

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

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.

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

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X
<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?" —TERTULLIAN 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 plebem.

"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 Jerus. Cat. xi. 1.

Calendar.

- MAY 27—Sunday—Whitsunday doub 1 class.
- 28—Monday—Whitmonday doub 1 class.
- 29—Tuesday—Whit Tuesday, doub 1 class.
- 30—Wednesday—Ember Day semid (Fast Day) of the Octave.
- 31—Thursday—Whit Thursday sem of the Octave. Com of St Petronilla.
- JUNE 1—Friday—Ember Day of the Octavo sem (Fast Day)
- 2—Saturday—Ember Day of the Oct sem (Fast Day). Comm of SS Marcellinus & MM.

DESCRIPTION OF CALIFORNIA.

FROM A MEMOIR.

Concerning the Missions newly established in California, by the fathers of the Society of Jesus; presented to the Royal Council of Guadalajara at Mexico, on the 10th of February in the year 1702, by Father Francis Marie Picolo, a member of the same Society, and one of the first founders of this mission.

My Lords—It is in obedience to the orders with which you honored me, some days ago, that I am about to render you an exact and faithful account of the discoveries and establishments which we (Father John Marie de Salvatierra and myself) have made during our residence of about five years in this vast region.

We embarked during the month of October, in the year 1697, and crossed the sea which separates California from New Mexico, under the auspices and protection of our Lady of Loretto, whose statue was carried with us. This star of the ocean guided us, together with all our companions, safely into port. As soon as we had landed, we placed the image of the Blessed Virgin in the most suitable place we could discover; and, after the decorating it as much our poverty would permit, we besought this powerful advocate that she would be as propitious to us by land, as she had been by sea.

The Devil, whom we were about to disturb in the peaceable possession of the place over which he had ruled for so many ages, did every thing in his power to overthrow our undertaking, and to prevent us from succeeding. The inhabitants of the country where we landed, not being able to discover our object of withdrawing them from the shades of ignorance and idolatry with which they were surrounded, and of aiding them in the affairs of their internal salvation, for there was no one amongst us who had any knowledge of their language, and they were equally ignorant of ours,—imagined that we had come to their country for the sole purpose of seizing on their pearl-fisheries, as it appears some persons had attempted before to do. Under this impression they took up arms, and rushed in hordes to our habitation, where there was then a small number of Spaniards. The violence with which they attacked us, and the number of arrows and stones which they cast at us, were so great, that our fate was infallibly decided, if the Holy Virgin, who was to us as an army set in order of battle, had not protected us. Those who were with us, succoured from on high, sustained the attack vigorously, and repulsed the enemy so successfully that they soon took to flight.

The savages being rendered more tractable by their defeat, and seeing moreover that they could get nothing from us by force, sent some of their people as deputies to us, we received them amicably, and we soon learned enough of their language to make them comprehend what had induced us to come into their country. These deputies assured their companions of the error into which they had fallen, so that, persuaded of

our good intentions, they flocked in great numbers to see us, and they all testified their joy to learn that we only desired to instruct them in our holy religion, and teach them the way to heaven. Such happy dispositions encouraged us to make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the Manqui language, which is spoken in these regions.

Two entire years were passed partly in studying it and partly in catechizing these people. Father de Salvatierra took upon himself the charge of the adults, and I, that of the children. The assiduousness with which these youths came to hear the word of God, and their application to learn the Christian doctrine, were so great, that in a very short time they became perfectly instructed in every thing. Many asked of me the holy sacrament of Baptism, but with so many tears and earnest entreaties, that I did not think it becoming me to refuse them. Some sick persons and some old men who appeared sufficiently instructed, also received it, we fearing lest they should die without baptism. And we have reason to think that God had prolonged the days of some of them, only to prepare them this occasion of salvation. There was also about fifty infants at the breast, who took their flight to heaven from the arms of their mothers, after having been regenerated in Christ. Here the missionary enters into an account of their Apostolical labors, the division of the country into missions, &c.) After having laid before your my Lords, this account of the state of religion in this new colony, I will reply now, as far as I am able, to the other articles of the interrogation with which you have honored me. I will tell you in the first place all that we have been able to remark concerning the manners and inclinations of these people; their manner of living, and what grows in their country.

The situation of California, as marked on our ordinary charts, is sufficiently correct. During the summer the heat is very oppressive along the sea coast, and it very seldom rains; but in the interior climate is more temperate, and the heat is never excessive: it is the same with proportion in the winter. During the rainy season there is a deluge of water; when it is passed, in place of rain, the dew is so abundant every morning, that one would think it had rained—this renders the earth very fertile. During the months of April, May and June, there falls with the dew a kind of manna, which becomes congealed and adheres to the leaves of reeds, from which it may be gathered. I have tasted it myself. It is of a little darker hue than sugar, but it is full as sweet. The climate must be healthy, if we judge by ourselves and those who came to the country with us. For during the five years which we have spent in this region, we have always been in good health, notwithstanding the many fatigues which we have endured; and amongst the other Spaniards, only two died, one of whom, a woman, brought her death upon herself by her own imprudence.

In the advantages of extensive plains, delightful valleys, excellent pastures fit for all kinds of cattle, beautiful streams of running water, brooks and rivets whose banks are overgrown with willows, wild roses and grape vines, California is not surpassed by the most favored parts of the world. The rivers are plentifully stocked with fish, but above all they abound in a species of lobsters, which are taken and conveyed into reservoirs where they can be procured when they are needed. I have seen two or three of these reservoirs, which were very elegant and spacious. There is also an abundance of Ac-

mes, which are of a better taste than those eaten throughout Mexico. So that California may be called a very fertile country. Mescales* are found upon the mountains the whole year round also large pistachio nuts of different species, and figs of various colors. The trees are beautiful, and among others that which the Chinos, the natives of the country call Palo Santo. It bears fruit in abundance, and excellent incense can be procured from it.

This country is not less fertile for the production of grain than abounding in fruit. There are no less than fourteen sorts, which these people use for food. They also make a kind of bread with the roots of trees and plants, and among others that called Yyuca. They have also excellent Cheris † a kind of red bean, which are much used, pumpkins and water melons of an extraordinary size. The soil is so fertile that many plants commonly bear fruit three times during the year. Thus the ordinary labor of cultivation, and a little skill in making the most of the rains, would render this country extremely fertile, and there would be neither fruit nor grain which could not be gathered in abundance. We ourselves have already had experience of this, for having brought from New Spain, wheat, buckwheat peas, and different kinds of pulse, we sowed them, and they brought us plentiful crops, although we had no instruments fit for tilling the earth, and were assisted only by an old mule, and a good for nothing plough.

