

With word of power he makes each temple flee,
And calls us weary thro' life's troubled sea,
To hold the soul, with thousand toils oppressed,
Mount up at last and gain its home of rest

Celestial odours scent that blissful ground,
With many a purple blossom spread around,
And joyous fountains fling their silvery spray
Over the rich rose, soft Dill and saffron gay

There from its graceful, stone the balsam flows,
And there the cinnamon in fragrance grows,
And there the tree of life shoots up on high
Where heaven's pure stream goes ever murmuring by.

Th' immortal blest that always there rejoice,
In dulcet notes attune their heavenly voice,
Pour o'er that land of light their paeans sweet,
And tread on lilies with their snowy feet.

Such hours of joy, too, blessed those depths of hell,

In which the ancient just were known to dwell,
When Christ the Lord upon that happy night,
In hence to the Father winged his glorious flight

Nor rose the Saviour like the morning star
That drives the gloom before its face afar,
But brighter than the morn he shined the day,
And earth laughed out beneath the joyous ray.

That gloomy prison saw its power descend,
And all its dreary bondage at an end;
From sorrow free its captive train arose
And mighty joys succeeds their former woes.

We near the shrine—the sacrifice prepare,
That raise our anxious souls to God in prayer,
Make happy vigils all the heart's employ,
And keep the night a festival of joy.

Hung from the waving chaises the lamps so bright,
Pour o'er the fretted dome the lucid light,
The lustre quickened by the oily stream,
Flung thro' the shining glass a gorgeous gleam.

Then, such a scene comes flashing on the eye
It seems, in truth, another burning sky,
O'er which bright Phosper scatters far his rays,
And Taurus, Liber mingle in the blaze.

Behold, O gracious Pow'r! the sacred light,
We burn to thee and the dewy night,
Than which no blessing is to us more dear,
In which thy other favours all appear.

O then the eye's true light! the reason's ray!
Guide of the spirit's walk! the body's way!
Receive the light thy servants offer now,
Made from the fatness of the olive bough.

And grant me this, thou great Eternal One,
Thro' Christ our Lord, thy sole-begotten Son,
In whom shone forth the glory of thy deeds,
From whom and thee the Paraclete proceeds:

By whom doth reign in wisdom, glory, light,
In holiness, in majesty and might,
The living God in one mysterious three
Throughout the ages of eternity!

M. A. W.

New Brunswick, Sept. 1, 1848.

THE FESTIVAL AT COLOGNE

On the 11th inst, commenced the long expected Festival of Cologne, in celebration of the 600th anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of the present far-famed Dome, the one that replaced St. Peter's Cathedral, which perished by fire. Sunday, the first day of the festival, was ushered in by the ringing of all the church bells, amidst which the deep-toned ones of the venerable cathedral were easily distinguishable. About 9 o'clock the Vicar of the Empire, accompanied by General Van Rauch (who has been appointed by the King of Prussia to wait on his Imperial Highness during his stay in Cologne), and the present architect of the cathedral, Herr Zwirner, inspected the entire edifice, and frequently expressed his satisfaction with the new portions. Shortly after 11 o'clock the principal singing societies of Cologne assembled in the large and handsome ball-room of the Casino, and gave a vocal concert, which passed off with great success. At one p.m. all the delegates from the various "cathedral" building fund societies in Germany (and their name is Legion), assembled under the presidency of the head of the central society, in the so-called Rathhaus (townhall), and entered into interesting accounts of the progress of the clubs, the amount of their respective subscriptions, &c. The Rathhaus, which dates from the thirteenth century, contains the celebrated Hans-Hall, in which are found a number of large stone statues, representing the members of the Hanseatic League. In the Rathhaus there are also good collections of drawings and copper engravings, a well-assorted library, and handsome Gobelins. Over the marble porch are a number of bas-reliefs, containing inscriptions in honour of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Agrippa, Constantine, and the German Emperor Maximilian, the founder of the Imperial Chamber and Aulic Council. Another bas-relief represents Hermann Gryn (the heroic burgomaster of Cologne under Emperor the Second) being a soldier in the army of the Emperor.

