

may lead to difficulties and calamities as great as the nation has ever yet endured. It has unchained an evil spirit; it has sent forth a pestilence over the land—not a pestilence that walketh in darkness, but a noon-day devil stalking abroad in the face of day; we see it, feel it, and abhor it; it troubles the wide world; and we shall find no rest till it be laid.

"It is not a mere ecclesiastical question. Very far from it, indeed. It affects every one professing the religion of the proscribed clergy. Besides placing the clergy themselves in an anomalous position, violently forcing them beyond the pale of the constitution, branding them as outlaws in the land, making every act done by a bishop questionable before the law, depriving the whole body of the clergy of the advantages of a regular and well ordered system of ecclesiastical government; besides all this, every layman must suffer through the injustice and tyranny exercised over the ministers of his religion. Though the law may do none of these things, may prove altogether nugatory, because impossible to be enforced; yet the demand and struggle for its enforcement on the one side, and the resistance to it on the other, will leave the seven or eight millions of Catholics within the three kingdoms in a state of perpetual discontent and excitement. As long as it exists it may probably be allowed to sleep quietly in its cradle, yet the heat of parties or the fire of fanaticism, may at any time warm the serpent into life. They who have hatched it declare that it shall not lie dormant. We must therefore act and argue as if it were certainly to be, one day or other, brought forth from its berth and indued with a most virulent activity.

"If, then, it become an active principle in our system, our hierarchy is annihilated, and we are episcopals without an episcopacy. Hence, it not only leaves us without toleration, but becomes a busy persecuting statute. Is it not an acknowledged axiom in our religion that bishops in ordinary are the true successors of the apostles, the rightful inheritors of their privileges, and far more conducive to regularity and efficiency in Church government than bishops as vicars apostolic? It is not an established maxim that bishops, instead of roving within undefined limits, and having no title by which they are distinguished, must belong to particular sees and govern particular districts? Is it not necessarily inherent in the lawful supremacy of the Papacy, that no bishop or vicar can exercise jurisdiction but in virtue of a commission from the successor of St. Peter, full as much as that the bishops of the establishment have neither power nor privileges till they receive them from the Queen? Surrender your royal supremacy, and your bishops disappear with it. Cut us off from the supremacy of Rome, and our hierarchy is extinct. And this it is that the bill professes to do. Is this toleration or persecution?"

Having very elaborately examined the probable operation of the bill, and the several speeches made in support of it, and shown by the analysis that the new law was in reality intended and received as an act for checking the further spread of Catholicity, he thus briefly, but emphatically, re-asserts the policy he would commend:—

"But now, with the bill of pains and penalties against us, what other choice have we but to unite in one great effort to punish the minister for his political profligacy, as the enemy of peace, freedom, and progress, and to break the yoke he has forced upon us—to drive him from power who has violated every pledge of principle—both written and spoken—of his long, though hitherto consistent, career, and who has now been mad enough to stake his fortunes upon such an enterprise?"

"The conclusion is that the minister must be ousted. He is the delinquent, and he must be the victim; not in vengeance, but for the common weal. He has made a great chasm between the Irish people, between the whole Catholic population of the British empire and the state and Sovereign; and he who caused it must be thrown in to close it. He has deserted 'the great leading general principles of government' under which his party was formed, and is not only unfit to be trusted by his own most devoted followers, but, in respect to us, has put it out of the power of 'men of the smallest spirit to join a party which treats with such contumely—such insult, and such flagrant injustice, the whole body of the Catholics, professing the ancient religion of Europe, and forming more than six millions of the people of Ireland.' He who so feelingly and pathetically deplored 'the frivolous allegations,' 'the narrow prejudices,' 'that spirit of religious bigotry which refuses to be just,' that footing of inequality which had implanted in the Irish people such a rooted hostility to England, 'that affectation of alarm for the interests of Protestantism which endeavors to frighten the nation with its vain terrors'—he who so fervently prayed that the rusty arms of former religious wars might remain for ever buried beneath the fields they had reddened with gore and dishonored by the cause in which they had been wielded, and yet who so prophetically announced, and so clearly foresaw, that whenever the same chord were touched, the rusted spears, and broken helmets, and tattered banners, would be again brought forth, repaired and burnished, to be again displayed with all the fierceness which distinguished the religious animosities of the sixteenth century;—he who then so sincerely desired that these feelings 'should give place to a more kindly and a more conciliatory spirit,' and yet now rekindles all these smouldering passions, awakens that dormant bigotry and those buried prejudices, and revives the most fierce religious disputes, not 'between the subjects themselves,' where alone they can exist with safety, but 'between the subjects and the state,' and after long enjoyment of liberty, 'reimpose restraint and restriction on men for their religious creed, and

