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THE CROSS.



NEW

SERIES.

VOL. 3.

No. 31.

God forbid that I should glory, save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ; by whom the world is Crucified to me, and I to the world.—St. Paul, Gal. vi. 11.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 21, 1847.

CALENDAR.

August 22—Sunday—XIII after Pentecost, Octave Day of the Assumption.
 23—Monday—St. Philip Benitus.
 24—Tuesday—St. Joachim, Father of D. V. M. C. G.
 25—Wednesday—St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
 26—Thursday—St. Zephyrinus P. M.
 27—Friday—St. Joseph Calasanctius, C.
 28—Saturday—St. Augustin, B. C.

General Intelligence.

ROME—OBSEQUIES OF THE LIBERATOR.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

(Continued from our last)

The following are the other inscriptions, with a translation of the entire, of which, as we have been necessarily hurried, our readers will excuse the faults:—

INSCRIPTION—No. II.

(Supra portam intus.)

DANIELI O'CONNELLO.

Viro omnium sæculorum prædicatione memorando
 Atque hoc tempore necessario
 Qui ingenii sui splendore, et mira dicendi copia
 Vitam, religionem, civium jura, libertatemque
 Adseruit propugnavit.

In gravioribus eausis a prima juventute subactus
 Nihil ei in abstrasis reipublicæ negotis arduum fuit
 Quod non acie mentis ut labore pervicerit enodari
 In maximis muneribus et honoribus
 Pari semper fastigio stabit

Cujus jamna nullo unquam tempore ullam repulit
 Egentibus ultro liberalitate patuit
 Denum omnibus officiis in patriam sancte perfunctus
 Adversariis superatis, consopitis factionibus
 Catholica religione cui se totum devoverat
 In libertatem vindicatu
 Ex sæculi procellis in portum æternitatis
 Se recepit,
 Ingenti sui desiderio apud cives tum apud exteros
 relictu

Obiit Januæ id Maji, an. sal. MDCCCXLVII
 Vixit an. LXNI. mens. IX., di. VI.
 Ad ætatem et res gestas per diu
 Ad populorum præsidium ac solamen
 Heu parum diu.

In tumuli lateribus hinc inde.

INSCRIPTION—No. III.

DANIEL O'CONNELUS.

Unus post hominum memoriam
 Qui scriptis et orationibus sapientia refertis
 Jura fidei Libertatisque
 Quæ se antea invicem aversari videbantur
 Amice composuit
 Ac ceteris gentibus ut hanc inirent viam
 Unde tanta ad imperia firmitas
 Ad religionem incrementum redundat
 Quasi signum extulit universis

Ea fuit gratia et estimatioe ut Catholicorum primus
 In Anglicis comitiis adversariis frustra obnitentibus
 In II. ordine sederit

Idemque tot annos rem popularem dexter egit
 Et principem semper locum obtinuit
 Per quem judicis severitatis legibus adserta est
 dignitas

Frena injecta licentis—Pietas et Religio amplifi-
canti magnis auctibus
His artibus viam affectavit ad superos.

IV.

DANIEL O'CONNELLUS.

Pro ea qua fuit summa erga sedem Apostolicam
Observantia
Et sanctum Pontificem *Pium* Opt Max.
Cujus fama apud omnes gentes jam percrebuerat
Romæ infirma licet valetudine iter suscepit
Verum Januæ quin inorbus magis ingravesceret
In Christi Servatoris pro se cruci adfixi complexu
Diem obiit supremum
Alter Moyses terram viventium de longe prospexit
Cujus tamen cor in quo dum viveret
Candida religio, pietas, amor patriæ unice valuit
Daniel filius ad paterna exempla contendens
Romam sicut moriens ipse caverat
Perferendum curavit
Cor suum tradidit ad vigilandum Domino.—Ecl. 39.

V.

(In aversa tumuli temporarii facie.)

DANIEL O'CONNELLUS.

Eximia fuit in Deum pietate
In Virginem Deiparam
In cujus tutelam se solum tradiderat
Studio singulari.
Justitia vero, integritate animi, fortitudine, liberalitate
Diligentia, facilitate qua se omnibus exæquavit
Nulli omnino comparandus
Quas animi sui virtutes in quatuor liberos
Sedulitate tanta instillavit
Ut eos non tam sibi proceasse quam Deo et Rei-
publicæ Præferret
Et longo post se intervallo relinqueret!
“*Generatio rectorum benedicatur.*”—Ps. cxi.

