

PROTESTANT COLLEGES IN GENERAL.

The solemn warning which we address to you against the dangers of those collegiate institutions extends, of course, to every similar establishment known to be replete with danger to the faith and morals of your children—to every school in which the doctrines and practices of your church are impugned, and the legitimate authority of your pastors set at naught. Alas! our country abounds with too many public institutions of this kind, which have been the occasion of ruin to thousands of those souls that were redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ, but still they bear the perils with which they are replete inscribed upon their front, and they are known by all to be most dangerous and anti-Catholic. It is not necessary, nor was it ever necessary, to raise our voice against establishments so avowedly hostile. It is when the wolf assumes the clothing of the sheep that the pastor has most reason to tremble for his flock and to exert all his courage and energy for its defence.

In guarding you against the paths of error—warning you against those deceitful lights which lead to the lowest depths of mental darkness, and to the worst and most fatal species of ignorance—you cannot fail to recognise that character of true enlightenment, and zealous concern for the real interests of knowledge, which have invariably distinguished the religion to which you belong.

The instructress of Europe in arts and literature—the civiliser of every barbarous nation into which she has carried the Gospel—the fount of those innumerable schools of learning, which illustrated this island in former ages, as well as the inspirer of those heroic sacrifices, and of that deathless struggle in her cause when, at a subsequent period, a barbarous policy punished education as a crime, and sought to extinguish the intellect of a people, the Catholic church has continually borne the torch of knowledge in her hand, during her missionary career, or sheltered it in her sanctuary when the stormy passions of the savage horde, or the calculating cruelty of the oppressor, sought to quench it for ever. And if she cannot, like other forms of belief, vary at will the immutable truth of which she is the depository—if she cannot blend and fuse its inflexible principles into a community of creed and doctrine—if no human consideration can induce her to sacrifice an iota of that Gospel which will outlive the Heavens and the earth—it is not because the charity with which her heart continually burns is less comprehensive, or the works of beneficence, in which her hands are unceasingly employed, are less numerous and various than those of other religious institutions, which arrogate to themselves the possession of a more liberal philanthropy. This adherence to the cause of truth is not only perfectly compatible with the exercise of charity, but a condition indispensable to its existence. He who was charity itself, whose lips continually preached, and whose life so beautifully and touchingly illustrated its doctrine, pronounced the woes that were to light upon the proud and self-sufficient Pharisee, and denounced with unmitigated severity the teachers of error.

ANTI-CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

The same irreligious spirit which, by its cold indifference, chills and deadens our moral nature, and then leaves it a prey to corruption, after having vitiated the education of the Continent, has, as might naturally be expected, diffused itself through its literature; for, anti-Christian philosophy, assuming the most popular forms, has devoted all its reasoning and research to sapping the foundations of Faith; and genius, seduced and corrupted by its suggestions, has lavished its highest gifts in adorning with all the embellishments of taste and eloquence the grossest sensualism and vice that could corrupt and degrade even the society of the Pagan world. There is no medium for its diffusion, from the philosophic essay to the work of fiction, on which the apostleship of infidelity has not drawn, in order to extinguish the truths of Christianity in the understanding, or to banish its pure and exalting morality from the heart. Unfortunately, many of those works have been translated into your own language—circulated in every variety of form, from the most ornate to the cheapest and most accessible—and, we bitterly lament to state, are occasionally to be seen even in the precincts of the domestic circle, where nothing defiled should be permitted to enter, but whence the anxious vigilance of parental love, as well as its awful responsibility, ought to have been prompt in banishing, with indignation, every thing calculated to taint the purity, or unfix the principles of its youthful charge.

