

presentation, and of Mercy, in which the minds of the female children of the poor are formed and moulded by their pious and enlightened instruction. With any government board of education none of those schools are to be in any way connected. If we are to give a preference to Catholic education before that flexible system which is turned to proselytising purposes, and which actually is becoming more connected with Protestant influences, that unimpaired Catholic education should be chiefly found in those institutions that are consecrated to the Catholic religion. The schools of the nuns and Christian Brothers will be the real model or normal schools, to which those who feel a deep interest in the education of youth will be referred for guidance. The superior advantage of these schools over all others, are admitted by the candid and impartial; and it is fortunate for the Catholic people that there are such, standing as beacon lights to show how far the Catholic Church is superior to any other influence in training the intellect, and how its conventual schools and poorly-salaried teachers send forth pupils as superior in intellectual culture as they are in those sublime Christian virtues which cannot be so well instilled into their hearts in any secular schools.—Your faithful and affectionate servant in Christ,

† JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND—
CARDINAL WISEMAN.

We have great pleasure in laying the following letter before our readers:—

"25, Cadogan Street, Chelsea,
February 4th, 1852.

"MY DEAR MR. STARR—I make a remittance of seventy pounds. The committee must be gratified to learn that his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has been pleased to say that he will preach in behalf of the Catholic University (soon as engagements already made permit), in St. George's Cathedral, which is kindly granted for the purpose by the good Bishop of Southwark. The respected pastors of Somerset and St. John's Wood have each named a Sunday for the collection—the Rev. Mr. Rolfe, Quinquagesima; the Rev. Mr. O'Neil, the second Sunday in Lent. Indeed I have every reason to expect that all classes in the Catholic community here will be allowed, at their respective churches, the pleasure of taking a part in the good work. It is quite impossible to wait on all who I know are able and willing to contribute.

"Believe me to be yours most faithfully,
FRANCIS M'GINITT.
George B. Starr, Esq."

The Rev. Dr. Cahill has been delivering a course of lectures at Birkenhead. He has, as usual, been most successful.

We (London Catholic Standard) have heard with great pleasure that within the last few days steps have been taken for the erection of no less than nine Catholic Churches—of which three are to be raised in the Diocese of Shrewsbury, to which the noble earl who takes his illustrious title from that town, has contributed with his usual munificence, the enormous sum of £27,000. Two of the proposed Churches are, we understand, undertaken by the zeal of the eloquent Bishop of Edinburgh—the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis.

CHelsea.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. Mary's, Chelsea, on Sunday week, when near two hundred persons were confirmed, of whom one hundred and thirty-five were the school children, and among the remainder were many converts to the Faith.—*Tablet.*

MISSION EXERCISES IN THE DIOCESE OF ALBANY.—The Redemptorist Fathers, since our last account of them, have given two most successful missions in Albany Diocese. The one at St. Peter's Church, Troy; and the other at St. Joseph's, Albany, which Church is under the immediate care of the Vicar-General of the Diocese, Very Rev. Mr. Conroy. We have had the pleasure of taking part in the closing exercises of the Mission at St. Joseph's, on Sunday last. We have already repeatedly described what is common to all the Redemptorist Missions; the crowds, the fervor, the conversions, and the consolations of the close. These have in no one instance been more abundant than they were at St. Joseph's. On Sunday evening we saw a crowd standing patiently on the frozen snow and ice in front of the Church, hours before the time for opening the doors; and during the exercises of that last evening, the people who could not get inside of the Church, regardless of the severe frost, knelt on the ice outside and around the Church, responding aloud to the prayers, and receiving finally the Papal Benediction. What would Dr. Baird have said to this, since he tells us that "vital piety cannot be expected in the Protestant Establishment of Sweden, because their churches are without stoves?"