Besides many sorts of animals known to us, that are plentiful here and fit for the table such as stags, rabbits, and others, we found two kinds of fallow animals, which we had never seen before. We called them sheep, because they resemble ours in some measure. The first kind is about the size of a calf one or two years old; its head bears much resemblance to that of a stag, and its horns, which are extremely thick, resemble those of a ram. Its skin is spotted, its tail and hair shorter than the stag's, but the hoof is very large, round and cloven like that of an ox. I have eaten some of these animals; their flesh appeared to me excellent and very tender. The other kind of sheep, some of which are white, others black, differ less from ours.—They are larger and have more wool, this is spun easily and is suitable for manufacture.—Besides these animals, which can be eaten, there are lions, wild cats, and many other similar to those found in New Spain. We brought into California some cows, and a quantity of small cattle, such as sheep and goats, which would have multiplied greatly, if we had not been obliged of necessity at one time to kill many of them. We brought hither some horses and young mares in order to stock the country. We had commenced also to raise some hogs; but as they made too much havoc in the villages, and the women of the country were afraid of them, we determined to exterminate them.

As to the birds all those of Mexico, and nearly all those of Spain, are to be found in California; there are pigeons, turtle doves, larks, partridges of excellent flavor, in abundance, geese, wild ducks, and many other sorts of river and sea fowl.—The sea is plentifully supplied with fish, which have a good taste. Sardines, anchovies and the tawny fish are to be caught; this last suffers itself to be taken on shore with the hand. Whales and all sorts of turtles are also often seen. The shores are covered with heaps of

* Mescales, a fruit peculiar to the country.

† The Cheris is a logomo; its root partakes of the nature of the wild turnip, is very mild, sweet and pleasant to the taste, and fit to eat.

shells, much larger than mother of pearl. The salt is not procured from the sea, but there are salt pits in which the salt is white and as clear as crystal, and at the same time so hard, that it is often necessary to break it with a mallet. It would bring a good price in New Spain where salt is so scarce.

It is nearly two centuries since California was discovered; its coasts are famous for their pearl fisheries; it is this which has rendered it the object of the most ardent desires of Europeans, who several times formed enterprises for establishing settlements in it. It would certainly be a great source of wealth to the king, if he would establish a fishery here at his own expense, I do not doubt, besides, that mines could be found in many places, if they were sought for, since this country is in the same climate as the provinces of Chinaloa and Sonora where there are very rich ones.

Although Heaven has been so liberal in regard to the Californians, and although their soil produces of itself, what would not grow elsewhere without much labor and trouble, still they make no use of the abundance or the fertility of their country. Content with the necessaries of life, they trouble themselves little about anything else. The interior of the country is well peopled, especially the northern part; and although the villages are generally composed of twenty, thirty, forty or fifty families, they have no houses. The shade of the trees protects them from the heat of the sun during the day, and they make a kind of roof of the branches and leaves, to protect them from the bad weather during the night. In the winter, they shut themselves up in caves which they make in the ground, where they remain huddled together, like so many beasts. The men are entirely naked, at least all those we have seen. They bind their heads with a band made of very fine linen, or a kind of net work; they wear around their necks, and sometimes on their hands, different figures of mother of pearl well enough wrought and skillfully interlaced, with a little round fruit, nearly the same as the beads which we use for rosaries.—Their arms are bows, arrows, javelins; they always carry them in their hands, either for the chase or to defend themselves against their enemies; for the tribes often make war against each other.

The women there are covered a little more modestly than the men, wearing, from their waist to their knees, a kind of apron which is woven with reeds like the finest mats. They cover their shoulders with the skins of wild beasts, and they wear on their heads like the men, bands of very fine net work. These bands are so neatly made, that our soldiers make use of them to tie their hair; they have also, like the men, necklaces of mother of pearl, mixed with fruit stones, and of shells which hang down to their waists, and bracelets of the same material as the necklaces. The most ordinary occupation of the men and women is spinning. The thread is made of long grass which takes the place of flax and hemp, or of some other cotton like materials which are to be found in the husk of certain fruits. Of the finest thread they make one different ornaments of which I have spoken, and of the coarsest, bags for different uses and nets for fishing. Besides this, the men make a kind of plate and kitchen furniture of quite a new style and of all sizes, with different herbs of which the fibres are extremely close and stringy, and which they work with much skill. The smallest pieces of this manufacture serve as cups, the middle sized ones as plates and dishes and sometimes as

parasols with which the women cover their heads; the largest serve as baskets to gather the fruit, and sometimes as frying pans and pots, for cooking what they have gathered; but it is necessary to move these vessels all the time they are on the fire, lest the flame should catch to them, which would destroy them in a short time.

The Californians have much vivacity, and are naturally given to raillery; we discovered this in commencing to instruct them: for as soon as we made any fault in their language, they would make fun of it, and ridicule us. Since they have had more communion with us, they content themselves with politely pointing out the faults we make; and as to the substance of our doctrine, when it happens that we explain to them some moral point, contrary to their prejudices and ancient errors, they wait upon the preacher after the sermon, and argue with him forcibly and with acuteness. If you bring forward good reasons, they hear with docility, and if you can convince them, they will give up the point and do what is prescribed.

We found among them no form of government and almost no religion and soured form of worship. They adored the moon; they cut their hair in honor of their divinity; whether in the wane or not, I am not informed; they gave their hair to the priests, who made use of it in different sorts of superstitions. Each family made laws to suit itself, and this is probably the reason why they are so often at variance.

The rest of the letter is chiefly statistical information regarding the missions. It would not be much of interest.—*Catholic Observer.*

The Cross;

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 26.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART.

We felt much pleasure in announcing last week to our readers the arrival of the excellent Sisters of Charity. This week we have new cause of congratulation—not only for Halifax and Nova Scotia, but for the surrounding Provinces—not only for Catholic Parents, but for those of every denomination who are anxious to bestow upon their children the most invaluable of all blessings, that of a solid, virtuous and accomplished education. Several Ladies of the far-famed Institution of the Sacred Heart, arrived in this city on Saturday last from their truly splendid establishment at Manhattanville near New York. They are prepared to instruct young Ladies in every branch of a polite and accomplished education. Never, we believe, since the foundation of Halifax, was so desirable an opportunity presented to all parties of obtaining that which is beyond all price for those who are to improve, to refine, to exalt a community, and we sincerely hope that all may avail themselves of it. Now, that the members of this admirable Institution are amongst us, delicacy prevents us from saying all that we could wish, but we hope it is unnecessary to do so. Their success in Europe for the last fifty years has been truly astonishing, and within the last few years they have made such progress on the Great American Continent, that from Maine to Mexico, and from Canada to Spanish America, parents without any distinction of country, politics or creed, have confided their children to the care of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

THE STEAMER.

