

Poetry.

THE FLOGGED SOLDIER.

I.  
A gloomy square of silent men, with faces strangely pale,  
And quivering lips which sadly mock'd the warrior's crimson mail  
And stern, dark looks, and darker thoughts their vengeful souls within,  
Watch'd on a summer morning sweet, a deed of hell begin.

II.  
Watch it they must! their very glance those shuddering slaves had sold  
Some for the baby braveries of plume and glittering gold—  
Some by fell hunger's tooth compelled; by dreams of "honour" some;  
And one whom hapless grief mislead from once a happiest home!

III.  
And ho! why standeth he deject—apart in captive guise—  
No motion in his manly lips, no spirit in his eyes,  
Drooping with shame upon his brow—what sin of word or thought—  
What fearful crime, what hideous deed, this fatal hour hath brought!

IV.  
Alas! alas! our brother's tongue hath slightly, sadly err'd—  
Hath wrong'd some minion tyrant's pride by some too honest word;  
Hath spurn'd the spurner's coward taunt. No matter: care not thou  
For what a trifling, nameless thing he comes to suffer now!

V.  
To suffer! aye, what racking thought—what agonising pain.  
What torture of his inmost heart this Man shall bear in vain!  
What grief in his indignant soul! Oh better, sweeter doom,  
To kneel before his grand old name, and meet a speedy tomb!

VI.  
His childhood's hour is with him now—the long long years gone by—  
His mother by the old fire side, his sisters sitting high;  
The thousand scenes of holiest love, the honest name they bare,  
And he, the hope of all their prayers, to be degraded there.

VII.  
Then flashes past his early love! Oh God! oh! God, no more—  
Why seek a deeper, bitterer hell than all he felt before!  
The scourg'd, polluted, trampled thing which he shall shortly be,  
Can look no more in woman's eyes,—can scarcely look to Thee!

VIII.  
They bound him in his naked shame—I blush, I weep to tell—  
What infamy of cruel stripes upon his manhood fell!  
What need of words. What manly breast can ever fail to know  
The grief, the curse, the utter blight of each degrading blow.

IX.  
Oh, Christ! are these, are these indeed Thy children? for whose sake  
The Godhead groan'd in earthly grief; the Father's heart could break!  
Oh! was't for this that thou didst bleed upon the shameful tree,  
For this Thy tears, for this Thy prayers, in sad Gethsemane?

X.  
Oh! loving men, oh! sisters kind, of man's extended race,  
Shall ever shame like this again becloud our brethren's face?  
Shall ever little babes, like ours, be nurtured into men,  
To bear this worse than thousand deaths, this hell on earth again?

A SAXON.

THE DISPERSION OF THE JESUITS.—A correspondent of the *Univers*, writing from Rome on the 31st ult., says: "F. Passaglia, of the Society of Jesus, delivered his last theological lecture yesterday in the Roman College. I was present. He concluded in it the tractate on the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff. So the last act of the teaching of the Jesuits at Rome, will have been a last homage to the Papacy. An old Jesuit of the Roman College died there on the night of the 29th inst. He had long prayed of God to have the grace of dying in his habit. His prayer has been heard."

THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM AVIGNON.—The *Union Nationale* has an interesting article on the recent expulsion of the Jesuits from Avignon by the despoise Commissary. We quote from it as follows:—"What was the reason for assailing them? If the decree is silent, a thousand absurd rumours fly over the town, and are seized upon by the crowd because they are absurd. People say, that hole-and-corner meetings were held in their house, the fact is false, there is not the faintest evidence to prove it. They say that strangers coming into the city, still for the elections, and housed for a night in the house, this again is false, and was shown to be so by the domiciliary visit effected by the commissaries. They say that these Priests assisted at the assemblies held at Avignon, with a view to the elections, this would be their right, as citizens, but certain it is, they never have assisted at such meetings. Always this pretext of the elections; more subtly hinted at obscurely, that they may contradict it in open day. Lastly, it was asserted that they were rich, and that their wealth was a contrast to the misery of the poor man. Yesterday the Commissaries visited their house; they found there potatoes and vegetables, they saw cells containing a chair-a-piece, a mattress, and some old clothes! But why these idle pretences! Say simply, 'They are Jesuits, and that is their crime!' The decree which suppresses the Jesuits at Avignon is not headed with the usual motto of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. It is because they well knew in issuing that decree, Liberty was violated, Equality disavowed, and Fraternity trampled under foot."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.—The *Cork Examiner* contains the following announcement with respect to two movements in embryo:—"We are in a position to state that an important movement in the right direction is being made by the Catholic Clergy of this country. Were it possible, we believe they would willingly retire from all political agitation, and from motives that reflect credit on their wisdom and good feeling. They are unwilling, by any act of theirs, when it is so necessary to disarm suspicion and establish confidence, to impart a sectarian character to what should be a great national movement; and on that account alone, were there no other, they would, if possible, avoid any interference at the present time. However, it not being safe or prudent for them to surrender the people to the uncontrolled guidance of men in whose discretion they have no great confidence, they are determined to make such a demonstration as will convince the Government that, while they are averse to any violation of the law, and will resolutely oppose any approach to violence or anarchy, they are unanimously favourable to a Repeal of the Act of Union, and believe it to be essentially necessary to the peace and tranquility, as well as to the prosperity of the country. In a few days we shall be able, we trust, to be more definite. An important step is about to be taken in this city, to try and unite all moderate men in a safe and wise movement in favour of Irish nationality. In a few days we hope to have in our power to announce that the projectors of the movement, who are men of position and influence, have obtained the sanction of some of the most prominent of the Conservative body."