TRANSLATION.

INSCRIPTION—No. 1.

(Over the outer door.)

D. O. M.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Of the Kingdom of Ireland the Safeguard and
Protection,
Immortal for the greatest Deeds,
As for his distinguished services to the Christian
Commonweal,
The Nobles and Roman People
The last due offices of the Dead,
Have Performed.
Whoever you be who approach, citizen or guest,
Peace and repose to his incomparable soul
Beseech with Pure Mind.

INSCRIPTION—No II.

(Over the inner door; or rather inside over the
door.)

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL.

A man to be remembered in the Praise of all ages
And in the time of necessity;
Who, by the splendor of his genius, and wondrous
fertility of speech,
The lives, the religion, the rights and liberties of
his fellow countrymen
Preserved and battled for.
In gravest interests engaged from earliest youth
Nothing in the abstruse affairs of the Common-
wealth was difficult to him
That he did not conquer and unravel by the acute-
ness and labours of his mind.
In highest gifts and honours,
On a like pinnacle he will ever stand
His door was never closed to any
But to the needy was open with exceeding liberality
At length all the duties to his country being sac-
credly performed,
His adversaries conquered, and faction laid asleep.
The Catholic Religion, to which he wholly devoted
himself, Vindicated in its liberties.
From the storms of this world to the harbour of
eternity, He has betaken himself,
To the overwhelming grief as well of his own coun-
trymen as strangers.
He died at Genoa, 15th May, in the year of our
Redemption MDCCCXLVII.
He lived 71 years, 9 months, 6 days,
For age and deeds a long period,
For the protection and comfort of his people,
Alas, too short!

III.

(On both sides of the tomb.)

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL.

One who will outlive the memory of men
Who, by writings and speeches fraught with wisdom
The rights of faith and freedom
Which before seemed to be avers from one another
He amicably set in order.
And to other nations that they might enter on the
course,
In which to such triumphs a persistence
To religion such an increase would redound,
As it were a beacon he held out to all.
He was in such popularity and estimation that he
was the first Catholic,
In the English Legislature his adversaries vainly
opposing,
Who in the Commons' House obtained a seat.
And there for many years the same popular trust he
ably discharged,
And a principal position ever held,

By whom gravity was given to judgement, dignity
to the laws—
A bridle thrown upon license—piety and religion
amplified by great increase :
These were the arts by which he aspired to heaven.

IV.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL.

In discharge of that high reverence for the Holy See
And for the most Holy Pontiff, Pius the best and
greatest

Whose fame amongst all nations had already
spread abroad.

To Rome, although in infirm health, he took his way
But at Genoa, the disease having meanwhile be-
come much aggravated,

Embracing the cross of Christ, his Saviour,
He breathed his last.

Another Moses, the land of the living he from afar
beheld,

Whose heart, however, in which whilst he lived,
Pure religion, piety, love of country, solely reigned
Daniel his son, labouring after the father's example

To Rome, as dying he had ordered,
Took care should be conveyed.

“ His heart he devoted to watching....to the Lord.”
Eccl. 39.

V.

(On the obverse face of the temporary tomb.)

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Was of surpassing piety towards God,

Towards the God-bearing Virgin,

To whose protection he had recommended himself
With singular devotion.

But in the justice, integrity, fortitude of mind,
liberality,

Diligence, and ease, with which he adapted him-
self to all,

He was to be compared to none,

Which virtues of his mind into his four sons

With such sedulousness he instilled,

That it would seem he had destined them not so
much for himself as for God and his Country.

May they long remain after him!

“ Let the generation of the righteous be blessed.”—1's. cxi,

A medallion, representing him clasping the cru-
cifix to his heart, was over the door of the temple
like mausoleum—over it the text, “ In memo-
ria æterna erit justus.” On the other three sides
of the mausoleum each with one of the three in-
scriptions under it (24 feet square), were repre-
sented in alto relievo—his first entering into parlia-
ment—his going to return thanks in the Metropo-
litan Church when elected Lord Mayor—and his
liberation from prison. A colossal figure of Reli-
gion surmounted the temple.—*Pilot.*

We translate the following from the *Univer* of
Tuesday :—

“ Rome, June 28.