thrown in consequence of his strenuous defence of the liberties or privileges of the city. Connected with the Rathhaus is a very old church called the Rathkapelle; which, during more than 400 years, was employed as a Jewish synagogue. It was consecrated for the Christian worship in 1438, by order of the Senate of Cologne. The great attraction of the day was the grand procession from the Neumarkt to the cathedral.—Between two and three the procession, after having stopped at the Archbishop's palace, in order to invite him by deputation to join it, moved through the principal streets in the following order.—The mounted band of the civic guard; a division of the mounted civic guard; infantry band of ditto; the choirs of the three gymnasia and of the burgher school; the chief singing club; a number of other singing societies, the male and female orphan schools; a second band of the civic guard; the various trades employed in the cathedral, the general banner of the cathedral clubs; the directors of the central building fund club, the Bishops of Ermeland, Hildesheim, Mayence, Munster, Osnaburgh, Ruremonde, Spire, and Treves, and the Archbishop of Cologne, all in pontificalibus, and attended by a numerous body of clergymen. Next came the members of the central cathedral club; the members of the other clubs; two more bands of music, and a mounted detachment of the civic guard. An immense crowd was assembled in the streets in the line of procession, and the windows of the houses (all of which were gaily bedecked with banners, flowers, or branches of trees), were filled with ladies. The greatest order and decorum prevailed. As soon as the procession, with its host of banners, reached the Klosterplatz, opposite the great entrance of the cathedral, the northern and southern doors of that edifice were thrown open to the public, and several thousands immediately entered, but all the good places had been reserved for those who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets. Detachments of the civic guards were stationed all round the choir, and a portion of the southern nave.—The Vicar of the Empire, who had been conducted by the procession from the house of the Provost of the cathedral, entered that edifice by the door between the tower already standing, and the foundation of the second one, which, in all probability, will not be finished for the next thirty years. The procession stopped at the western entrance of the cathedral, the various choirs and singing societies chanting the psalm of David *Letatus sum in his quæ dicta sunt mihi: in domum Domini ibimus.* After a few words from the Archbishop, the procession entered the church; the architect made over to the Archbishop the new portion of the building, and the splendid window, given by the ex-King of Bavaria, was uncovered. Another psalm, *Quam dilecta tabernacula tua!* was chanted and the procession then advanced to the choir, where a *Te Deum* and the Episcopal Benediction concluded that part of the ceremonies of the day.—About half-past six the King of Prussia arrived at the Deutz station of the Berlin Railway, amidst the ringing of all the church bells, and the discharge of cannon from both sides of the river. His Majesty crossed over to the Cologne side of the Rhine, and proceeded on foot amidst the cheers of the assembled crowds, and in company of the Archduke John, to the house of the Governor of Cologne. After a short stay, the King and the Vicar of the Empire proceeded to the palace at Brühl, in which Queen Victoria stayed one night on her visit to Germany. The King of Prussia was accompanied by Prince Frederick, Prince Charles, the President of the Council, and the Minister of the Interior.

MANCHESTER.—OPENING OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

On Wednesday morning the new Catholic Cathedral, which has just been finished in Salford, was opened for public worship. One of Beethoven's solemn masses in C was performed on the occasion. The ceremony was, as usual, gorgeous in the extreme, and in the chancel of the church and near the altar there were 150 Priests and seven Bishops. The hour appointed for the commencement of the service was eleven o'clock, at which hour every available seat in the immense building was filled. Amongst the company present we observed the Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey, Sir Thomas de Trafford's family, Hon. C. Langdale, Lady F. Stapleton, Sir W. Lawson, and a great number of the Catholic gentry of Lancashire. The choir was numerous and strong. The ceremony was

commenced by a procession of the Priests and Bishops, which produced a very imposing effect. The procession left the sacristy shortly after eleven o'clock, headed by the Cross-bearer, the Rev. P. Kaye, and the Acolytes bearing candles, and proceeded down the north aisle and up the nave to the chancel. After the Cross-bearer, the Clergy followed two and two, then the different Bishops and their Chaplains, viz., the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs V. A. of the Yorkshire District; Dr. Wareing, V. A. of the Eastern District; Dr. Wiseman, Pro-V. A. of the London District; Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy; and last, the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Vicar Apostolic of Wales, with the Deacon, the Rev. Dr. Roskell, the Sub-Deacon, the Rev. J. Rimmers; and Assistant Priest, the Rev. W. Turner. As soon as all had taken their places, the Bishop intoned the first words of the Office of Tenebrae, and the hymn which immediately followed was the magnificent composition of Prestrina. The three psalms were then sung by the Clergy and choir, whilst Tenebrae was being sung by the Bishop. He was clothed in dalmatic and chasuble ready for the celebration of the Mass which immediately followed. The usual ceremonies of the Mass were then proceeded with until the Gospel, when the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman ascended the pulpit, and preached an impressive sermon from the 26th chapter of St. Matthew, 18th verse, and also from the 20th chapter and 21st verse of the gospel of St. John, "All power is given to me in earth and in heaven," &c. After the sermon the Deacon chanted the "Confiteor," and the Bishop granted an Indulgence to all present. The Mass then proceeded as usual, and at the end the Bishop gave the Benediction, and the procession returned in the same order to the sacristy. After the service was over, about 400 of the Clergy, gentleman, and ladies who attended the church, partook of a cold collation in the large room of the Salford Town Hall. Daniel Lee, Esq., presided.

THE PEACE PARTY.

THE PRELATES AND THE REBEL CHIEFS.—The Clergy of Archbishop M'Hale's diocese are the first in the field as meditators on the part of Mr. Smith O'Brien, a vast body of them having signed the following memorial to the Queen on behalf of the unfortunate gentleman—

"May it please your Majesty—We, the Roman Catholic Clergy of the diocese of Tuam, in Ireland, most respectfully approach your most gracious Majesty with the expression of our unbounded attachment to the person of your Majesty, and of eternal loyalty to the throne of these realms, which is occupied with so much dignity by your most gracious Majesty, humbly praying your Majesty's benevolent attention to the unfortunate scenes now acting in this portion of your Majesty's dominions.

