

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10X | 12X | 14X | 16X | 18X | 20X | 22X | 24X | 26X | 28X | 30X | 32X |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Jesus said to his disciples. Whom do you say that I am?

Simon Peter answered and said: Thou art Christ the Son of the living God.

And Jesus answering, said to him: Blessed art thou Simon Bar-Jona: because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven. And I say to thee: That thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

And I shall give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven. S. Matthew xvi. 15-19.



Was anything concealed from Peter, who was styled the Rock on which the Church was built, who received the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the power of loosing and binding in Heaven and on earth?"—TERTULIAN PRÆSCRIP. xxii.

"There is one God, and one Church, and one Chair founded by the voice of the Lord upon Peter. That any other Altar be erected, or a new Priesthood established, besides that one Altar, and one Priesthood, is impossible. Whosoever gathers elsewhere, scatters. Whatever is devised by human frenzy, in violation of the Divine Ordinance, is adulterous, impious, sacrilegious."—St. Cyprian Ep. 43 ad Plohem.

"All of them remaining silent, for the doctrine was beyond the reach of man, Peter the Prince of the Apostles and the supreme herald of the Church, not following his own inventions, nor persuaded by human reasoning, but enlightened by the Father, says to him: Thou art Christ, and not this alone, but the Son of the living God.—St. Cyril of Jerusal. Cat. xi. 1.

Calendar.

- OCTOBER 15—Sunday—XVIII after Pent. III
Oct. Purty of B. V. M. G. Doub
- " 16—Monday—St. Basil the Great B.C. and Doct. Doub. from 14th June.
- " 17—Tuesday—St. Hedwigis Queen Widow Semid.
- " 18—Wednesday—St. Luke Evang. Doub. II cj.
- " 19—Thursday—St. Peter of Alcantara C. Doub.
- " 20—Friday—St. John Cantius C. Dou.
- " 21—Saturday—St. John a St. Facundo C. Doub. from 15th June.

[From the Richmond Republican.]
THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

The September number of the Southern Literary Messenger contains an article of profound interest on this subject from the pen of Lieut. M. F. Maury.

Lieut. Maury gives a history of this expedition, brief, lucid, and which increases the anxiety of the public mind to see the report of Lieut. Maury, who has made a successful survey, and who, we are glad to learn, is expected to return soon to this country.

We learn from Lieut. Murray's article that this expedition was planned by Lieut. Lynch, and authorized by Secretary Mason. In the spring of 1846, Lieut. Lynch first addressed the Secretary on the subject, recommending a circumnavigation and exploration of the Dead Sea and its entire coast; stating that the expense would be trifling, as our ships frequently touched at Acre, in Syria, forty miles from Lake Tiberius or Sea of Galilee, from which the river Jordan runs and debouches in the first named sea; that the frame of a boat, with crew and provisions, could be transported on camels from Acre to Tiberius, and there put together again. Only one traveller, Mr. Cortigan, had ever circumnavigated the Dead Sea, and he had died at the termination of his voyage, without leaving any journal or notes behind. It was contended also, that, independent of the eager curiosity of all Christendom in regard to this mysterious lake, this expedition is of value to the interests of navigation.

The Secretary of the Navy received favorably the proposition of Lieut. Lynch, and an opportunity soon occurred by which it could be conveniently carried into effect. It was necessary to send a store-ship to the Mediterranean squadron, and as, after her arrival, she would have no employment for months, the Secretary determined to send Lieut. Lynch and his party in her; so that after meeting the wants of the squadron, she could proceed up the Levant, and land Lieut. Lynch and his companions. This was done. The store-ship "Supply" was provided with two metallic boats, one of copper, the other of iron; the former named "Fanny Mason," and the latter "Fanny Skinner." On their arrival at their destination their troubles began, and in their march to Lake Tiberius their boats had to be transported over the most formidable mountain gorges and heights, and to be lowered down precipices with ropes. But these difficulties were surmounted with true sailor skill and perseverance, and on the 8th of April the two Fannies, each with the American ensign flying, were afloat upon the beautiful blue waters of the sea of Galilee. "Emblematic of its Master, it alone of all things around them remained the same. Just as the Apostles saw it when our Saviour said to it, 'Peace, be still,' this little band of rovers now beheld it."

The navigation of the Jordan was found to be most difficult and dangerous, from its fearful and frequent rapids. Lieut. Lynch solves the secret of the depression between Lake Tiberius and the Dead Sea by the tortuous course of the Jordan, which, in a distance of sixty miles winds through a course of two hundred miles. Within this distance Lieut. Lynch and his party plunged down no less than twenty-seven threatening rapids, besides many others of less descent. The difference of level between the two seas is over a thousand feet.

The water of the Jordan was sweet to within a few hundred yards of its mouth. The waters of the sea were devoid of smell, but bitter, salt, and nauseous. Upon entering it, the boats were encountered by a gale, and "it seemed as if the bows, so dense was the water, were encountering the sledge hammers of the Titans, instead of the opposing waves of an angry sea." The party proceeded daily with their exploration, making topographical sketches as they went, until they reached the southern extremity of the sea, where the most wonderful sight that they had yet seen awaited them.

"In passing the mountain of Uzdum (Sodom) we unexpectedly, and much to our astonishment," says Lieut. Lynch, "saw a large, rounded, turret-shaped column, facing toward southeast, which proved to be of solid rock salt, capped with carbonate of lime, one mass of crystallization. Mr. Dale took a sketch of it, and Dr. Anderson and I landed with much difficulty and procured specimens from it." The party circumnavigated the lake, returned to their place of departure, and brought back their boats in as complete order as they received them at New York. They were all in fine health. This is a specimen of the skill, system, and discipline of the American navy. No nation in the world has such a service. The time is coming when it will give proof of that fact palpable to the most dull understanding. Thanks to the good management of Lieut. Lynch, the whole cost of this scientific exploration of the Dead Sea, [except, of course, the cost of the equipage and maintenance of the crew of the ship,] was but seven hundred dollars.

From the letters of Lieut. Lynch, quoted by Lieut. Maury, we transcribe the following interesting fact elicited by the exploration.

"The bottom of the northern half of this sea is almost an entire plain. Its meridional lines at a short distance from the shore scarce vary in depth. The deepest soundings thus far 188 fathoms (1128 feet.) Near the shore the bottom is generally an incrustation of salt, but the intermediate one is soft mud with many rectangular crystals—mostly cubes—of pure salt. At one time Stellwager's lead brought up nothing but crystals. The southern half of the sea is as shallow as the northern one is deep, and for about one fourth of its entire length the depth does not exceed three fathoms, (18 feet.) Its southern bed has presented no crystals, but the shores are lined with incrustations of salt, and when we landed at Uzdum in the space of an hour, our foot prints were coated with crystallization. The opposite shores of the peninsula and the west coast present evident marks of disruption. There are unquestionably birds and insects upon the shores, and ducks are sometimes upon the sea, for we have seen them—but cannot detect any living thing within it; although the salt streams flowing into contain salt fish. I feel sure that the result of this survey will fully sustain the scriptural accounts of the cities of the plain."

