

will be more agreeable to us than to do all in our power for your advantage and that of the faithful.— Nevertheless, in the humility of our heart, we pray God to bestow upon you continually with favor the abundance of His celestial grace, and to bless your labors and cares as pastors, in order that the faithful confided to your vigilance may walk more and more in the path that is agreeable to God, in all things fruitifying daily in all good works. With the presence of this divine protection, and in testimony of the ardent charity with which we embrace you in the Lord, we give you, with affections and from the bottom of our heart, the apostolic benediction—to you, our dear sons and venerable brethren, and to all the clergy and faithful laity of your churches.

Given at Rome, the 21st of March, of the year 1853, and of our Pontificate the seventh.

PIUS P. P. IX.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AND THE UNIVERS.

Immediately on the receipt of the Encyclical of his Holiness his Grace the Archbishop of Paris published the following note in the Gazette de France of the 8th of April:—

"We, Marie-Dominique-Auguste Sibour, by the Divine mercy and the grace of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Paris, after having taken cognizance of the Encyclical Letter addressed by our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. to the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops of France, of the date of March 21, 1853, wishing to put in practice the counsels therein given, and to conform, as far as we are concerned, to the intentions of the head of the Church, desiring by so doing to contribute to the removal of the discussions which have arisen in these latter times, and to gladden the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff, we, of our own accord, take off the interdiction we imposed by our ordonnance of Feb. 17.

"MARIE-DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE, Archbishop of Paris.

"Given at our Archiepiscopal palace, this 8th day of April, 1853."

The Univers of the 9th contained the following article:—

"We published yesterday, a few moments after we received it, the decree by which his Grace the Archbishop of Paris has been pleased to remove the interdiction against Univers in his ordonnance of the 17th February last. This document imposes upon us a new and more strict obligation of using only with prudence the liberty which is yielded to us, and of correcting in our work what needs correction, by modifying it as much as possible. Having always before us the rules which have been prescribed to us, we ought, above all, to apply ourselves to avoid everything which might appear contrary to that Christian moderation which does not exclude the free, frank, and energetic defence of the truth. We shall thus have the assurance of conforming to the intentions of the venerable Prelates who have made known their sentiments on what they considered deserving of their censure or of their encouragement in our works.—

"We shall have, above all, the consolation of obeying our Archbishop, who, by the measures which he deemed it necessary to take, desired to make us more worthy of the holy cause for which we have the honor and the happiness to contend. This shall be the best means of testifying our gratitude, of obtaining his forbearance, and of proving the sincerity of our respect for his authority. Our chief editor, M. Louis Veuillot, is still at Rome, but the sentiments which we express were always his; and in the letters which we have recently published he has already entered in his own name, as well as in ours, into engagements which we are happy to renew on the present occasion.

"DU LAC, EUGENE VEUILLON, COQUILLE JULES GONDON, LEON AUBINEAU, EUGENE TACONET, BARRIER."

MOST REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

On the 26th March last, Holy Saturday, an affecting ceremony took place in Rome in the Patriarchal Church of St. John Lateran. The Cardinal-Vicar administered the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation to a young Jewess, Velli Orhuer, aged 19 years, born at Brott, in Gallicia. She took the names of Anne Maria Jeanne-Caroline Siorni. She had for godmother the Princess Maria-Louise Orsini, of the House of Tarlona. There is a good deal of conversation at Rome of the marvellous circumstances which brought this young lady to embrace Christianity. The following is a summary of the details which have been transmitted to us:—