INSULT TO CATHOLICS.—The people of Bannagh, diocese of Ardagh, while assisting at Mass in the chapel of that town on Sunday last, were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement by the sudden turn-out of a detachment of the 13th Light Infantry, under the command of a young and inexperienced officer, a Mr. Peel, a nephew, it is said, of Sir Robert's, who usually attended Divine service here. The Rev. R. Egan, P. P., who officiated on the occasion, was about commencing the exhortation of the day, and after one or two announcements, directed the attention of his flock to a respectfully worded petition to Parliament for a Repeal of the Legislative Union, agreed to at a public meeting of the parish, the day before, by merely expressing a hope that all would avail themselves of this constitutional mode of endeavouring to better the condition of the people, and save the lives of the starving poor, who are dying in hundreds. Not a word more was said than to request of them to exercise this right possessed by every British subject. He then proceeded to give his text from the 25th Psalm, but was unable to proceed for the space of eight or ten minutes, such was the noise occasioned by the trampling of the military, and the clanking of their arms as they reluctantly descended from the galleries.—*Dublin Paper*.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—A rare sight was witnessed in Conciliation Hall—the presence of a British Admiral—the famous Sir Charles Napier himself. The gallant veteran sent in his card to Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who immediately proceeded to the door and introduced Sir Charles to the meeting. He remained standing for a few moments close to the chair, then took a seat, and heard Mr. Leno to the close of his speech. He then retired, the audience bowing respectfully to the "ancient mariner."

The Provisional Government received on Saturday the following letter from the Archbishop of Paris. "It is a fine example," says the *Monteur*, "given by the Chief of the Parisian Clergy, and a noble association with the popular generosity which brings daily so many patriotic gifts to the Hotel de Ville."

Paris, March 31.  
"I send you my small offering, consisting of some silver covers—the only plate belonging to me. I should have hastened much sooner to bring them to the treasury of the Republic, had I not been obliged first to satisfy the obligations of justice and charity, which this year are more extensive than all the resources I am able to dispose of."

"I remain, &c,  
"DENIS, Archbishop of Paris."

CONVERSION.—Mr. James Johnson, of Mullinahone, in the archdiocese of Cashel, has just abjured the errors of Protestantism, and been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. William Cahill, R.C.C. This convert is described to have been remarkable throughout his previous life for steady attachment to the Church of England. He is advanced in years, of calm reasoning, and of much and varied information.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

LIMERICK.—WILL OF THE VERY REV. W. A. O'MEARA.—The late Very Rev. W. A. O'Meara, O. S. F., who died at Rugely, in Staffordshire, on the 11th ult. has willed a sum of 7000*l.* for the erection and endowment of an almshouse for poor widows of good character, in Limerick, his native city, and appointed the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan, and the Mayor of Limerick, trustees for this most benevolent purpose. He has left the Christian Brothers, Limerick, 800*l.* and the Sisters of Mercy 200*l.*, and the Irish College at Rome, 400*l.* The Very Rev. gentleman was brother to the Rev. Daniel O'Meara, D. D. Nenagh.—*Munster Chronicle*.

DISAFFECTION IN THE ARMY.—The reliance of the Government on this portion of the physical support of their cause is daily decreasing. Disaffection is spreading among the troops, or rather, the man is overcoming the soldier. To such a head had the feeling attained in the 13th Light Infantry that they have been marched out of the country.—*Tip. Vind.*

Sixty men of another regiment have been removed from Youghal.—*Cork Examiner*.

Soldiers have been punished for shouting for Repeal.—*Limerick Reporter*.

The *Neary Telegraph* admits that riots have taken place among the soldiers at Armagh and other places in the North on the subject of Repeal. The flame spreads fast.