He thus speaks of Jordan. "The Jordan, al-

though rapid and impetuous, is graceful in its windings and fringed with luxuriance, while its waters are sweet clear, cool and refreshing."

After the survey of the sea, the party proceeded to determine the height of mountains on its shores, and to run a level thence via Jerusalem to the Mediterranean. They found the summit of the west bank of the Dead Sea more than 1000 feet above its surface, and very nearly on a level with the Mediterranean.

"It is a curious fact," says Lieut. Maury, "that the distance from the top to the bottom of the Dead Sea should measure the height of its banks, the elevation of the Mediterranean, and the difference of level between the bottom of the two seas, and that the depth of the Dead Sea should be also an exact multiple of the height of Jerusalem above it."

"Another not less singular fact, in the opinion of Lieut. Lynch, "is that the bottom of the Dead Sea forms two submerged plains, an elevated and a depressed one. The first, its southern part, of slimy mud covered by a shallow bay: the last, its northern and largest portion, of mud and incrustations and rectangular crystals of salt—at a great depth with a narrow ravine running through it, corresponding with the bed of the river Jordan at one extremity, and the Wady 'el Jeb,' or wady within a wady at the other."

"The slimy ooze," says Lieut. Maury, "upon that plain at the bottom of the Dead Sea will not fail to remind the sacred historian of the 'slime pits' in the vale, where were joined in battle the 'four kings with five.'"

THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII

It was the month of August, A. D. 79, the 23d day of the month, and the festival of Bacchus. The morning had already dawned, and never had nature witnessed a lovelier sunrise: tower and turret, mansion and cottage, mount and glen, were all steeped in a flood of living light. The city looked forth in her rich and mellow beauty, like the favorite of gods, the very offspring of denials, surrounded with her cloudless skies, her crystal air, her laughing sea, and her gorgeous fields. It was night, and heaven's gorgeous wanderer, after bathing the liquid clouds in a flood of molten gold, had sunk to his rest upon the lap of Thetis. The pale moon shone forth in mellow glory above the tall, white mountain tops, and the band of bright immortals were making their appearance one by one in the immutable and ever-youthful heavens. A wild, spiritual, but mournful radiance shined itself over the crowded homes, and the winding solitudes of that doomed city. There was a weird solemnity and witchery about the hour. Silence was sleeping upon the lap of Beauty, and Beauty was unconsciously reposing upon the heartless bosom of Death! The grim skeleton was toying with her lovely tresses, but she knew it not; he pressed his cold charnel lips to hers, but she felt it not—she still lay dreaming of sylphs, gnomes, and fairy spirits. Suddenly a dread peal of thunder rolled through the throbbing air, and one bright meteor flashed forth and streamed its radiance across the distant sky, and disappeared in the sleeping ocean. Another and another peal succeeded, as loud as the blast of an archangel's clarion; far and wide rolled the sound with an echo that might have aroused the dead sleepers of the marble sepulchre. Strange vibrations ran through the trembling earth! A pale and lurid light overspread the heavens; the moon and the stars grew pale, sickly and wan! Again the thunder pealed—and that peal it was as the roar of ten thousand pieces of artillery, or as if the imprisoned Titans had burst forth from

their granite dungeons to renew the combat with the gods! In a moment the moon and stars were hid, a stream of liquid fire shot upwards to the darkened heavens! Louder and louder pealed each succeeding crash of thunder, and down the sides of the groaning and reeling Vesuvius poured the burning lava, while floods of molten ore burst over crag and field. The surrounding groves and the spreading trees were soon one mass of flame! Onward and onward still rushed the devouring element, overturning and consuming everything that attempted to impede its fury. A tremendous shower of ashes obscured the firmament. Myriads of living beings were running to and fro in the streets, seeking in vain for safety, shelter or flight; still pealed the deep mouthed thunder, still rolled on the awful storms and deluge of fire! Arches, tower and temple, palace and cottage, were alike hidden beneath the overwhelming sea of flame and lava! one wild and universal shriek rose from the expiring multitudes—it was followed by the silence of the grave! Death and silence stood side by side, the sole monarchs of a peopleless domain, and beneath their feet lay the innumerable skeletons of Life and Beauty, mouldering into dust! Four days of impenetrable darkness succeeded, and when the sun again looked forth from the heavens, Pompeii was no more! The glory had departed, and the golden glory of the summer sheen floated over a City of the Dead! an unwept sepulchre, and an unmarbled tomb!

SISTERS OF CHARITY—THE APPROACH OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.
Sir—The great utility of our London hospitals is, to a considerable extent, counteracted by the woful inefficiency of the nurses attached to them. That their position is a difficult one, all must allow; to bear up with the caprices of the sick, to minister to their comfort, and to help in assuaging their sufferings, is not the least part of their duty; but how inadequately this duty is discharged, all who have been connected with hospitals can testify.

The poorer patient is neglected, while he who can afford to remunerate the nurse is well attended to. The authorities most certainly interfere where they can, and no doubt prevent a great deal of mischief that would happen without their attention; but that a species of petty tyranny exists is a fact, and the sooner a remedy is discovered the better, especially at a time when the most fatal of modern plagues is in all probability about to visit our shores. A panic is sure to accompany such a pestilence, and it is therefore of urgent necessity that extensive measures should be taken beforehand to remedy evils which under those circumstances would be appalling.

In considering the steps necessary to be taken, we must remember that the object which the nurses have in coming to such institutions is simply and solely to gain a living. They have not, or seldom have, "a vocation" for attending the poor and sick, and without a vocation they cannot fulfil their functions properly. Among the most important qualities required in the nurses are, implicit obedience to the authorities, and great self-denial. These qualities, however, are but seldom found amongst them. Many instances might be quoted where patients have lost their lives from the nurse's neglect of the surgeon's orders, and even from her substituting medicines for those prescribed by the medical attendants. So proverbial is the intemperance of the nurse, that should she be qualified in other respects, it is winked at. If the harm that resulted were felt solely by her, it might be passed

over, but the patient himself suffers, the wine or spirits given out for him being frequently consumed by the already too pampered nurse.