"Born of German parents, who have resided at Constantinople for a long time, the young Jewess, at twelve years of age, when repairing one day to the synagogue to pray, she saw suddenly, covered with a mourning veil, sink and disappear, the synagogue, where her friends and she were in the habit of going to adore God. At the same time she saw St. Peter's of Rome sparkling with light, and all brilliant with an incomparable splendor. That vision made a profound impression on her young imagination. God made her comprehend immediately its signification, and she wished to follow the voice which interiorly called her to adore God in the temple which had been shown to her with a glory so bright and altogether so eloquent. She disclosed the matter to her friends, but they opposed the project of her conversion with such energy and violence that she was obliged to defer the execution of it. Three years after, at the age of 15, they made her marry a young man of their religion; but time brought no repose to her soul, agitated by grace. The celestial vision followed her unceasingly. At last, seeing that she could not succeed in making herself a Christian as long as she remained under the hard and pitiless authority of her family, she placed herself in the hands of Providence,

and departed one day carrying with her her young child. With the visible protection of Heaven, she arrived happily at Smyrna, where she lived some time quietly enough. But that was only a pause in her life of trials. One day she saw her friends arrive, who, after a great deal of searching, had at last discovered the place of her retreat. They took away from her all that she had brought with her, and what was more painful still, they took away her child; but she refused firmly to return to Constantinople and re-enter into the bosom of her infidel family. She succeeded in getting them to give up her child, and she embarked for Rome that she might see that sacred temple which God had shown to her in such great glory, and pray therein in spirit and in truth. At Rome she found a country—the common country of all who wish to belong to God and to His Son Jesus; she found there a family in a holy community, into which she was received as a sister and as a daughter. At last, on Saturday, the 26th March, clothed in the white habit of a neophyte, conducted by the Princess Orsini, who acted as her godmother, she received in the church—the mother and mistress of all the churches of the city and the world—in the basilicum of St. John of Lateran, the Holy Baptism, Confirmation, and the Blessed Eucharist. Nothing could equal, they write to us, her holy meditation, her peace, her joy; there was, especially at the moment she received the Sacrament of Confirmation, such a transformation of her whole being that the beholders thought they saw the Holy Ghost descend visibly upon her, and all the people were enraptured and felt themselves under the influence of the spirit of God. His Eminence the Cardinal-Vicar could not forbear remarking to the Faithful who assisted at the ceremony on that sensible intervention of the Divinity—"Such are the effects of our Holy Sacraments. To-day you see them with your eyes; you in a manner touch them with your hands. It has pleased God to recompense the courage and the faith of this young daughter of Zion. We shall receive ourselves the same graces if we make the same preparation, and if habit does not render us insensible to the life of grace, to the sacramental life." These words made a very lively impression on the young woman whom God had received into the One Fold of the Supreme Pastor, at 19 years of age, seven years after she had seen the Holy Roman Church, into which she has entered so joyously, figured in that heavenly vision that we have related."—L'Univers.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—Several conversions have recently taken place in this town, which has been of late overflowing with English Catholics. An esteemed correspondent informs by a letter of this week's date that on Low Sunday a young lady of aristocratic connections, and of the highest education and talent, was received into the fold of the Catholic Church by the Rev. Abbe Gort, and that the public reception of another convert, English lady, who is most respectably connected, took place in the Church of Saint Jacques. Among the English Catholics who have been residing at Boulogne during the past winter have been—James Weld, Esq., Mrs. Weld, and his excellent family; Thomas Weld Blundell, Esq.; Mrs. Blount.—Correspondent of the Catholic Standard.

THE EXILED ARCHBISHOP OF BOGOTA.—The Catholics of New York, prompted by their admiration of the fortitude and patience of this illustrious Prelate, met on the 15th of March for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with him, and of offering him a token of their respect. The desire was very generally felt and expressed that both the clergy and laity might have an opportunity of paying their respects to him personally. But the precarious state of his health has not allowed him to designate until the present time a day for their reception. It is now understood that Archbishop Mosquera hopes to be able to receive them on Tuesday, May 3rd, at 12 o'clock, in Metropolitan Hall, at which hour the Episcopal ring procured, together with the address agreed upon at the meeting of March 15th, shall be presented to his Grace.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan has appointed the Rev. F. O'Mahony, for some time senior curate to his lordship, to be administrator of the parish of Nenagh.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.—We (Tablet) are authorised by the treasurer of the Catholic University of Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of two hundred pounds, being the residue of the collection of the diocese of Albany, which came to hand from the Rev. Dr. Donnelly, the zealous and indefatigable collector for the university in America, during the past week.

