for Ireland. I augur for it an immenso support.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which it was received. The speakers who supported the address had but one fault to find—that it did not go far enough. Their whole hearts and souls were with us.

In the hour of Ireland's danger it will be difficult, I think, for a Minister of Foreign Affairs to put a "seal upon the lips" of Franco, however he may seal his own.

Health and Fraternity.

P.S.—Paris is again perfectly tranquil.

SIGN OF THE CROSS.—Lealie Foster, Esq., a magistrate of the county Louth, has joined the Protestant Repeal Association, also three thousand other Protestants.—Drogheda Congregational.

TRAINING.—A circular has been issued to the magistrates of Poll Sessions, calling upon them to enforce the Act 6th of Geo. III. and 1st of Geo. IV. against training and drilling.