I have just returned from hearing Father Ven-
tura's eulogium on O'Connell. The *Liberator* of
Ireland was not able to reach Rome. He died
near the land of promise and of his affections, but
his heart at least, has been received here. Rome
to-day manifested its gratitude for the gift, which
has been accepted with enthusiasm rather than with
mourning, because the question is not now his
death, but something else. His heart is not for
the people a vain and sterile relic—it is the sym-
bol of sentiments and ideas which never die.—
The orator has strongly proved this. It would ap-
pear as if O'Connell spoke with his mouth.

All the Catholic people seem to have sent repre-
sentatives to testify their appreciation of all that
O'Connell has done for the cause of the people and
of Catholicity.

From eight o'clock in the morning an immense
crowd had assembled at the Church of Saint An-
drea Della Valle. At nine o'clock every vacant
spot was occupied, and this great concourse took
part in solemn service celebrated in memory of the
illustrious dead. The son of O'Connell was pres-
ent, with the Rev. Dr. Miley, and all the Irish in
Rome. Several Cardinals were present, a great
number of bishops, several Roman Princes, and in
particular the *élite* of the French clergy and laity,
always so numerous in Rome.

This moment was full of emotion and interest for
the Romans—the more, as the last fetes to cele-
brate the anniversary of the election of the new
Pope had collected at Rome the different Pontifical
States, the greater part of the most eminent and in-
fluential men in the political and religious world.—
Many high and distinguished personages from the
other Italian States were also present.

The orator, Father Ventura, was well known for
his independence, and the funeral oration of O'Con-
nell—a political, religious, and apostolic man—
obliged him to speak of questions which live in,
and occupy the minds of all. If the strangers had
not, on this great morning secured places in time
they would not have been able to enter, so eagerly
did the Roman population press forward to obtain
an entrance. The vast church was full to over-
flowing.

Father Ventura did not fear to pass from Ireland
to Italy, and from O'Connell to Pius IX. He even
dwelt a long time on this part of his discourse. It
was the publicist and the religious man examining
with faith and independence the state of his own
country. All the time the immense crowd was
mute with attention and interest.

Father Ventura remained nearly two hours in the
pulpit, yet he only delivered half his discourse.—

To day he considered O'Connell as a politician, as a citizen. On Wednesday he will speak of him as a religious man.

Every one knows with what taste the Romans decorate their churches, with what wonderful talent they compose their inscriptions. Yet to day they seemed to have surpassed themselves. In the distribution of the decorations there was more than magnificence, and a display of exquisite taste and learning, truly worthy of the Christian hero whose memory they celebrated.

I regret that I have not time to analyse the admirable discourse of the eloquent Father, but I hope it will be printed, that the just and noble sentiments it contains may be widely circulated."

L'Ami de la Religion gives the following brief account of the obsequies:—

"On the 25th of June a solemn service for the illustrious Liberator of Ireland was celebrated in the church of St. Andrew de la Valle. The vast interior of this church could not contain the multitude which pressed round all the entrances. All Rome was eager to hear the funeral oration of O'Connell the delivery of which has been entrusted to Father Ventura. The discourse was indeed, an admirable one. Never did the celebrated orator soar to so lofty an eminence. Respect for the holy place could not restrain the applause ever ready to pour forth; a gesture from the preacher was necessary to impose silence on the enthusiasm which his words had excited."

THE LIBERATOR—RESPECT FOR HIS MEMORY IN ROME.

The people of Rome have displayed the greatest anxiety to pay every possible mark of respect and honour to the lamented Liberator. His obsequies have been celebrated in the most solemn and magnificent manner in the capital of the Catholic world. Other modes for testifying respect for his memory have been also adopted. We have received a published copy of an able and eloquent discourse recently delivered in Rome by the celebrated Professor Orioli, at an extraordinary reunion of the society called the *Circolo Romano*, the discussion at that meeting of the society having been consecrated to the memory of O'Connell.

The Roman Advertiser, speaking this discourse, says:—

The curiosity and interest with which all connected with Mr. O'Connell is regarded in Rome can hardly be exaggerated; and one proof of it was given in the eagerness with which persons of all ranks might have been seen crowding to read the announcement of this publication, when first posted up in the streets.