The News from Europe is important. Russia has interfered in Hungary in favor of Austria with an army of 150,000 men. Germany is still dreadfully convulsed. Darkness, clouds and storms, hover over France. The French army of occupation have suffered a check under the walls of Rome, but are now, no doubt, in possession of the Eternal City. We are sorry for it, and fear it will be a troublesome matter as it was before, to get the French out of the Ecclesiastical States. The Writ of Error has been argued in the House of Lords in the case of Smith O'Brien and McManus, with a very unfavorable result. The usual tales of suffering and sorrow are borne from the Irish coast.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONFERENCES.

The Second Conference for the Season, of the Clergy in the District of Halifax, will be held at St Mary's on Tuesday 12th of June, at Eleven o'clock in the morning.

CATECHISTICAL SOCIETY.

We publish to-day the Secretary's report of the last meeting. We were very happy to hear from those who were present, that it was most numerously attended, and that this valuable Society received a high eulogium from the Rt Rev Chairman. Too much could not be said in its praise. The procession &c, of the children last year, was so very creditable to the whole Catholic community that we hope it will be repeated this summer. We are proud of Halifax whenever we enter our Churches on the Lord's Day and behold so many members of the Catechistical Society of both sexes engaged in the delightful, the noble task of instructing the youthful mind in the knowledge of God. He, will be the exceeding great reward of those 'who instruct others unto justice.'

HOLY WEEK AT ROME AND GAETA. (Continued.)

On Good Friday evening the Pope went in procession to the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Monte Spaccato, this being the anniversary of the day on which, according to a pious tradition, the mountain was rent asunder. His Holiness descended into the Chapel which is built in the cleft of the mountain, where Cardinal Patrizi gave the Benediction. He afterwards returned to his palace in the same order, psalms being chanted the entire way. In this pious pilgrimage he was accompanied by their Majesties and all the royal family. Before he arrived at the sanctuary on the mountain he met a little Chapel under the open air with 3 Crosses to represent Calvary. It had been erected by the soldiers of the 1st Regt. of the Grenadier Guards. The crowd of people who followed the procession, the religious silence of the city interrupted only by the booming of the Cannon every quarter of an hour, from some of the vessels in the harbour—all was calculated to excite in the soul the deepest emotions.

On Holy Saturday when the *Gloria in Excelsis* was intoned in the Cathedral by the Archbishop, all the forts of Gaeta and the Ships of War discharged several salvos of artillery in honour of the resurrection of Our Lord. On Easter Day the Holy Father, accompanied by Cardinals Riario-Sforza and Antonelli proceeded to the Cathedral where he celebrated Mass and assisted at another. In the stalls of the choir the Cardinals assisted at one side and at the other the King and Queen with all the Royal Family, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Tuscany with their family. The Suite of these Sovereigns, the Foreign Ministers, and the Officers of all ranks also assisted in full costume. After Mass his Holiness ascended the balcony of the Archbishop's Palace which had been sumptuously decorated, and there in full pontificals with the tiara on his head gave the solemn Papal Benediction *urbi et orbi*. The moment he raised his hands to do so, all the ships in harbour were manned and had their colours hoisted, whilst several rounds of artillery were heard from the ships and the fortress. At the same moment all the church bells rang out a joyous peal. May that blessing extend to the whole earth and bring peace and comfort and holy joy to all the faithful children of this kind and holy Father!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot comply with the request of a *Catholic*. We have said all that we wished to say, for the present, on the opposition offered to the Bill of Incorporation. The subject, like others of a similar nature, was not voluntarily taken up by us. It was forced upon us. As Catholic Journalists we could not pass over these at eke in silence.

Civis. We have nothing to do with municipal squabbles. Try the political Papers.

Curiosus. We frankly say that we do not approve of the term 'Sabbath' as applied to Sunday. The Lord's Day is a more appropriate name. There cannot be two Sabbaths in one week, and all the world knows that Saturday is the real Sabbath. In the Liturgy of the Catholic Church, Saturday is always termed *Sabbatum* or *Dies Sabbati*, and Sunday *Dies Dominica*. The Sabbatine precept in the Decalogue refers to Saturday without doubt. We do not read of its abrogation in any part of Scripture, neither is there any text to prove that the First Day of the week should be kept as the Sabbath in place of Saturday. Protestants cannot explain their inconsistency in this respect. The moment they fly to Church Authority, they admit the Catholic Rule of Faith, and sling Scripture and private judgment overboard.

We can assure *Sincerity* that we know how to estimate hypocritical apologies as well as he does. If we did not notice the one referred to, it was from profound contempt for the whole transaction. Perhaps public opinion has already crushed those licentious and unmanly puppies.—They will figure, no doubt one day amongst the Great Statesmen of Nova Scotia!

THE TRAPPISTS.

The Abbot of Mount Melloray, with some of the Trappist Monks, arrived in this city in the *Caledonia*, on Thursday last. We copy from a *Liverpool Journal* the following notice of their object in visiting the New World:

"The Abbot of Mount Melloray, with a priest and three brothers, have arrived in Liverpool. This day they sail, in the *Caledonia*, for Boston. They are accompanied by Brother Macarius. We understand that they are about founding one or two monasteries, of the Cistercian order, in North America. The Abbot, after having made all necessary arrangements, will return to Ireland in the course of the summer. Forty or fifty brothers, including four or five priests, will be prepared to leave Ireland in August for the place of their destination in the new world. We know for certain that some of the Bishops have given very great encouragement to these Trappist monks. We may mention in particular, Dr Pihlar, Bishop of Kingston, Canada West, and Dr Loras, Bishop of Dubuque, State of Iowa. The last named prelate has made them a splendid offer."

ST. MARY'S CATECHISTICAL SOCIETY

An adjourned meeting of this Society, took place on Sunday evening last, immediately after Vespers, in the Vestry of St. Mary's, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh in the chair, assisted by the Rev Mr. Hannan.

The routine business being disposed of—returns were made by the Superintendants of the classes at St. Mary's and St. Patrick's of the number of children in attendance during the past quarter: from these it appeared the numbers were—at St. Mary's, Males 225; Females 250; at St. Patrick's, Males 110; Females 140.

The Committee to whom were entrusted the Funds appropriated at the previous quarterly meeting, for the purpose of clothing such children who stood in need thereof;—reported as follows:—That 138 boys and girls the numbers being respectively at St. Mary's, 78—and at St. Patrick's, 60—had received warm and substantial clothing suited to the winter season, thereby enabling them to attend the classes with punctuality. The report on being read gave much satisfaction.