which in its very nature is persecution, an offence to God and an injury to man"—he who has done these things—done them wilfully and deliberately, perhaps with malice, cunning, and design, has he not filled up the measure of his political depravity, and does he not invite and demand that retribution which can alone remove the danger, and wipe out the stain upon the public character of the nation? Tried, and condemned by his own words, it only remains for the sentence to be executed. 'Such says he, is the retribution, the just retribution, which overtakes the men who, instead of appealing to sound and enlightened opinion, endeavor to get hold of some popular prejudice or mistaken notion, in order to found their power upon deluding or misleading the people.'"

The pamphlet is very elaborately arranged, and apparently written with great care. Occasionally his lordship becomes eloquent when he contemplates the consequences that must flow from the policy that dictated this new penal measure. The following passage is a fair specimen of the style in which he writes on the subject:—

"Now that the noble Premier has gone back from the emancipation act, both in its spirit and letter, there can be no doubt. We have already seen how contemptuously he treated the restrictive clauses, and we have seen the meaning and intentions thereof in the framers of those clauses themselves. Is it not, then, frivolous—aye, dishonest and treacherous to allege, in the face of this, that his present bill is only carrying out the spirit of the great act of emancipation, passed in a spirit of relief and conciliation, and only defective by those most foolish absurd and puerile restrictions, which he himself has so often denounced, but in which he now sees one of the chief merits and virtues of the measure? Is it not reasoning in an inverse sense to insist upon it, that because we were not to have bishops with the same titles as those of the establishment, we are now to have neither titles nor bishops at all, because we presumed to take those sees which the law had left open to our choice?"

"What is this but going back to intolerance and persecution—to a violation of those laws which it was his glory to have recognised and established?—laws for the abolition of persecution, of persecution of all kinds! For, is it to be supposed that a church founded early in the fifth century, even many generations before the conversion of England to the Christian faith, and regularly subsisting with its full hierarchy ever since, in spite of some centuries of intense, and many of minor, persecution, is all at once, without cause or reason, without one single violation of the law or offence against the state, merely at the imperious and capricious bidding of the noble mover of this storm, to bow the head, and surrender at discretion? Is it to be expected that a national church, after an uninterrupted duration of 1,400 years—a church, occupying so large and honorable a space in the annals of Christendom—which has given so many apostles, saints, and martyrs to the Christian calendar—which furnished the last of a long, bright list of victims to our persecuting propensities, in the person of the venerable and venerated Archbishop Plunket—a church ever linked by an unbroken chain to the See of Peter: is it to be expected that a church like this should, of her own free will and accord, or in mere terror of the noble and his most foolish bill, divest herself of her ancient rights and dignities, descend to a position she has never once occupied since the day on which St. Patrick fixed his primatial see at Armagh; and, an accomplice in her own humiliation, march down from her time-honored and impregnable fortress, surrender her ring and crozier to the first minister who has ever dared to demand them, and ask leave to begin anew, bound hand and foot, as a poor, degraded, missionary establishment?"

\* Essay on Eng. Gov., by Lord John Russell, p. 51.  
 † "I feel confident that such an end to persecution, of all kinds, would strengthen and enrich the state, would secure and justify the established church, would purify and exalt the spirit of religion."—Speech of Lord John Russell, June 7, 1827.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ORDINATION IN NENAGH.—On Sunday last, the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Killaloe, ordained for that diocese, in the church of Nenagh, three young gentlemen named Messrs. Maher, Mend, and Donohue, who had completed their sacred studies in the Irish College at Paris.

