

At this point, the school question came very properly in; and the whole system of public instruction was shown, on the testimony of Protestants themselves, to be the source of a vast deal of the Infidelity of the country. God, and the doctrines of true religion are utterly banished from them, and the blank of the children's minds was filled with mere human knowledge, while every thing that pertains to their real, their spiritual welfare, is entirely discarded, and a host of young Infidels is annually thrown out upon society, who soon give fearful evidence of their vicious training.

The Lecturer, from the premises he had laid down, argued that the only means whereby civilisation, order, and respect for the laws of society, could be restored, is by the extension and propagation of the Catholic religion, which has everywhere been the civiliser of nations, and which alone, amid all the storms and persecutions from within and without, has preserved the Faith in its integrity. Yes, the only remedy against Infidelity and Barbarism, is a return to that united and divinely perpetuated Church which, in every age, whilst spreading the Faith of Christ, imbued the mind with human knowledge; sanctifying it, and preserving the heart and soul of the votaries of science free from those lamentable infidel tendencies which disgrace the disciples of our modern, irreligious schools; which have reduced the entire system of instruction, in Germany, to materialism; which was empoisoning the youth of France;—which have spread their baleful theories of religion, or rather of irreligion, and their anarchical theories of irresponsibility, to all government, human and divine, until the whole of Europe is shaken to its foundation, rocked to and fro, like the surges of the raging sea, or like the burning billows of a volcano, threaten to burst forth and overwhelm society in scorching, withering desolation.

The Lecturer earnestly urged the necessity of confiding the education of youth to the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and to the members of those other, numerous and world-renowned, Monastic Orders, which devote their lives to the instruction of youth, and which, while teaching them the rudiments of human knowledge and conducting them through the loftier fields of scientific lore, impress their minds with the sacred truths of Divine religion.

Above all, it was necessary to have, throughout the United States, the immovable, the everlasting Church, which teaches mankind to render to God that which is God's, and to Caesar that which belongs to Caesar. That Church which, without violating any principle of Faith, or departing, in the minutest point, from the sacred deposit of Truth, adapts herself to every people, and every variety and form of political government; to every age of the world, to every shade and diversity of intellect and opinion, and, without regard to any question of jurisprudence, combines all in unity of action, and preserves alike the crowned head and the majesty of the people.

Of all the institutions designed for the benefit of man, this Church alone never grows old; years serve only to increase her strength and to make her still more venerable. While other forms of religion fritter away, die, and are lost in the self-annihilating principle that forms their rule of action—while dynasties, empires, and Republics alike rise and fall, and the most enduring monuments of man crumble to the dust, the Catholic Church alone ever remains immovably steadfast. And this, because the finger of God has stamped upon her front, unity, perpetuity, and authority—authority, a principle by which millions of diversified minds and interests are brought into a harmony of action,—which constitute alike the conservative force of political as well as religious establishments; and which, combining a nation in the bonds of unity, thereby seals and secures its perpetuity in the highest degree of which human institutions are capable.

The Lecturer was listened to with evident delight; bursts of applause frequently interrupted the delivery of the Lecture, and marked its close.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—The *Truth Teller* says:—We are pleased to learn that the Rev. Father Maldonado, S.J., has returned to St. John's College, after a short stay in Mexico. The rev. gentleman was highly successful in his mission, though his health is slightly impaired. He intends after a brief sojourn at St. John's, to proceed to Georgetown. Father Deluynes is still in Mexico.

BISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA.—The announcement of the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Neumann of this city, as Bishop of Philadelphia, we think rather premature on the part of our cotemporaries, as we learn that no letters of an official character have yet been received.—*Catholic Mirror*.