It was announced that at the Annual Meeting, the propriety of giving a Festive Entertainment to the Children during the approaching Season would be taken up for consideration.

The following persons were proposed and admitted Members—Miss Margaret Kelly, and Mr. Michael Conway.

There being no further business before the Chair, the meeting adjourned, the concluding Prayers having been recited by the Bishop.

Quarterly receipts £8 12s. 6d.

P. J. COMPTON, Secretary.

Halifax, May 25th.

THE FIRST NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The sixth Provincial Council, was convened on the 10th of May, 1849, in the Metropolitan church of Baltimore, by the most illustrious and most rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, Samuel Eccleston. At this sixth council were present the same Prelates as assisted at the fifth council, excepting the Right Rev Bishop of Boston, Benedict I. Fenwick, who died 1846, to whom were added 8 new Bishops, making in all, 1 Archbishop and 22 Bishops.

The First National Council of the Catholic Church in the United States, was convened yesterday, (Sunday,) the 6th of May, in the Metropolitan Church of Baltimore.

Preliminary meetings of the prelates have been held in the Archiepiscopal mansion during the past week, at which the officers of the council were chosen by the most illustrious and most reverend Archbishop of Baltimore, as follows:

Rt. Rev. Michael Porter, Rt. Rev. John J. Chaboche, Promoters.

Rev. Edward Damphoox, D.D., Rev. Francis L'homme, Secretaries.

Rev Lewis Gillet, Rev Wm D. Parsons Chinters.

On Sunday, about 11 o'clock, the prelates, in grand process on each wearing full pontificals, left the Archiepiscopal mansion and passed directly into the Metropolitan Church, by the entrance in the rear of the altar. The procession was, as is usual, headed by the magnificent gilt crucifix, then followed the Acolytes, bearing lighted candles, the master of ceremonies and his assistant, the chanters, the theologians, (one to each bishop either brought by him from his diocese, or selected by him from among the priests resident elsewhere,) then followed the right reverend Bishops, then the most reverend Archbishop of St. Louis, Peter Richard Kenrick, and lastly, the most reverend Archbishop of Baltimore, Samuel Eccleston. The reverend bishops take precedence according to priority of consecration.

The prelates present were, 2 archbishops and 24 bishops.

The Oregon territory is divided into 8 dioceses, forming an Ecclesiastical Province—of which Oregon city is the Metropolitan See—three of their dioceses, viz. Vancouver's Island, Princess Charlotte, and New Caledonia, are not within the territory of the United States.

After all the Prelates had taken their places, the Council was opened in a solemn manner by the Archbishop of Baltimore, who addressed these words to the Bishops—"Reverendissimi Patres, venerabiles Fratres, placetne vobis ad Dei Gloriam et honorem, et ad Catholicæ Ecclesiæ amplificationem, concilium Baltimoreense legitime convocatum, et hic congregatum hodiernis die, aperiri et inchoari?" ("Most Reverend Fathers and Venerable Brothers, is it pleasing to you for the glory and honour of God and for the amplification of the Catholic church, that the Council of Baltimore lawfully convened, and here assembled this day, shall be opened?")

To this question each one replied:—"Placet aperiatur." ("It pleases me; let it be opened.") Then the most illustrious Archbishop of Baltimore, in his own name and in that of his co-bishops, looking towards the people, said—"Christi nomine invocato, decernimus sanctam Synodum Nationale Baltimoreensem esse aperiet utraque iudicamus." ("In the name of Christ, we direct that this Holy National Synod shall be opened, and thus we order.")

The most reverend Archbishop then ordered the names of the officers of the council to be read aloud by the Secretary, after which he addressed the bishops—"Placet ne vobis, venerabiles Fratres, hoc in Concilio officiales eligendos?" ("Is it pleasing to you, venerable brothers, that these persons shall be chosen officers of the council?") to which each bishop answered—"Placet," or "it pleases me." The secretary then read aloud the resolution declaring the election of the officers, which being done, the Right Rev Promoter thus addressed the most reverend Archbishop—"Illustrissime ac reverendissime Domine, peto ut legantur decreta Concilii Tridentini de Professione fidei, et de Residentia." (Most illustrious and most reverend Lord, I ask that the decrees of the Council of Trent, touching the profession of faith and residence, may be read.") To this each bishop replied—"Placet legantur." ("It pleases me; let it be read.") The Archdeacon then read aloud the decrees of the Council of Trent, treating of the profession of faith and residence of Bishops, to which each of the Rt. Rev. Prelates gives his consent.

Grand High Mass was then executed with a solemnity of manner which held chained the vast assemblage, in the most unfeigned devotion. The "Te Deum," the "Gloria in excelsis," &c. were sung with an excellence rarely, if ever equaled in this country.

At the conclusion of the Mass, the most reverend Archbishop of St. Louis, Peter Kenrick, entered the pulpit, and taking his text from the 18th Psalm, delivered a forcible and lucid discourse on the relation existing between Christ and his spouse, the church, examining with the clearness of a master in speculative theology, the abiding influence and necessary connection of the attributes of the one, with the functions and doctrines of the other. The style of the sermon of the most reverend Archbishop was simple and lucid, and therefore, necessarily forcible and compact.

When the reverend gentleman had concluded his discourse, the episcopal body proceeded to

Along a series of other ceremonies, chanting the miserere and litany, and terminating with the solemn benediction by the most reverend Archbishop Eccleston; after which the procession moved from the Cathedral, passing out by the central aisle to cathedral, and thence by Mulberry street to Charles, to the residence of Archbishop Eccleston, in the order in which they entered.

Among the many eminent prelates and doctors present, we observed, as familiar to us, the Rev. the Provincial of the Society of Jesus, of the Province of Maryland; the Rev. Dr. Ryder, President of Georgetown College; the Rev. J. P. Donelan; Rev. Jas. Bloxy, &c.

The scene presented at the cathedral was of the most imposing character. At an early hour, notwithstanding the inclement character of the day, the immense building was crowded to overflow, with those who had assembled to participate in the devotions of the day, or that larger number attracted by curiosity to witness them. Every avenue of access—streets, yards, doorways and aisles—was thronged by the living mass, pressing and eager to obtain a view of the proceedings.

It is possible that there were reasons, aside from and in addition to the bare occasion itself, which tended to heighten the interest of the Catholic community in the ceremonies attending the assembling of this council. Its novelty, as the first national, as well as the most imposing assembly of prelates and clergy ever convened by their denomination in this country, coupled with the peculiar position of affairs in which the great head of Catholic Christendom is at present placed—and the rare congregation of ecclesiastical wisdom and reputation likely to be present, all helped to elicit the profound interest which yesterday manifested itself.

