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THE CROSS.



NEW

SERIES.

VOL. 3.

No. 33.

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 14, 1847.

CALENDAR.

August 15—Sunday—XII after Pentecost, III of August Assumption of B. V. M.
 16—Monday—St. Roch, C.
 17—Tuesday—Octave Day of St. Lawrence, M.
 18—Wednesday—St. Hyacinth, C.
 19—Thursday—St. Gregory VII., P. C.
 20—Friday—St. Bernard, C.
 21—Saturday—St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The Treasurer has received the following subscriptions since our last publication.

Mr. Roger Cunningham	£10	0	0
Mr. Drummond	2	10	0
Capt. Philip Murphy	1	0	0

Monthly Subscriptions for August.

WARD No. 1.

By Messrs. Grant and Holden	1	15	0
Philip and Wm. Compton	2	8	4½

WARD No. 2.

By Messrs. Wall and Walsh	4	8	4
P. Ryan and W. Walsh	1	13	4

WARD No. 3.

By Messrs. E. Eustace and P. Going	4	16	1½
J. Wallace and M. Murphy	5	10	0

WARD No. 4.

By Messrs. T. Walsh and W. Jamieson	2	5	10
Roger Cunningham	1	13	1½

WARD No. 5.

By Messrs. Linahan and Purcell	2	13	0
Mr. John Reilly	£1		
Mrs McCarthy, M. Ellis,			
Wm Aylward, James Fallon, Wm Breslon. Ber-			

nard Deegan, Edward Kirwan, Thomas Flahavan, James Whelan, Jeremiah Lyons, and Jeremiah Fogarty 6s 3d each; Barney Maguire, Wm Swayne, Patrick Moriarty, John Lowry, James Reddy, James Bryan, Michael Corcoran, Mamice Keating, William Curtis, Anon., Peter Carrol, Malachy Fogarty, Patrick Meagher, Patrick Fitzpatrick, John Conolly, Patrick Harney, John O'Connell, Nicholas Power, Anonymous, James Kenny, William Quinn, William Flinn, John Roche, Michael Flinn, William Carey, John Neil, Michael Graham, Daniel Crowley, Michael Flannery, Thomas Stapleton, William Fitzpatrick, Patrick McCarthy, Patrick Morrissey, Michael McKane, Laurence Spruhan, James Blake, and Joseph Power 5s each; Lawrence Dreen 8s 4d; Dennis Pender 8s 1½d; John Sullivan 6s 10½d; Geoffry Mockler 7s 7½d; Patrick Quinn, Gregory Fielding Robert Barron and Edward Meagher 7s 6d each; M. Rogers, Mrs Wall, and Daniel O'Donnell 2s 6d each; James Connolly 3s 1½d; John Walsh 7s 8½d.

(To be continued.)

DUTCH VILLAGE.

The following were amongst the Subscriptions received at the Church of St. John the Baptist on Tuesday 3d inst:—

Mr. Timothy Connors	£1	0	0
Mrs Meagher Bay Chalettr	1	0	0
Mr. J. Laughlan	1	0	0
P. Morrissey	1	0	0
Wm Skerry	1	0	0
Mrs Boyie	1	0	0
Mr. L. Roche	1	5	0
Elias Tepper, Esq.,	2	0	0

Mr R. Cunningham	1	0	0
Miss Cunningham	0	10	0
Mr Thomas Ring	1	0	0
Honble Edward Kenny	1	0	0
Mr John Tobin	1	0	0
M. Kearney	1	0	0
T. Morrissey	0	10	5
Parrel	0	10	0
P. Walsh	0	10	0
Mrs Compton	0	5	0
Mrs Barber	0	5	0
Mr T. Cunningham	0	5	0
Mr W Cavanagh	0	5	0

General Intelligence.

• ROME.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LIBERATOR—CONCLUDING REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

(From the Dublin Evening Freeman.)