An institution has been founded lately for the education of nurses, and it is to be hoped that the class may improve; but if we consider the repulsive nature of many of their duties, and the degraded objects, of a class inferior to their own, upon whom they must attend, it will probably be admitted that nothing but religion can qualify a woman properly to discharge such duties. Experience, we believe, would further demonstrate that that religion only, which inculcates true self-denial and through forgetfulness of self, could train nurses of the heroic class, which times of pestilence require; nurses who would work day and night with one object in view, that of doing good to their fellow-creatures, from no worldly inducement but for the sake of Christ alone. Where then, we may ask, are such creatures to be found? Such a body exists, small in number it is true, but fervent in charity and answering in all respects to the emergency. The Sisters of Charity who go about doing good; having no fear for themselves, and expecting no remuneration in this world, but in that to come.

It may be objected that ladies are frequently in the habit of visiting the wards, and consoling the patients under their afflictions—that they do a great deal of good, I have no doubt—but where you can have both combined in one person, as nurse and a comforter, it is unquestionably better; particularly as these ladies, being in the world, have ties, such as mothers, sisters, or daughters, for the sake of whom they cling to the world; whereas, the poor Sister of Charity, having taken the vows, belongs to God and to her fellow-creatures solely, and in an epidemic like the cholera, would not fear for her own life, but would covet the post of danger, looking for an eternal reward.

I am aware that there exist, or are about to be instituted, Protestant Sisters of Charity in London; but that they will lack what is so essential to a nurse, implicit obedience and self-denial, a simple comparison of the Protestant with the Catholic religion will suffice to determine. What is more, I can speak from experience, having been connected for some years with a hospital in France where both had been tried, first the Protestant sister, and then the Catholic. The former, having proved woefully deficient in almost all her duties, was at length found so far wanting in that decorum which one has a right to expect in persons professing such an exalted vocation, that it became necessary to dismiss her from the hospital. I have been informed that she has since married, which indeed was quite lawful, as she was under no vows of celibacy. As for the Catholic sisters, who kindly offered us their services, I can only say that their demeanour so edified the sick, that all, even the most abandoned, were glad to see and talk with them.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

MEDICUS.

HINTS ON THE CHOLERA.

The following instructions were issued by the Russian Government, on the approach of the cholera:—

“It has been remarked that just before the appearance of the cholera in a district the inhabitants are troubled more than usually by diarrhoeas and other complaints, trifling under ordinary circumstances, but which, in the presence of the epidemic, are apt, if neglected, to degenerate into real cholera cases.

“It is well known from the experience obtained in 1830 and 1831 that the cholera is in itself not contagious, but that it may become so, like some other diseases, if many sick are kept crowded together.

“The cholera has been found most destructive in villages situated on low and marshy grounds, or near bogs and stagnant pools, and particularly where the inhabitants are confined within narrow spaces and live unmindful of cleanliness.

“It has been further observed that those dejected in spirits and easily alarmed are more subject to cholera than those who live in confidence and are of good courage.

“The preceding remarks having been made, the following are the precautions recommended for observance against cholera:—

“To beware of catching cold, and particularly to protect the stomach from cold, for which purpose to wear a broad belt of cloth or stout flannel upon the skin around the waist; not to lie upon the bare ground, nor to sleep at night in the open air. After sleep or hard labour, when in perspiration, to drink no water or other beverage cold;

to drink no acid beverages, and never much at a draught; to beware of all things of intoxication; to use light food and moderately; to eat no bread insufficiently baked, no crude vegetables, no unripe fruits, no meat or fish not perfectly fresh, and to abstain from salted meats and pickled fish that provoke thirst; to keep the person and the dwelling clean, and to allow of no sinks close to the house, to admit no poultry or animals within the house, and to keep it airy by ventilation. Where they are sick let not the place be crowded.

“Notwithstanding the best precautions, the cholera may at times break out. The following are its symptoms, and the treatment to be pursued with perseverance and confidence.

“A person in good health may be suddenly attacked by cholera, at first sickness the eye-sight dimmed, then, after a shiver and rumbling in the bowels, vomiting and purging with acute pains below the breast, under the ribs, and on the left side, attended by quenchless thirst. If the patient be not quickly succoured, cramps ensue in the legs and arms, which become of icy coldness, extreme weakness comes on, and a deadly paleness, the whole body becomes cold, then a hic-cough, and other signs of approaching death.

“On the appearance of the first symptoms let medical aid be immediately called, but if that cannot be obtained, the treatment necessary is as follows:—

“1. Let the patient be warmly covered.
“2. Let his whole body be well rubbed with warm vinegar or brandy; likewise his hands and feet and pit of the stomach with clear tar, or, if none can be had, with strong brandy.
“3. Let the patient take, in frequent and small quantities, a warm and light infusion of mint, or of the essence of mint, one or two drops at a time, with sugar.

“4. If there be no abatement of pain or vomiting, a blister of mustard should be applied to the pit of the stomach.

“5. If all the same symptoms still continue, and the patient be of a strong constitution, then apply leeches to the same place, twelve to twenty for an adult, and for children six to ten; but if of a weak constitution, let no leeches be used without the advice of a physician.

“6. A warm bath, if ready and near, may be used with benefit; otherwise, a vapour bath may be prepared at home, thus:—Heat some stones or bricks and over them place a bedstead with a netted bottom, upon which let the patient be stretched, well covered; then throw the vinegar upon the hot stones, whence steam will arise conducive to perspiration, aided by frictions, which must not be discontinued. For want of this vapour bath, place around and in contact with the patient bags of heated sand or ashes.

OBSERVATIONS.—During the present epidemic no applications have been found so efficacious as strong frictions, either with the naked hand, with a cloth, or with a brush using clear tar or some other irritant. The essence of peppermint may be used more freely than heretofore prescribed.

Great care must be observed during convalescence, for the cholera is but too often followed by typhus fever.”

Some few years ago, when the population of London was not so numerous as it is at present, an able calculator estimated the number of Londoners who spent Sundays in adjacent villages, inns, tea-houses, &c, at 200,000. These he calculated spent each half-a-crown, amounting in the whole to £25,000. That sum multiplied by the number of Sundays in a year gave, as the annual consumption of that day of rest, the immense sum of £1,300,000. Of these 200,000 persons he calculated the returned situations as follows:—Sober, 5,000; in high glee, 90,000; drunkish, 30,000; staggering tipsy, 10,000; groggy, 15,000; dead drunk, 50,000. “Much,” adds the calculator, “depends upon the weather.”

The editor of the Baltimore Sun was recently shown a Latin Bible dated at Rome, 11th March, 1597, and thus 251 years old, which was found by John L. Broomley, Esq., in the Convent of St. Domingo, after the city of Mexico was taken by the late American army.

Process of Pittsburg.—The friends of the Right Rev. Bishop Honni, of Milwaukee, will be glad to hear that at the last account he was in Munich, enjoying excellent health. It is said that he is bringing with him fifty Jesuit Fathers and ninety students.—Catholic Telegraph.

The Cross;

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

ST. MARY'S CATECHISTICAL SOCIETY.