We might mention a variety of most pleasing anecdotes connected with the conversion of several Protestants during this Mission. But we fear to do a displeasure to some who are now so happy in their new found home. We have already mentioned in a part of our edition three weeks ago the conversion from Protestantism of Mansfield Walworth, Esq., the youngest son of the Hon. Ex-Chancellor and brother of Father Walworth. Miss Hardin, step-daughter of the Chancellor, and daughter of the late Col. Hardin, who gallantly lost his life in the Mexican war, has had the same blessed grace of conversion with her step-brother, and was last week received into the Catholic Church. Miss Hardin has hitherto been an Episcopalian.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

CONVERSION IN CASTLEBAR.—On Monday last, in the parish chapel of this town, the Very Rev. Archdeacon MacEale, P.P., in presence of a num-

ber of persons, had the gratification of receiving the public abjuration of Protestantism made by Mrs. Jemima Brennan, wife of Mr. Michael Brennan, and sister-in-law of Mr. T. Brennan and Mrs. J. Fitzmaurice. After the convert had made her public renunciation of the errors she had been brought up in, she received the rights of baptism from the venerable archdeacon, assisted by the Rev. M. Curley, R.C.C.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

On January 25th was baptised, and afterwards confirmed at the church of St. Joseph, by Mgr. Edoardo Humuz, Archbishop of Sirace, and Procurator-General of the Armenian Mechitarist Monks of Venice, Elia Bruto, a Constantinopolitan Jew, aged thirty-eight. The names given him were Paolo Giovanni Giuseppe Giacomo Maria, and the surname of Salvati. He had for sponsor his Excellence Signor D. Giovanni Torlonia, of the family of the Dukes of that name.—*Giornale di Roma.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The following is a copy of the petition agreed to by the late general meeting of the Catholic Defence Association, praying for a repeal of the ecclesiastical titles act. It is important at the present moment, when Lord John Russell pretends to believe that the law in question has not been broken. The petition, it will be seen, expressly declares:—

Firstly.—That the law has been, and is continually violated.
Secondly.—That every prelate must violate it, however unwilling he may be to do so, unless he consents to deprive his flock of the exercise of the Catholic religion, even in those things which are necessary for their salvation.
Thirdly.—It prays for the repeal of the act, in order to prevent the scandal of thus exhibiting the bishops of the whole people in the character of habitual violators of the law.

The fact is and was stated, we remember, on the authority of the Archbishop of Dublin (whom no one will suspect of a desire to break the law), last year during the debates, that no bishop can canonically or ecclesiastically ordain a priest, or confer on him any spiritual office and jurisdiction, without reciting in the papers which form the credentials of that priest his own title as bishop of the see he holds, which alone gives him authority to confer jurisdiction on others. Thus, every time any prelate in Ireland or England exercises any episcopal function, he is obliged to violate the law. The testimony borne to this fact by the prelates is important, because the petition was agreed to by the primate and two other bishops, who thus declare their own practice and that of their brethren to be the habitual violation of the law.

Lord John, however, is quite contented with the degree of respect shown to his law—no doubt, whatever virtue he needs, he has that of contentment in a very high degree.

[For the House of Lords.]

"TO THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED."

[For the House of Commons.]

"TO THE HONORABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED."

"The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the (city, parish, or town and county, as the case may be), members of the Catholic Church in Ireland,

"Sheweth.—That by an act passed in the last session of parliament, and entitled 'an act to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom,' it is, among other things, enacted, 'that no person other than a person thereunto authorised by law, in respect of an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery of the united church of England and Ireland, shall assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean of any city, town, or place, or of any territory or district (under any designation or description whatsoever) in the United Kingdom.'

"That is a fundamental doctrine of the Catholic Church, that in addition to those offices which depend merely upon holy orders, there are other offices which require to be administered by an ecclesiastical possessing jurisdiction in the particular place in which he officiates; and that some of these offices are of such a nature that their due performance is necessary to the salvation of the faithful.