(Continued from our last)

The following are the Scripture texts hung round the Basilica, and alluded to in the Rev. Dr. Miley's letter. We also subjoin the translation of those texts from the Douay version of the Bible:—

1. Clamaverunt ad Dominum, qui suscitavit eis Salvatorem.—(Jud. iii. 15.)

2. Clamor filiorum Israel venit ad me, vidique afflictionem eorum, qui ab Egyptiis opprimunturveni et mittam te ut educaas populum meum. Ego ero tecum.—(Exodus iii. 9, 10, 11.)

3. Dedit ei Deus sapientiam, et prudentiam multam nimis, et latitudinem cordis.—(3 Reg. iv. 29.)

4. Ab infantia mea mecum crevit miseratio, et de utero matris meae egressa est mecum.—(Job. xxxi, 18.)

5. Justitia indutus sum, et vestivi me vestimento, et diademate judicio meo. Oculus sui cæco et pes claudo.—(Job. xxix- 14, 15.)

6. Ipse est directus divinitus in pœnitentiam gentis, et tulit abominaciones iniquitatis, et in diebus peccatorum corroboravit pietatem.—(Ececl. xlix. 3, 4.)

7. Ubi non est gubernator, populus corruet.—(Prov. xi, 14.)

8. In vita sua suffulsit domum, et in diebus suis corroboravit templum.—(Ececl. i, 1.)

9. Custodivit illum ab inimicis, et certamen forte dedit illi ut vinceret.—(Sap. x. 12.)

10. Mendaces ostendit qui maculaverunt illum, et dedit illi claritatem æternam.—(Sap. x. 14.)

11. Populum justum liberavit a nationibus, qui illum deprimebant.—(Sap. x. 15.)

12. Vos filii confortamini, et viriliter agite in lege quia in ea gloriosi eritis.—(1. Mac. ii. 64.)

13. Majorem hac dilectionem nemo habet ut animam suam ponat quis pro amicis suis.—(Joan xv. 13.)

14. Mortuus est pater * * * * et quasi non est mortuus—similem enim sibi reliquit post se.— In vita sua vidit et lætatus est in illo; in obitu suo non est contristatus; nec confusus coram inimicis.—(Ececl. xxx. 4.)

15. Præcepit Josue principibus dicens—memento sermoneis, quæ in præcepit vobis Moyses famulus Domini—Et responderunt ad Josue, Omnia quæcumque præcepisti nobis faciemus sicut obedivimus in cunctis Moysæ, ita obediemus tibi.—(Josue i, 16.)

16. Decessit non solum juvenibus, sed et universæ genti memoriam mortis suæ ad exemplum virtutis, et fortitudinis derelinquens.—(11 Mac. vi, 31.)

17. Cum placuerit Domino via hominis, inimicos quoque ejus convertet ad pacem.—(Prov. xvi. 7.)

18. Sapiens in populo hereditabit honorem, et nomen illius erit vivens in æternum.—Ececl. xxxvii 29.)

TRANSLATION.

1. They cried to the Lord, who had raised them up a Saviour.—Judges iii. 15.

2. The cry of the children of Israel is come unto me, and I have seen their afflictions wherewith they are oppressed by the Egyptians, But come and I will send thee that thou mayest bring forth my people. I shall be with thee.—Exodus iii, 9, 10, 11.

3. And God gave him wisdom and understanding exceeding much and largeness of heart.—111 Kings iv, 29.

4. From my infancy mercy grew up with me; and it came out with me from my mother's womb.—Job xxxi, 18.

5. I was clad with justice, and I clothed myself with my judgement, as with a robe and a diadem. I was an eye to the blind, and a foot to the lame.—xxix, 14; 15.

6. He was directed by God unto the repentance of the nation, and he took away the abomination of wickedness; and he directed his heart towards the Lord, and in the days of sinners he strengthened godliness.—Eccles. xlix, 3, 4.

7. Where there is no Governor the people shall fall.—Prov. xi, 14.

8. In his life he propped up the house, and in his days he fortified the people.—Eccles. i, 1.

9. He kept him safe from his enemies, and gave him a strong conflict that he might overcome.—Wisdom x 12.

10. He showed them to be liars that had accused him, and gave him everlasting glory.—Wisdom x 14.

11. He delivered the just people from the nations that oppressed him.—Wisdom, x 15.

12. You, my sons, therefore take courage, and behave manfully in the law, for by it you shall be glorious.—1 Mac ii, 64.

13. Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his life for his friends.—John xv 13.