THE MEETING OF THE GERMAN CATHOLIC UNIONS—FATAL OCCURRENCE.—At the third and concluding general meeting of the German Catholic Unions, held on Thursday, October 9th, in the hall of the Frankfort Hotel, the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne being present, a most lamentable catastrophe occurred, attended with serious loss of life. The great hall, with its galleries, were crowded with a multitude of above 5,000. Towards half-past seven o'clock the cry of "fire!" was suddenly heard, at first not audible to all. The gas-lights on the right side of the hall door had blazed out for a moment higher than ordinary, but were extinguished in an instant after, on a sign from the tribune. Some one, however, had taken fright and raised the cry. The ladies in the gallery were alarmed, rushed down the narrow stair-case, the ballustrades gave way, those in front fell over, and the others upon them; five were killed, and many others seriously hurt. The confusion may more easily be imagined than described. Information was almost immediately brought to the chair that there was no danger of fire; order was attempted to be restored by several gentlemen, especially the venerable Bishop Von Ketteler, but all in vain; the hall was filled with shrieks and cries of anguish. At this moment the Bishop of Mayence,

and some other gentlemen, with equal piety and presence of mind, began to sing the anthem—"Great God! we will praise Thee!" followed by some hymns to the Blessed Virgin. The meeting was gradually tranquilised, and the Vicar of Cologne Cathedral, M. Kolping, even spoke for a considerable time on the subject of the condition of the laboring classes. Meanwhile, the sad news was brought to the chair of the sad catastrophe which had occurred from the breaking of the staircase. The Bishop closed the meeting, recommending those present to go out quietly. The meeting separated in the greatest order. Lamentable as this sad affair was, all witnesses seem to be agreed that, but for the presence of mind and calmness of the Bishop and those on the platform, there might have been much greater loss of life; and whilst they deplore so calamitous a close to a meeting otherwise so happy, feelings of thankfulness predominate. The sufferers were removed to the Hospital of St. Roch, adjoining the hall.—*Tablet*.

GATESHEAD.—On Sunday evening, immediately after compline, a meeting of the Catholics of Gateshead and neighborhood, was held in the temporary chapel, Hillgate, for the purpose of forming a Catholic Defence Association, to be at once a branch of the central association in Dublin, and also to serve local purposes by the delivery of lectures, the formation of a reading room, a Catholic mechanic's institute, and other objects of urgency. Several members were enrolled, and the meeting was adjourned to Monday. On that day the officers of the institution were elected by acclamation.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.

CONVERSION.—W. Webb, Esq., of Bath, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Matthew Henry Smith, on Sunday last, 19th October.—*Catholic Standard*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE—THE PRIMATE.

A deputation from the Council of the Irish Tenant League, consisting of the Very Rev. Mr. Dowling, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Mullen, C.C., of Clonmellon; Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Navan, and Mr. Lucas, were in Drogheda on Monday for the purpose of making a collection for the League and enrolling the names of its supporters, with some substantial evidence of their sympathy. The committee first did themselves the honor of waiting on the Primate, by whom they were most graciously and favorably received, his Grace at once intimating his approbation of their purpose by consenting to head the subscription list, and to strengthen this pecuniary co-operation with the following most valuable letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Dowling:—

"Drogheda, 27th Oct., 1851.  
 "Dear Sir—I cheerfully add my mite to the collection now commenced, which has for its object to aid in obtaining legal relief for the suffering agricultural population of Ireland. Their case is sad, indeed; every man endowed with Christian charity must feel a deep interest in it. It is most desirable to have the matter brought in a full and satisfactory manner before parliament, with the view to get some measure adopted by which the rights and interests of both proprietors and occupiers of the soil may be regulated and protected. It is clear that the present state of things has been most detrimental to landlord and tenant; and it is undoubted that the country will be irretrievably ruined unless the legislature will adopt some wise and just measure to save it.

"Wishing you and your colleagues every success in your charitable endeavors to assist the poor and the oppressed, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
 "† PAUL CULLEN,  
 "Archbishop of Armagh.

