

cheering.) Nor is this any new doctrine of ours. At all times we gave the most incontrovertible proofs of the extent and liberality of our conviction; at every period of his great career that illustrious man who no longer survives to protect for you those liberties which his mighty intellect enabled you to recover—(great cheering)—gave the entire weight of his all-powerful influence to the complete emancipation of the Protestant Dissenters. You all know how much he contributed to promote the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts long before he was enabled to accomplish Catholic emancipation—(cheers)—and how ardently and earnestly he at all times supported the cause even of Jewish emancipation. Little did I think that we should be so soon called upon to fight over again the battle of former days—to raise the old banners which our ancestors had carried, and which, with the blessing of God, we will never lay down until we see re-established amongst us, in its broadest, fullest, and most comprehensive sense, civil and religious liberty. (Loud cheers.) But now it may be said—"You have fought and struggled, and what has come of it? Parliament has decided against you and the bill—the atrocious bill—will be law in despite of all your wishes." I admit the bill has been carried against us, and we have been defeated in a hard-fought field; but I deny that we are vanquished. (Cheers.) We have returned to our native soil to re-form, to re-construct, to consolidate and strengthen our ranks; and I, from this place, tell the British minister—tell the British parliament—that the struggle is only commenced, and that it shall not end until not only that wretched bill is removed from the statute book, but also every other act which in the smallest, most trifling degree places the Catholic on an inequality with his Protestant fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) Complete and entire equality we must have; and be assured, notwithstanding the late outburst of bigotry in England, the heart of the great middle class in that country is sound and well disposed to do justice to the people of Ireland. I do not speak, mind you, of the minions of the aristocracy, or of that wretched family oligarchy which still continues to monopolise the government of England—I do not allude to your Greys, or your Russells, or your Elliots, who have combined to hold power at any sacrifice, even by again creating a religious war in the country. No, I have my eye fixed upon the honest, powerful, and independent middle classes of England when I say—as I do advisedly—the people of England are not in favor of penal legislation against the Catholics of this country (cheers.) Do you want proof of this? Look to the west riding of Yorkshire. Is the representative of that great hive of human industry and political power in favor of the bill? Look to Liverpool, the emporium of the commerce of the world. Is Mr. Cardwell in favor of the bill? Look to Manchester, the metropolis of manufacturing England. Are John Bright and Milner Gibson in favor of the bill? Look to Middlesex, and Sheffield, and Birmingham. Are Osborne, and Robuck, and Scholesfield in favor of the bill? (Loud cheers.) But there is one name which I must not omit. There is a representative lately returned to parliament for the flourishing and historical town of Coventry—returned after the penal bill had been read a first time. He was a man with no aristocratic connections—he was entirely the architect of his own fortune. (Hear, hear.) Not more than ten years ago—I mention the circumstances, because I believe it redounds to his honor, and because it is an important lesson of self-reliance to our people—he was, as I have heard, possessed of little, if any, property—he is now rated to the relief of the poor at £30,000 a-year. He stood in Coventry, and was opposed by the whole government influence. Mr. Strutt, whose return to parliament the ministry were anxious to secure, as is now shown by their substituting him for the high-souled and noble Lord Arundel—(great cheering)—was the opponent of Mr. Geach. Mr. Geach expressly told the electors of Coventry that he would, if returned, oppose the bill—(continued cheering)—and the electors of Coventry returned him by a majority of several hundreds over his ministerial opponent. (Loud cheers.) That honest and able man has rigidly adhered to his declaration; he has been uniformly found voting with us, not cavilling about forms of motion or words of resolutions, but always voting against penal legislation in all its phases. The Catholics of this country owe a deep debt of gratitude to the man whose name I have mentioned. (Great cheering.) Well, then, if I am right in saying that the middle classes of England are not against us, how, you will ask, have we been beaten? Whence came the exhibition of anti-Catholic feelings so trumpeted by the English press? I tell you the entire was got up by the partisans of the Russell ministry. There was no cry worth talking of in England until the infamous Durham letter, and until Lord John thought it right to allow his brother, Lord Charles Russell—the paid servant of the House of Commons, whose business it is to carry Cromwell's bauble, the mace, up and down the people's house—to run from Bedfordshire to Middlesex, from Woburn to Covent-garden, from the family seat—the plunder of our monastery—to the ancient site of another piece of Russell spoliation, and this, too, by the most venomous speeches, to raise the slumbering fanaticism of the drags of the English people. (Cheers.) But for such disgraceful proceedings you would not now be driven to engage in a religious war—on your part, a war of self-defence—on theirs, of attack and aggression. No doubt you had against you the whole of the old Tory party—the Inglishs, the Napiers, the Willoughbys, the Verners; but I tell you their power would have been as nothing but for the base desertion of the men who had during their previous career professed the greatest devotion to the cause of religious freedom—(cheers)—and even thus betrayed and deserted—although, in one sense of the word, counting heads the numbers were as twenty to one against us.

