

tain newspapers distribute knowledge—only as a narrow-minded, illiberal, bigoted adversary of the progress of our age, and the development of our institutions.

Under these circumstances, no one can feel more deeply than the subscriber, the disadvantageous position, the necessity of occupying which, the long meditated and deliberately arranged speech of Gen. Cass, has imposed upon him, if he would not be forgetful of a reasonable measure of respect for himself and for his Catholic fellow-countrymen. For nearly a year and a half, Gen. Cass has been shedding the illuminations of his experienced intellect, and concentrated powers of his brooding mind on the letter which forms the staple of his great speech; and the undersigned hopes that he may be allowed the reasonable period already referred to for an opportunity to reply, in answer to Gen. Cass, to statements, insinuations, innuendos, and inferences, which he fears may be found in the Senator's speech, or deduced from it, calculated to lower the undersigned in the good opinion of his fellow-countrymen, whether Senators or private citizens.

† JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop
of New York.

New York, May 17, 1854.

WHAT IS A RADICAL?

Our readers are accustomed to hear much said of Radicalism and Radicals. Some use these as terms of reproach; in the minds of others they are laudatory; and there are many whose ideas of their significance are too indefinite to allow a precise judgment of the qualities they describe.

For the benefit of these last, we wish to answer the question that forms the heading of this article. *Radical* is an adjective, from the Latin *radix*, "a root" and applied to a man, would naturally mean one who in his investigations never stops short of first principles, and in his actions disdains to be governed by prejudice or conventionality, or anything but just and well defined law. But the word is not used in a natural sense; and is not applied to a man who goes to the root of every subject, but only to a class of men that carry out particular premises to their last conclusions.

This class of men never would have been designated by the name of radicals in other state of society but that to which the "Reformation" of the sixteenth century gave birth. That "reformation" being, as the Protestant Guizot observes, a vague, aimless rebellion against authority, introduced into the Protestantized public mind, as its only axiom, that the Catholic Church was wrong, and was to be resisted. Now, since the Catholic Church being *wrong* does not prove any one to be *right*, the "Reformation" gave infinite latitude to new opinions and new systems, according as circumstances might stimulate men to their invention and adoption.

Logically, the rejection of the authority of the Church implies the rejection of all authority, the denial of God, and of our own reason; but, practically, the Reformers went on rejecting the doctrines and practices of the past, one by one. At first, Reformation was confined to religion; then it past into politics; and in each order it progressed slowly, step by step. The authority of the Catholic Church is to be resisted. "Therefore," said Luther, "we may reject the Papal supremacy, allow priests to marry, abolish religious orders, since Frederic wants their property, but let us retain the rest."

"Therefore," said another Reformer, "we will reject the Real Presence and the seven sacraments, which you are an old fogie for retaining."

"Therefore," said another "we will reject the Divinity of Christ, the doctrine of the Trinity, also taught by Rome." "Therefore" said another, "we will reject Christianity altogether, since all the arguments that prove its Divinity prove the truth of the Catholic Church."

"Very well," so speak Jean Jacques Rousseau, when the Protestant principle had brought forth its last religious negation, "if you reject the authority of God, so clearly manifested, you must do so on the hypothesis that there is no God. The authority of government, therefore, is not from God, but from common agreement;" and kings, who had grown fat by oppression and robbery of the Catholic Church, turned pale, and began to say things had gone far enough. It was too late, however. "Reforms," began in the political order. At first they were of small importance—in affairs pertaining to administration. Then they assumed a more sweeping character, until at last the "Old Fogie" party began to urge that their opponents were endangering the government by their proposed changes. And at this stage a party arose and met the objection, by taking the entire ground from under the feet of their adversaries. "Be it so," they said, "let the government fall—what then! The government is but the expression of authority which we have rejected. Its fall is what we desire." "But the principles that you advocate would destroy any government." "Be it so. We desire it. Our Reformation fathers have proclaimed it—resistance to all authority of parent, of government, of God." This party was the Radical, or European Red Republican party. A Radical, therefore, is a reformer, who, without fear of conventionalities, wishes to carry the Protestant principle of resistance to authority to its last conclusions in the political order.