"Rev. Mr. Dowling, P.P., Clonmellon."

THE WEXFORD TENANT PROTECTION COMMITTEE.—This body resumed its sittings on Friday night, October 17th, when nearly all its members were present. Various matters in reference to the present state of the country, the crops, the prices, the continued and increasing tide of emigration, &c., were discussed. The members also expressed the hope that tenant right and Sharman Crawford would be duly honored at the contemplated dinner to Mr. Devereux.

MAGLASS PAROCHIAL TENANT PROTECTION SOCIETY.—This society held its monthly meeting on the 19th of October instant, the Rev. P. Barry, C.C., in the chair. The bill of Mr. Sharman Crawford was considered to be a just and rational instalment of the rights of the tenant. The society expressed their willingness to sustain Mr. Crawford in his praiseworthy exertions in their behalf. The following was resolved unanimously:—"That Mr. Sharman Crawford deserves the thanks, confidence, and support of all good men for his most laudable exertions and perseverance to have the rights of the occupiers of land secured to them, ere they are all banished or driven out of the country, and that he shall have the warm and cordial support of this society." The collection was set on foot in aid of the Tenant League. The Rev. Mr. Barry handed in his subscription. Sergeant Sheo was deservedly complimented for the excellent speech delivered by him at the late Callan meeting. The declining state of the country and the alarming decrease of the best and most useful portion of the population was feelingly alluded to by many members of the committee. It was said that more than half the population at present in the country have their minds fixed on America, and the friends that are there or on their way there before them. This too true and painful subject was discussed for a considerable time.—*Wexford Guardian*.

A meeting of the Ennisworthy Tenant League Society was held on Monday—John Furlong, Esq., Templesohy, in the chair. Sharman Crawford's bill, amended at the late conference in Dublin, and approved by the League as a valuable instalment of Tenant League principles, was warmly received. All the members present were greatly alarmed by the unceasing flow of emigration.—*Wexford Independent*.

PUBLIC DINNER TO G. H. MOORE, ESQ., AND G. O. HIGGINS, ESQ., THE MEMBERS FOR MAYO.—There was a meeting on Tuesday evening last, at the Rev. Mr. Malone's, P.P., Ballina, of the managing committee appointed to make arrangements for the public banquet to be given to the two representatives for this county. The day for the dinner is not yet definitely

fixed, but it is arranged to come off some day in the middle of the ensuing month.—*Tyranny Herald*.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.—On Monday a meeting of the Dinner Committee was held at the Clare Hotel.—The Rev. Mr. Burke, P.P., Cranloe, was called to the chair. Several preliminaries were arranged, and it was resolved to open lists at once, and leave them for signature at the Town Hall Reading Room, and at the shops of Mr. John F. O'Gorman, Patrick-street, and Mr. O'Brien, George-street. It was also resolved to invite several English and Irish members of parliament. It was resolved that the Mayor elect should preside at the banquet.—*Limerick Reporter*.

MR. P. S. BUTLER, M.P.—Mr. Pierce Somerset Butler, M.P. for Kilkenny, has written to the *Daily News*, denying he has any intention of resigning his seat in parliament, or of emigrating to America. The statement, he says, must have had its origin in an electioneering manoeuvre, or possibly from the circumstance of his having lately purchased land in Illinois.

REPRESENTATION OF KINSALE.—We have been authorized to state that Mr. John Isaac Heard will offer himself as a candidate for the borough of Kinsale, in the event of Mr. Hawes vacating his seat. This may be fully relied on, as the written communication has been corroborated by an immediate member of that gentleman's family. Mr. Heard has always exercised considerable influence in the elections for Kinsale, principally from the fact that very many of the electors are his tenants, and that he has been generally at what is known in Kinsale as the Liberal side. He was one of the foremost supporters of Mr. Watson, and his successor, Mr. Hawes. Mr. Heard is likely, from his position and his connections, to obtain a large amount of Conservative support; and it is very probable that the principal portion of the Liberal party will go with him.—*Cork Examiner*.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY GALWAY.—We have just heard that our former representative, John James Bolkin, Esq., Killeooney, is once more to offer himself to the consideration of the constituency of the county of Galway at the coming election, and that he has already made his best bow to the electors of Tuam and its vicinity, but with what success we are not prepared to say.—*Galway Finesider*.