—yet, in another and a better meaning—in point of intellect, and statesmanship, and eloquence, and justice—we were twenty to one against penal legislation. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) We had on our side the men I have already named—we had with us the almost inspired eloquence of Gladstone—(great cheering)—risking in the cause of freedom the proudest honor an Englishman can obtain—the representation of the first University in Great Britain. We had with us the varied political experience—the matchless rhetorical powers of Sir James Graham, who refused the highest office the Sovereign could confer upon a subject rather than depart, even by the hair's breadth, from that policy of religious equality consecrated for ever by the glorious achievements of Canning and of Plunket, of Grattan and O'Connell. (Vehement cheering.) Still more, I must say that Ireland contributed her proportion—and more than her portion—towards defeating the bill. I cannot sufficiently describe the bold front, energetic resolve, firm purpose, and vigorous eloquence of my hon. friend the member for Dublin (cheers.) I wish I could sufficiently praise the fervid zeal and brilliant fancy of another hon. friend of mine, your representative, Mr. Moore. (Tremendous cheering.) The country has already in every part pronounced its verdict upon the exertions of my honorable friend the member for Carlisle, Mr. Sadleir, whose great and practical experience and masculine argumentative powers were always ready to sustain our cause. And from a neighboring county we had the incorruptible Anthony O'Flaherty, of whom might be said, as was of Fabricius of old, that it was easier to turn the sun from his course than him from the paths of rectitude. (Cheers.) I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, never yet was a measure so long and vigorously opposed as that which is now before the House of Peers, certain (for you must know the worst) to be carried. And, speaking of the House of Peers, I am reminded of a matter which my venerated friend in the chair mentioned to me as we were entering this room. The Duke of Wellington has, I am informed, not only spoken for the bill, but declared his readiness, if need should be, to repeal certain clauses in the Emancipation Act. (Cries of "Shame.") Now, I desire to say nothing disrespectful of that illustrious man, even though he should be disposed to dim the glories of his setting sun by aiding to reimpose upon his Catholic fellow-subjects those chains which it was the greatest triumph even of his wondrous career to have stricken down by the great Catholic Charter of 1829. But this I will say, that not all the hard-fought fields in which Catholic blood flowed freely—not Vimiera, but Busaco's blood-stained heights—not the unparalleled triumphs of Waterloo itself, where the serried phalanx of France went down before the fiery onset of Celtic and Catholic valor, were more difficult of accomplishment than will be the attempt to relax fetters upon the limbs of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. (Great cheering, which lasted for several minutes.) To that, so help us God, we will never submit. (Cries of "Never.") But we must at once be up and united. Throughout Ireland every man, lay and Clerical, must be at his post. Let every one show his readiness to stand in the front rank, and, with the blessing of God, they who, like the followers of Pharoah of old, would drag us back into slavery, will find their discomfiture. [Cheers.] I have said that all should be united in the coming struggle. The approaching great meeting at Dublin will be a fitting moment to consecrate this union. [Hear, hear.] I know that our venerated Hierarchy have been heretofore reluctant to expose their sacred office to the rough blasts of political conflict, but I here make to them my most humble, most respectful, but, at the same time, most sincere and energetic appeal, that they will no longer hesitate to give to us the weight, the power, the overwhelming influence which their sacred influence at our first great meeting was sure to confer. [Loud cheers.] I make no merit of what we have done. In fighting the battle of the Hierarchy and Clergy we but fought our own. But we are once more rallying for the old cause, the good old cause of religious freedom, and we would wish to fight beside our altars and around our Prelates. [Great cheers.] You have given this evening the health of the venerable Pontiff Pius the Ninth. It has been my happiness to have been admitted on more occasions than one to the presence and the converse of that illustrious and sacred person. I know how unjust are the vile slanders directed against him. I know how great are the dangers and perils by which he is surrounded—dangers arising from the combination of men who are everywhere associating for the overthrow of every venerable and time-honored institution. Let no one attribute to us any wish to level or to overthrow. [Hear, hear.] Our mission, the mission of Catholicism, throughout the world has ever been to maintain, to elevate, to preserve. In any innovations we may undertake we shall act under the guidance of the Prelates of that religion. Let the bigots declaim against us as they may, remember that the greatest things of which England can boast are the relics, the glorious relics of Roman Catholic times. Look at her universities, the foundations of the Alfreds and the Edwards—look at her glorious cathedrals, along the splendid aisles of which I have never walked without the thought rising in my soul that the religion which could inspire the construction of such noble structures, raised to the glory of the Most High, was not a religion calculated "to confine the intellect or enslave the soul." [Enthusiastic cheers.] Nor do I think we need despair of finding in the Catholic Church of this day worthy successors of the Prelates who laid the foundation-stones of those magnificent piles in which no longer is heard the voice of Roman Catholic prayers—[continued cheers]—since, in the midst of this province, we can point to that illustrious Prelate the Archbishop of Tuam, whose letter has been read this evening, a letter in which his Grace has been pleased to speak