A reformer is in modern parlance, any man who tears down the past; a radical is one who tears down everything of the past.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

"Father, what does the printer live on?—" "Why, child?" "Because you said you hadn't paid him for four years, and you still take the paper." "Wife, put that child to bed."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CHARITY OF THE BISHOP.—At the meeting held in the Orphan House on Sunday, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Foran, in addition to his many other benevolent acts, gave £10 to that deserving institution. It is a loss to Waterford that the good prelate's means are not large, for he sets but little value on the "things of this world." A bright example this for those ministers of the Gospel who are wallowing in wealth. If the citizens generally but followed the example of their beloved Bishop, the orphan charity would soon be in a prosperous condition.—*Waterford News*.

WHITEFRIAR STREET SCHOOLS.—The Rev. Dr. Spratt acknowledges to have received fifty pounds from the Rev. Gregory Lynch, executor of the late Anthony Kiser, Esq., towards the support of the five great schools in Whitefriar-street—two for boys, two for girls, and an industrial school—and two pounds from Richard Atkinson, Esq., of College-green, for which he returns his sincere thanks.—*Nation*.

THE APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.—We find this affecting announcement in a Conservative cotemporary, the *Limerick Chronicle*:—"The Very Rev. Theobald Mathew has sustained another shock of paralysis, and the state of his health is now such as to cause his immediate personal friends the deepest anxiety. The revered and beloved Apostle of Temperance bears in retirement his bodily sufferings, his worldly afflictions, with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian martyr. But what is the present condition of this good man, who raised the standard of moral regeneration and domestic happiness first in Ireland, the land of his birth and affections, secondly, in England and Scotland, and finished his glorious career in America, having by his indomitable labors on the mission of total abstinence, by incessant exhortation and example converted tens of thousands, slaves of that brutal vice which ruins soul and body, to a life of sobriety, industry, and independence. And while hundreds of thousands yet joyfully bless the name of him who saved multitudes, far and near, by a solemn vow, from the temptation of spirituous liquors, the great benefactor of the nineteenth century, who welcomed every brother and sister of the human family to his arms, without distinction of country or religion, for all were equally dear to his noble heart—Theobald Mathew is now bankrupt in health and bankrupt in purse!! A pension of £300 a year granted by his Sovereign as the reward of services the most eminent, that, under God, one man might confer upon his fellow-subjects, was alienated to sustain an insurance upon the life of Father Mathew, in order to secure a debt virtually not his, a debt incurred for the promotion of Temperance—an obligation for which certain creditors hold him liable, though in equity and justice, we contend, the people of England, Ireland, and America, are the debtors, and not a poor stricken Friar, the victim of sacrifices in their cause. In every scene of his mission for a series of years, numberless cases of heart-rending misery were exposed to his benevolent and ever-generous sympathy. All those were the terrible consequences of reckless intoxication, and he never failed to administer, privately, relief to the innocent victims, mostly women and children, whom he had rescued from the abyss of despair. Wherever a Temperance branch was founded upon his mission, there also he freely contributed to its funds and the medals and cards, which in the aggregate cost him a very large sum, were frequently dispensed gratis to poor members, who, on the day of their social reformation, could not purchase one or the other, after having dissipated the last penny in the dram-shop or shebeen house. These demands, often unavoidable, will account for the embarrassments which imperceptibly involved the Apostle of Temperance. His constitution was grievously shattered by the magnitude of his labor in America, every State of which he traversed, including the Canadian possessions; and suffered much from an ungenial climate. The faculty advise the rev. gentleman to visit Madeira or the South of France early in the ensuing summer, as the only chance of repairing his health. And why not avail of it forthwith, every friend and admirer of the good Apostle will exclaim. Alas, the objection is manifest in his poverty; and though absolutely necessary to prolong life, this moderate indulgence is not available for him! Such, we have been assured, is the simple but sorrowful truth. Another word on the subject to the citizens of Limerick and to the people of Ireland, who know the man and his spotless worth, must be needless.