14. His father is dead, and he is as if he was not dead; for he hath left one behind him that is like himself. While he lived he saw and rejoiced in him, and when he died he was not sorrowful; neither was he confounded before his enemies.—Eccles. xxx 4.

15. Josue commanded the princes of the people saying—Remember the word which Moses the servant of the Lord, commanded you; and they made answer to Josue and said all that thou hast commanded us we will do. As we obeyed Moses in all things so will we obey thee also.—Josue i, 16.

16. He died, leaving not only to young men, but also to the whole nation, the memory of his death, for an example of virtue and fortitude.—11 Mac vi 31.

17. When the ways of man shall please the Lord he will convert even his enemies to peace.—Prov. xvi. 7.

18. A wise man shall have honour among his people; and his name shall live for ever.—Eccles. xxxvii. 29.

ROME—OBSEQUIES OF THE LIBERATOR.

(From the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*)

The following deeply interesting account of the obseques of the Liberator, as celebrated under the direction of the distinguished Pontiff who now presides over the Christian world written by the Rev. Dr. Miley, an ecclesiastic whose name carries with it its own praise, will be read with profound emotion by all within whose reach it may come. It will bring deep consolation to the Irish people, to the Catholic people of Ireland to those who owe their own liberties and freedom of their altars to him who is now, alas! numbered with the dead, to find that the spiritual head of Christendom has manifested such an appreciation of the labours of that mighty chieftain; and that in the eternal city the fame of O'Connell was as fully recognised; and the honour paid to his memory as enthusiastic as if his life and labours had been spent within its walls.

We copy Dr. Miley's letter, which reached town yesterday, from the *Pilot* of last night:—

ROME, 28th June, 1847, Two O'Clock, P.M.

BELOVED FRIEND—

Be not surprised if there be an air of incoherency

in what I write. Take one who has not beheld a vision, my capacity to give utterance to the thought and emotions which agitate my breast is exactly in proportion to their vividness, their multitudinous variety, and, I may add, their grandeur. Oh, how intensely and how often during the last four hours have I longed that you were here—that the whole family which bears his world-honoured name—that the entire Irish people were eye and ear witnesses of what has been our privilege to see the Catholic enthusiasm—the more than earthly pomp, ecclesiastical magnificence with which Rome—wide-sceptered, eternal Rome—has to-day performed the Liberator's funeral. It was like a vision, I calmly and solemnly assure you—a vision so august and overpowering that no man could describe it, much less when, fatigued and unnerved as I am now, not so much by many hours' movement and the sultry heat as by that species of collapse which comes upon us after a mountain of doubt and anxiety, after resting there, is lifted, and that not gently, from the heart. This is the reason I wished as ardently as vainly, that all Ireland were present at the solemnity of the day—for then, and only then, could they have formed a notion of the immensity of the effect their Liberator's principles have had upon the world—of the services inappreciable for which they stand indebted to his memory since he himself has ceased to live. "Defunctus adhuc loquitur." Often he said it, and to the letter we have seen it verified to-day. He is agitating for their rights and privileges even in the grave. I wished, too, that they were here in order that they might estimate correctly how great and sacred are their obligations towards the Romans and the Supreme Pontiff, Pius IX., whom may Heaven in its bounty to the Church and to the world, long continue to defend and prosper!