It is intended that during the summer two camps will be established—one in the Phoenix Park, the other on the Curragh.—*Lim. Chron.*

'Repeal Rows' are becoming frequent between the military advocates and opponents of Nationality throughout the Country. A most formidable row of this nature occurred a few days ago in Dublin (formidable to the Government). It occurred between the soldiers of two regiments, one Highlanders, and the others composed chiefly of Irishmen. A soldier of the latter party threw his cap into the air, and cried out for Repeal. This was resented by one of the Highlanders and the altercation spread till a regular fight arose between the Repealers and the opponents of nationality. The men stripped off their belts and slashed at each other with their buckles. The fight, for it was a regular fight, lasted an hour, till the Highlanders fled, pursued vigorously by the Irish. Peace between them could not be effected until the arrival of an officer at the head of a strong detachment from the Royal Barracks.

A soldier of the 48th named Read, was flogged in the Barrack yard of Enniskillen, on Tuesday week, for throwing down his firelock and giving away his ammunition at Swadlinbar, on Patrick's Day. [The government are infatuated

if they imagine that once the soldier begins to disclose his feelings, that severity can reduce him to all due loyalty to powers that be.]

The Catholic portion of the troops attended mass at the new chapel, Channel. Many of them signed the petition for Repeal adopted on Patrick's day. Information was immediately given by the sergeant to the superior officers. A stroke was then drawn over each name.—*Cork Examiner*.

We have received the following letter, which will be read with satisfaction by Her Majesty's Government—

Thurles, April 10, 1848

My Lord—From the total extinction of trade, not alone in this town, but throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, I am compelled to apply to your Lordship for a job—more especially as I hear that your Lordship is buying pikes at the Castle of Dublin.

I propose to furnish you with 1,000 handles, for Mr. Hyland's heads, made of the best ash and young Irish oak, at very moderate prices—5*x* foot long, at 6*d.*, eight foot long, at 10*d.*, ten foot long, at 1*s.*

I further engage to fix the blades on same for 2*d.* per blade.

Soliciting the favor of your patronage, and anxiously waiting your order,

I am, my lord, your obedient servant,

Patrick M'Grath, Builder.

(Not of Houses now, but of Coffins.)  
To his Excellency Lord Clarendon, &c.—*Nation*.

DEATH OF THE ABBE DE GERAMB.—Father Marie Joseph de Geramb, Abbott of La Trappe, and Procurator General of his order, died lately at Rome, in the 76th year of his age. His obsequies took place on the 18th ult. in the Church of Santa Croce-di Gierusalemme.

Several Government spies have been detected in Kilkenny and Limerick. Dr. Cano, J. P., discovered two in the former city. In the latter, the people dealt that infliction physically, upon the wretches, which was withheld from Kirwan, in Dublin, by the city magistracy.

Correspondence.

To the Editors of the Cross.

GENTLEMEN,—As I am sure that nothing can be better calculated to gratify the friends and relations of the deceased passengers of the ship "Miracle" than the information that a Cenotaph has been prepared and is ready for erection in the parochial Church of St. Andrew's, Merrigomish, with the following inscription written upon it, and placed immediately under the august sign of Redemption, partly encircled with the words, "Glory be to God on High":

"O, God the Lord of Mercy, give to the souls of Thy servants, to whose memory this Cenotaph is erected, a place of comfort, a happy rest, and the light of glory. Through Christ our Lord—Amen."

"The ship *Miracle* was wrecked on the 24th day of May, 1817, at Magdalen Islands. 60 of the passengers were drowned; 30 of them perished upon the snow; 150 of them, who died of fever, lie interred in the same grave, near Pictou."

"O, God, the Creator and Redeemer of all the faithful, grant to the souls of thy servants departed the remission of all their sins, that thro' the help of pious supplications they may obtain the pardon which they have always desired. Who livest and reignest one God world without end—Amen."

"This Tablet was erected by the Parish Priest assisted by the Parishioners of St. Andrew's Church, Merrigomish, and of Holy Trinity, Mines, A. D. 1848.

"Praise the Ninth, Pope.  
"Right Rev. Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Arichat.  
"Rev. Hugh O'Reilly, Parish Priest.  
"Requiescant in pace"—Amen.  
"Hugo Gillis Fecit."

By noticing this mark of respect to the illustrious dead in your Religious periodical, the *Cross*, you will not only confer a great favour on all the friends of the deceased, but a most particular one on him who subscribes himself

A great Admirer and constant Reader of the *Cross*.  
New Glasgow, March 29, 1848.

Births.

April 28—Mrs. Harvey of a Son. May 1—Mrs. Power of a daughter. 1—Mrs. Gahan of a daughter. 1—Mrs. Twony of a son. 1—Mrs. Lovalett of a daughter. 1—Mrs. Jones of a son. 2—Mrs. Connor of a son. 2—Mrs. Jones of a daughter. 2—Mrs. Delahunty of a son. 3—Mrs. Bates of a daughter.