Nor are works of a similar spirit and tendency wanting in our own literature, adapted to every class of readers and to every grade of intellect—reviving the old errors, and fertile in the production of new ones—flattering the pride of the understanding, and stimulating the passions of the heart—diffusing their moral poison in every department of learning, and through every form of publication by which the popular mind can be reached. That bad books form a most powerful instrument of Satan in perverting and destroying souls, is a melancholy fact proved every day by the ruin not only of individuals, but of whole communities; and hence the rigorous obligation of every pastor, parent, and guardian, to save, as far as in their power, those under their charge from the demoralising influence of those impious and licentious books. As Revelation proclaims to us, “that those who love danger shall perish therein,” and that we should incessantly “watch and pray lest we enter into temptation,” and that we carry the treasure of Divine grace in earthen vessels; as, in fine, the whole tenor of its teaching is to inculcate the humility and self-distrust that fly the occasions of sin, not the pride and self-sufficiency that court them—all should be studiously on their guard against the daring curiosity or intellectual pride that would spurn a restraint,

which the Church in every age has deemed so necessary for the moral government of the Faithful.

We exhort you, dearly beloved, with all the fervor of our souls, to be more vigilant than ever, in these days of error and infidelity. Avoid all books in which your holy religion is assailed; cast away those corrupt and condemned versions of the Scriptures—those tracts teeming with calumny and misrepresentation that are so industriously circulated by the agents of the Bible and other such societies. We caution you also against those publications in which loyalty is treated as a crime, a spirit of sedition is insinuated, and efforts are made to induce you to make common cause—to sympathise with those apostles of socialism and infidelity who, in other countries, under the pretence of promoting civil liberty, not only undermined the foundation of every government, but artfully assailed the rights of the Apostolic See, and sought for the destruction of the Holy Catholic Church.

PROSELYTISM.

The heroic sacrifices made by our destitute brethren in defence of the Faith, present to the rich and the comfortable an example as touching as it is edifying; for it is to be borne in mind that we have but one Gospel for the rich and the poor, and that this Gospel imperatively demands of both the sacrifice, not only of the goods of this world, but even of life itself, rather than to infringe its laws. When a spirit of proselytism, more blind and fanatical than that denounced by our Lord in the Gospel, outraging not only the laws of humanity, but all the decencies of public opinion—which, more destructive than the famine in whose footsteps it followed, endeavored to smite with the second and everlasting death those who escaped the first—which visited the widow and the orphan in their desolation, not to mitigate their sufferings, but to rob them of that immortal hope that redeems all the miseries of this life, and brightens the prospect of the future—which aggravated with the horrors of religious persecution the darkest calamity that ever crushed a people and scattered on every side the seeds of infidelity, hypocrisy, and fraud—when this malignant spirit of seduction stood amongst them to tempt and to destroy, how often has the heroic parent, like the mother of the Maccabees, encouraged her offspring to despise the breath and life of this world for the sake of that Creator, who would certainly restore them on a future day? And how often has that offspring suffered, not the torments of the executioner, but the more severe and lingering death inflicted by starvation, rather than “transgress the laws of God, received from our Fathers?” To the credit of the respectable and enlightened portion of our Protestant brethren be it said, that none have been more loud and indignant in reprobating a system so scandalous and degrading to any form of religion, a system that does not even pretend to conceal the corruption and profligacy which it employs as the instruments of perversion, but which drives a sacrilegious traffic in the noon-day and before the public gaze, offering its mess of pottage for the glorious inheritance it seeks to purchase. Yet we deeply lament to state, that up to the present hour its frenzy continues unabated; from the crowded city to the most secluded hamlet, its unscrupulous agents are to be seen offering the rewards of apostasy to the destitute or to the venal, whilst it has spread its proselytising schools like a net work over the length and breadth of the land. Childhood, weak, defenceless childhood, is the great object of its unhallowed speculations and insidious efforts, and it does not hesitate to avow that it is satisfied with making an unprincipled hypocrite of the parent, provided it succeeded in perverting the soul of the child. It seeks, above all things, to stamp upon the mind those first impressions, which are always so durable and so hard to be effaced, and has recourse to every expedient which ingenuity can suggest, and to every source which wealth can purchase, for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating the fruits of its unholy exertions.

This pastoral address was read in full Synod, and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

PAUL, Archbishop of Armagh,
Primate of all Ireland, and
Delegate of the Apostolic
See, President of the
Synod.