Yes, I feel conscious that anything I can say, must fall so far short of the reality, that it were almost better to be altogether silent; and on the other hand I feel how indispensable it is that the country should not be left in ignorance of what so vitally concerns, what I am certain it considers and cherishes as its dearest interest. I have, on this account besought of others far more competent for the task, to write such details of the funeral as may help, at least, to convey to the Irish people a shadowy idea of what it was. This will state particulars—such as the inscription which adorned the mausoleum or cenotaph—a tomb like temple more than sixty feet in height, erected beneath one of the proudest cupolas of Rome—that one which the celestial orb of Domenichino has adorned. They will describe the effect of the choir of one hundred voices—the elite of those whose echoes are familiar to the lacquered roofs of the Lateran, of St. Peter's and of the chief basilicas of Rome. They will estimate the multi-

tudes by which the temple was crowded in all its vastness (it is more than three hundred feet in length)—enumerating the great personages, such as ambassadors, &c., who were assigned distinguished places. As for me, in the mood in which I find myself—and in the fifteen or twenty minutes yet remaining before the post closes—I can only repeat, that the august magnificence with which the Liberator's funeral had been solemnised here to day, in Rome—at the expense of the Roman people, and by express command of the successor of St. Peter—is indescribable, and cannot be comprehended adequately by any one who has not seen it. It was grander under many aspects, I am certain, than the funeral of Constantine the Great, or Charlemagne.—This, as I warned you, may sound like incoherency and extravagance; but here is the proof that it is true.—

LA'TIN INSCRIPTION—No. 1.

(*Supra templi portam foris.*)

D. O. M.

DANIELI O'CONNELLO.

Regni Hiberniæ columini ac præsidio

Maximorum operum immortalis

Ob præclara in Christianam rempublicam merita

Ordo populusque Romanus

Suprema parentalium iusta

Persolvit

Quisquis ades sive civis sive hospes

Pacem et requiem animæ incomparabilis

Adpescito mente pura.

That was the inscription placed, surmounted by the emblazoned escutcheon of the O'Connell, above the portals of the Basilica where the rites were to be celebrated for his eternal rest. It tells, in the dialect of Rome, how this tribute of Christian piety and honour to his memory, is concurred in by all orders of the Romans. The more than Roman Emperor—he who wears the triple Crown, and rules a kingdom which knows no limits but those of the world—it was he, Pius IX., who ordered the funeral. He exercised the plenitude of the divine jurisdiction confided to him to secure for the departed "Hero of Christianity," as the Pontiff himself entitled him, the greatest advantages from the suffrages of the church. He proclaimed his wish that the obsequies should be in every respect worthy of Rome; of the Papacy, of O'Connell; and he stopped not at the bare expression of his wishes, even the very vestments worn at the altar in the requiem were sent, by his own special order, from the Papal Chapel.

The Governor of Rome, surrounded by the civic officers was present. The grenadiers who kept guard round the cenotaph were elected from the civic guards—the representatives of the ancient le-

gions, and emphatically the military representatives of Rome. Their officers were there. They bore torches round the bier, and many of them evinced by bearing and by feature that they belong to the same race as the heroes who still seem to live in the reliefs of the ancient triumphs on arch and pillar. From the Campus Martius and the Roman Forum—from both sides of the Tiber—and from all the seven hills and their interjacent valleys, this people who grow up from infancy with the trophies of thirty centuries of greatness round them on every hand, assembled with enthusiasm to supplicate for the eternal happiness of Ireland's Liberator, and to exult in the honours he had achieved, as if he had been their own. I am bewildered, I confess, between the grandeur of my theme, the shortness of the interval—not many minutes more—in which it will be possible for me to speak of it—between the deep sense of my incapacity to do it anything even remotely approaching justice, and my strong solemn conviction how expedient—how indispensable it is that Catholic Ireland should not be unaware of, and it will not be insensible to the share it has in this grand event. I should have said, since I cannot describe the funeral decorations of the church, that they gave occupation to painters, sculptors, artists, and artisans of every kind, who since early last week pursued their work (I mean within the church itself) incessantly by day, and night. I have just got a copy of the inscriptions which were placed around the mausoleum—there were tablets also with texts upon the pilasters round about the church. Let the inscriptions be given *literatim*, and translated word for word. I have said that the Pontiff had privileged all the altars—the high altar was reserved from four o'clock in the morning until the requiem began—exclusively for the Priests and Bishops of the Greek and other oriental rites. From the dawn until nine o'clock it was difficult for a priest to get an altar, though the vast Basilica cannot contain less than twenty. Every mass had its congregation of devout adorers, as priest succeeded priest in orderly succession. Around the bier were ranged the Irish in the front rank; and if we count, besides the German College, the Scotch, English, French, the students of the Propaganda, we may say that all nations were represented in his obsequies—wept for his death—supplicated for his eternal felicity—and exulted in the great things that providence which ever protected and guided this servant of the Most High, enabled him to achieve for his country and for mankind. But I must pause. But this is just. Even Rome in one day could complete his funeral. The Bossuet of Italy—the illustrious Ventura—could not, in a matchless oration of two hours, say enough for his glory. His funeral, interrupted by the glorious festival of Rome—that of her Apostles