The distinguished professor begins his discourse by reminding his auditory and the people of Rome that their's was the sacred duty of honouring with solemn pomp the memory of O'Connell; "for (said he) the death of that great man is not a loss to Ireland, but to the cause of liberty, everywhere.—He belonged to that chosen band of illustrious men the loss of whom afflicts and saddens the world." After alluding to the new and more efficient system of contending for and securing the rights of humanity—a system which O'Connell was the first to discover, and which he made the best use of—the Professor briefly touches upon the birth and early life of O'Connell, and describes the character of his age in Ireland—the point in the history of the country in which his influence arose, and the result of that influence upon questions of public importance to England not less than Ireland. The policy by which the latter has been governed is treated with severe and eloquent disapprobation. The history of Catholic emancipation is sketched in a masterly manner. The conduct, the intentions and talents of O'Connell are regarded in the most favourable light, and his character viewed in the aspect of greatness, and simplicity most imposing, as a mind of extraordinary powers uniquely and with untiring energy devoted to one end, that end emancipation of a faith from restraints disgraceful to an age of enlightenment—from oppressions sufficient to blot one page at least, in the fairest history; the invariable means employed, and found strongest in the course of his entire efforts, being scrupulously within the bounds of legality. It is not to be expected that the characters of great public men should be estimated perfectly by their contemporaries—their deeds belong to history, and through the long vista of years the calm philosophic unbiased gaze will look back, and assure itself of their intellectual and moral position.

Orioli, who has personal reminiscences of the great orator, finely describes his never to be forgotten eloquence, which addressed itself to the most opposite attributes of mind by its humour and its grandeur:—

"He united two different species of eloquence in one man. In him were two orators (the tribune of the people and the deputy of parliament), and neither one nor the other possessed discourse modelled by art or laboriously worked up in the manner of the schools. Both possessed, as much as possible, the gift of inspired spontaneity, of the stormy movement of affections, the dominion exercised over the minds of others by force of fascination. The one most polished displayed the wheel of the past century over the forms of expression, the reins of science adjusted for governing the indecile course of ideas, to keep them under discipline yet not too much for them, every now and then,

bursting away from the struggle, to allow the other orator to rush into view with all his negligent and terrible power. The latter, greater than the former most subtle in his acquaintance with the hearts of the people, knowing every fibre there susceptible of vibration, had no need of rules and understood, without heeding, to make them appear useless.— He adopted words and conceptions, as they presented themselves in the immense fermentation of his thought, and commencing as all others, concluded as none except himself. An unbridled and boundless diction, without model in the school of arts. Often a violent ex abrupto, like the burst of a thunder cloud in summer from whose bosom will issue lightnings, the eruption of a giant's wrath. Sometimes the factious, the caustic, the plebeian in imagination, at others hurried along and incoherent like those vagaries of the pen which the writer often commits to paper, before inditing his composition. But hardly would he proceed, when the divine spark kindled the words, and he became like the stream, which accumulating its waters from tributary torrents, majestically flows on through vallies and defiles, placid at one stage, tumultuous and foamy at every obstacle and victorious in every struggle."

From the period of O'Connell's captivity in Dublin, Orioli dates the decline of his powers, and the rise of a hostile faction among his own countrymen, who pursued him with ungrateful misrepresentation and menace;—

"Afflicted by this thought the great man began to die as early as two years since. His strength failed and he wished to take leave of the world in satisfying an ancient vow of his heart—to visit and reverence Italy, to repair to the capital of the Catholic world; to kiss the threshold of the Apostles and the sacred feet of Pius IX. Noble would have been the meeting between the saviour of Ireland and the saviour of Rome. But destiny consented not, and he expired at Genoa.

Come face al mancar dell' alimento :

He passed away with the comforts of religion, as a worthy sincere Christian, having on his lips the name of God and his country—two words in which was included the secret of his whole life—of all his energy, of all his glory."

After an affecting apostrophe to suffering Ireland, the author concludes with a fervent prayer for her relief especially and generally that of all the distressed, the removal of all wrong—"May the sacred equality of nation with nation at length reign amidst mankind! May the hydra multiplied by discord have each of her detested heads severed off! May abundance cause every field to whiten once more with rich harvests! May all human families link their arms together, in one vast embrace! May every injustice disappear from earth! May

every nation possess a Pius IX., angel of peace and redemption!"

STATE OF WESTMINSTER.