A Quarterly Meeting of this Society took place on Sunday evening last, immediately after Vespers, in the Vestry of St. Mary's, the Very Rev. Mr. Conolly, V.P., in the Chair, assisted by the Rgv. Messrs. Hannan and O'Connor.

The routine business being disposed of—returns were made by the Superintendents of the Classes at St. Mary's and St. Patrick's, from these it appeared that, since the last quarterly returns, the numbers in each of the several departments had largely increased.

The want of a sufficient number of competent Teachers being announced by the Superintendents, it was hoped, when made known, that this requisite so important in giving due effect to the object the Society have in view, would be applied.

The Committee appointed to manage the late Festive Celebration handed in a return of the receipts and expenditures for that occasion, showing an increase of the former over the latter to the amount of Eight pounds and upwards, which sum, by vote, was ordered to be added to the funds of the Society.

The following Gentlemen were proposed and admitted members—Messrs. Walter Shea, Edw. Kelly and William Delany.

There being no further business before the Chair the meeting adjourned.

Amount of Quarterly receipts £7 3s.

P. J. COMPTON,
Secretary.

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

A meeting of the Collectors of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith will be held in the Vestry of St. Mary's, on to-morrow, immediately after Vespers. We understand that, since the last meeting, a large number of the Annals have been delivered which will be distributed to the Collectors and the Subscribers.

ST. PATRICK'S.

The Very Rev. Mr. Connolly will preach in St. Patrick's Church to-morrow evening, immediately after Vespers.

(For the Cross)

INVOCATION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Ave Maria! words availing,
Taught us by the Angel's tongue,
When to thee Heaven's will declaring,
Salvation's hope around thee hung.

Ave Maria! holiest feeling
Kindles, at this well loved sound,
Sweet as strain from stealing,
Breathing peace and joy around.

Ave Maria! words of gladness
Soothing all the sinner's fear,
Hope and solace in our sadness
Hear, O hear, thy client's prayer.

From the darts around us flying
God has given thee power to save,
Fondly on this aid relying,
We, can every danger brave,

Ave Maria! bright star beaming
With a mild, yet, lustrous ray;
Like a glimpse of heaven revealing
The glories of eternal day.

Ave Maria! light more cheering
To the weary wanderer's eye,
Than the beacon bright appearing
O'er the wave-top glittering high.

Ave Maria! whilst we're roaming
The world's rude waters sadly o'er,
And its waves are round us foaming,
Guide us safely to the shore.

Then the poet of bliss obtaining
Where no sorrow e'er can come,
And with thee forever reigning,
We'll find rest, our pilgrimage done

M. T. D.

Halifax, October 4, 1848.

The British public have subscribed the munificent sum of £10,000 in aid of the surviving sufferers by the loss of the Ocean Monarch.

[For the Cross.]

THE CATEMERINON OF PRUDENTIUS No. 7.

HYMNUS POST JEJUNIUM.

Jesus! thy servants' benignant stay,
That hold'st o'er mortals thy merciful way,
And clasp'st them with gentlest caress—
When fettered thyself with this wearisome coil,
Thou didst struggle with many a terrible toil,
But man thou dost fondle and bless.

The third part of day has now vanished and gone,
The ninth hour of morning hath quickly come on,
The fourth part beginneth its flight,—
Our fasting is ended—our orisons said—
The board is prepared and abundantly spread,
And we go to the feast with delight.

So great is the love of our bountiful Lord,
He soothes us with many a life-giving word,
And chases our sorrows away,
When ye fast, he exclaimeth, anoint yourselves
o'er—
Bring the glow to your cheek that illumed it be-
fore,

That nought of your paleness remain,
He bids us display not a sad palid air,
But light up our features and make them seem
fair,
And deck us in brightest array.

When ye fast, he exclaimeth, anoint yourselves
o'er—
Bring the glow to your cheek that illumed it be-
fore.

That nought of your paleness remain;
With joyful humility hide from man's eye,
The duties you do for your master on high,
And God will reward all your pain.

To the glooms of the desert He hastens away,
And seeks for the sheep that is sick and astray,
And heals all its bruises and wounds;
Far off from the place where the savage wolves
roam,
He bears on His shoulders the worn wanderer
home,
And leads it to flow'ry, sweet grounds.

He feeds it there, fond, on some warm sunny
green,
Where the thorn or the thistle was never yet
seen,
And night-shadows cast not their gloom;
Where many a sweet herb, and palm-tree are
found,
And many a glassy stream sparkles around,
And laurels eternally bloom.

Then bountiful Shepherd that dwellest above!
Say what shall repay all these marks of thy love?
Weak—worthless our labours must be;—
Tho' frequent we fast, and tho' fervent we pray,
Our bodies chastizing by night and by day,
Yet poor the return unto Thee!

To equal that goodness we cannot avail—
Every act we perform is but feeble and frail,
While our efforts but wear out our strength,
Lest vigour desist, then, this perishing clay,
And weakness come o'er us, and waste us away,
And our powers be all prostrate, at length.

Each barrier is past now that bade us refrain,
And a time is bestowed to recruit us again,
When each may eat freely with joy;
But first, let the blessing of Heaven be implored,
Ere we sit to partake of the plentiful board,
And so in our every employ.

As we deemed that our feast would be healthful
and sweet,
If the favour on high would descend on our meat,
So the Lord now lo! grants our request;
May it give us, we pray, back our freshness and
force,
And aid us in running in virtue's glad course,
And gaining a home with the best.

M. A. W.

New Brunswick, October 3, 1848.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BILL.—Lord Palmerston, with his usual cunning, avoided taking any part in the debate on the Diplomatic Relations Bill, evidently lest he should be compelled to announce the intelligence communicated to him this morning respecting the determination of the Sovereign Pontiff not to hold any Diplomatic intercourse whatever with the Court of St. James, in consequence of the insulting nature of one of the clauses, prohibiting him from sending an Ecclesiastical ambassador or nuncio to this country.—London Correspondent under date of Tuesday of Dublin Freeman's Journal.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The ecclesiastical intelligence from Spain is of a very favorable character. Mgr. Brunolly's mission has succeeded to the great satisfaction of the Sovereign Pontiff, and all difficulties between the government of Spain and the Holy See appear to be now settled.

We learn from the *Univers* that in July last, the Ministers of Grace and Justice addressed a circular to the Archbishops, Bishops, Ecclesiastical Governments and Presidents of the Tribunes, of which we translate here the most important part.

"With these views, the Government of her Majesty, jointly with the Apostolic delegate, has appointed a commission, to consider ecclesiastical questions, to propose means to solve them according to the above principles, and likewise enact definite regulations for the Spanish clergy. The commission has already solved important questions, and the government hopes from the zeal and learning of its members, that it will soon bring its labors to a close, to the great satisfaction of all good Spaniards.