of me in far too flattering terms—[cries of "No, no"]—a Prelate whose undaunted bearing towards the enemies of his creed would, if he had not, as he has, a thousand other virtues to boot, have for ever endeared him to Catholic Ireland. [Great cheering.] Richly deserved is the applause with which you have received the mention of that name, "Clarum et venerabile nomen, Gentibus et multum nostræ quod proderat urbi." [Great cheering.] Gentlemen, said the honorable member in conclusion, from my heart I thank you for the manner in which you have received me. Believe me that in the trials upon which I fear we are entering you shall find me—it may be a feeble, but at all times, as long as the people think me worthy of their confidence—a firm, faithful, and uncompromising advocate. The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst the most vehement cheering, which was again and again renewed.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DIOCESE OF KILMORE.—On Wednesday, the 30th ult., the Bishop of Kilmore, Right Rev. Dr. Brown, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the parochial chapel of Drung to 470 children and a good many adults.

RIGHT REV. DR. BROWN.—We are delighted to state that the venerated and venerable Bishop of this diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Lord Bishop of Elphin, is coming to reside amongst us. We are sure our readers will hail with pleasure the return of Dr. Brown, and be gratified to learn that he intends to remain.—*Athlone Sentinel*.

RIGHT REV. DR. FRENCH.—We regret to announce that on yesterday the above-named Catholic Bishop was attacked with paralysis and remains without hope of recovery. His lordship is in the 75th year of his age.—*Galway Vindicator*.

The Rev. James Roche, of Kilmallock, lately ordained a Priest of this diocese, has been appointed by the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick, curate of St. Munchin's, in this city, in place of the Rev. Patrick Kenyon, removed to his former curacy at Donoughmore.—*Limerick Examiner*.

On Monday, the 21st ult., the Rev. Dr. O'Neill, P. P., Arboe, died at the advanced and patriarchal age of 100 years. He was Parish Priest of Arboe for the last 66 years, during which time he invariably gained the esteem and respect of all religious denominations, and was nobly manifested by the numerous and respectable concourse that followed his remains to their last resting place.—*Requiescat in pace.*—*Belfast Vindicator*.