DIocese OF CINCINNATI.—From our excellent contemporary the *Cincinnati Telegraph*, we learn that the Catholics in the city, are now more than one-third of the entire of the population there—of course they are far more numerous than any sect of Protestants. The number of marriages in the Catholic congregations during the past year, was 1,342—births 3,667—deaths—1,871. A very excellent association under the title of the Church Building Society, exists in Cincinnati.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN THE WEST.—From the catalogue of Catholic Missionaries that was published in the *Shepherd of the Valley* last year, it appears that the first Missionary who came to the Illinois country, was Father John Deguerre, a Jesuit; he came from the Mission of Lake Superior in the year 1653 and established a Mission, called St. Louis Station, near, it is believed, Peoria, on the Illinois River; there is no known vestige of this station. It is supposed that as soon as the Settlements of Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Fort Chartre, St. Phillip, St. Ann, and Prairie du Rocher were formed, the few

Indians, Canadians and Metifs residing at the St. Louis Station abandoned it, and went to join the new settlements. Father John Deguerre, after having formed the St. Louis Station, and promised there the glory of God, by much pious labors and hardships, visited the divers Indian nations along the Mississippi, and was killed by the Indians, while exercising his sacred functions, in 1661. It appears that some of his successors were killed also by the Indians; Father Gabriel de la Ribourde, a Franciscan in 1680; Father Maximus Leberck, a Franciscan in 1687; M. John Davies Tetu in 1728; John Francis Dubuisson, de St. Come in 1717; and Father Vercailler, a Franciscan, was drowned in crossing the river in 1750.—*Shepherd of the Valley*.

The Trappist Monastery of Gethsemane, by permission of the Holy See, and with the approval of the Bishop of Louisville, has been elevated to the dignity of an Abbey. The Rt. Rev. Father Eutropius, former Prior, having been elected Abbot by the votes of the religious, was recently blessed as Abbot by Bishop Spalding, in St. Joseph's Church, Bardstown. The ceremony, which is similar to that of the consecration of a Bishop, was witnessed by a large crowd, and derived additional interest from the presence of forty of the monks from Gethsemane, who attended in their full religious dress. Father Eutropius is the first Abbot in the United States.—*Id.*

REV. JOHN NUGENT.—On Tuesday, there was an office and High Mass in St. Mary's Church, attended by the Bishop and Clergy for the repose of the soul of the Rev. John Nugent who died recently at his Mission in the County of Yarmouth. The local paper says, that during his residence in Yarmouth he conciliated the esteem and regard not only of his own flock, but those who differed from in religion. Mr. Nugent was for a considerable time one of the Professors in St. Mary's College in this city, and was much distinguished for his talent and attainments. The state of his health, however, which was always delicate, induced him to try the benefit of a change of air, and he resided in a country mission for the last four years. We believe the rev. deceased was a native of Carrick-on-Suir, in Ireland.—*Archiepiscopal Recorder*.

ARICHAU.—It is confidently reported in town, that Dr. McKinnon, the Bishop Elect of Arichau, has received the Bulls of his appointment to that Diocese, from the Holy See.—*Id.*

CONVERSIONS.—On the 17th January, at the Church of St. Nicholas, Boulogne-Sur-Mer, the Rev. Father Ferrara received into the bosom of the Holy Catholic Church, Thomas Graves Law, aged 15, of Winchester College, (Founder's Kin.) and Helen Anne Law, aged 19, son and daughter of the Hon. William Towry Law, ex-Chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells.—*Tablet*.

Mrs. I. M. Sweatman, wife of Mr. I. M. Sweatman, R.N., was received into the Catholic Church on the Vigil of the Epiphany, at St. Mary's Church, Stockton-on Tees.—*Id.*

The week before last the lady and two daughters of Mr. Phillips, of Longworth, were received into the Holy Catholic Church by the Rev. Mr. Waterworth. Mr. Phillips himself had embraced the true Faith a year ago. On Thursday last (the 15th instant,) Mrs. and Miss Phillips were admitted to their first Communion by the Lord Bishop of Newport; and after Mass his Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to both ladies as well as to the younger Miss Phillips, who had been admitted to her first Communion on the preceding day by the Rev. Mr. Waterworth.—*Deo Gratias*. The Phillipses of Longworth are a family of great antiquity in the neighborhood.—*Catholic Standard*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

TENANT-RIGHT MEETING IN BALLINROBE.—On Tuesday last a public meeting was held in the court-house of Ballinrobe, for the purpose of pronouncing in favor of tenant-right, and in approval of the bill about being introduced by Mr. Sharman Crawford in the forthcoming session of parliament. The meeting was most numerous and respectfully attended.—*Freeman*.