"That the jurisdiction required for the performance of the above offices can only be exercised within these realms by such priests as are duly authorised for the purpose, by bishops deriving their own authority and jurisdiction from the Pope and Sec of Rome. When such bishops be styled bishops or ordinary, as in England and Ireland, or vicars apostolic as in Scotland, that these bishops cannot give such authority beyond the limits of their own diocese or district, and consequently that in giving it they are compelled to claim authority within these limits, and to assume the local title in virtue of which they claim the same; from all which it follows, that unless the bishop appointed by, and in communion with, the Pope, within these realms, should in virtue of such appointment claim and exercise jurisdiction, each within certain prescribed limits, as diocese bishops or vicar apostolic of such and such a place, and assume the title of the same, it would be no longer possible to administer within these realms those offices which are necessary to the salvation of the faithful.

"But, inasmuch as the claiming and exercising of such jurisdiction is forbidden by the statute already named, the bishops of the Catholic Church have been reduced by the said statute to the painful necessity of either systematically violating the law or else of refusing to their flocks those offices which are necessary to their salvation.

"Your petitioners are well aware that no attempt has been made to enforce the penalties imposed by the said act, and they believe that they were never intended to be enforced; but your petitioners beg humbly to represent to your honorable house that by the mere enactment of such a statute, even although not carried into execution, the exercise of the Catholic religion is prohibited in these realms, and the bishops of the Catholic church compelled habitually to violate the law, to the great grievance of all Catholics; and also that they would represent your honorable house that it is contrary to sound policy to enact a law, which, by perpetually exhibiting to one-third of her majesty's subjects the bishops, who are the objects of their religious reverence, in the character of habitual violators

of the law, and the law not obsolete, but passed only in the last session of parliament, cannot but diminish their reverence for the authority of the law.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your honorable house may be pleased to pass an act repealing the above mentioned act of last session.
"And your petitioners will ever pray."

TENANT RIGHT.

At a general meeting of the Council of the League, held in Dublin, on January 13, 1852, it was

Proposed by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Fitzgerald and unanimously adopted, That the following memorial from the Catholic members of the League be respectfully presented to the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland:—

"TO THE MOST REV. AND RIGHT REV. CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

"The humble memorial of the Catholic Members of the Council of the Tenant League of Ireland.

"My Lords—We think it our duty respectfully to submit to your lordships' consideration the present frightful state of our unhappy country. It is known to your lordships that Ireland, having scarcely any manufacturing and still less of mineral wealth, as compared to the sister island of Great Britain, is almost wholly an agricultural country. In the year 1811 more than five millions of its inhabitants were in the position of cultivators, and the main, the almost exclusive resources that supported its trade, its professions, and its handicraft arts were all drawn from the soil. Under such circumstances, the due adjustment of the relations between those who owned and those who cultivated the soil, was at all times a matter of the highest importance, and as such had been matter of grave consideration to public men and government commission at different times. But in the interval between 1815 and the present time, changes have supervened that have made this adjustment a matter of the very last necessity. As a distinguished member of your venerable order has expressed it, the relations of landlord and tenant have become a 'question of life and death.'

"At all times those relations were placed, by law and by circumstances, in a position as unfavorable as possible to the securing of the well-being or stimulating the industry of the cultivator class. The landlord had at all times in substance, and effect, the power of imposing any rent, however exorbitant, and enforcing payment by the direst penalties. The rents before the period alluded to, were in the majority of instances, excessive and exorbitant, but by the failure of the potato and the removal of protection, rents that were before but excessive and exorbitant, became absolutely impossible to pay. Still in thousands of instances the payment of these impossible rents was urged to extremities fatal to the owner, to the cultivator, and to the interests of society at large. In consequence of those suicidal efforts to extract impossible rents, Ireland at this moment exhibits a spectacle of ruin, devastation—of human death and human suffering to an extent that has had no parallel since the days of the extinction of the people of Canaan.

"The public records attest that the population of Ireland has been diminished by two millions, by the death or banishment of its people, between the year 1841 and the month of March of last year. Within the same period 393,000 human dwellings were demolished and left desolate. At a certain time in the last year a quarter of a million were shut up in work-houses on a stinted allowance of the coarsest food, and with a total and immoral disruption of all the ties of family and of Christian marriage. We beg to call your lordships' attention to the open violation of God's revealed will, included in the shutting up in prison as malefactors, and in a state of forced immorality, those poor who are the representatives of the person of the Saviour, and who are charged with no crime but that of guiltless and wholly unavoidable destitution.