We quote the following brief description of the condition of this district from a pamphlet, by a late city missionary, Mr. Alfred Jones, entitled "A Few Words on the State of Westminster":—

"I commence these pages with stating that I have been in almost every house of the poorer inhabitants of Westminster; and I have made a careful statistical account of the number of houses in each street, alley, court, &c., of the city, and of the number of families in each house, and of the number of children in each family. I find that there are in it 5,909 houses; and that there are 14,233 families dwelling in them; and that the population amounts to 57,065; of which there are 16,689 children under twelve years of age; of these are 12,527 who do not attend any school.—The number of persons attending public worship of any description is 8,478. There are 170 notorious houses of ill fame and 145 gin and beer shops. The number of persons that entered seven beer shops in the Broadway and Strutton ground, on one Saturday evening, between the hours of six and twelve, was 2,520. I have mentioned before, that there are 1,165 shops open on a Sunday."—Such is the present condition of the Royal and Parliamentary city of Westminster; the seat of the Courts of Law, and of the offices of the British empire. Such is the moral state of Westminster in which more than two millions of public money have been expended on the new houses of Parliament. A sum equal to one-thirtieth part of what has been, or is to be, spent upon them, would suffice to give a new character to their neighbourhood.—*Guardian.*

THE LIBERATOR'S FUNERAL.

The following letter has been addressed by Dr. Miley to the Editor of the Tablet:—

GENOA, 12th July, 1847.

MY DEAR MR. LUCAS—

As I have already written my views to the Very Rev. Dr. Yore regarding the funeral it is better, perhaps, they should come from him, if it be at all necessary that they should be brought before the public.

Indeed I had very little to say beyond suggesting that the funeral should be *Catholic* in the rigid sense of the term. That the functions in the Cathedral ought to be resumed on four successive days—a day for each of the four ecclesiastical provinces—the only way to make up for the insufficiency of any the largest church to afford to the people the consolation of uniting in the suffrages

of the church; that on the first day of the obsequies, and on the other two succeeding days if necessary, a Catholic aggregate meeting should be held to make some attempt at least towards paying the debt—the new and enormous debt—the Catholics of Ireland have contracted on account of the recent occurrences, towards the Romans and the Supreme Pontiff, Pius IX.

As to the reception of the Body, it ought to take place on the sea-verge of the Island, with all the solemnity the prelaacy and priesthood of Ireland in the costume of the church and ceremonial prescribed by the Ritual for such an occasion can give it. It ought to take place in the evening; the multitudes could be well and appropriately arranged in ranks along both eastern and western piers, bearing torches and chaunting the psalms of the Dirge, as the sea chapel moves slowly and solemnly across the harbour.

I must conclude. The post is on the point of starting; we also start this evening to travel rapidly, night and day until with heaven's mercy and blessing, we shall have deposited our illustrious charge in the hands of the O'Connell's and of the Irish people. In extreme haste, ever faithfully yours,

J. MILEY.

In the chief Catholic periodical of Paris—the Correspondant—for the 10th of June, is an article headed "O'Connell and his detractors," which contains matter worthy of perusal:—

"The greatest Catholic light which has shone for the last fifty years has disappeared from the stage of this world. Daniel O'Connell the Liberator of Ireland (for this title will be inseparable from his memory, like those surnames of the Romans which springing from one glorious action were transmitted as an inheritance) Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, has ceased to live, and already has the period of history begun for the man who of all others of our time, has least courted personal glory. At the present day opposing parties battle over his tomb and dispute the honour of judging a character which will long continue to excite the curiosity of men before a rigorously correct appreciation can be formed of it. Attentive to all that has been said of O'Connell, as if it were upon ourselves that the sentence was about to be pronounced, we will guard ourselves from anticipating the ultimate decree of public opinion.

Ireland in fact has as yet reached only the first phase of her deliverance. O'Connell's hand has drawn her out from the abyss; he has restored her to light; but naked, defenceless, and so to speak without a refuge. What efforts—what genius has not been needed to bring the laws of England at last to look upon the Irish as upon men! New

difficulties, problems more frightful in their solution present themselves before a second career; the Irishman of our day is a stranger on his native soil. If, at the least crisis of provisional subsistence, he is reduced as he has been this year to pass from penury to famine, it is because the land is still as much enslaved as were, till lately, the men by whom it is inhabited. A revolution in political rights has been accomplished; another revolution—in property—has become inevitable; and the prolongation of the existence of the Irish people depends upon the promptitude with which this transformation shall be worked.

It is to bring about this revolution that the population has been doubled in the space of half a century; it was the confused hope that necessity always gives birth to, that animated the enormous masses on whom four years ago the voice of O'Connell imposed respect for English iniquity, assuming the form of law. As long as the thing was possible he sustained himself and sustained Ireland in that monstrous fiction; but by degrees the words ceased to correspond with facts. From that time there have appeared many men willing to feed their auditors rather with words than hopes and his voice was not silenced until new deceptions succeeded in driving him from the grounds of patient legality, on which he had collected the Irish people like shipwrecked men upon an island.