On Thursday next, the next public session will be held in the Metropolitan church, on Sunday next the third and last public session will be held.

All the meetings for the transaction of business are private, and are usually held in the Archbishopial Mansion, and the language of the Prelates is the Latin. One of the principal objects of this council is to determine the boundaries of the new Metropolitan See of St. Louis. —*Bal. Sun.*

COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

The Council of Baltimore opened on Sunday 6th inst. Twenty two Bishops with the Archbishops of Baltimore and St. Louis being present. The Bishop of Little Rock had not arrived.—The Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore celebrated Pontifical Mass, after which the Archbishop of St. Louis preached during an hour, an eloquent discourse on the properties of the Church, taking for his text the words of the Psalmist: "Its foundations are on the holy mountains: the Lord loveth the gates of Zion above all the tabernacles of Jacob. Glorious things are said of thee, O city of God"—Ps. lxxxvii. The Council was opened after the sermon, and five Bishops, who for the first time were present, made the profession of faith; viz the Bishops of Buffalo, Cleveland, Vincennes, Chicago, and the Coadjutor of Louisville. In the afternoon, the Bishop of New Orleans celebrated Pontifical Vespers, the other prelates assisting in Rochettes and Mozetta. The Bishop of Buffalo preached on the devotion to the Blessed Virgin, from the text; "Hail full of grace."

It was announced that the Bishop of New York would preach on Monday evening, the Coadjutor of Louisville on Tuesday evening, the Bishop of Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, the Bishop of Albany on Thursday evening, the Bishop of Pittsburgh on Friday evening. On Thursday morning the second solemn session will be held, at which the Bishop of New York is to pronounce the funeral oration of the prelates who died since the former council. On Sunday, at the close of the council, the Bishop of Cincinnati will preach.

The various Religious Orders and congregations of Priests, are represented in the council. Very Rev. — Brocard, Prov. S. J. Very Rev. — Provincial of Redemptorists, Very Rev. — Altman, Prov. O. P. Very Rev. John P. O'Dwyer, Commissary General of Augustinians. Very Rev. Mariano Maller, Vis. C. Mission, Very Rev. Louis L. Dolzel, Sup. S. Sulpicians.

GOA.—RECONCILIATION OF THE CROWN OF PORTUGAL WITH THE POPE.

Letters from Goa mention the recall of the present Archbishop of Goa, who has been appointed to be Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Braga, the highest Ecclesiastical Dignity in the Lusitanian Church. The removal from Goa of the present Archbishop has, as we understand, been effected in accordance with the Concordat signed lately at Lisbon by the Pope's Nuncio and the Portuguese Minister. As the present Archbishop of Goa lays claim to the old, and now obsolete, privileges of his predecessors in the East, case has been taken to avoid all scandal in this matter, by having him removed to the more elevated position at home in Portugal, and a new Archbishop of Goa is soon to be appointed, whose power will in future be strictly confined to the Portuguese dominions. The long-pending disputes about the *jus patronatus* in the East of the Crown of Portugal, and respectively the ecclesiastical jurisdictions of the Vicars Apostolic, will thereby cease:—for when the Queen of Portugal thus freely gives up the already antiquated claims to the advowsons within the British dominions, and when the appointment takes place of a Goa Archbishop with powers restricted to the Portuguese districts alone, the Roman Catholics residing within the British dominions will have to submit to the jurisdiction established in them. This arrangement will, it is expected, be brought into effect within a short time:—it will tend to establish and cement a union between the native Christians of all classes in the island of Bombay and Salsette. The native or Portuguese Roman Catholic Clergy under the present Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Goa actually residing at the Church of N. S. da Gloria at Mazagan, and who still exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in many churches of this island and in the whole of the island of Salsette as well as in other parts of this presidency, will not fail to notice and examine the course of events. They will see the present Archbishop of Goa taking his departure in the beginning of the month of April next—never again to return to India—and they will, on the arrival of the next Archbishop of Goa, find that they have been given over to the superintendence of the Vicar Apostolic of Bombay. It will be prudent on their parts to provide in the meantime for this contingency. The Archbishop himself appears to be expected in Bombay at the end of next month, on his way to Lisbon, and he will not hesitate to tell them the truth in these matters. His personal interests are no longer involved, and he will not fail, if he comes to Bombay, to give good advice to the native Christians of Bombay and Salsette, to submit and to be obedient to the existing authorities. The influence of the British Government with the present Pope is augmenting daily, the British Minister at the Court of Naples, Mr. Temple, who is Lord Palmerston's brother, has been at Ghylling by all the means in his power to bring about the return of the Pope from Gaeta to Rome. This is likely enough to be carried into effect before long, and then there will be a British Ambassador appointed to proceed to Rome and there to settle all the affairs of the Roman Catholics, so as to have regular Bishops established throughout the British dominions, in the same manner as they were in 1539 at Goa itself, &c., in the East Indies and in the Spanish colonies. The arrangement will be that Bombay instead of being entrusted to the care of a Vicar Apostolic or of any other removable nominee of the Pope will have a Catholic Bishop elected, approved of, and confirmed according to the due canonical forms. But in the meantime, after the departure of the actual Archbishop of Goa, all the Roman Catholics of Bombay and Salsette will have to submit to the existing ecclesiastical authority of their Church—as duly recognised by the Pope and by the British Government, to be possessed by the present Vicar Apostolic. The jurisdiction over the native Christians of Bombay and Salsette has been given up by the Portuguese Government and by the Archbishop of Goa; the native Christians of these two islands and their Clergy will have to consult their own present and future interest in this their important matter. We publish to-day two important documents bearing on this matter, viz. first, the speech of the Queen of Portugal at the opening of the Cortes on the 2nd of January, in which mention is made of negotiations going forward between Rome and Portugal, and also of certain resolutions

agreed to by those two Governments, and second, the Pastoral Letter of the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan the present recognised Vicar Apostolic, in which allusion is made to the long-existing dissensions, and a hope is expressed that they will soon cease.—[We quote the above, for the sake of the facts, from the *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*, Feb 13, though of course not at all agreeing with the topic of a writer who to mention only one objection, talks as if the "ecclesiastical authority" received any additional weight from being recognised by the "British Government"—Ed. TABLET.]

THE PHILIPPINES.