JOHN, Bishop of Clonfert,
Promoter of the Synod.

D. O'BRIEN, V. G., Waterford, }
P. COOPER, Canon of the Chap- } Secretaries
ter, Dublin, } of the
P. LEAHY, President of the Col- } Synod.
lege, Thurles, }

Thurles, Monday within the Octave of the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year of our Lord, 1850.

DEDICATION OF ST. MARIE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, SHEFFIELD.—This magnificent edifice, which has occupied three years and a half in erection, was dedicated on Wednesday, 11th Sep. The building of which it is the successor, and whose site is enclosed within its walls, was the place of worship of the Catholics of Sheffield from the year 1816 until 1847. On the 25th of March in the latter year the foundation stone of the present stately pile was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, Bishop of the Yorkshire District.—*Sheffield Times.*

THE REV. MR. ALLIES' SECESSION.—The Rev. Thomas W. Allies, M.A., Rector of Launton Bicester, was received into the Roman Catholic Church, at the College of the Fathers of the Oratory, St. Wilfrid's, Staffordshire, by the Very Rev. J. H. Newman, on Wednesday week. Mr. Allies preached a farewell sermon to his parishioners on the previous Sunday, and soon afterwards left his rectory for Birmingham, with the intention of making his profession

of faith in Alcester-street, Chapel. The Rev. Superior, however, being from home at the above College, Mr. Allies proceeded to St. Wilfrid's. The living he has resigned is said to be worth £1,000 per annum.—Intelligence has reached England of the reception of the Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, and brother of the Bishop of Oxford, into the Roman Catholic Church at Brussels.—*Weekly News.*

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Forbes, Protestant Bishop of Brechin, Scotland, was lately received into the Church at Malines. This gentleman is son of Lord Forbes, the Scottish judge; and formerly himself held a high judicial office in India.—*Tablet.*

The *Oxford Herald* states that Lady Fielding has succeeded with her lordship: “Her ladyship was educated in strict communion with the Evangelical party in the Church of England. Lady Fielding was the first to show any decided inclination towards the course which has been adopted. She is building a beautiful church on her estate in Wales—intended, until the last few days, for the Church of England; but it will now have a different appropriation.”

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CROPS.—GALWAY.—The extremely fine weather with which Providence has blessed us during the last fortnight, has raised the hopes of the country. The cereal crops are now beyond all danger—all housed or haggarded. The potato crop is not at all likely to be injured to anything like the extent the alarmists believe.—*Galway Mercury.*

DERRY.—We have had another glorious week for harvest week, and the farmers have been busy in cutting down their crops of grain and securing them in the haggards. The wheat in this neighborhood is almost all cut, and a very large proportion of the oats and barley. The weather is also most favorable for getting home the winter's supply of turf.—*Derry Sentinel.*

LOUTH.—Harvest week proceeds with uninterrupted activity, and a large quantity of wheat is ready for market. Out-cutting is now general. From all appearances there will this year be a plentiful crop of potatoes so far as this county is concerned. Some excellent turnips were sold at a moderate price in this day's market.—*Newry Telegraph.*

EVICIONS BY LORD LANSDOWNE.—A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* writes as follows, under date Lisnane, county Kerry, 12th September:—“Twenty-three houses, occupied by twenty-nine families, have been levelled to the ground, within the last fortnight or so, in the village of Lisnane, by Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne. The number of souls in all evicted is 157. It is a well known fact that every man evicted could well pay rent for his holding; it is also a patent fact that the tenants, with few exceptions, paid heretofore him, or those to whom he had sublet; and, considering this, we must conclude that they deserved better treatment. The noble marquis has been pleased to send down by his man, who superintended the work of demolition, £20, to be distributed amongst the twenty-nine families. Sir John Walshe gave, some time since, £30, to a poor woman obliged to quit his lands. And not one of them would have got a fraction unless he became his own enemy—his own destroyer—the demolisher of his own house. One of the men employed in razing his own house was killed by the fall of a gable; he has left seven in family to mourn his loss. Remembering the noble marquis some time ago raising his voice in the British House of Parliament against evictions, is one of the reasons why I hasten to convey this intelligence to you and to the public at large.