One circumstance however prevents the government of her Majesty from waiting till that desired day to address the ecclesiastical and civil authorities. The deplorable widowhood under which the Church of Spain has so long mourned, having ceased, thanks to the solicitude of her Majesty and the piety of our Holy Father, by the nomination, confirmation and consecration of new prelates, it is proper that the government, conscious of those religious events, should endeavour to regulate them until the proclamation of the definite regulations.

Her Majesty has therefore deigned to order the publication of the following decrees.

1st, The Most Rev. Archbishops and the Rt. Rev. Bishops shall lay before the government the wants of their respective churches, being assured that the proper remedies will be promptly and efficaciously applied.

2d, Her Majesty, sensible of the happy fruits which ecclesiastical conferences and Sunday instructions are calculated to produce, hopes that the most Rev. Archbishop and the Rt. Rev. Bishops will recommend them with their accustomed zeal, and as the public good and the sacred canons require.

3d, It is likewise her Majesty's wish that the Bishops and their clergy should use all their zeal in propagating among the faithful that spirit of peace and conciliation which become their evangelical ministry, and which is so necessary to maintain tranquillity in a kingdom and mutual harmony between the Church and the State.

4th, Moreover it is her Majesty's will that the government should take proper measures for the immediate establishment of ecclesiastical seminaries in all the dioceses that are deprived of them, in order that for the future there may not be a church without at least one seminary for the instruction of her clergy.

And shall be admitted into the seminaries, educated and trained in the manner recommended by the Council of Trent, such young men as the Archbishops and Bishops will deem proper to receive, according to the need of their dioceses; and in all that regards the rule, the teaching and the administration of seminaries, the decrees of the said Council of Trent, which shall be followed.

5th, It being one of the functions of Archbishops and Bishops to watch over the preservation of faith and morals, and over the religious education of youth, no obstacles shall be raised to the exercise of this function, even in public schools.

6th, No obstacles will be suggested against the said prelates or other sacred ministers in the exercise of their functions, and they shall not be molested in all that regards the accomplishment of their duties; the authorities on the contrary will render them, and will cause to be rendered to them, the respect and regard that are due to them, and will see that nothing be done which could draw dishonor or contempt upon them.—Her Majesty will at the same time grant her powerful support to the prelates whenever they will ask it, chiefly when they will have to oppose the malignity of men who aim at perverting the minds of the faithful, and at corrupting their morals, or when they will have to prevent the publication of bad books.

7th, Whatever else pertains to ecclesiastical persons or things, and does not come under the above regulations, will be governed by the usual laws of ecclesiastical discipline.

Given on the first day of July, 1845.

THE HOLY SEE AND SWITZERLAND.

We announced, in our last, that a new Envoy was about to be appointed to settle the affairs of the Church in Switzerland. The last steamer has brought us Paris papers with later and fuller details. Cardinal Soglia has made known that Mgr. the Bishop of Bethlehem, abbe of St. Maurice had been furnished with special instructions for the settlement of those affairs. The following are the instructions given at Rome on the 13th July:

1. A new See shall be formed in the city of St. Maurice, and shall unite the abbey of St. Maurice, and the Sees of Agauna and of Sion. The Church of St. Sigismund shall be made a Cathedral, and the one Bishop shall have two Cathedrals and an abbatial Church.

2. The Bishop shall reside alternately six months at Sion and six at St. Maurice, but in each there shall be an ecclesiastical court and a General Vicar which shall be permanent throughout the year.

3. There shall be two chapters, composed of an equal number of dignitaries, one for the Cathedral of Sion, the other for that of St. Sigismund and the abbey of St. Maurice.

4. So soon as a vacancy shall occur in one of the chapters, the oldest non of the other one may ask to be transferred to it.

5. On the death of the Bishop there shall be but one Capitular Vicar, who shall reside at the Church where the Bishop shall have died, and he shall appoint a provicar for the other chapter.

6. The edifices of St. Maurice's Abbey are destined to the Bishop and his court.

7. The Bishop of Bethlehem shall cease his functions and receive a pension.

8. The Bishop of Sion, the Prelate of St. Maurice, and the Provost of St. Bernard, with other honorable members of the clergy having declared their readiness to give the sum of 850,000 francs for the relief of the country, the Sovereign Pontiff has ratified this offer.

9. By this re-union of the abbey to the Sees of Agauna and of Sion, the difficulties are solved, which affected the collation of benefices dependent on the abbey.

The above arrangements concerns the Canton of Vallais only.

POPISSH PROGRESS.

There is surely need of all the energies of the reformed Church of England being called forth, when we see the great, the extraordinary exertions which the hostile Church of Rome is continuing to make to enlarge her borders and extend her authority in this Protestant country. The new church in Southwark is the scene of all sorts of expedients of a propagandizing tendency; and Mr. Oakley, the apostate from a purer faith and a more scriptural system, who is to be permanently stationed there, draws crowds not only of Churchmen but Dissenters also to hear him denounce our glorious Reformation as a judgment of God upon this unhappy land, and our pious reformers as little better than so many agents of Satan.

But Southwark is not to be the only seat of a cathedral church in the metropolitan district. The foundation stone of another was laid by Bishop Wiseman on Wednesday week at Clapham—Clapham, so long, the head quarters of Evangelicalism. And it is a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that Mass has for the last few months been performed in a room at Clapham, in which very room the primary association of the "British and Foreign Bible Society," which has since enjoyed such enormous revenues and influence, was formed now nearly half a century ago. An order of monks and a community of the "Sisters of Notre Dame," are about to establish themselves in the same locality.

Newman's Oratorians are going to form an establishment at Bayswater; and Dr. Whitty, a prominent member of the Romish clerical body in London is to join them. The "Passionists," with Father Ignatius (the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer) at their head, are about to found a colony at Hampstead.

Dr. Wiseman appears determined to afford every facility and encouragement to the operations of the different orders of monks in London and the "London district." His predecessor Dr. Griffiths, always deemed it expedient not to allow any but the female religious orders to be established in his district. But, *tempora mutantur*—*Oxford Herald*.