During even the present year the Church has made no inconsiderable progress in London, not so much perhaps in the way of converting heretics as in the recovery of fallen Catholics. The many Retreats that have been given from time to time have done great things, and as an illustration of the good they have effected we may refer to the successful mission in Webb-street, which was begun last year by the Rev. J. Hodgson and the Passionist Fathers, and since finally entrusted to the Rev. Mr. Macmullen, whose labours in that district have prospered in an unusual degree. During Lent the Quarant' Ore was a comfort to the good, and instrumental also in the conversion of careless Catholics, and in awakening the tepid from their spiritual sloth. The Passionist Fathers have planted themselves at Hampstead, and the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, under Father de Held, has at Clapham made a deep impression on that most heretical neighbourhood. In every way there is great reason to be hopeful, not indeed of the conversion of England as a whole—for that must be by a special interposition of God—but of reconciling nominal Catholics to the Church, and converting sinners to virtue, and what has hitherto been done is a great encouragement for future labour and exertion.

We have now to announce to our readers, and we know that the announcement will be hailed with deep joy, that the English children of St. Philip have been able at last to respond to the reiterated invitations of the zealous Vicar-Apostolic of this district, and to establish themselves in London. The Oratory is at No 24, King William street, West Strand; premises formerly known as the Lowther Rooms; then, indeed, applied to very different uses from those for which they are now, and we trust will be for many years to come, reserved. The arrangement of the house is such that the Fathers will have two large chapels, one above the other, both being equally accessible from the street, and each capable of holding upwards of 400 persons. We believe that the chapels will be ready for the celebration of Mass before the end of this month, and the Fathers of the Philippine community are most anxious that there shall be no delay; several of them have already arrived in town to make the necessary preparations for commencing their Apostolic labours. The Congregation in London will consist of nine Fathers—seven of whom are Priests—with lay brothers. They have no parish annexed to their Oratory, having received the sanction of the Bishop to carry out the Institute of St. Philip in its simplicity and purity. They will, therefore, devote themselves to preaching and hearing confessions, according to the desire of their founder. The Confessionals will be occupied every morning and every evening for several hours, and during the day some of the Fathers will be always at home to receive those who may come to see them. It is impossible to over-estimate this service which the Fathers offer to the Catholics of London, which is also not a little increased by the central position of their house, and the easiness of access to it from all parts of this great city.

In addition to this perpetual waiting on the Confessional, the Fathers will preach several times during the week, as well as on Sundays, and the Oratory will be open to all—to the very poorest as well as to the rich. We understand that there will be the Offertory at the usual times; but no money is to be paid on entering the chapels, or for seats, the whole of both being free to all comers. To the poor this will be an acceptable boon, and we hope that they will avail themselves of the opportunities which the charitable Philippines are about to give them. The Oratory of St. Philip will be closed only to those who cannot find room within it; there will be no distinction of rank, for there will be the rich and poor together. The Confraternity also and the spiritual exercises of the Oratory

will be commenced as soon as the Fathers shall have made their arrangements.—*Tablet.*

RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA.

The private sources of information, to which we have recently had access, place us in possession of interesting and important details respecting the actual state of things in Upper California. An intelligent and highly esteemed officer in the U. S. Navy, who is also a practical and zealous Catholic, thus speaks from his own observation, in a letter dated San Francisco, Nov 29, 1848:

"From the discovery of the gold mines, and its natural position, San Francisco is destined soon to become a commercial town of much importance. It now exhibits much prosperity and wealth. If one of our clergymen were here at this moment, I believe he could raise any amount to build a Church, &c. The people are a wild, motley set, of all nations and creeds, with no one to guide them. The Protestant minister can't be kept here, preferring to gather their flocks at the mines. The people have induced one to remain, to preach morality (they say) on Sunday, to whom they give by subscription, about three thousand dollars a year. I heard a Catholic say he gave five hundred dollars, rather than have no one. As to the morals of San Francisco, you can imagine what they must be, when the golden calf alone is worshipped. The lots here are very high already; indeed, I believe not far below the prices of New York, yet, one might be obtained for a Church, if a Clergyman were here. Two or three merchants have spoken to me, and a Mr Wm A Richardson told me he would not hesitate to give a lot, if a Clergyman would come out; and at his house he would be sure to have every comfort until properly situated. I speak of one clergyman for San Francisco, but how many are required for Upper California! There are only thirteen in the whole territory, some very old, and none of them, I expect, suitable for the present population emigrating to Upper California. Influence will have to be used, when the territorial government is formed, to secure the small portions of ground which still remains around the Churches and Missions. Emigrants have taken possession (squatted) wherever the site pleased them, not unfrequently on Church lands; Californians themselves have seized them, and hold large portions. At Monterey, the Priest told me that against his remonstrance, the Alcade, Rev. Walter Colton, (chaplain of the Congress frigate, a Presbyterian minister,) sold Church lots quite near the edifice. So you see the importance of being warned in time, so that proper measures may be taken, when a Governor comes out."

In our next number we shall publish a very interesting letter, which dwells more at length on the subject of Catholicity in California. This letter also was written by a gentleman in the U. S. service, an officer of the army, who went to California a Protestant, and there had the happiness of embracing the true faith.—*Catholic Magazine.*

ENGLISH MORALITY

The English, you will see, have been indulging of late, somewhat extensively, in those cowardly and unnatural murders which are such favorites with the seekers of fame beyond the Channel. A fellow, named Rush, is to be hanged in Norwich on to-morrow fortnight, for two murders and two attempts. Mixed up with this matter are details of incredible ignorance of, or indifference to man's accountability to the Creator; and the forger, the sensualist, the robber, and the murderer, nightly kneeling down to prayer, with his paramour, and adducing these "pious exercises," as a proof that he could not be guilty of the homicides, presents a scene of blasphemy, hypocrisy, or ignorance of all moral feeling to be matched in England only of all civilized nations. In another instance a young girl is sentenced to be hanged for beating out, with a stone, the brains of her aged mistress, in order to possess herself of her money. And, again, we have a fiend in Liverpool, who takes lodging in the house of a lady in Liverpool—whose husband (a captain) is at sea—who first cuts the throat of a helpless infant, and then beats into mummy the skulls of the pregnant mother, of another child, and of the servant. This demon will share the fate of Rush. I might not mention these facts, were it not that all the English papers were filled with them, almost to the exclusion of affairs of State, such is the morbid appetite for guilty horrors which pervades British society.—*Letter in N. York Paper.*

Gymns of the Heart.

No. 19.

STELLA MATUTINA!

STAR of the Morning, like an eye
That beams upon the brow of love.

Oh! let thy lustrous radiance
Shine from above!

Crown of the opening day of days,
When Jesus as an infant smil'd;
Teach every heart aright to praise
Thy Holy Child!

Brightness of beauty,—Diadem
Of nature rising out of night,
Lamp of the church! her Bridal Gem,
Fountain of Light!