EXTERMINATION IN CONNAUGHT.—A correspondent of the *Freeman* gives the following history of extermination in the western provinces:—“The writer knows the immediate district around his residence, to the extent of some two hundred thousand acres of land, and occupied by a rural population of about sixty thousand inhabitants. Of the population who lived here in the year 1845, fully one-third are gone—some dead, and, oh, my God! such deaths as I have witnessed. The day of judgment alone will reveal the dark horrors of these years—some in the poorhouse, or wandering about like spectres, living upon the chance pittance of charity—others gone to America, or to England, to seek that means of honest livelihood by labor denied to them in their own country. A third of the cottages have been levelled to the ground, and, in almost all cases, the strictest orders issued not to permit them a shelter in any house upon the property of the same exterminating landlord. And, in passing, I may mention for the information of the Council of the Irish Tenant League, in every single instance, within my knowledge, the process of distraint and ejectment proceeded upon the old rack-rent. I would venture to assert that if the records of the courts of assize and quarter sessions be now searched, it will be found that every single case of eviction in Connaught took place on the demand of the old rack-rents of the con-acre and the war prices.”

CARRYING AWAY CROPS.—On Saturday night, about forty men, with horses and carts, assembled at Monebawn, on the estate of G. S. Barry, Esq., between Watergrasshill and Middleton, for the purpose of removing the crops, &c., belonging to a tenant, named Michael Mantle, which had been seized and in charge of keepers for non-payment of rent. They bound the keepers and locked them up in Mantle's dwelling-house, and commenced removing the crops. However, the police from the Watergrasshill station soon arrived, and succeeded in arresting eight of the party, and seized seven horses laden with corn. The perpetrators were committed for trial.—*Cork Constitution.*

CROP LIFTING.—On Sunday last over forty men collected on the lands of Doon, the property of Mr. Richard O'Connell, B.L., and cut down and carried away the crops, to avoid seizure for the poor rates and rent due on the premises.

On the night of Thursday last a large party with carts assembled in front of the lands of Keel, near Castlemaine, the property of Captain Barry, of Ballyclough, near Fermoy, and forcibly carried away a quantity of corn under seizure for rent due to that gentleman; the cattle had been during the day rescued from his drivers. Some of the parties have been arrested.—*Kerry Post.*

The Moskwa, a Russian frigate of 60 guns is expected at Kingstown this week, and will land a Prince of the Imperial family, who intends to visit Dublin and Killarney.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

EMIGRATION.—“While our people,” writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, “are discussing the question of tenant-right and mixed education, the small farmers and more comfortable portion of the peasantry continue their panic flight from the country. The seaport towns are thronged with emigrants, and ships freighted with the bone and sinew of Ireland are sailing every day from her shores. The *Cork Examiner* mentions the sailing of four emigrant ships for America within the last few days. The ‘Republic’ carried away 370 passengers on Saturday morning, all of them ‘of the best class,’ and another ship is preparing to sail.”

EMPLOYMENT IN ERRIS.—In addition to the manufacture of linens and damasks, the Industrial Committee have introduced the embroidering of lace veils. A Scotch mercantile establishment has been induced to extend this branch of trade to this town, and undertake to employ a large number of young persons at fair wages, and give them constant work. In common with most of the western towns, Ballina has hitherto been utterly destitute of anything deserving of the name of manufacture, especially of any employment suited to females. At present about thirty girls are at work, and a still greater number will be placed immediately under instruction.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Under the new Franchise Bill, the constituency of Limerick city, it is said, will be three thousand; of Limerick county thirteen thousand; of Clonmel nine hundred; of Cashel five hundred; of Tipperary at large sixteen thousand.—*Tablet.*

In consideration of the respectful and edifying deportment of the poor of Thurles during the recent Ecclesiastical Synod, at the instance of the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, the Roman Catholic Prelates contributed a sum of £60 for the poor of the town, and which was left with the parochial Clergy for distribution.—*Id.*

A medal has been struck commemorative of the Roman Catholic Synod at Thurles, the obverse presenting a likeness of Pius IX.—*Id.*

PROPOSED TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—The Lords of the Admiralty have given instructions for a complete survey of the western coast of Cork, to ascertain its capabilities for being converted into a transatlantic packet station and harbour of refuge. Three Government Commissioners are to visit the spot.