We do not doubt that history will produce not only the entire justification of the character, but also of the system of O'Connell. God has not willed the political emancipation of Ireland merely that the martyr of a Catholic nation might become more glorious; it would be too severe a trial of human weakness to condemn it to behold expiring in the tortures of want, or vegetating on the last stage of material degradation a people who, perhaps, in its entirety, has carried further than any other the exercise of the Christian virtues.

But God had created O'Connell for the first deliverance of Ireland and not for the second; he delivered himself of his personal task so soon as that task was accomplished. It is a merciful decree if we consider the long labours of a life so christian, a life so purified by faith and works. It is a rigorous sentence in appearance, if we regard only the outsides of things, if we attend only to the anguish which must have pressed upon so vast an intelligence when it found itself perhaps in an unexpected world, and amid seas to it unnavigable. What man, however, has enjoyed success more fully or more legitimately? There are so many bright rays in a glory which conscience does not reproach. Thus has God, even in this life, granted to the Liberator this portion of satisfaction.—

Finding himself unable to remedy the new misfortunes of Ireland, O'Connell died of regret. This was the penance placed between his triumphs upon earth and the glory of heaven.

THE MISSION OF CEYLON.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bettachini, Bishop and Coadjutor to the Vicar Apostolic of Ceylon, has lately arrived in London, which he leaves to-day on his way to Rome. His Lordship has already procured some Nuns, and is endeavoring to procure Missionaries for the service of this important and interesting mission. He would wish much to take out with him two, or at least one English Priest, whose services would, in many ways be invaluable. The prospects of religion in this vicariate are most flourishing. The number of Catholics of all races is variously estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000, being about an eighth part of the whole population; but they miserably upprovided with schools, and the priests at present on the mission are wholly inadequate to the task assigned them. They are in number about twenty three; but many of them, though good and holy men, are from age and other circumstances wholly unequal to the active duties which their position requires of them. The English and American Protestant Missionaries are most active, or at least are very numerous, and the Government—as usual—shares its funds, for education, &c., most unequally among the various religions of the Colony. However, the only Missionaries that are really making progress among the natives are the Catholic—who with all their disadvantages, receive about 500 converts a year. These are very often men of great intelligence, capacity, and aptitude for learning; and it is probable that before long an episcopal seminary may be established for the supply of the Mission with Priests ordained from the Catholics of Ceylon.—*Tablet*.

CONVERSIONS.

The Reverend Francis New and his lady were received into the Church last Tuesday week, by the Rev. Dr. Gentili.—*Correspondent of the Tablet*.

DEATH OF THE O'CONNOR DON.

With profound regret we have to announce the death of the Right Hon. Dennis O'Connor, commonly called the O'Connor Don, one of Her Majesty's Lords of the Treasury. His death occurred on Thursday morning at seven o'clock, at his residence, 51, Pall-mall West, where the right hon. the deceased gentleman was attended by two Catholic Clergymen. The O'Connor Don was a

man eminently respected in his public character, and more than esteemed by those admitted to his friendship. His dissolution is described to have been serene, and consolatory to those who witnessed it. The deceased was born in 1794, so that he was in his fifty third year. In 1824 he was married to Mary Ann daughter of Major Blake; since deceased. He has occupied his seat on the House of Commons, as Representative of the county Roscommon, since 1831, so that he has been sixteen years member of the British Parliament. As a politician the O'Connor Don was an ardent and consistent Liberal; the moral and social advancement of Ireland was among his most fervent and perpetual aspiration; as a Roman Catholic, he was an advocate for more generalised system of church endowment; a philanthropist, he was solicitous for the removal of the more rigorous enactments from our criminal jurisprudence; as an Irishman, he was a Repealer. The O'Connor Don was regarded as the chief of the ancient family of the O'Connors, as his title indicates.—*May he rest in peace!*

THE POPE, O'CONNELL, AND DR. MAGINN.