PROSECUTION AGAINST MR. BIRCH OF THE WORLD.—It was rumored in town on Wednesday that one of the Messrs. Birch was arrested on the previous evening under a judge's *fial*, issued in consequence of the proceedings instituted by Mrs. French for libel; but when being brought to the Castle in custody it was found that he was mistaken for Mr. James Birch, editor and proprietor of the *World* newspaper, in which the alleged libel appeared. He was at once discharged on the error being discovered.—*Freeman*.

STATE OF TIPPERARY.—Never has there been so small a number of prisoners for trial as at this session, as there are only seventy-five in custody, principally for the crime of petty larceny. Our next assizes will be one of the lightest, with regard to the trial of criminals, ever held in the county of Tipperary. During the last twelve months this noble county never enjoyed such uninterrupted tranquillity, and may it long continue so, is our fervent hope. The north—the prosperous and once peaceable north—has now become the Tipperary of Ireland. If our peasantry in the south of Ireland were only half as well clad, or half as well fed,—in fact if they only got employment of any description—this county would be as free from crime as any portion of the Queen's dominions.—*Nenagh Guardian*.

STATE OF WEXFORD.—In the opening of the Wexford Quarter Sessions, Mr. J. Huband Smith, the Assistant-Barrister, briefly addressed the grand jury, congratulating them on the continued tranquillity and highly moral character of that part of the country, if he were warranted in coming to such a conclusion from the state of the calendar, which only presented cases of petty larcenies and minor offences, more or less inseparable from the best regulated state of society.—*Freeman*.

The assistant barrister for the county of Limerick, has decided that all religious houses and charitable institutions are exempt from liability to assessment. He decided in favor of the Presentation Convent and Christian Brothers' schools.—*Freeman*.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN IRELAND.—The firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., have entered into contract with the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway Company to lay down the telegraph between Dublin and Galway. The same firm are in negotiation with the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to lay down the telegraph between Dublin and Cork.—*Cork Constitution*.

THE IRISH COAST GUARD.—The *Galway Mercury* of Saturday says—"we are enabled to state, upon the best authority, that orders have been issued to the several Coast Guard stations round the coast of Ireland to have all the men of that force, whose term of service does not exceed five years, in readiness to go on board ships of the line on the shortest notice."

JUSTICE V. COERCION.—An address has just been presented to Mr. McCullagh, a resident magistrate in the county of Cavan, his reply to which contains some sentiments that are worthy of attention at present.—Mr. McCullagh is stationed in a district where, as he says, on his first acquaintance with it, murder and attempts at murder were of common occurrence. The character which the county of Cavan possessed not long ago for agrarian crimes of all sorts will amply bear out this description. What is its condition now, as regards the obedience of the people to the law?—Life and property, says Mr. McCullagh, are as secure there as in Middlesex itself. In another place he quotes an expression addressed to him—that persons could now "bar their doors with a rush." It will be asked what it was that produced effects so surprising. The explanation we shall give in Mr. McCullagh's own words:—"I well remember (he says) some short time before coming to this country, conversing with one of the first of living Irishmen on this very matter, and I well remember with what emphasis he said that he would like for a few years to be a magistrate in some disordered district, in order to test the efficiency of unbending impartiality and generous fair play to all. He was confident, he said, the result would be surprising; 'majical' was the word he used." Thro' a resolution to apply the same principle on the part of Mr. McCullagh, or through, as he elsewhere expresses it, "considering as his sole end the pacification of his district, based upon reliance on the law as a protector and fear of the law as a publisher," it has happened that, from being a focus of outrage, Cavan has been converted into one of the most peaceable parts of Ireland. When the government bring forward a new coercion bill, it is to be hoped that they will not suppress the generous witness borne by Mr. McCullagh to the disposition of the people, to their peaceableness naturally, and their love of justice, "even though the exaction of it be against themselves." The motives of their own officer, as well as his capability of judging, are above impeachment.—*Cork Examiner*.

THE CROWBAR BRIGADE IN WEXFORD.—We (*Guardian*) regret to say that there are no fewer than ninety ejections entered for the quarter sessions now holding. The powers given by the recent amended (?) act for ejecting tenants without a six months' notice, and where a year's rent has not actually fallen due, have been put into operation.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

The *Galway Mercury* gives the following statement: EVICTION OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY PERSONS AT MEELICK.