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURE.—The following is extracted from the weekly commercial report of the Belfast Mercury:—"The influence of manufacturing industry on the social condition of a people is pretty accurately indicated by the present state of the working ranks in those localities where the linen and cotton trades are in active operation. We shall take two cases—that of Galway union, where the people are only partially employed, and that of Ballymena, where every hand fit to labor finds plenty of work and good wages:—

Table with 5 columns: Location, No. of Acres, Inhabitants, Paupers, Poor Rate. Rows for Galway and Ballymena.

"We are not aware how long it is since a rate was levied in the Ballymena union, but believe it must be above two years since. There is not a single able-bodied pauper in the workhouse at present."

THE POTATO CROP.—The Limerick Chronicle says: "Potato sowing engages all hands in every part of the country, and the fields are full of men and women, putting down the national esculent."

THE EXODUS.

(From the Times.)

There is no escaping the oft-repeated task of directing attention to the wholesale depopulation which, for good or evil, is precipitating a moral revolution in Ireland, such as but a few years ago could scarcely have entered into the imagination of the wildest theorist.— But there is no choice in the matter. The exodus is the all-engrossing topic of the Irish journals, and every post brings fresh accounts of the continuous flight of the people from the mother country. From the port of Waterford, on Saturday, no less than 300 comfortable-looking passengers took shipping for Liverpool, there to embark either for America or Australia. According to one of the Cork papers,

"A vessel in port has been chartered for £500, to take out emigrants to New York. Last year a similar vessel could have been had for £300. Passages are therefore high to the United States, £5-10s. being generally expected. Emigrants, when leaving, should give a preference to vessels sailing from this port, rather than Liverpool, for, though the passage money may be higher, it is cheaper in the end, taking into account the trans-shipping and reshipping of luggage, loss of time, board, lodging, &c."

Turning westward, it is stated in a Galway journal that the constantly increasing tide of emigration knows not a single day's cessation:—

"Hundreds are leaving this neighborhood daily, and yesterday morning a great number of intelligent girls of a humble but decent rank in life went off by the train. Labor in every part of the country is becoming exceedingly scarce, and even the very inefficient persons who have been previously tenants of the workhouse are now being eagerly sought after and employed."

And again, as regards the "drain" from Ulster, a writer in the Western Star enters into some details of the emigration from Antrim, Down, and Donegal, and proceeds to say:—

"You are making the welkin ring as regards the emigration from the South and West, and there is no doubt that good reason you have so to do; but I can assure you that our population in this province is going in as full volume, though, perhaps, from the comparative silence of the local journals, you and others may be inclined to doubt the fact. It is but too true that the industrious Protestant yeomanry of Ulster are quitting the land of their birth by thousands, and I have little doubt that before many months roll over, the fact will be not only acknowledged but felt—keenly felt—in the diminished resources of the labor market and the consequent advance in the rate of wages."

Meanwhile the sinews of emigration—the remittances of money—are keeping pace with and sustaining the movement, so that nothing seems likely to be wanting to perfect the revolution now in progress. In relation to this branch of the question the Limerick Examiner has the following remarkable statement:—

"We understand that there was remitted to Ireland last year through our Irish bank (the Provincial Bank of Ireland) by parties in America, to enable their friends to emigrate thither, no less a sum than £600,000. Moreover, this amount was remitted in sums under £4, and averaging £3 9s.—just, one might say, the price of a passage over. But we understand the truth to be that in some instances the same party has made three or four remittances—a fact which proves how eager they are to help their friends over the ocean, and how eagerly they avail themselves of the means to help those whom they leave behind, never waiting beyond the time when circumstances enabled them to earn a remittance before they make it. We shall not at present dilate upon this subject further than to say that the statistics we have set down, and which may be relied upon as authentic, show that one million and a half at least has reached Ireland through all the banks and other channels for the purpose of promoting emigration. Thus we see how the emigration is maintained, and herein we have an assurance of its continuance so strong as to forbid we should either over-estimate its importance or calculate on its cessation."