"We respectfully crave your lordships' attention to the wide demoralization, the cruelty and hard-heartedness on the one hand, the despair, hatred, and blasphemous murmurs on the other, and the universal fraud engendered by the poor law system, and we trust that your lordships' zealous and unlightened attention will continue to be directed to the evils which have, up to this period, found their best exponent in the person of an English Protestant clergyman, the Rev. and Hon. Sydney Godolphin Osborne. But to return to our sad detail: we find that since the publication of the census, in March, '51, emigration alone not to speak of the ravages of misery and disease, has diminished our Catholic people at the rate of upwards of a thousand a day; and the enemies of our nation, race, and church, already proclaim in triumph, that after the surface of our island shall have been converted into pasture to a large extent, and covered with flocks and herds, the inhabitants, whatever their numbers may be, shall be three-fourths composed of Englishmen and Scotchmen. And how can our church and our nation fail to verge to all but total extinction, when all are flying—to whom it is possible to fly—from their native land as from a city of pestilence?

"Such is the true and faithful exposé of our calamities and disasters—calamities and disasters that have no parallel under the sun; and we beg to submit to your lordships that for these disasters, remedies, quick, decisive, and effectual, of whose efficacy, indeed, no man in his senses can doubt, are to a great extent in the hands, not of the unhappy sufferers themselves, but of a body of men whom those sufferers regard with the deepest veneration and confidence; and in whom, in this, the crisis of their dreadful agony, their trust cannot be in vain. The electoral franchise, now so widely shared by the people, would, if properly wielded, afford to the afflicted people of this country an undoubted remedy for the evils of their condition. But, accustomed for nearly a quarter of a century to wield that weapon under the guidance of their religious teachers, and not otherwise, they are, in most cases, at present quite incapable, by themselves, of making the necessary efforts or entering into that combined exertion which could alone secure success.

"The clergy taught them to use this weapon; and at the instigation of that clergy they broke all the feudal relations which formed a bond between them and those landlords on whom they were so miserably dependent. The objects for which they broke them, at the bidding of the clergy, were of a speculative nature, and in no instance of any practical benefit to the great bulk of those so acting; and now when they are suffering all the penalties of breaking with the landlords, their former guides abandon them—when a sure and efficacious remedy could unquestionably be found, if the efforts made for objects of remote benefit were renewed on behalf of objects of solid advantage, coming home to the hearth and home, and the life and

well-being of every Catholic cultivator in Ireland.—But, with the exception of the small section who constitute the Tenant League, the great majority of the Catholic clergy of Ireland have refrained hitherto from assisting in the rescue and preservation of their attached, their generous, and their faithful people. Their inaction, if we could suppose it to arise from apathy, would be perfectly inexplicable. If it be aversion to politics, it would appear to us that it comes too late. It is no more a political movement to endeavor to procure a public act of parliament to save our people from death, banishment, and workhouse prisons, than it would be to procure a private act to erect a lighthouse, and supply life-boats and life-boats on some coast that experience proved to have been fatal to thousands. Our nation, our church, is on the point of extinction, and we intreat your lordships to encourage your clergy in the preservation of the remnant of our people.