Glory of that celestial zone
Arrang'd by God in dread array,—
A galaxy around His throne
Of saints that pray;

Centre, and source of endless grace
For those, who on thee humbly call;
With the bright visions of thy face
Illumine all!

Star of the Morning, like an eye
That beams upon the brow of love.
Oh! let thy lustrous radiance
Shine from above!

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT.

The following extract is from the St Lucia Palladium of February 9:—"On Saturday last we had the pleasure of witnessing the ceremonies of confirmation at the Church of St. Florent, in this town, held by his Lordship the Bishop of Olympus, when some hundreds of persons, old and young, became recipients of the Sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church. His Excellency the Governor was present on the occasion attended by his private secretary, his Honour the Chief Justice, Honourables the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Comptroller of Customs, American Consular Agent, and other distinguished personages. Mass was said by the Rev. Abbe Christophe, assisted by the Rev. Abbes Lecaillet and Dandin, as Deacons; and after the Confirmation an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Abbe Poirier.—On Wednesday the Bishop held a Confirmation in the town of Gros-Islet when eighty were duly confirmed by his Lordship. On the following day (yesterday) a large assemblage of persons from different quarters were present at Gros-Islet to witness the ceremony of the laying of the first stone of a new church in that town by his Excellency Governor Darling. At ten o'clock the procession moved from the parsonage, and proceeded in solemn order around the site of the intended edifice. His Lordship was canopied under the dais, the following Priests officiating on the occasion:—The Rev Messrs Jacquart, of Castries; O'Rielly, of Gros-Islet; Cosgrove, of Dennery; and the Abbes Christophe and Poirier, his Lordship's secretary and chaplain. Arriving at the destined spot, and the usual preparations being made, his Excellency the Governor assumed the cross, and square, and with much dignity of manner laid and adjusted the foundation-stone in its place.—Grand Mass was celebrated by the Rev Abbe Jacquart, The Rev Abbes Christophe and Poirier officiating as Deacons. The work was then consecrated with a solemn Benediction by the Bishop, the whole concluding with an eloquent sermon by the Rev Abbe Poirier. This was followed by a collection—the plate being handed round by Mr F Lousta and Mrs B Lacorbiniere—when about 100 dollars were contributed to the funds for building the church. At one o'clock the Governor, the Bishop, and other, distinguished parties, were handsomely entertained at the parsonage at a *dejeuner a la fourchette*. The company subsequently adjourned to the 'Cap' estate, where a superb luncheon, provided by the hospitality of the churchwarden, awaited them, and which they sat down at half-past three o'clock. His Excellency, we understand delivered a speech on the occasion, which we regret our inability to produce to our readers, no reporter of our journal having been present at the entertainment.—On the 31st ult., Dr Smith had administered Confirmation to 147 postulants at St Vincent. There was a grand High Mass on the occasion, at which the Rev Abbe R C Poirier officiated as Celebrant; Rev Abbe A C Christophe, as Deacon, Rev B Tee-

van, as Sub-Deacon; and the Rev John McNamee, as Master of Ceremonies. His Lordship the Right Rev Dr Smith presided in full pontificals. The Bishop was on the previous day entertained at dinner by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

Every devout servant of the Blessed Virgin Mary will read, with extreme wonder and delight the accompanying decree, recently put forth by the Parliament of Palermo. Is it possible, that, amidst the turmoils and horrors of revolutions and bloodshed, in a country whose religion has been slighted and her ministers degraded; is it possible, one asks, that in such a country and at such a time, the supreme Senate have found leisure and disposition to turn their thoughts to a subject of such heartfelt devotion to every faithful Catholic, as that of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary? Yes, He who holds in his hands the reins of empire and who can extract from the lips, even of the enemy of human salvation, his glorification and praise, has made the President of the Chamber of Commons of the kingdom of Sicily, in the name of the whole kingdom, authorize the ratification of a vow in honor of the Immaculate Conception of Mary. The following are the terms of the decree:—

"Art 1st. The President of the Government is authorized to approve and ratify the vow made annually, in honour of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin.—This vow shall be pronounced on the 8th of December, in the church of St. Francis at Palermo, in presence of the Chambers.

"Art. 2nd. The form of the vow shall be modified as follows:—

"Most glorious Virgin, in presence of the august Trinity, of the Angels and Saints of Heaven, of all persons here assembled, and of the Legislative Chambers, we venerate thee, and acknowledge that thou wert preserved, by the merits of thy divine Son, from original sin, from the very first moment of thy blessed conception, conformably to the apostolical decrees hereunto relating.

"We firmly believe, that thy soul was pure and immaculate from the first moment that it pleased God to create it, and unite it to thy body.

"By special order of the Parliament, we approve, ratify, and renew, in the name of this capital and of the whole kingdom, the promise which the supreme authority has always given, of concurring in maintaining and defending thy Immaculate Conception, ardently desiring that all may happen for the greater glory of thy Immaculate Conception, for the welfare and exaltation of the church, for the extirpation of heresies, for the peace and happiness of all Christians people, especially for the liberty and independence of Sicily, and finally, for the general good of this illustrious capital.

MORALS OF SPANISH FEMALES.

"The women of Spain are distinguished for beauty of person and dignity of manner, and are noted for their fidelity and constancy. The strictness with which they were formerly treated, and the seclusion in which they were kept, are in a great measure done away."

The writer of the foregoing is nearer the truth than any or all the others who have expressed a contrary or doubting opinion. The one most quoted is Byron, who seems to luxuriate in last century flings at Spanish women, and, since this time nearly all others adopted his sayings as incontestably true, and the thing seems to be settled by all English writers that female virtue does not exist in Spain. I here as a matter of justice, record my testimony in favor of the Spanish women. With the exception of one instance of equivocal conduct which I witnessed in Cadiz, I have, in all my wanderings in Spain, never seen the Spanish women, young or old, who was not entirely exemplary in her conduct, and irreproachable in her character and manners. I have never yet seen the Spanish woman who was not careful to fulfil her duties to her family and maintain the high self-respect which accompanies personal purity. I did not go into the streets to find specimens of Spanish female character or virtue. The abandoned creature may be found in all other countries as well as here, and Spain is therefore not alone in that respect. I have seen Spanish mothers and daughter in their own home, and have seen them abroad in soci-

ety, and it is upon such occasions that I have made up my estimate of their character. Now, show me what English traveller, or writer, has done the same. There is not one who has not adopted the libels of his predecessors without knowledge of the facts he relates, and all, with a cruelty which deserves execration, have passed off the base dogmas and opinions of others, in this respect, as the result of their own observations, or else, like Byron, they have consorted with the debased of the sex in the common receptacles of vice, and with none others.—Seven Years in Spain.