"Our Eyre-court correspondent whose communication upon the above subject we gave insertion to some short time since, writes this week to inform us respecting the details of the transaction, to which he then made reference. Those details, if correct, are of a very painful description, and present a sad picture of the state of the locality in which they have taken place. Our correspondent furnishes us with a list of the persons alleged to have been evicted in the neighborhood of Meelick, on the property of the Marquis of Clanricarde. We subjoin this document in order to afford the agent of the noble marquis, or any other party whom it may concern, an opportunity of giving to the public such explanation as the nature of the particular cases may allow of.

"In the townland of Meelick—James Brown, 3, in family; John Brown, 4; Nicholas Banbury, 8; William Banbury, 7; Widow Cosgrave, 3; Michael Barrett, Michael Madden, 6; William Ross, 6; Anthony Ross, 6; John Keelogue, William Staunton, 6; Anthony Colgan, 3; Widow Colahan, 4; Widow Hannan, 6; Widow Kelly, 7. In Meelick village—Pat Bermingham, 4; David Horan, 3. In the same townland the following are in course of eviction:—Laurence Colehan, 5; Widow Gallaher, 3; Widow Bermingham, 7; Widow Martin, 6; John Bawnmore, Pat Mannion, 4; William Cleary, 11; John Cleary, 8; Michael Cleary, 5; Martin Honan, 6; Michael Donaven, 8; Widow Molloy, 5; John Concannon, 8; Widow Reilly, 6; P. Madden, 4; W. Madden, 7; James Reynolds, 3. The last twelve families are those alluded to in our correspondent's former communication, and he now requests us to correct the statement which he then made, to the effect that these people owed two years rent, such not being the fact.

"Our correspondent alleges several reasons for his thinking that it is to make way for Captain Wyntham these poor people have been turned out of their holdings, but even were this the case, the principal blame in the transaction cannot be fairly charged upon him."

Turning to another quarter of luckless Connaught, we find the third angle of the triangle—for the Clanricarde, Martin, and St. George estates are in that mathematical position—subjected to the same *habere* broom. The *Tuam Herald* supplies the following information:—

"EVICTION OF TENANTS.

"P. Curran, relieving officer, reported at the meeting of the board of guardians here on Wednesday, that notice had been served upon him of the eviction of twenty-three families (each family averaging from four to five persons) off the estate of R. J. M. St. George, Esq., in the electoral division of Killursa and Headford in this union. The lot of these creatures is a terrible comment upon the state of relations existing between landlord and tenant in our unfortunate country. It is no wonder that the peasant looks with a longing wish to tread the soil of freedom in America."

Now, when Ulster landlords are in such just alarm, though the remedies they suggest are very questionable, should not some consideration be entertained for the hundreds and thousands whom forms of law doom as inevitably to destruction as the bullet of the assassin does the landlord proprietor. A man, however lofty his position, stands equal in the eye of God with the poorest wretch whose "looped and windowed nakedness" is visited so cruelly and with so little effect on public feeling when compared with the storm that has followed the recent violence in Ulster. If we look on that picture with dismay, let us also look on

this with compassion, and let statutesmen bear in mind that the outcast is the material out of which the assassin is formed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIBEL UPON THE NUNS OF HAMMERSMITH.—At the Hammersmith court, on Monday, the girl having preferred a charge of assault against one of the nuns at the Good Shepherd Convent, presented herself before the magistrate, and handed him the following letter, addressed to "T. Paynter, Esq., Police court, Brook-green:—"Jan. 12, 1852. Hon. Sir,—I, Mary Anne Burke, wish it to be properly understood by the public at large, that the charge I preferred in this court in September last, against the nuns of the Good Shepherd Convent, at Hammersmith, was wholly and entirely a falsehood, since which time I have not known a moment's peace, and to clear my conscience I have come to this court to make public restitution for the slander I have created. Hoping, hon. sir, that you will grant me an interview, I remain your humble and obedient servant, Mary Anne Burke." Mr. Beadon having read the letter publicly, inquired if those were the sentiments she wished openly to avow. The girl, who hung down her head, replied in the affirmative. Mr. Beadon said her present conduct only confirmed the view which Mr. Paynter took of the case in sending her for trial on the charge of wilful perjury. If the jury had found her guilty which they ought to have done, according to the contents of the letter, she would have been most severely punished, for her conduct had been most heartless and abominable in endeavoring to injure an institution which had shown her great kindness when she was in a distressed condition. He was, however, very glad to find that she had come to a sense that she had committed a great crime, and he hoped that she would continue to feel remorse for her past conduct. He should forward the letter to the superiors of the convent. The girl listened attentively to the remarks of the magistrate, and thanked him for his kindness.—*Weekly News*.