Peter and Paul -is to be renewed again on Wednesday. To-day the great Christian Orator treated one half his text as he alone knows how to treat it. Next Wednesday he treats the second part and concludes. Then you shall with God's blessing, hear again from your faithful friend,

J. MILEY.

(To be continued.)

Every English traveller of decent feeling has been shocked with the scandalous behaviour of his fellow countrymen in foreign churches, and most especially if it has been his lot to mingle with the crowd at the doors of the Sistine chapel in Holy week. Then, indeed, the Vatican is besieged by a crowd of Britons, who carried to the doors of the chapel the spirit with which at home they have maintained the crush at the pit-door of Drury-lane or Convent Garden; and when torn coats and crushed bonnets, and female screams attest the vigour with which these devout souls thrust themselves into the place of prayer. Few writers, however, have given a more truthful statement of the proceedings of the pious combatants than Mrs. Butler.* Take the following scene at:—

THE LADIES' SEATS IN ST. PETER'S.

The Holy Week is ever the religious carnival of Rome; during which the curiosity and ill-manners of foreigners render every Catholic place of worship a perfect bear-garden, and would almost make it impossible to believe that the same seasons were held equally sacred by all denominations of Christians. On Palm Sunday we went to St. Peter's, to see the benediction, and the procession of Palms. We made the best of our way to one of the tribunes, for which we had tickets, through a crowd of frantic women, who certainly made all sorts of amazonian legends credible; the poor Italian gentleman who stood at the entrance of the tribune, seemed in imminent peril of being crushed to death by this flood of feminine intrepidity. A woman before me who had been separated from her friends by the throng kept loudly exhorting them to "push on, not to mind her she would follow; and follow she did undauntedly, by pushing between my sister and myself, and forcibly separating us, though for greater security we had hold of each other's hand. Upon my beseeching her not to separate me from my companion, she replied at the very top of her voice, "I might as well say the same to you, ma'am; besides, the place is not so large, you'll find your party again, I dare say." This uttered with a face crimson with obstreperous

* "A Year of Consolation," by Mrs. Butler, late Fanny Kemble. London, 1847.

struggles, and arms and legs working like the wings of a windmill in every direction, accompanied by a loud exhortation to her party "to get on that she would make out," &c., were my sole consolation.

Here, again, is a charming picture of:—

ENGLISHWOMEN IN CHURCH.

I never saw anything more disgusting than the carriage of the various foreign women who surrounded us this afternoon, but principally, I am sorry to say Englishwomen. Their indecent curiosity, and eagerness to satisfy it; their total apparent forgetfulness of the sacred purposes to which the place where they were was dedicated; the coarse levity of their observations and comments of what was going on; their determined perseverance in their own flirtations and absurd conversation in the midst of the devotions of the people whose church they are invading; their discussions of their own plan of amusement, all really gave a most painful impression of their want of good feeling, good sense and good manners.

CONVERSION.

Last September, 1846, was received into the Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, Duncan terrace, Islington, by the Rev. Henry Lea, Chaplain, George M. Wetherfield, Esq., of 6, Staple Inn, Holborn, Solicitor.

LONDON—ST. GEORGE'S.

On Saturday last, the 3rd instant, a Mass was said at the Belgian Chapel, London Road, by the Rev. S. P. Brezezinski, Chaplain of the Polish Emigration, for the repose of the soul of Daniel O'Connell. A great number of Poles, and some Polish ladies, were present to testify this last tribute to the memory of the departed, whose matchless eloquence was so often employed, both in Parliament and out of it, in behalf of their much persecuted country.

ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE.

Mr. J. Donegan, of Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin, has presented to the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, five silver chalices, with oil stocks and pixes, for the lately ordained clergy, about to depart for the foreign missions.

Lord Cloncurry has presented a gorgeous carpet covering, of Irish manufacture, for the sanctuary of Blackrock chapel, Dublin.

ROME.

On the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of St. Louis of Gonzaga, the Pope celebrated Mass

in the Church of St. Ignatius at the Roman College. His Holiness offered the Divine Sacrifice at the altar where reposes the body of St. Louis Gonzaga, patron of youth, and distributed the Blessed Communion to the pupils. After Mass, and a slight refreshment, the Pope went into the great court on which all the classes abut. It was decorated with pictures and draperies, and the Holy Father received the professors and then visited the classes each in its own place. He was greeted on his retiring with a hymn composed for the occasion and sung by the students in four choirs concluded with the loud and simultaneous cheering of the students and devoted youth.

THE WESTMINSTER CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

Preparatory to the General Election in England this useful Body has drawn up a list of requirements which is to be submitted to every candidate that shall solicit Catholic votes.

1. The repeal of the whole Penal Code.
2. A full and adequate provision for Divine service and religious instruction for Catholic soldiers whether on march, in barracks, or in hospital, and also for the education of their children as Catholics, in the regimental schools.
3. A similar provision for Catholic sailors and their children.
4. Provisions for the spiritual care of all Catholics in workhouses and prisons, and of their children in penal and industrial schools; liberty of entering such places for the Catholic Priest at all times, whether sent for or not; and convenient opportunities for the celebration therein of the necessary rites of the Church and adequate remuneration for priests so employed.
5. A share in the public grant for education on terms consistent with the Catholic religion, and as favourable as are those upon which it is made to the Anglican and Wesleyan communions.
6. A modification of the oath prescribed by the Statute 10 George the IV., c. 7. [The Catholic Oath.]

7. To inquire of all candidates whether, when requested to do so, they will, irrespective of parties or official connections, take an active part in our favour in the House of Commons on these questions, and on all others involving equal rights to the Catholics of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and the exemption of the Catholic church from State controul.

KENTISH TOWN—DEFENCE OF CATHOLIC TRUTH BY AN ISRAELITE.

Great interest has been lately created in Kentish town by the appearance there of a learned Jew

from Russian Poland, who has been delivering lectures in the immediate vicinity of the Catholic chapel of St. Alexis, on the Protestant mistranslations of Scripture. At first all doors were closed against him, but upon applying to the Rev. Mr. Ivers, a spacious apartment was thrown open to him on Fitzroy terrace. The Protestants flocked to his first lecture, but upon being told by the learned lecturer, who is an accomplished Hebrew scholar, that their version is full of the grossest errors, and that they were bound in conscience to use the Roman Catholic translation, they withdrew in consternation declaring that the gentleman was a Catholic Priest in disguise. In vain the learned stranger protested against this accusation; in vain he declared that he was a sincere and strict Israelite, and known as such to many of the greatest literary celebrities of the day; in vain he appealed to the great work, "My Kur Hayem," which he has published on the same subject under the patronage of the Royal Family and some of the noblest personages of the kingdom, the bigots would not be convinced, and on the following day the attendance of Protestants had materially diminished, and the majority of the audience was soon composed of Catholics. This fact however, has produced a deep sensation on the minds of many, and even the crowd who had collected on one occasion at the gate of the house where the lectures were delivered were heard to exclaim "The true religion must be that which fears not investigation."—*Correspondent of the Tablet.*

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The erection of a Catholic Church in a certain town which but three years before rejoiced at the apparent impracticability of such a project ever being accomplished, had now attracted the attention of the curious, the scorners, and the lovers of novelty of all the religious denominations that usually exists in towns; among them, that of a lady whose talents and zeal were displayed in her manner of contemning every thing and every body connected with this beautiful and interesting building. Stopping one day to con the Latin sentence sculptured over the door in antique characters, she sneeringly remarked that she "did not know before that the Devil understood Latin."—"He does not, madam," replied a subordinate functionary of the holy place who was standing by, "and that is one reason why he never enters here."—*FLORA ANNE.—Catholic Instructor.*

LUCCA.