Scarcely less remarkable are the circumstances narrated in the subjoined extract from the Waterford Mail:—

"Each post brings us fresh indications of the genuine Irish character in the remittances which have been transmitted to this country from those who have emigrated either to America or Australia, whether to repay the sums given to enable them to arrive at one or other of those lands of promise, as remembrances of love and duty, or as means for those whom they have left behind in the workhouse to follow their example. The reports of the several boards of guardians throughout the country, our own included, sufficiently attest this latter fact, while the public press fully records the other instances referred to. In this county the sums received have been as numerous as they were unexpected and welcome to the recipients; and many an aged mother's or father's heart has been made to sing with joy, and many a cold hearth has been enlightened by the timely offering of filial affection. Some time back we noticed the receipt, by a poor woman in Villierstown, from her son, who had emigrated to Australia, of the sum of £10. Within these few days she has had another £10 from the same source; and another poor woman at Dromore got two checks for £20 each, in the Villierstown Post Office; and £8 were received by M. Christopher Ussher, of Camphire, from a man who had lived on that gentleman's estate, in trust for his two children, to have them sent to him to America. 'Scarcely a week elapses,' says a respected correspondent, writing from Villierstown, 'that four or five individuals in this locality do not receive money orders to afford them an opportunity of leaving for America—a course which is invariably and strenuously recommended by the senders.' The consequent drain upon our laboring rural population is such as might be expected. In the townland of Woodhouse we are informed not a single day laborer is to be found; in the townland of Aghlish there are but two; in Villierstown there are nine; but those are to take their departure in a few days for the far West. Whole families are preparing to emigrate to America, and the tide of self-expatiation in 1853 promises to flow as full, considering the population that is left, as in any preceding year. A poor miner from the neighborhood of Bonmahon emigrated some two years ago to America, where, finding himself realising a fortune, he paid the passage money of his wife and children, whom he left in this country; he also sent her (about 8 weeks since) £53 to enable them to go out. She accordingly went, and in a few days after her arrival there sent home £5 to buy clothes for the little ragged playmates of her children. This, she said, was a proof of her remembrance of the friends at home."

(From the Morning Advertiser.)

The present position of Ireland is, in many respects, of the most encouraging character, while, at the same time, it continues to furnish facts which must produce apprehension, if not alarm, in the minds of her best friends. "Ireland," as was observed by the Lord Lieutenant, at the Dublin Society meeting, "is no longer paralysed by the effects of the depression caused by the adverse circumstances of former times; and there is no longer any occasion to stimulate, or arouse into action the energies and industry of the landlord proprietors and farmers." They appear, according to the testimony of his lordship, disposed of themselves to make every effort to advance its prosperity. We are, however, not quite so much prepared to attribute any prosperity that Ireland now enjoys either to the liberality of the proprietors or the energy and industry of the farmers. If any country ever suffered from its landlords, and for want of skill and enterprise in its farmers, Ireland is that country. For a long time the landlords of Ireland have been the inheritors of lands overwhelmed with debt, and in consequence, the tenants have been bereft of the advantages which would be enjoyed if the landowners had been in a position to encourage their tenantry to do justice to the land, and to the peasantry by which it should have been cultivated. As the result of a prodigal hospitality, there has been a want of the adequate means of proper culture; and the peasant, who ought to have had his support from the labors of the field, has either been wholly destitute of that support, and allowed to perish from want, or has had to give his labor for a pittance, or which it is scarcely possible to subsist. It is really painful to contemplate the indignity which has been put on man in the person of the Irish peasant, in consequence of the wasteful extravagance of former years, and the poverty and ruin which have visited the upper classes in our days. While the land has been crying for the hand of the tiller, and vast tracts of the country allowed to go out of cultivation, the people have been congregated in unions, where they were dragging out a most miserable existence, while others have perished because they could not reach those abodes of misery.