We beg to assure your Majesty that we do not yield to any class or portion of your Majesty's subjects in sincere and conscientious loyalty to your throne, and devoted attachment to your most gracious Majesty's royal person.

"We have witnessed with pain the proceedings of a few inexperienced young men for some months past. We disagreed with them on principle. We denounced them as enemies of order, religion and country. Yet we now feel commiseration for their folly as intensely as we felt indignation when we beheld them carried away by the impetuosity of their ardent but erroneous aspirations for liberty. We trust it is unnecessary for us to assure your Majesty that in the trying period of the last few years of unexampled distress and destitution, when death stared us in every shape—starvation, hunger, and its concomitant, typhus fever—we braved all, and never ceased to exhort our flocks to resignation to the Divine will and to strict obedience to the laws of the land. We then confidently hope that your most gracious Majesty will be pleased to take into your merciful consideration the unfortunate situation of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other unreflecting persons who have so foolishly embarked in the late lamentable outbreak; thereby proving to the world their utter insanity.

"The prerogative of mercy is the brightest diadem in your Majesty's glorious crown. We, the loyal and faithful Roman Catholic Clergy of Tuam, appeal to that noble attribute on behalf of the deluded William Smith O'Brien and his deluded and misguided associates, and beg to assure your Majesty that the exercise of mercy on this occasion towards these unfortunate spirits will secure to your Majesty and throne more of pure

and true loyalty than the shedding of the blood of thousands.

"Rest assured, the heart of Ireland is sourd and true towards your gracious Majesty—hence we implore, we entreat, nay, we most humbly beg—'no blood,' and as ministers of religion, whose sacred duty it is to inculcate peace and good-will amongst men, we further beg to assure your Majesty that the concession of the prayer of this our petition shall be an additional stimulant to us to uphold the laws, and to secure, even at the sacrifice of our lives, the stability of that throne which is so happily occupied by your most gracious Majesty, and your memorialists will ever pray, &c."—*Times.*

WATERFORD, Aug. 5.—At about two o'clock to-day, hearing the toll of one of the Catholic chapels tolling violently, I ran into the street to inquire the cause, and found the police force in motion, and the townspeople flocking together. On inquiry, I learned that T. Francis Strange, Esq., solicitor, and President of the Felon Club, was arrested and lodged in the King-street police station. Proceeding farther on, I found the police searching for other prisoners; they took into custody Mr. Supple, glover; Mr. Patrick M'Auliffe, clothier; Mr. Fogarty, assistant to surgeon Kenney; and Thomas William Condon, a whitesmith, Secretary to the Wolfe-Tone Club; a man of superior abilities. Torrents of rain, just at that moment, cleared the streets most effectually. About an hour after the arrests, the prisoners were taken through the widest streets, and by a circuitous route to the gaol. When they were entering the prison gates, the scene baffles all description; the women wishing that they were men to take revenge, abusing the cowardice of the clubs, and venting their indignation in cries, loud and deep, against the "Peelers." On the return of the escort stones were unsparingly thrown amongst the police. One woman was arrested by them, but rescued by the others, the police not deeming it prudent to use their fire-arms. A troop of dragoons, with Sir Charles O'Donnell and Mr. Tabuteau, R.M., assisted the police. Four boys were made prisoners for stone throwing, and I must say that the forbearing conduct of the police and military, both officers and men, cannot be lauded too highly. The force in camp was augmented to-day by the arrival of 240 marines.—*Corres. of Morning Chronicle.*

UNIFORMITY IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—

The Bishop of Exeter, in his recent Charge, stated that he had received a book written by a clergyman, containing this "remarkable fact." "There was an annual clerical meeting held at the Rev. Daniel Wilson's, at Islington, on the 5th of January, 1842. Archdeacon Hoare was in the chair, and there were nearly one hundred clergymen present. The subject for discussion being the Baptismal Service, and the doctrine of Regeneration as connected with that rite, several speakers stated their opinions. The four clergymen who spoke had each received some weeks' notice of the meeting; and their declarations, therefore, were well digested statements prepared for the occasion. Yet the result was that, on that appointed day, they all differed as to the mode in which they were to reconcile their own notions to the doctrines of the Church." Now, we know, said his lordship, that truth is one and uniform; while error is multifarious, and will always be found to differ in different portions.—*Nonconformist.*

GENEVA.—(From Baptist Noel's tour, &c.)—

Vaud is thriving, too; numbers of laborers and artisans are recruited from the poor adjacent departments of France, and the still poorer valleys of Savoy. All these new settlers are Catholics, and as the full rights of citizens are easily and speedily acquired, and few of the settlers ever leave their adopted country, the proportion of Protestants to Roman Catholics becomes annually less and less—hence a numerical majority of Roman Catholics, at no distant day, seems inevitable; and a numerical majority, according to the present constitution must determine the whole aspect of the Government; for the canton is governed by a Great Council and a Council of State; both these are chosen by the people; and as the suffrage is universal, a Roman Catholic majority in a few years will return two Roman Catholic Councils, and both the legislative and executive government of the once Protestant Geneva will be again in servitude to the Pope