On the 19th of last month, an English lady named Mrs. Sarah Cornish, abjured with her six sons

the errors of Protestantism, and all were received at Lucca into the bosom of the Church. The conditional Baptism was performed in the chapel of the Archiepiscopal Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Lucca, who condescended to accept the duty of godmother, was represented by the Baroness Ward.—*Journal des Villes* July 12.

NEW YORK.

The Freeman of the 26th ult. says:—"We at length feel at liberty to congratulate the Catholics of New York on the purchase, by the Rev. Father Jesuits, of the edifice hitherto used a Universalist Church, on Elizabeth street near Walker. It will be dedicated on the festival of St. Ignatius, July 31, and will be under the invocation of the Holy Name of Jesus. It is the intention of the Rev. Fathers to open a classical school attached to the church, in the course of next September. The Rt Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Toronto, arrived in the Cambria last week. The Very Rev. J. Melche, Vicar General of St. Louis, landed at this port on Saturday last. In his object of obtaining Priests from Europe for the diocese to which he belongs, he succeeded in so far as to be accompanied by twelve Priests and six Seminarians. We have the pleasure of announcing the return of the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes in good health after his short tour through his diocese.—The Catholics of New York will learn, with great satisfaction, the arrival of the Very Rev. Father Verela, improved in health we hope by his residence in St. Augustine during the past winter. He reached the city last Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. Cummings of this Diocese, having lately completed his course in the Propaganda at Rome, with the highest honours arrived in town last week."

A NUNNERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Roman Catholics have purchased the beautiful estate of Mr. Cowperthwait, on the Delaware river, near Andalusia, Bucks county for 30,000 dollars. It is converted into a nunnery.—*Boston Pilot*.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF AGRA.

On Sunday the 4th instant, an English military officer, heretofore a Protestant was received into the Catholic communion at Agra, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Borghi, Captain-Fitzsimon, of the 29th B.N.I., assisting as Sponsor. Mention is also made of another gentleman, a Major in the Bengal service, and of the lady of a Colonel, both of whom it is said, were received into the Catholic Church

at Meerut, by the Right Rev. Dr. Carli. On the 4th instant, four priests arrived from Europe at Agra, on their way to Patna, in the Apostolic Vicariate of which they are to serve on the Mission.

THE LENTEN SEASON OF 1817, IN CALCUTTA.

The oldest inhabitant of Calcutta does not remember to have witnessed a more duly edifying and religious observance of the Holy season consecrated to prayer and penitential exercises than during the Lent which has just closed over us. The Catholic people evinced an earnestness to obey the warning voice of the Church to do penance for the kingdom of heaven is at hand, and the day of their salvation was nigh." To form an idea of the immense tide of the Catholic population that rolls through this great city, the stranger should visit our churches and chapels during the sacred week gone by. He would see every church and chapel thronged to overflowing with Christians hearing from the lips of the preachers the truths of our divine religion, which they announced with fervent unction. The tribunals of penance were crowded mornings and evenings by sorrowing penitents supplicating heaven for mercy; the ceremonies of Holy Week, those touching ceremonies which appeal to the depth of the human heart, were attended to with that solemn devotional feeling which they are ever wont to inspire. Never, since religion was introduced into this country, had there been observed so many pious christians approaching the table of the Lord. When we mention the fact that the succursal chapel of St. John's, Circular Road, which but few years ago was quite unfrequented, one hundred and eighty persons communicated in Holy Week and Easter Day; in that of Bow-Bazar, about the same number; at St. Thomas' Church, over five hundred; at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus were counted six hundred and fifty; and at the Cathedral Church from five to six hundred; it is surely a cheering announcement, which whilst it proves that religion is joyously progressing, manifests the goodness of God, who is blessing the land and turning away the captivity of Jacob."—We are most happy to assure the community that our Venerable Prelate and his zealous Clergy after their great labours of the past week are in the enjoyment of excellent health, which may they long continue to hold in the discharge of their manifold sacred duties.