Any change for the better which has come over the land has been produced, not by the efforts of the landlords, nor by the wisdom of any human legislation, but by that Divine Providence which has adopted methods painful and distressing at first, but evidently effectual for relieving the land from the pressure of excessive population. Famine and the exodus have rendered it unnecessary for many years to come that Ireland should have to complain that she has myriads on her soil for whose support that soil could not provide. The process which is now going on threatens to exhaust great districts of the south and west of Ireland, as the people are embracing the opportunity now afforded of escaping from the scourges whose dreadful operations they have lately witnessed. We believe there is no one among us who is prepared to state to what length this process of expatriation will proceed, and whether, so far as the Celtic population is concerned, the land will not, in the course of a few years, be left waste and without inhabitant. For the present the landlords find that human labor is worth something, and that it cannot be obtained but at rates approaching to those in England. A man has not now to labor for the wages of sixpence or even fourpence a-day and feel thankful if he can be hired at that price. The time has arrived in which the landed proprietors find that, instead of evicting the peasantry from their cabins, and allowing whole families to starve and perish by the road side, in the midst of winter, for want of food and shelter, it would be well for them if they could check the flow of the stream of emigration and make it worth the people's while to remain on their native soil. We observe that some of the Irish journals are crying out against the vast deportations of human cargoes which are now going forward. Magistrates and landlords are arousing themselves to the discovery that flesh and blood are essential to the operations of the farm and the garden, and that it is necessary to offer a premium for that human commodity which a year or two since was at such a fearful discount.

They will find the effort utterly useless. It is scarcely in the power of the landed proprietary or of the government to give the Irishman any inducement to remain in his own country. The panic which resulted from the famine and the epidemic has not yet subsided. It will be long before it will subside, and, in the meantime, there is another cause of departure, which has in itself the elements of success, and which is now rapidly increasing. That natural affection which is so strong in the people of Ireland, renders it certain that every one who goes from Ireland to the United States, or to any of our colonies, will work and labor until he sends over the means of taking out some who are anxiously waiting only for those means that they may follow him. It was a bad day for the landed proprietary of Ireland when they first made the Irish peasantry feel that Ireland was not their home. The evil that has been done by the bad management and hard-heartedness of late years is absolutely irreparable, so far as the Irish peasantry are concerned. Let us hope that the awful experience of these few years will turn to good account for the future, and that any peasantry that may be found to till the soil of Munster and Connaught will be treated as if they were human beings, with the rights belonging to humanity.

"THE CHARITABLE AND WELL-MANAGED POOR LAWS"

A Parliamentary paper, moved for before the rising of the House for the Easter recess, by Sir John Young, Secretary for Ireland, has just been distributed, which furnishes, in a convenient and readily accessible shape, the means of coming to a judgment upon the actual working of the Irish Poor Law. The following summary, collated from its two pages, gives the leading facts, in comparative statements, for the last quarter of each of the years 1848, 1850, and 1852:—

Table with 5 columns: Year, 3 Months ended 31st Decr., Number of Work-houses, Dito Paupers on relief, Expense on main-tenance, Other Expenses, Poor Rate collected and in collection. Rows for 1848, 1850, 1852.

There are other facts and figures in the return, but those we have collated in the foregoing table contain the chief elements for forming an opinion.

The first thing that must strike the reader is the small proportion that the amount expended upon the maintenance of the paupers, indoors and out, bears to whole amount of the rate. Again, taking the amount set down as for "other expenses" (that is, for ex-