"Tel inquam noxiam sapientiam, ut discamus laudabilem fatuitatem."

Sti Gregorii, Moral lib 22vii

Let us leave this hurtful wisdom, that we may learn praiseworthy folly.

St. Gregory.

Come let us leave that wisdom weak,
The maze of earthly intellect—
And at the Cross, bowailing, seek
For lowly virtue in neglect.

Despite the loud-tongued voice of fame,
The purchase of an idle breath;
Let us despise a shadowy name,
Not got in life, and lost in death.

Let us look out beyond the lines
And limits of a fleeting day,
Where all from every birth inclines,
Even at its best, to pass away.

The happy eye, that gleams in love,
May gladden for a little while—
how soon does sickly death remove
That sweet and heart-reviving smile!

And is it Death alone can quench
The gladsome eye?—Ah! sadder still,
A colder world Love's bonds can wrench
In twain, and best affections chill.

Then let us fix our weary gaze
Where sure repose may meet our view;
Where, on a firm and changeless base,
Our hearts may rest content and true.

Seek, and thine earnest search shall find
Or e'er 'tis long, this goodly gem,
So as ye come, with lowly mind,
To the Catholic Jerusalem,—

The Church of God,—despite neglect,
Yet still the link 'twixt earth and heaven,
Whereby to man the pleased aspect
Of God, restored again is given.

Then hasten to her saving pale,
Bear in thy hand her branch of peace,
Sure that His word can never fail,
Who gave her birth and glad increase.

Fear not the world's contempt or shame,
Its idle fame, its passing dross,
Thou hast a higher, nobler name,
The Bearer of the lowly Cross.

And oh! what hidden love shall fill
Thy heart with ease, thy soul with light,
What new delights and treasures still
Repay, even here, a passing spite!

ACTS OF THE SECRET CONSISTORY HELD AT GAETA BY HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.

Gaeta, April 2d, 1849.

Our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., held this morning, in the royal palace of Gaeta, a secret consistory, in which he proposed the following churches:—

The archiepiscopal church of Sardes, in partibus infidelium, for Mgr. Jean-Marie Moland, transferred from the episcopal church of Amiens to the Coadjutorship, with the future successions of Mgr Paul D'Astros, Archbishop of Toulouse and Narbonne.

The episcopal church of Placentia for the Rev. D. Antonio Raoza, Priest of that city, Doctor in Sacred Theology, and Theological Canon of that cathedral.

The episcopal church of Meude for M. Jean-Antoine Foulquier, Priest of the Diocese of Rodez, and Vicar General of that Bishopric.

The episcopal church of Amiens for M. Louis-Antoine de Salmis, Priest of the Diocese of Bayonne, and Vicar-General of Bordeaux.

The episcopal church of Nantes for M. Antoine-Mathias Alexandre Jacquesmet, Priest

of Grenoble, one of the Vicars General of Paris.

The episcopal church of Cuenca for the Rev. Father Brother Firmin Sanchez Arrieseo, Priest of the Diocese of Toledo, Professor of the Seraphic Order of Friars Minors, Commissary-General of that order for the provinces of Spain.

The episcopal church of Calnice, in partibus infidelium, for the Rev. D. Godard Braun, Priest of the Diocese of Treves, Doctor in Sacred Theology, Canon-Dean of that cathedral, Suffragan of that Bishopric.

Lastly, the instance of the Sacred Pallium was made to his Holiness for the church of Quiso, in South America, recently elevated to the rank of a metropolitan See.

FATHER DE SMET AND OREGON TERRITORY.

At the meeting of the National Institute, held at Washington on Monday evening, March 10th, Mr Wilkes, in the course of some very interesting remarks on Upper California and Oregon, took occasion to express his indebtedness to the "Jesuit Father de Smet," for much valuable information obtained from him in relation to the course of the rivers in Oregon, and other matters, which he had incorporated in his map of that Territory, recently published in his narrative, and which was exhibited for the inspection of the members of the Institute.

This acknowledgement for scientific information from so high a source does not derive its value from its personal connection with Father de Smet, but from the circumstance that it furnishes another example of the devotion to the cause of humanity, which has always characterized the disciples of Ignatius of Loyola. At a moment when Europe is attempting to eject from its bosom these ardent cultivators of science, to whom it is indebted for so much of what is valuable in civilization, we find its members unostentatiously engaged, very far beyond the confines of civilization, in treasuring up those valuable observations which are to become the landmarks of the unlettered pioneers in the wilderness beyond the Rocky Mountains. It must be gratifying to Father De Smet, to know that when that country shall have been peopled by an industrious population, his explorations will be spoken of as those of his predecessors now are in the valley watered by the father of rivers, and upon the brothers of Lake Superior.—U. S. Cath. Mag.

Obit.

- May 21—Hannah, daughter of Patrick and Catherine Hunt, aged 4 years.
- 22—John Murphy, native of the County Cork, Ireland, aged 69 years.
- 22—Edward Patrick, son of Wm and Mary Jane Murphy, aged 6 yrs. and 10 mths.
- 22—Thomas, son of William and Margaret Fitzgerald, aged 3 years and 7 months.
- 25—Margaret, daughter of Augustine and Bridget Halleran, aged 5 years and 6 months.
- 26—Johanna, daughter of John Margaret McGrath, aged 2 years and 3 months.
- 26—Martin Ryan, native of Killaloe, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 63 years.

Academy for Young Ladies, AT BROOKSIDE,

Under the Direction of the Ladies of the SACRE CŒUR.

The Public are respectfully informed that the above Institution will be opened on MONDAY next.

Particulars may be known on application at Brookside House, Spring Gardens.

Applications, by letter, to be addressed to MAMM PRITCHARD Superior, as above, Halifax, May 24th, 1849

Chron and Rec.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

On and after the First Day of June next, the connection of the Subscriber with the "Cross" Newspaper, as Printer and Publisher, will cease, he not finding it convenient longer to continue the same. This, therefore, is to notify all present and late Subscribers, (many of whom have not paid one penny since January, 1845) that the amount of their respective Subscriptions, due to the period aforesaid, must be paid forthwith—otherwise they will be indiscriminately sued for. All who may have paid their Subscription in advance for the present year, will have the balance, 2s 11d, for the remaining seven months, returned to them, on application to the Subscriber, after the period above named, at the Office of the "Sun" and "IRISH VOLUNTEER."

RICHARD NUGENT.

DIRECTORY FOR 1849.

The Directory for 1849—just Published,—Price 7d—can be obtained at this Office.