TENANT-RIGHT.—Active preparations are making for the great county demonstrations of the tenant league. The Counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Meath, and Monaghan, are to meet in succession: the arrangements for the Kilkenny meeting being as yet the most important. This demonstration will take place on the 25th, deputations from the North and from Dublin will attend.

THE LAUNCH OF THE TENANT LEAGUE.—Thank God the preliminary difficulties of the Irish Tenant League have been at length overcome. The Rules have been submitted to three Counsel—Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., and Sir Colman O'Loghlin—and have been by them most fully approved. No labour, no time, no consideration has been spared to ensure complete safety to all persons concerned in this movement; and it is our deliberate and settled conviction that no form of organisation could have been adopted at once more effective for the object proposed, and more perfectly free from every kind of danger. A great part of the Rules of the League, the statement of the object and means, and other important portions of this document, have been prepared by Mr. Fitzgibbon, with his own hand. Before next week we shall have had—please God—two county meetings, and we shall be able to lay before our readers many details of importance; and, above all, the long-delayed beginning of the work. Meantime, it is with profound satisfaction we are able to announce to our readers that the Irish Tenant League is at length fairly launched.—*Tablet.*

THE PERSONAL DAILY HABITS OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER HOUSEHOLD.—The personal daily habits of the Queen and her family are exceedingly simple and plain. Breakfast is over by 9: then a couple of hours are devoted to the perusal of letters and the “despatch of business,” which consists of reading abstracts of the public documents which she has to sign. Between 12 and 2, the Queen and her family usually walk in the private grounds of the palace, if it be fine; if the weather does not permit of out-door exercise, Prince Albert and she apply themselves to drawing and etching. Both have acquired skill in the use of graver, and have a small press put up in one of the rooms of Buckingham palace, at which they work with their own hands. A present of a set of royal etchings is considered a very especial compliment, and prized as such. I know that the Duchess of Bedford's *boudoir*, at Woburn Abbey is hung round with the royal etchings. Some of them are neatly done—most of them in good drawing. All of them are curiosities as specimens of royal art and industry. Between 2 and 3 the royal party lunch. This repast—which is, in fact, an early dinner—is a very private one. The Queen, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, and Prince of Wales sit down to a single joint, (usually a roast shoulder of mutton) and a few side dishes. There is very little wine partaken of at this meal—When it is ended, Prince Albert goes into the garden, (for the Queen allows no smoking within her walls,) and disposes of a couple of cigars. While the royal luncheon is going on, the attendants at the palace, who are very numerous, take their dinner—a plain, substantial meal, at which the liveried servants are allowed a few. For those of a higher rank, the allowance is half a pint of wine to each. I happen to know that when any artists are at work or in waiting at the palace at the hour of lunch, meat is served up to them, and half a pint of sherry is brought up for each.—This is very different from the waste which did prevail in the royal household, and Queen Adelaide was the first to put a check to it. She also got indignant at the female servants wearing silks and satins, and caused a menial revolt by ordering them to wear muslins and stuffs. The economy of the household now allows the Queen to save about half the money annually voted for its maintenance. These savings are considerable, and being duly invested, are rapidly accumulating. Then, in addition to his £30,000 a year, allowance as consort, as much more has been given to Prince Albert in various appointments, (he has £16 a day as field marshal, and as he does not spend £100,000 a year, his savings must be great.) There is a fond hope that he and the Queen mean to appropriate this money to the future pension of their children, and not to ask the people to support them.

Dr. Achilli was exhibiting last week at Macclesfield under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. Not a word about the *Dublin Review*, except that it had had “a full answer” from M. Toussaint, one of the “Doctors” deluded patrons.