The notorious Rongo, who was at one time mistaken for a great reformer, a second Luther, makes open profession now of Socialism.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—PRESENTATION ADDRESS TO THE Rev. W. LILLIS.—On Friday afternoon more than six hundred of the Catholics of St. Mary's assembled in the spacious Mechanics' Hall, of Canning-street, Calton, Glasgow, for the purpose of presenting their worthy and esteemed Pastor, Rev. W. Lillis, with a beautiful gold watch and appendages, as a tribute of their respect and gratitude for his zealous exertions during the three last trying years amongst them. Though the hall was crowded to excess, the greatest order was observed through the good management of the Rev. Chairman. At eight o'clock Rev. Mr. Forbes took the chair, and loud cheers. On his right sat the honored guest of the night, Rev. W. Lillis, Rev. J. Aylward, D.D., Rev. W. McCabe, Dr. McCarron, and Mr. Jones; on his left, Rev. Mr. Condon, Rev. C. Reid, Rev. P. O'Keefe, Rev. C. Buckley, &c. The bands of the several churches,—St. Andrew's, St. Mary's, St. John's—conducted by their respective leaders, Messrs. J. Hartins, J. Warden, and D. Foster, were present, and threw life and animation into the whole scene by their powerful vocal and instrumental music; whilst Messrs. Duffy, Beveridge, Cole, Evans, and M'Mullin, contributed in no small degree to sustain the hilarity of the meeting by their excellent comic and sentimental songs. The Rev. Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, and proposed the usual loyal toasts, "the Queen, Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," the Health of his Holiness Pope Pius IX., &c. called on Dr. McCarron, who accordingly arose, and after having eulogised the Rev. Mr. Lillis for his zeal, eloquence, exertions, &c. presented him with the gold watch, value £30. On the watch was the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. William Lillis by the Members of St. Mary's Congregation, Glasgow, September 8th, 1845." Dr. McCarron then read the Address, as follows:—

"Address of Saint Mary's Congregation to the Rev. William Lillis.

"Reverend and respected Sir—We, the members of St. Mary's Congregation, feel sincere pleasure in coming forward to address you on the present occasion,

"For the few years during which we have enjoyed the advantages of your ministrations amongst us, we have witnessed with feelings of admiration your exertions to promote the welfare of those committed to your charge.

"In the zeal with which you have addressed yourself to the discharge of your onerous missionary duties, your earnest and eloquent instructions to our youth, and continued watchfulness over their morals, your anxiety for the diffusion of sound education among your people; and, above all, in your unparalleled—nay, almost superhuman assiduity in attendance at the bedside of affliction during the late visitation, when so many, of our poor fell victims to disease, we recognise the qualities which in an eminent degree distinguish the worthy Pastor of souls—him who attests the truth of his mission by his readiness to lay down his life for his flock.

"In fine, in the pious zeal which characterises the discharge of your sacred functions, we behold that example of living virtue which cannot fail to produce the most salutary effects amongst your people; whilst your uniformly gentlemanlike demeanour renders you respected and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of your acquaintance.

"Deeply impressed with the feelings which the qualities here so feebly portrayed are calculated to inspire, we have presumed to address you and request your acceptance of a gold watch and appendages, as a small evidence of the esteem in which we hold you, Reverend Sir, not to estimate the depth of our feelings towards you by the intrinsic worth of our testimonial, for they are beyond the power, of gifts or words to express.

"In conclusion, allow us, Reverend Sir, to express a hope that the Divine Will may be fulfilled in your being long spared to spend a life of happiness and usefulness amongst us. We remain, Rev. Sir, your devoted flock,
(On their behalf)

"JOHN MCCARRON, Sargeon.
"Glasgow, Sept. 8, 1845."

(Reply.)
"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen—To express my feelings of gratitude as I would wish for this high and distinguished honour you have conferred upon me this night, would appear in the eyes of many the necessary consequence of the

be quite silent would be construed into the darkest ingratitude. I will say a few words to thank you, and these few words you will accept as a candid acknowledgement of your generosity and kindness. Catholics of St. Mary's—It must be always a consolation to the Priest to know that his people love him, for this love of the people for their Pastor cheers him on many occasions in his arduous and difficult duties. For though it be true that the Priest labours for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, and though it be equally true that the absence of such kind feelings on the part of the people may tend to remove that dross of human affection that accompany the discharge of such pleasing duties, and may render them more acceptable to an eternal Remunerator—though all this be true, still I cannot deny but that the mutual love of Priest and people, with the conviction the Priest has of doing all things for the honour and the glory of his God, is the greatest comfort the Priest can enjoy at this side of the grave. Now, Catholics of St. Mary's, I ask you what stronger proofs could I have of your love and affection for me as your Pastor than this splendid gift! And who can read your kind and, indeed, over-flattering address of this night and tell me that I have not your approbation and esteem for the services I have rendered you; services I was bound to perform the moment you were entrusted by the Bishop to my charge. In a word, your present address of this night exhibit that mutual love and strong affection which have ever existed between Priest and people since the time of our forefathers. They establish beyond contradiction that the Catholics of St. Mary's have not forgotten for their pastor that veneration, that fondness, and that attachment which they imbibed with their mother's milk, and which seem to be the birth-right of Catholics alone. Catholics of St. Mary's—There are many circumstances attending this testimonial of your friendship for me which increase its value and its worth,—the unbounded generosity, the prompt readiness, the anxiety manifested for the magnificence of the gift; but there is one peculiar circumstance more cheering still. It is that I am still among you. The continuance of this would be the confirmation of my happiness on this side of the grave. The stranger may be astonished, and may conclude that there must be something in me worthy of such kindness and of such honour. So far as I am concerned, there is no difficulty. My duties were the common and ordinary duties of a Priest. I did not expect it, and I did not labour for it, for that were unworthy of a Priest. Nay, in the eyes of the worldly Christian, I might be judged least to deserve such kindness, because, whenever my duty required it, I was always severe and censorious. I give myself credit for nothing save good intentions and ardent desires for your spiritual and temporal welfare. To whom, then, shall all the kindness of this night be attributed! Not to me in the least degree, but to you, generous and virtuous people of St. Mary's; to that sense of gratitude for being visited in the time of pestilence and plague, and for being comforted and consoled in the agonies of sickness and of death. I once more thank you most sincerely, and be assured my only wish is to remain with you in St. Mary's until the hour of my death."

A variety of toasts were proposed during the remainder of the evening, amongst which were—"The Bishops of the Western district of Scotland," by the Rev. Mr. Condon; "Catholicity and Liberty," by Dr. Aylward; "The Orphan Institution," by the Rev. W. McCabe. A vote of thanks was proposed to Dr. McCarron, and to the Chairman; soon after which the proceedings terminated, which were throughout characterised by the utmost cheerfulness and enjoyment.—*Tablet*

ENGLAND.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN ENGLAND.—The Roman Catholics propose to build a splendid cathedral at York. A committee of the corporation have spoken against the sale of a piece of land for the purpose, but the subject has been referred back.—*Globe*.

THE FLOOD TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—Nearly seventeen thousand emigrants from Foreign countries, arrived at New York during the month of August, apportioned nationally as follows:—From Germany 5,489; Ireland 6661; England 2625; Scotland 452; Wales 193; France 155; Spain 20; Switzerland 352; Holland 19; Norway 533; West Indies 119; all other 116.—

Poetry.

WHAT IS CHARITY?

'Tis not to pass, when at my door
A shivering mortal stands,
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he once had known,
'Tis not to leave him to despair,
And say that I have none.