THE REV. THOMAS M'CARTHY, P. P., OF KILLAUGH AND KILBRIDE, DIOCESE OF MEATH.—We are sincerely sorry to have to announce the death of the above Rev. gentleman, which took place on Wednesday, the 3rd ult. On Friday the 5th ult., when the Solemn Office and High Mass had concluded, which was attended by sixteen Priests, (the remains of the departed pastor were removed to the parish Chapel of Mount Nugent, and interred beside that altar, where he had been for nine years officiating as Curate, and for the last three years as Parish Priest. The funeral procession was very large and respectable, and attended by persons of various persuasions. The silence as of death reigned in the holy place; all eyes were fixed on the coffin, and every one seemed wrapped in fervent prayer and sorrowful meditation. The Rev. Mr. M'Carthy was 22 years on the mission, and in the 50th year of his age.—*R. I. P.*

The Limerick Reporter says—"It is with sorrow and dismay we have heard it stated, on credible authority, that a rescript from Rome calling on the Priests of Ireland to abstain altogether from interfering in political affairs, may shortly be expected, if it has not already arrived in Dublin.

THE NUNNERIES BILL.—MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS OF BELFAST.—On Monday evening a meeting of the Catholics of Belfast, was held in the Theatre, to protest against the infamous measure now introduced into Parliament, for the purpose of inspecting the convents in the United Kingdom. The time fixed for the meeting was seven o'clock, at which hour the doors were thrown open, and in a few minutes the pit was completely filled, as was also the upper boxes.—But in about half an hour afterwards, when the meeting commenced, every available part of the house was occupied, the gallery being literally crammed; the stage was also crowded, many having to content themselves with remaining between the wings.—There were, besides, a large number of ladies. Joseph Magill, Esq., occupied the chair. At the conclusion of the meeting a petition to Parliament was adopted, which is to be forwarded to Mr. Kennedy, for presentation.

MEETING IN ENNIS.—Sir Edward Fitzgerald presided on Monday at the public meeting held in Ennis

of the inhabitants of the county Clare, convened by requisition, to petition against the Nunneries and Monasteries Inquiry of Messrs. Chambers and Whiteside. The attendance within the walls of the new Catholic Chapel, where the meeting took place, was numerous and respectable. The speakers were Messrs. Butler, Rev. Mr. Quade, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Skerrett, and Rev. D. Corbett. Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the measure before parliament, and a petition against it was agreed to.

MEAGHER'S WIFE DEAD.—With feelings of profound sorrow we have to announce that the young and beautiful wife of Thomas Francis Meagher is no more! On Tuesday last, in Waterford, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Meagher, M.P., she yielded up her pure spirit in the 22nd year of her age, to the inexpressible grief of her new relatives and friends. Mrs. Meagher had been for several months residing in Waterford, the effect of the American climate upon her health rendering a return to Ireland indispensable; but as her illness had never been such as to excite serious alarm, the present catastrophe seems to have been altogether unexpected. It is only a few weeks, indeed since she was safely delivered of a son. Poor Meagher! His loss, indeed, been an exile of unexampled bitterness. Just as he succeeded in reaching the American shore, he learned that his first-born had been committed to an Australian grave; when she who had soothed the loneliness and indignity of penal exile braved the perils of a voyage from the Antipodes and rejoined him beyond the Atlantic, he had to endure a second separation from her in a few weeks, on account of the climate; and now he is to be told that Death has snatched her from him for ever!—*Nation*.

At the special general meeting of the Royal Hibernian Mining Company, Kerry, the report stated that at the Clogher mine the shaft was sunk to the depth of twenty fathoms, when good specimens of lead were brought up. Gold has been found to the extent of 30ozs. Adwts, 23grs. per ton at the Castlemaine mine, and was in great abundance. After payment of the last cost-sheet, the balance in hand was £2,097.

FOYNES RAILWAY.—We have great satisfaction in announcing that the works of this important line have been commenced near Adare; and we are sure the contractor, Mr. Dargan, will prosecute them with his usual energy and despatch.—*Limerick Reporter*.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The wires for the electric telegraph to connect Limerick with the junction of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, jointly with the lines of the Great Southern and Western to Dublin and Cork, are being rapidly laid down. The communication will be opened about the 24th inst.

DEER SEA FISHING COMPANY.—A London company, on a very fair scale, and on a purely commercial basis, is forming for the purpose of fishing the south and south-west coast of Ireland, and supplying the market with fresh and cured fish. It is promoted by men of high commercial position, who will supply sufficient capital, and whose intention it is to give every reasonable encouragement to the industrious local population, and employ numerous apprentices. One great object is to obtain a regular supply, and thereby secure a corresponding price. The prospectus of the company will shortly be published in the leading journals.