"My Lords, we of the League are no body of conspirators, revolutionists, or anarchists—we would not deprive landlords or any other human being of one particle of their just rights—we are composed of clergymen and of respectable Catholic laymen, aided by some most respectable ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian communion. We entreat your countenance and aid. It is said that some venerable members of your order are opposed to our objects—that they are giving their countenance and support to parliamentary candidates who are resolved on upholding the iniquitous system of unrestrained landlord power. We submit that such candidates are unworthy of the confidence of the Catholic people. Though they may not be themselves the destroyers of the people, they are the abettors of those who destroy them; 'atqui nihil ququam occidere posse voluit.' We are at a crisis, when the safety of the people in a great measure depends on the prelate and priesthood of Ireland. England is critically situated with respect to the mighty nation of France, and its crafty ruler. The Exodus of the universal people of Ireland has begun to create alarm. No one can reasonably doubt but that if sixty or even forty members sincerely pledged to tenant-right were returned, the success of that measure would be certain. To this consummation the aid of the prelate and clergy is indispensable. We then respectfully call on them to arrest the extinction of a church and a nation. We of the League have done all in our power, but can hardly hope for ultimate success unless we shall be enabled to procure a much larger amount of the sympathy and support of the Catholic priesthood than we have hitherto been able to obtain. We cannot doubt but that they feel the same earnest and anxious desire that we do to arrest the unexampled evils that have fallen upon their unhappy people, and we entreat, most respectfully and earnestly, your lordships to exert your paternal influence in inducing your venerated clergy to shake off the apathy which we know can arise only from despair, and to arouse themselves from that torpor which the habitual spectacle of frightful sufferings spread over a vast field and become in a manner the normal state of our people, could hardly fail to beget in the minds of the most humane. We have, we trust, shown to your lordships that for this despair there is no foundation, if general and combined exertions would be made, and that the remedy for our evils, frightful and wide-spread as they are, is still within our grasp.—May God in His mercy inspire the revered priesthood of Ireland to put forth that mighty moral strength, which they derive no less from their public and private virtues, than from their sacred character, for in their hands is the doom of life or death for the faithful millions of Catholic Ireland.

"PATRICK LALOR, Chairman."

TENANT RIGHT.—At the last meeting of the Wexford corporation, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Roche, seconded by Alderman Walsh, and passed unanimously:—"That a committee be appointed to draw up a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying them to pass a bill for Ireland founded on the principle of Mr. Sharman Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill, as we believe the welfare of the country mainly depends on the settlement of that vitally important question; and that the mayor be requested to affix the corporation seal thereto."

Mr. Charles Granby Burke, of the Connaught bar, has been appointed to fill the office in the Court of Common Pleas vacant by the resignation of the Hon. D. Plunkett. Mr. Burke is a brother of one of the members for the county Galway, and a near relative of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

REMAINS OF THE LATE MR. SHELL.—We have authority for announcing that a communication has been received from Admiral Sir William Parker, stating that the war-steamer Merlin was to leave Malta on the 25th of January, with the remains of the late Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shell on board; but as the Merlin had to call at Algiers and Gibraltar, she cannot be expected to arrive in this country before the 18th or 20th Feb.—*Evening Post.*

Some Protestants met at the Dublin Rotundo last week to petition against the Maynooth Grant. A joke arising from a fact goes about town. On the same day, Lord Clarendon visited the "Model of Rome" (ominous enough), now being exhibited in an upper room of the Rotundo; and his Excellency not being correctly guided entered the Protestant meeting by mistake. His error was corrected however before he was recognised; but the speakers made oratorical capital of the desertion of Protestantism and tendency towards "Rome."

The town of Ennis has been visited with greater floods during the past week than has ever been remembered by the inhabitants.

Jeremiah Ryan, a respectable farmer, and his servant boy, named Woods, were drowned at the bog of Dromallon, near the Newpallis station of the Waterford and Limerick railway, on Sunday last. The country being inundated by the flood, rendered it necessary to move about in a boat, which upset, and led to the catastrophe.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

REPRESENTATION OF SLIGO.—Mr. Charles Towneley has in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Phillips, in reply to a requisition signed, the *Sligo Champion* assures us by more than one half the available electors of Sligo, accepted the invitation to stand for the borough.

We have just learned from the most reliable authority that it is the intention of Captain Bellew, son of Sir M. D. Bellew, Bart., to become a candidate for the representation of this county at the approaching election. We are inclined to think that the principles of this gentleman will prove such as to insure his triumphant return by the constituency of this great Catholic county.—*Tuam Herald.*