On Thursday morning Miss Mary Sherlock (in religion sister M. Magdalene de Pazzi Joseph), youngest daughter of Alexander Sherlock, Esq., made the profession of her vows as a member of the Ursuline order in the convent of St. Mary, Waterford.—*Limerick Examiner*.

The Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, (a native of this city) has given £900 for one of the grand organs in the Crystal Palace, for his chapel in St. John's, Newfoundland.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. BEDE'S, JARROW, SOUTH SHIELDS.—On the morning of Sunday last, the Bishop of Hexham arrived at South Shields, and proceeded from thence to hold Confirmation at St. Bede's, Jarrow. The Church was crowded to excess. One hundred and fifty-one persons were confirmed, several of whom were adults and converts.

CONFIRMATION AT DURHAM.—The Bishop of Hexham, on the 27th ult., administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Cuthbert's, Durham, to one hundred and twenty-five young persons and adults. Twenty of the latter were converts.

CONFIRMATION AT HAMPSHIRE.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, having fixed four o'clock on Sunday last to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at the Hampstead chapel, a crowded congregation assembled to witness the holy rite. The chapel was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a very simple arrangement, which we have not before witnessed, produced an effect more imposing than the most gorgeous of those displays which we have of late frequently witnessed in our Church ceremonies. We allude to the placing of a great number of female children, from the schools attached to the chapel, all down the nave in blue dresses with long white veils, and bearing in their hands lighted wax tapers. These interesting children formed lines at either side of the way through which his Eminence walked in procession from the extreme end of the chapel to the altar. His Eminence, dressed in a flowing robe of the richest red silk, with crosier, mitre, and white cope, took his seat on a handsome chair, placed on the top of the altar-steps, and delivered a discourse on the nature of the sacrament he was about to administer. After which, those who were to be confirmed approached the altar, and were made soldiers of Christ. The chapel was so crowded, and the heat was so intense, that few others than those who had obtained places near to his Eminence could hear or attend to his powerful discourse.

After the consecration of the Right Revs. the Bishops of Salford and Plymouth on Friday the 1st inst., his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster returned to Mr. Leeming's, where he spent the remainder of the day and night, and where he was visited by most of the leading Catholics of the district. On Saturday morning he returned to London by the express train.

On Sunday morning [July 27th] a solemn High Mass was celebrated in the same church, at which the Right Rev. Dr. Turner, the new Bishop of Salford, officiated, the Rev. Mr. Wilding acting as Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Byrne as Sub-Deacon.

THE BISHOP OF LANGRES.—This distinguished Prelate, is to succeed the late Cardinal d'Auvergne in the Bishopric of Arras.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.—The numerous friends of this valuable institution will be pleased to know that the Rev. Father J. Larkin, S. J., has been appointed its President. We learn with unfeigned satisfaction, that the Institution will still have the benefit of the Rev. Father Thebaud's talents and experience.—*Truth Teller*.

CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.—The town of Heidelberg is in great excitement concerning the Jesuits, who enter on their mission there this day, 3d August. In Breslau, one single Priest has, during the last three years, converted no fewer than seven hundred and twenty Protestants—120 on their deathbeds, and 600 young people of the different schools. His colleagues keep their own separate accounts. Aurelio Matti is nominated Patriarch of Venice.—*Correspondent of the Globe*.

CONVERSIONS.—Lady Catherine Howard, fourth daughter of the Earl of Wicklow, was lately received into the Catholic Church, at the Jesuit's chapel, Farm-street, London.—*Catholic Standard*.

John Hutchinson, Esq., a gentleman of good fortune, and at present studying for the English bar, has been also received into the Catholic Church.—*Ibid.*

In the course of the ensuing fortnight, the Duchess of Buccleuch will formally join the Catholic Church. It is generally understood that her ladyship will be received by the Archbishop of Westminster.—*Freeman*.