The voice of charity is kind,
She seeketh nothing wrong,
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In penitence she pleadeth faith,
Hope smileth at the door,
Believeth fret, then softly saith,
Go, brother, sin no more!

PROTESTANT AND MORAL ENGLAND —BURIAL CLUBS.

It will be seen from a report we published last week, that the ramifications of the poison-clubs in the village of Essex have spread wider than was even at first supposed. We are forced to admit the existence of a state of things in real life more terrible than the imaginative horrors of the modern school of French novelists. Can it be true after all that Dumas and Sue have drawn from nature with the mere accuracy of Dutch painters? As you pass through a country village in England, and see the children playing in the sunshine, can the mind admit the conviction that in many instances they are predoomed to a lingering and painful destruction; that the blooming cheeks must soon grow pale, the rounded form be worn down by an emaciating fire from within, and the changing expression of childhood give way to the monotonous aspect of death, and that all this will be the work of their parents' hands? Would you know how many of the children you see are destined to an premature fate, ascertain how many have been entered by their parents in the burial clubs, and you may then guess with tolerable accuracy the number marked for death. Children are poisoned in consequence of the bonus on their death offered by the burial clubs. This is a system that can be cut up root and branch by a suppression of these institutions, or at least by giving the insuring parties no legal claim upon the clubs for the amount insured on the contingency of their children's death. It should be observed that the more ordinary but equally horrible consequence of the existing arrangement is, that parents, without the administration of any lethal drug, may simply allow their children to die of neglect and starvation. This, no doubt, is the commoner method by which parties entitle themselves to the benefit of the association, although it would be vain to deny that poison is largely employed. The probability of a child's death in Manchester, should it have been entered on the fatal books, is sufficiently indicated by a phrase in use amongst women of the lowest class in that city—"Aye, aye, that child will not live, it is in the burial club!" It is remarkable in these cases that the boys, whose exertions are likely to be more available to the family funds, are not the victims of this infernal system. It is the female children who are ordinarily poisoned.

Much valuable information on this subject will be found in Mr. Chadwick's "Supplementary Report for 1843, on the Practice of Interment in Towns." From this it appears that the actual cost of a child's funeral at Manchester varies from £1 to £1 10s. The allowances from the clubs in that town are usually £3, and sometimes extend to £4 and £5. We find it mentioned in the Report, that insurances for such payments on the deaths of children are made in four or five of these burial societies. There was one instance where a man had insured such payments in no less than nineteen different burial clubs in Manchester. Infanticide, either by the administration of poison or by the neglect of children entered upon the fatal rolls of these death unions, prevails throughout England to a most lamentable extent. It seems, indeed, a hard thing to say to the poor man, "You shall not join an association which would be bound to supply you with the means of giving your child a decent interment." But see the alternative, is it possible to retain the good without letting in the evil? It has been suggested that in no case should the parents be allowed either from one

or several insurance societies more than would be sufficient to cover the expenses of the funeral of the child insured. Some of the burial clubs have even adopted this as their rule. But it appears too easy of evasion; and in such cases as these half measures are rarely successful. It would be well to remove from the apprehension of the poorer classes the possibility of successfully evading the law. My's case in Essex the other day was a fair example of the working of the system as it stands in the agricultural districts, and we shall shortly have occasion to bring other cases before public notice. One would have supposed at first that infanticide of this nature did not exist in the manufacturing districts, as infant labour in factories becomes remunerative at so early an age. The returns, however, show that the supposition is not borne out by the facts. Manchester and Stockport are tainted with the same foul spot as the quiet districts of Essex.—*London Times*.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCHES.

These edifices generally resemble one another exactly in form. They are built in the shape of a Greek Cross, and surmounted by a dome in the centre. In the interior, one arm of the cross is shut off by a gorgeous screen adorned with stately pillars, and containing large folding doors, covered with gilded carving. The space behind the screen is the sanctum sanctorum, and always contains a figure of our Saviour in a glass case, which is made use of in certain ceremonies. The altar is also here, and though we find no difficulty in gaining admission to the mysteries of their shrines, no woman is ever permitted to enter their sacred precincts; while the carpet in front of the altar is never trodden but by the priest alone. The whole interior is always devoid of seat or pew, as the worshippers of the Greek religion pray standing; but there is in every church a place set apart for the Emperor to stand in, which is raised above the floor, and usually covered with a canopy or small dome. All the churches in St Petersburg, except that of the Smolnoi monastery, are filled with banners, horse tails, keys of fortresses, and other spoils of various wars. Turkish, Persian, Polish, Swedish, and French colors are grouped round the massive columns; keys of vanquished cities, and insignia of conquered generals adorn the wall; while over the trophies of her victorious children soars in triumphant majesty the black eagle of the north, and seems here to be nearly as sacred a symbol as the cross of Christ. The Greek churches contain no statues; but pictures of different saints are hung round in great profusion; the face, feet and hands of the holy personage whom the painting represents, are the only parts of the body or drapery visible, as the rest of the picture is covered with either gold or silver plates, and sometimes studded with precious stones of immense value; so we generally in the richest picture, see the face of the holy departed peeping through a pavement of gems, the hands springing from a diamond waistband, and the feet protruding from an emerald petticoat. The churches and the treasures are always guarded by one or two soldiers, who lie on a bench near the door, rolled in their sheep skins, and who are delighted to show every thing to strangers, in expectation of the cupecks that usually reward their civility. The service is chaunted, and the continual crossing and genuflection, practiced by the worshippers far exceed what I have seen in Catholic countries.

The sacred music is generally excellent, and the imperial choir, whereof I shall hereafter speak is the finest in the world. Instrumental music is totally excluded from their services.—*Bourke's St. Petersburg and Moscow*.

KINGSTOWN CHAPEL.—One of the finest pieces of Irish workmanship which we have seen for some time, is the beautiful altar just completed by Mr. Kirwan, of Dorset-street for Kingstown Chapel. The tabernacle is composed of virgin Carrara marble, the style of architecture being Gothic, and the plan octagon. The columns are supported by pilasters and buttresses, with rich mouldings, divided into two stages, the cornices of simple character. Altogether it is a choice piece of art, and must be seen to appreciate its beauty. It is from a design by P. Byrne, Esq., and ordered by the Rev. Mr. Sheridan, P.P. Kingstown, who has shown his classical taste by having the work executed by such an able artist as Kirwan.—*Freeman's Journal*.

