

ST SEVERIN, ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGN, C.

His name is famous in the annals of the church. By his learning and zeal, not only his own diocess, but also that of Tongres was purged from the venom of the Arian heresy, about the year 390. St. Gregory of Tours tells us that St. Severin knew by revelation the death and glory of St. Martin, at the time of his departure. He led an angelical life, and died soon after St. Martin, in 400. His life written by Fortunatus, mentioned by St. Gregory of Tours is the best. See St. Greg. of Tours, De Glor. Conf. c. 45, et l. 8.; Mirac. St. Martin, c. 4.

ANOTHER ST. SEVERIN, OR SURIN, B.

Is honoured this day as patron of Bordeaux, which see he governed under St. Amand. He is said by some to have been the same with the foregoing Archbishop of Cologne, who, resigning that see, retired to Bordeaux, his native city; but others distinguish them, and think the latter came to Bordeaux from some part of the East. See St. Greg. of Tours, loc. cit. Baillet; and Gall. Christ. Nova, t. 2, p. 789.

OCTOBER XXIV.

SAINT PROCLUS, CONFESSOR,

ARCHBISHOP OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

From his writings, Liberatus, c. 10. Socrates, l. 7, c. 28, 41, 45. Chron. Paschal. Marcellin. in chron. &c. See Orsi, t. 13 and 14.

A. D. 447.

St. PROCLUS was a native of Constantinople, and was very young when he was made a reader of that church. The service of the church did not hinder him from closely following his studies, and he was some time a disciple of St. Chrysostom, and his secretary. Atticus ordained him deacon and priest. After his death, many pitched upon Proclus as the fittest person to be placed in that important see: but Sisinnius was chosen, who ordained Proclus archbishop of Cyzicus, metropolis of the Hellespont. The inhabitants of that city being unwill-