The distillers of Cork have fixed the price of whiskey at 8s. 2d. per gallon, being only an advance of 6d. per gallon. The distillers, it will be seen, have reduced the short price by 4d.

The *Louth Advertiser* states that Admiral Hamelin, commander-in-chief of the French expeditionary fleet engaged in the Eastern war, is an Irishman by birth, and a native of the county of Louth. His immediate relatives reside in the neighborhood of Chanon-rock, near Dundalk.

Tourists are already flocking to the Lakes of Killarney.

ARRAERS OF IRISH BUSINESS.—THE LAND QUESTION.—The subjoined remarkable article is taken from the *Piees*, the new organ of the Liberal Conservative party, and, beyond question, one of the best-written papers amongst the London weeklies. It is said to number amongst its contributors such men as Disraeli, Lord Stanley, &c.:—"The efficiency of the Irish department of the present cabinet has become, even to its partisans, more than questionable. It would appear that Lord St. Germans and his officials were not prepared to deal in any decided manner with the land question. Evading responsibility, the cabinet referred the subject of Irish tenures to a committee of the House of Lords, and at this period of the year it would be hopeless to expect that our dilatory rulers would quicken their activity on 'mere Irish' affairs, while they are so low in the emergencies of England. In the meantime it is worth noting that the 'Irish League' is preparing for a new agitation on the subject, and that its organisers are already taking measures for tenant right 'a cry' at the next general election. It would seem, also, that the cabinet measure on 'Ministers' money' will not find much favor from the Roman Catholics, who say that they consider that Sir John Young offers them no relief, by proposing to transfer the collection of the tax from the agents of the Established Church to the officers of corporations. It is believed that this notable plan emanates directly from the Peelite section of the cabinet. The recollection that he owes his increased income tax to the budget of Mr. Gladstone will not add to the comfort of the Roman Catholic while paying his 'Ministers' money' under another name. Apart from any sectarian or political feelings, Ireland has strong reasons for dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Aberdeen cabinet. On questions exciting religious sympathies its policy is shuffling and evasive. It coquets with Exeter Hall, and it whispers with Maynooth.—It alternately flatters and flatters so much that we cannot see whether the wind in Downing street is blowing towards Canterbury or the Vatican. There is no reason why, after having made Mr. Keogh its Solicitor-General in Ireland, rank of a similar kind may not be conferred on Mr. T. Chambers. It would only be in keeping with the anomalous character of the cabinet to give official promotions for Romish extravagance in Ireland and for Protestant zeal in England, sympathising with the cry of 'No Protestants!' at Athlone, and of 'No Nunneries!' at Hartford. But, in the meanwhile, Ireland may well ask what, besides giving places to renegade agitators, has this ministry done for its social improvement? It takes up Irish questions, discusses some, and decides on none of them. After having scattered about places and promises with equal recklessness, it is probable that the result of its legislative measures for the improvement of Ireland will be registered as 'Nil.'"

LETTER OF JOHN O'CONNELL M.P. TO THE REPEALERS OF IRELAND.

Dublin, April 29, 1854.

Fellow-Countrymen—Ten years ago we were a united people, and commanded respectful attention. To-day we are divided into a thousand sections; and are laughed at and insulted!

Ten years ago we fought only with the common enemy; and when a comrade tainted by the way, or deserted, he pitied or despised him; but wasted not our energies and our time in vain abuse. While ever ready to receive back the erring one repenting, we meantime, went on without him; nor sought to indulge in a melancholy triumph over a fallen brother!

Ten years ago we had—by a policy of mutual kindness, of mutual encouragement and generosity of feeling, combined with an undivided, unselfish intensity of purpose against the foes of our faith and country—achieved Emancipation; popular control of our corporations; purification, to a great extent, of our judicial and magisterial benches; abolition of church cess; and many minor benefits now forgotten, though highly estimated then, and hardly fought for and won.

In the last few years, under the system of division, *whispered or open accusation*, bitter bickering, and unmeasured reviling, that has unhappily prevailed, we have seen our corporations lapsing back into Toryism; the progress of Reform in other directions checked and impeded the administration of the law and distribution of influential offices becoming more and more adverse and repugnant to the feelings, interests, and rights of our Catholic people; and, finally, Catholic Emancipation itself become insecure!