The Freeman translates the following passage from the diocesan address of the clergy of Derry to his Holiness:—"How, again shall we adequately thank your Holiness for the other signal favour you have been so lately pleased to confer upon us, and upon our unfortunate country? For though we should mint, as it were, our hearts with the expression of our gratitude, and pour them out at your feet, we should still fail to acquit ourselves of the debt we feel we owe for this last and crowning condescension. The ashes of him we loved so well, and whom we still recal under the endearing name of Leader and Liberator, you did not allow to descend unhonoured to the grave, but followed his departed soul with the charity and the succour of your Apostolic prayers. Rome, too, acting under your inspiration—Rome, mistress of the world, and ever living centre of religion, has not disdained to mingle her tears and her prayers with ours, and to press with pious sympathy round the bier of the great christian hero that is gone. Ireland, the entire country, swells with gratitude for this gracious recollection of her departed chief; and while posterity poring over the historic page that contains the records of his fame, and tells how he lived, and, alas! how too, he died, will look up through its tears and bless the name of the Sovereign Pontiff who thus honoured and appreciated our departed Daniel.' We, on our part, as becomes us, will apply ourselves to pay our share of the debt in the way

which will prove most grateful to your paternal and pontifical heart, &c."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN,
CEMETERY OFFICE, July 19, 1847.

SIR—

The public, feeling much anxiety for the arrival of the remains of the illustrious Liberator, naturally inquire the cause of the delay and if caused by the neglect of any person concerned such neglect would merit their censure. It was occasioned by the illness of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who was delayed consequently on the road. When I was requested by the Cemetery Committee to represent them on this melancholy duty, it was declared that "such mission is to be deemed solely as a mark of our profound respect for the illustrious deceased, as representing this committee, but by no means to supersede, or in any way interfere with, any arrangement already made by Mr. Fagan or the Rev. Dr. Miley. The Bishop of Genoa, even if I had authority from the Committee, would not give up the body to any person but the Rev. Dr. Miley. With respect to the Montrose steamer she being a mail packet could not be detained. The Oriental Steam Company, through their representative at Genoa, Mr. Curry, did everything in their power to pay every respect to the honoured remains by devoting a cabin exclusively for their transmission; and the zeal with which that gentleman seconded the views of the company entitles him to the lasting gratitude of every Irishman. Captain Oliver who commands the Montrose is also entitled to the greatest praise for his active exertions in promoting the same object. I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

M. J. O'KELLY.

The Freeman thus describes the catafalque prepared for the funeral at Dublin:—"We have seen in preparation at the factory of Mr. Croke (late Dodd's Great Rooms), Sackville Street, the magnificent catafalque on which will rest the Coffin of the Liberator, in the church of the Conception, Marlborough street, during the solemnities preceding the interment. The catafalque is not yet finished, but from what we have seen of its design, we believe it will be really magnificent, and worthy of the illustrious burden it is destined to bear. The preparations by Mr. Croke for hanging the church in sable drapery, with appropriate escutcheons, &c., are nearly completed."

The Irish papers quote with grateful enthusiasm the tributes of sympathy and honour with which the American Journals teem on the occasion of O'Connell's death. The following is a brief, but pithy specimen of the whole:—"We do not,"

observes Noah's Weekly Messenger, "know what king could take his departure, surrender his power, and give up his earthly crown, whose death would be as sincerely mourned, and make a deeper or more painful sensation than that of Daniel O'Connell."

BIRTHS RECORDED,

AT ST. MARY'S.

August 14, Mrs. McGowen of a Daughter.
16, " Shelly of a Daughter.
16, " Molloy of a Son.
16, " Wall of a Daughter.
16, " Roche of a Son.
16, " Kavanagh of two Sons.
17, " Scanlan of a Daughter.
17, " Scott of a Daughter.
17, " Gibbon of a Son.
17, " Harney of a Son.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

August 16, Jacob Rocket to Margaret Keating.
18, Jacob Leedham to Mary Hennessy.

INTERMENTS.

AT THE CEMETERY OF THE HOLY CROSS

August 13, Thomas Fagan O'Leary, Native of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland; aged 19 years.
17, Ann Rebecca, Daughter of John and Ellen Kelly aged 9 months.
17, Joseph, Infant Son of Daniel and Catharine Lonergan, aged 6 weeks.
18, Mary McAllister, Wife of John McAllister, Native of the County Mayo, Ireland; aged 48 years.
20, Mary McGowen, Daughter of Patrick McGowen Native of Nova Scotia, aged 32 years.
20, James Mooney, Native of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, aged 33 years.
20, Michael Holland, Native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.
20, Francis O'Burcy, Native of Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 68 years.

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