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS AND PRIESTS IN INDIA.

Letter to the Archbishop of Edessa, V. A. Ben-

Col:—Lahore, East Indies, 1st April, Paultaub Division. My Lord Archbishop—Pardon my presumption in thus trespassing on your valuable time but being the bearer of pleasing, and I am sure to your Grace, welcome intelligence, will now plead my apology. We have now in rapid progress a Roman Catholic Chapel in proud and haughty Lahore. Its dimensions are fifty seven feet by thirty nine, quite sufficient for our congregation. In its erection and towards its furtherance every soldier assists us with his prayers, his pay, and his influence, humble as it may be. Her Majesty's 10th are alike distinguished for their firmness in defending their colours at Lahore as they are to the ancient religion of their fathers, though many thousand leagues of Ocean's wave roll between them and their Emerald Isle in the Atlantic. I am proud to say the Protestant soldier leads the way in this good work; and as they jocularly say, "who knows but if we like the house, and that your prayers are not too long, we may turn Romans ourselves." But there is one thing which pains us very much, and to which I humbly direct your attention, hoping your grace will cause it to be remedied. In a word, our Priest is miserably, nay shamefully, poor; he has received no pay this seven months, and we are only surprised, how and on what he contrives to live. There is a bungalow getting up for him adjacent to the chapel, which with the blessing of God, will be after a while very comfortable. I think, nay I am sure, the 10th North Lincoln Regiment will be able to finish the chapel themselves; but as to the clergyman's bungalow and his support, there is no use in resting on uncertain hopes; we must not give the *certa pro incertis*, and on the part of my Roman Catholic fellow soldiers I claim your Grace's influence to assist us with our charitable friends all over India. I cannot conclude without thanking Major Day and the and the Artillery for having given our Priest a tent to shade him from the burning sun of India. Awaiting the honor of your Grace's reply placing myself at your entire command, and fervently claiming your Grace's remembrance of me and comrades in your prayers, I remain, my Lord, your Grace's most devoted, humble, and obedient servant, PATRICK TOMN, Sergeant 5, Company H.M.'s 10th North Lincoln Infantry Regiment.—*Bengal Catholic Herald.*

CONVERSION.

I shall be forgiven by my Friend Mr Fogge in informing you (Editor of the Tablet) of his reception, with his youngest daughter into the Church last Lent at Bristol,

J. K. B.

IRELAND AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Sir Robert Peel has published "an address to the electors of Tamworth," too long to allow even of analysis in this edition: He reviews the whole conduct of his Administration, and with regard to Maynooth and other pro-Catholic measures, he says:—"I look back with cordial satisfaction to the part which I took in the support of those measures and to the spirit in which they were conceived.—It was a spirit of justice and kindness towards our Roman Catholic fellow subjects in Ireland; a spirit which will, I trust, animate our future legislation with reference to that country. It is strongly recommended to us by many powerful considerations—by recollection of our relations with Ireland in early periods of history—by sympathy with her present sufferings—by the urgent necessity, not more for her welfare than our own, to improve the condition, moral and physical, of her people."—*Tablet.*

RUNCORN.

A petition from the Catholics of this place, claiming a share in the Education Grant, has been sent to, and no doubt presented by, Lord John Russell.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

August 9—Patrick Pendegrast to Bridget Walsh.
10—Matthew Bourko to Mary Power.

BIRTHS RECORDED,

AT ST. MARY'S.

August 7, Mrs. Drummond of a Son.
9, " McCarthy of a Son.
9, " Kavanagh of a Daughter.
9, " Muir of a Daughter.
9, " Payne of a Daughter.
11, " Lanigan of a Son.
11, " O'Brien of a Son.
11, " Farrel of a Son.
12, " Murphy of a Daughter.
12, " Bowden of a Son.

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