Can we not put an end to this? Can we not decree an oblivion of our last few years of miserable dissension, and work together once more?—not in mutual jealousies, not in mutual bitterness, and desire of hunting each other down; but forgiving, forgetting, and ready to endure everything, in the hope of, by our patience and longanimity, conciliating Irishmen of every class, and shade of opinion, to unite in one great effort more for the rights of our beloved native land!

We, Repealers, for this will sacrifice all; save only our deep and undying attachment to "The Repeal!" But let none who differ from us, or who think the time not ripe for the great demand of Ireland, be fearful that we shall force it on them. We are ready to meet any and all upon the common grounds between us. We are ready to work with any and with all, making no reserve, save that of keeping deeply printed into our souls—ready to act upon them when Ireland again strengthens our hands so to do—these words of incontestable, irresistible, irresistible—"There is no hope for Ireland save in the Repeal!!!"

If, at the approaching great meeting men cannot come together in the spirit of mutual forbearance and concession, so as to give the strength of union to our protest against religious insult and oppression better it would be that we meet not at all! But surely fellow-countrymen, with our religion insulted, we will forget all else, and join in one great and convincing demonstration, that the religion of Ireland and its devoted ministers shall not be insulted with impunity!

Ireland is abundantly proving her zeal to do her part in the present war. Multitudes of her bravest and best are pouring into the fleets and armies of the empire. Forgotten for a time seem all her old sufferings, her still existing privations and grievances!—Generously, heartily, magnanimously she offers her best blood to England; and but one thing can check her ardor, and call up ancient hates again—the passing in Parliament of the infamous measures of Chambers and Whiteside!

The bigotry of England's middle classes is omnipotent with Parliament, too many of whose members crouch before that evil influence, and vote against their own sense of justice in voting against our religious freedom. Upon the bigots, then, that control, and the unmanly herd that obey, be the direful consequences that, in the coming emergencies of the empire, may result from the success of our shameless assailants!

I pledge myself to you brother Repealers, to do my humble part in the struggle, as a true repealer should! May I not ask of you, to rally against dissension amongst Irishmen, and to crush it at the coming meeting, or wherever attempted? May I not call on you to rally throughout the parishes of Ireland, and pour in petitions; firmly, while respectfully, calling upon the English Parliament, in this hour of gathering danger and storm, to spurn the yoke of bigotry, and save the empire from worse ills than ever a foreign war!

Ever, beloved fellow-countrymen,

Your devoted servant,
JOHN O'CONNELL.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—"Justice to Ireland"—that principle so proverbially obnoxious to British diplomatists—has been at last conceded in an important particular by Lord Aberdeen. The new Budget secures Ireland the inestimable privilege of contributing her quota to the expenses of the War! To make up a trifle of £6,850,000, required by the Imperial Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone simply proposes to double the Income Tax for the additional half year (raising it from 7d. to 1s. 2d.)—to increase the duty on spirits in Scotland 1s. and in Ireland 8d. per gallon, to arrest the reduction of the sugar duties, which was to take place on the 5th of July, and to advance the malt tax from 2s. 9d. to 4s. The increase of the spirit duties he intends as a permanent change; but the other measures are only to be in force during the war. From the double Income Tax he anticipates a return of £2,250,000; the malt tax will probably bring him £2,600,000—the increased spirit duty, he estimates at £450,000; and by postponing the sugar duties he hopes to make up the remaining £700,000. But as not quite so much as three millions of this amount will reach him before April, 1855, he proposes to obtain ready money in the interval by issuing Exchequer Bonds to the amount of four millions and Exchequer Bills to the amount of two. Ireland will, of course, be delighted to endure a burthen which recognises her as, "an integral part of the empire"—(a fact occasionally forgotten, by the way, when she demands a little money for herself) and then—she is to be relieved when Napier captures Cronstadt and carries off the Czar.—*Nation*.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—INCREASE OF SALARY.—The scale of advance is as follows:—To every man who has served two years in the force, an increase of 1½d a day has been allowed; to those who have served seven years 3d per day; fourteen years, 4½d; and twenty years, 6d per day. The county inspectors have been allowed £20 per annum as lodging money, and the sub-inspectors a proportionate amount for the same purpose.