SIR J. TYRELL AND THE PRIEST OF KENMARE.—To the Editor of the TABLET.—KENMARE, Ireland, Sept. 9.—Dear Sir—I see by the report of the proceedings in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the 30th of August, that that bull-calf of a fellow, Sir J. Tyrell, brought my name again before the House. He stupidly perseveres in endeavouring to fasten on me what never occurred. I have already denied, through the *Freeman's Journal*, that I either tore down the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation or advised others to do so. Still, the ranting bigot takes up the important time of the House with his folly on the subject. I can scarcely trust my present feelings whilst writing these few lines. He gives as his author a poor, stolid, biggotted, intemperate major, who wrote a private letter from Kenmare River, as full of lies as words, and which private letter he (Sir J. Tyrell) had the very bad taste to read in the face of the whole House of Commons. The public here know well that the proprietor of the castle which he says he was defending never brought a single policeman from Limerick, as this hero states, and the police authorities here as well know that he was not looking at me tearing down the proclamation, or listening to me abusing these men, as neither ever occurred. I must say that if I were foolish enough to tear down the said proclamation I would have very little more to expect from some of the officials here. It is wonderful, then, that any person pretending to the character of a gentleman of honour or truth should so far forget himself as to write such palpable lies. This hero also writes from Kenmare River that "the vagabond Priests ought to be exterminated," and that "these are the fellows whom Lord Lansdowne has at his table when he comes here to see his property." Very polite language for the ears of the first assembly of gentlemen in the world! Now, I beg to state that I never saw Lord Lansdowne in all my life, and consequently could not be at his table. No wonder there should be so much prejudice in the English mind against poor Ireland when such slanders are the order of the day. I take leave to say, in conclusion, that the members for the county Kerry sadly and shamefully forget their duty to their constituents when they allowed such filth to be cast on their proverbially peaceable county without a word in reply. Many thanks to Mr. Ansell, M.P. for Youghal, for his conduct on the occasion. Hoping you will excuse this trouble, and wishing you every success as the defender of Catholicity, I remain, dear Sir, ever sincerely yours P. HAMPSTON, R.C.C.—P.S.—I hope all the journals in England will insert this my denial of Sir J. Tyrell's charges as well as they did his slanders.

BE KIND TO THE OLD.—O, be kind to those who are in the autumn of life, for thou knowest not what sufferings they have endured, how much it may still be their portion to bear. Are they querulous and unreasonable? Allow not thine anger to kindle against them—rebuke them not, for doubtless, many and severe have been the crosses and trials of earlier years, and, for a change, their dispositions, while in the "spring time of life," were more gentle and flexible than thine own. Do they require aid of thee? thou render it cheerfully, and forget not that the time may come when thou mayest desire the same assistance from others that now thou renderest unto them. Do all that is needful for the old, and do it with alacrity and think it not hard if much is required at thine hand; lest, when age has set its seal upon thy brow, and filled thy limbs with trembling, there may be found those who will wait upon thee unwillingly, and who will feel relieved when the coffin lid has covered thy face forever.

The old must soon pass from this to another world. Is it a world of bliss? Then, though they have much to cheer them through the remnant of their earthly existence be kind, very kind, to them, for they have many sorrows to endure, before they seek the abodes of happiness; they have yet to pass through "the valley of the shadow of death," is it a world of wo to which they are hastening? have they no hope of Heaven? then be doubly cautious how thou addest a single drop to a cup already full; for surely they have enough to bear, if their prospects for both time and eternity are shrouded in gloom.

A Trappist Monastery is about to be founded near Bardstown, Ky., where a tract of 1200 acres of land has been bought for the purpose. About eighty of the members of the order are now on their way from Nantes, and the community will be organized next spring.

THE JURY SYSTEM.—We know of no more monstrous grievance than the jury system as at present conducted in Ireland. As to its operation in this county, we have so frequently addressed ourselves to this important topic that we should but reiterate all we had previously said with respect to its characteristics were we now to dwell upon it. We shall simply mention facts in relation to the Special Commission, which commences to-morrow in Clonmel. Only one Catholic, of the ordinary rank, namely—Mr Cooke, of Brownstown, has been summoned from Thurles to Roscrea, including Templemore, and a very important portion of Tipperary! From the Ormonds, we have been assured, there have been but three Catholics summoned, namely—Mr Nugent, of Grange, Mr Kennedy, of Bantie, and Mr Lalor, of Gurteen. Mr Lalor, we may observe, never attends on Juries; and the ceremony of summoning that gentleman is a mere piece of supererogation. With respect to other portions of the county, we have been told that it is just the same. And this, be it understood, whilst very small Protestant shopkeepers and landholders have received the High Sheriff's orders to attend, and whilst some persons of the same creed, who may be called lackland, have been similarly honored by that functionary. Surely such a system is an intolerable grievance, and one, we need no add, which every Catholic in Tipperary must intensely and acutely experience.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.—It is of frequent occurrence in this town and neighbourhood, within the last fortnight, to see the goods and properties of once opulent and respectable tradesmen, &c. seized by bailiffs, and rate collectors, and carried to the pound, there to remain until they be sold by auction either for the debts contracted or the unpaid poor rates, they not having any means to pay them, and being unable to obtain any employment. Thus it is that pauperism augments, and thereby the poor rates become heavy and oppressive. In some instances the bailiff and rate collector enter houses together, and distraint at the same time!—*Nenagh Guardian*.

"THE CHURCH IN DANGER."—A correspondent informs us that he has heard, from a source which is certainly entitled to attention, that Lord John Russell, in conjunction with the Archbishop of Canterbury, intends to issue a Commission to certain parties to revise the Liturgy, and particularly the Baptismal services; and that some plan of "bracketing" certain passages, after Mr. Hugh M'Neil's celebrated proposal, some years since, is contemplated. Of course a new or revised "Act of Uniformity" would be necessary, or perhaps the present Act would be repealed altogether. It is alleged that Lord John relies on the quiet acquiescence of the "Old High Churchmen," seeing that they would be allowed to go on in the old way, while they would not grudge a little relief to the tender consciences of their weaker "Evangelical" brethren! On this subject we cannot do better than refer our readers to the most valuable "Charge of the Lord Bishop of Exeter," just published by Mr. Murray. Although our recent reports of it are proved to be tolerably correct, yet it is much better to read the *authentic* Charge, especially as his Lordship has added an Appendix, and several Notes of great interest and importance.—*English Churchman*.

Births

OCTOBER 9—Mrs Timins of a Daughter,
9—Mrs O'Connor of a Daughter
9—Mrs Riley of a Daughter,
9—Mrs McKay of a Daughter,
9—Mrs Quilty of a Daughter,
10—Mrs Weston of a Daughter.

Married.

OCTOBER 9—John Tense to Marian Curran,
9—Laughlen Cullen to Mary Ann Basse,
16—Edward Rice to Margaret O'Brien,
10—Edward Morrissey to Ellen Fitzgibbon.

Died.

Yesterday morning, Michael Kent, aged 27. Funeral to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence Barrack Street, next door to the residence of Councillor Cabot.