FATHER SPRATT IN THE NORTH.—On Sunday the tea-totalers of Belfast, taking advantage of Dr. Spratt's visit to Lurgan, where he had been invited to preach a charity sermon, presented him with an address, accompanied with a handsome gold medal and chain, as a token of their appreciation of his labors in the temperance cause. During the afternoon, up to half-past seven o'clock, it was calculated that not less than 1,000 pledges had been administered by the Reverend gentleman. The collection in the church after the sermon amounted to £78 12s.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

THE BONEY VIADUCT.—We perceive that the works of this monster bridge are going forward with great rapidity.—The masonry has been commenced upon the south side of the river, immediately under the bank adjoining the terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda railway.—*Drogheda Argus*.

AN EXEMPTORY LANDLORD.—Captain James Power, D.L., of Ballydine, has very liberally reduced the rents payable upon his recently purchased estate at Kilmore. Those tenants who previously paid £2 5s per acre, are now to pay £1 5s, and those who held at £1 16s, to pay £1; at the same time informing his tenants, that of the year's rent which would be due of them in November, he would only require one-half, and that he was willing to render assistance to any of them who desired to emigrate to America.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY SLIGO.—We regret to announce the death of R. B. Wynne, Esq., clerk of the peace of this county, which occurred suddenly last night, at the residence of the deceased gentleman, Hermitage. Mr. Wynne was in the enjoyment of perfect health until six o'clock, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which terminated fatally in a few hours. A widow and a long young family remain to mourn the melancholy bereavement.—*Sligo Chronicle*.

REDUCTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.—W. Monsell, Esq., M.P., presided on Friday at a meeting of the county magistrates assembled at quarter sessions, when a memorial was agreed to be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, certifying to his Excellency their opinion that the extra police placed on the country, under the 6th William IV., c. 13, should be removed. The memorial stated that during the last two or three years crime has considerably diminished, and there never was a period in which there were fewer crimes committed in the county, and the crimes that do take place are of a character comparatively insignificant.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE GALWAY GODLESS.—It may be right to remark, respecting the late matriculation at the Galway College, that the information given to the public, in reference to it, is of the vaguest possible nature.—Indeed, vagueness and disingenuousness seem to be the characteristic of everything emanating from these establishments. Not long since we had occasion to complain of the manner in which the number of students in the local college was set forth in Mr. Berwick's report to the Queen—as being calculated to mislead those who read it, regarding the actual state of facts. In the present instance, we find it stated, with a great flourish, that twenty-eight new students have matriculated here during the past week. A very natural curiosity may, however, be felt as to how many of these twenty-eight are Catholics—how many have migrated hither from the province of Ulster—and the cause which induced them to leave the locality of their own college, to augment the diminished ranks of this. It might not be inappropriate either to inquire how many of the students who entered, during the last two years, have returned to attend the current session?—We apprehend if these queries were candidly answered, the entologists of mixed education—as afforded by the Queen's Colleges—would have slight reason to exult.—*Galway Mercury*.

HEARTLESS FORGERY.—At the Cork Police-office last week Jeremiah Sheehan was charged by Mr. D. Kennelly with selling through the streets, printed papers professing to be a detail of the shipwreck of the Star, and the loss of 234 lives, which vessel, the document alleged, had sailed from Liverpool. The prosecutor stated that several persons who had read the account came to him in the greatest consternation for the safety of their friends. He believed there was no such shipwreck, and that no vessel of the name sailed from Liverpool, and, therefore, he felt it his duty as an emigrant agent, to put a stop to any further publication of this infamous falsehood. The prisoner was remanded, and the bench ordered a summons against the printer, with the view of having both parties indicted, for conspiracy to commit fraud.—*Cork Constitution*.

\* Lord John Russell, 18th April, 1845.