PROGRESS OF DISSENT.—On Sunday morning, the Rev. Teuison Cuffe, M.A., who has been for some years past the minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Lower Kennington-lane, publicly announced from his pulpit that he had ceased to be a clergyman of the Church of England, and that he had been joined in that step by his congregation. Carlisle Chapel has, up to the present time been in connection with the Established Church, and was duly licensed for the performance of divine service by the Bishop of Winchester. A few weeks ago, it became generally known that Mr. Cuffe and many of his friends were about to break off their connection with the English Church, and it was expected that a chapel would be erected for him somewhere in the neighborhood of Kennington, where he was so generally known. On the 19th of the past month, however, arrangements were made that Carlisle Chapel should be no longer Episcopal, and that Mr. Cuffe, should, under the altered circumstances of the case, again be its minister. His principal reasons are, that the Church of England does teach Baptismal Regeneration, and that the union of Church and State is a great evil. He joins what is termed "Lady Huntingdon's Connection" and will continue to use the Liturgy, slightly revised.—*Weekly News*.

UNITED STATES.

We regret to notice that William Mitchell, brother of the exile, has been obliged to give up his situation at Washington from indisposition.—*Boston Pilot*. It is reported that ex-senator Dimmick, of Maryland, is to succeed Hon. Lewis Cass, jr, as Charge at Rome.

The President has recognized S. K. D. Laborde as the Spanish Consul. This is the gentleman, whose office was attacked during the Lopez excitement.

THE EXILES.

Our readers have now before them the immediate results of the application to the authorities of Washington for the release of Smith O'Brien and his brethren. Some disappointment has been manifested, in several quarters, in consequence of the language held by President Fillmore. We shared in that disappointment, but a more careful survey of the circumstances has convinced us that "things are not so bad as they seemed." We were not at all prepared for immediate and marked success, neither were we prepared for the cool language first held by Mr. Fillmore.

However, we know not yet what the final result of the application may be. The committees are still in existence, and when they receive their answer, it will be time to agree upon a course to be pursued.—We regard the liberation of the exiles as a probable event. It will probably be the result of some diplomacy, communications will ensue between the members of the two governments, it will become evident to England that America desires the liberation of the gallant men, and, in her present rickety condition, she will scarcely venture to oppose our wishes. However, a few months will decide the matter. Of one thing we are certain. England will not grant it thro' love; she may yield through fear.

Circumstances seem to indicate that Mr. Webster is really disposed to do all that he can to bring about the desired event.

Political capital will be made out of it, a thing which is to be regretted, but a thing which is unavoidable in America, owing to the shortness of the Presidential term. So all the candidates for the next Presidency are friends of Smith O'Brien. Perhaps some of them are sincere.

Mr. Fillmore is placed, without doubt, in a delicate position. The recent demands of Kossuth have embarrassed the affair. The bigoted Protestantism of the country would snarl at a too strong expression of sympathy for mere Irishmen. During a Presidential canvass, every vote is carefully looked after.

Nothing in the whole affair displeased us so much as the anxiety lest England might be offended, which was so evident in the President's language, notwithstanding its courteous tone. This, contrasted with his freedom in begoverning Kossuth and his cool treatment of Austria, is a matter which we seriously recommend to the consideration of Irish Americans.

The deputation was a most respectable one, and, as it was the first that has ever appeared at Washington from Irish Americanism, we are gratified to know that it commanded the attention and respect of men in authority at the seat of government. This is not a small matter. The appearance, language and manners of the gentlemen were fitted to the worthiness of their cause.—*Boston Pilot*.