The morning papers state that the Rev. W. Hutchison, of St. Eudellon, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, was lately received into the Catholic Church. This young Clergyman was for some time Curate for one of the new-formed districts in Devonport, where he came under the notice of the Bishop of Exeter for his adherence to the views of the Puseyite party in the Established church. His proceedings, however, displeasing the Incumbent, the Rev. T. C. Childs, he was removed to the parish church at Stoke Damarel, and subsequently presented to the living of Eudellon by the Bishop of Exeter.—*Tablet*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF DOWNPATRICK.—A vacancy in the representation of this borough having occurred by the resignation of Mr. Richard Kerr, the Hon. C. S. Hardinge, eldest son of Viscount Hardinge, has addressed the electors. In his address he makes a profession of Conservative principles.

In the event of a vacancy taking place in the representation of this county, we have heard that a gentleman of highly liberal principles and extensive fortune will offer himself as a candidate.—*Clare Journal*.

The Mallow and Killarney railway works will commence, under the act of this session, in a few days. To Mr. Herbert, the member for Kerry, this benevolent and patriotic achievement is due.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. CANICE.—The chapter of St. Canice have resolved upon having the ancient bells, most of which were put up in the middle of the seventeenth century, recast, and rehung in the tower, in consequence of several of them being cracked, and the machinery connected with them all being in a dangerous condition. Mr. Williams, the contractor for the building of the Lunatic Asylum, is engaged at present in taking down the bells, and is also to remove the old cupola on the top of the belfry, which had become quite rotten and dangerous. A flat roof will, we understand, be substituted.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

DEATH OF CHARLES PHILLIPS' MOTHER.—This venerable lady expired at her residence, Abbey View, near this town, on Sunday last, having reached the advanced age of eighty-five. She was daughter of Robert Johnston, Esq., for many years clerk of the crown for the province of Ulster, and was married to William Phillips, Esq., by whom she had a large family. Of these only three, including her distinguished son, now survive. The deceased was much esteemed for a kind and amiable disposition; and, although she had long passed the time allotted to human existence, is generally regretted.—*Sligo Chronicle*.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.—A few days ago, a horse, the property of Mr. McCaul, of Castleown, was brought to Mr. Towers, Veterinary Surgeon, Dundalk, suffering from general derangement of the system. Having examined the animal, Mr. Towers prescribed some medicine, and shortly afterwards an eel was evacuated, measuring 15 inches. The eyes of the eel were covered with a slight skin.—*Louth Advertiser*.

INGENUOUS MACHINE.—Mr. William Delany, of Jerpoint, in this county, a miller in humble circumstances, has invented an extremely curious and interesting machine, which is calculated to excite considerable public attention, and perhaps lead to important results in the military world. It is a most original piece of ordnance, consisting of six barrels disposed in the form of a wheel, which revolve upon an axle, and are loaded, primed, levelled at an object, and discharged alternately without the lapse of a moment between, so that the fire upon any point may be perpetually kept up without the slightest loss of time. The model, which we have had great pleasure in examining, is beautifully contrived and put together, and the machinery is perhaps as ingenious in its conception as we have ever seen.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN IRELAND.—According to a return to Parliament, printed on Thursday, the workhouse accommodation in Ireland at the close of the first week in July last was for 318,823 persons. The number of inmates was 257,752. The deaths in the workhouses in the week was 981. The number of persons in the receipt of outdoor relief at the same period was 19,842, and the expense was £486 4s 11d. There is a great difference in the corresponding period in the year 1848. At that period the workhouse accommodation was 167,355; the inmates numbered 142,492; the deaths were 588. As many as 816,783 persons were that week in receipt of outdoor relief, and the expenditure was £21,535 6s 6d.

EMIGRATION.—Five hundred able-bodied emigrants left our quay, via Liverpool, for America, on Friday, by the *Quincy* and *Mars* steamers.—*Waterford Chronicle*.