

and maidens of highest degree, of royal birth, who, like our own Anglo-Saxon princes, believed it was more glorious to keep a door in the house of the Lord than to dwell in the most magnificent tabernacles of tin; and they have continued till now a glorious train in; and they bear nobly triumphant palms in their hands; some who press to their hearts the plant that emblemises their simple affection and their spotless holiness, and others who walk in the abodes of misery and desolation, accounting sin as the best atmosphere in which spiritual purity can be nourished, and who visit the tainted room, even where vice and pestilence may be said to fester and ferment—they have gone on a glorious host indeed—following the Lamb indeed on a glorious host indeed—following the Lamb indeed—and rehearsing in this lowly sphere that song reserved for them hereafter. And there has continued in this Church of Christ that succession of Ministers who humbly but confidently have taken up these hidden mysterious words of our Lord, and who have devoted themselves to His Ministry, but without further share in the affairs and anxieties of this world; having no children around them but the family of Christ's poor; looking to no other object of affection by their household hearth but the image of the Most Holy and Pure—He who hangs upon the cross; and they endeavor, as I said, imperfectly, indeed, but still resolutely and determined, to continue their course until the end in that same untrammelled course of charity and virtue.

Oh! my brethren, who understands those words of our Saviour, those words of St. Paul, but the Catholic Church alone? And how are they met? Oh! I should blush indeed if I would deign to allude too closely to the coarse, the vile, the calumnious, and, I may add, for it is God Himself in His Grace that is here impugned, the blasphemous system in which this holy purity is assailed, treated as a mockery, and as a thing without existence. So bad, so shameful, so millicens, is the language employed that one would be almost compelled to believe by it that they who leave all things to follow Christ, and who renounce what others cling to of worldly estate, make it a cloak to give themselves to the foul enemy of mankind. "Oh God, in no other place, in no other way, has Thy power been so much derided and impugned?" And how? By the simple answer of the unbelieving Sadducee—"It is impossible that such virtue can exist." And why not? Oh! because you know not the power of God and His Grace. Do you believe that it is given to man, indeed, to aim at these high robes of perfection and to walk upon them; to soar in these sublime flights and not have a pinion broken and fall again to the ground; to love and converse in spirit with God, without therefore being necessarily involved in the evil conversations and thoughts of this world? Oh! my brethren, it is here that everything that has been said concerning this last state is met by the cold charge of impossibility, and the celibacy of the Clergy has, within the last year, been more brutally assailed than any other part of Catholic doctrine, always by appealing to the imaginations, and passions, and sentiments of the worst class of men! They themselves being judges who are impure, how can they expect others to be better? Men whose company would not be allowed in the domestic circle or society of those whose virtue we value, are appealed to in every public way, and the most disgusting publicity wanted as to whether they would tolerate a people who believe that there is a virtue and chastity upon earth, and who trust in the power and grace of God? No; the power of God is not known in the interior action of grace any more than known to teach truth, to preserve unity, to institute great sacramental gifts or to communicate to man that power of forgiving sins which God is pleased instrumentally to confide to him. No as form of God's power is known, or fully admitted or understood by those who object to the Catholic creed. And it is only in the Catholic Church, and among Catholics, that this acknowledgment of God's infinite and unbounded power is admitted and recognised; and the great source of objection, as I have shown, springs up from the latent difficulty or rather impossibility of admitting to the full extent which Catholics require the existence of Divine power in the spiritual and religious world. And thus it comes that the Catholic increases and advances; calls upon you to construct, to build up, to elevate your ideas of God's greatness, majesty, and Deity; calls upon you not to renounce reason, but to apply reason to the discovery of first principles and simple truth—such as, for instance, that the Almighty can do what He pleases.

And now, my brethren, to conclude. I must use what many may consider a hard expression, but in candor and truth I must use it. If I were asked, "What is the meaning of Protestantism?" I should say, "It is a protest against the exercise of God's power; it is a constant guard of mind and intellect against admitting that God can do to the letter those things which in His word He has done and has said He will do; that it is a study, a subtle study, to make use of every means, from first grammatical rule to the most refined physical or metaphysical considerations, to explain away, to twist, to evade in some way or other, the clear and explicit declarations of God, that in His Church acts of power were to be exercised which should have no evidence externally, but would be performed in reference to the hearts and souls of men!" And further, I must say that when you reject or object to one of God's attributes, whether His power, or wisdom, or goodness, you are sure likewise to involve a Protestant opposition to some other. When you object to the power of God by saying—"How is it possible that what I see to be bread should be His body?" it is not merely His power, His abstract power, which is called in question, but it is His power in connection with His goodness. You say in your hearts—"Oh, this is too much—I do not believe that God would condescend so far as to give me Himself—to communicate His whole existence to me—it is incredible; you make a demand that is far too strong upon human sense and understanding—upon human attributes and feelings." No; it is not merely "How can He by the exercise of power, but by the exercise or outstretch of His goodness? I reject it, because the capacity of my mind cannot take in such an exercise of His love." And when, again, you refuse to believe that man, as the instrument of God, can forgive sin, it is not merely the goodness of God, but the power and grace of the Almighty, to which you object. You think it is a foolish, a degrading, a lowering way, and you cannot believe that God would deal so unceremoniously with you; that He would give to any man the power of forgiving your sins. And thus it is that any system which does not submit to the guidance of God when He has spoken is a rebellion against His truth.

My brethren, God has said, "unless you become as little children ye shall not enter the Kingdom of

Heaven." A child is humble, docile, and believing; a child has a soft, impressive heart; its credulity is almost unbounded; and when once the parent whom it loves has spoken, there is no more doubt upon its mind. And when Jesus speaks to you, asks you to believe, why should you refuse? Look through His life, and see where He has commended it. We have one instance—"Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief." Another when it was said, "If Thou hadst been here my brother would not have died; but I know that even now whatever Thou askest of the Father, He will give Thee." Another, when the blind man asked and received his sight and went away with gladness; and He also commended such a confiding, trusting state of mind and heart of the poor woman of Canaan, who received His reproof with mildness.—Thus should ye accept the teaching of the Church in the simplicity of your hearts; and if you refuse, Oh! fear when you come before Him one day, and stand before His tribunal, and you say, "I judged, I thought for myself; I read, I considered, and I decided; and I believed just so much or so little of what was taught me"—Oh! fear lest He say to you, "You have erred, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God."

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

**THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.**—Many rumors are afloat as to the successor of the lamented Archbishop of this diocese. Amongst those already named by the "best possible instructors," are the Primate, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. Meyler, the Rev. Mr. Meagher, P. P., Rathmines; the Rev. Dr. Miley, the Rev. Laurence Dunne, P. P., Castledermot; the Rev. Dr. Cooper, the Very Rev. Dr. Kirby, the Very Rev. Dr. Dowley, of Castleknock. Nor is this list complete.—Those who mention the Primate guess that his Grace, if transferred a step downwards in the Irish Hierarchy, will have this descent more than counterbalanced by an elevation to the Cardinalate. But, after all, the variety of the rumors proves how much all this gossip is mere guess, and how little is known on the subject. The election is, we are informed, fixed for the 22nd instant.—*Tablet*.

**THE JESUIT MISSION IN NENAGH.**—All the clergy of the diocese sit each day for several hours hearing confession, and thus every facility is afforded the faithful. During the last week, the Very Rev. Dr. Healy, Provincial of the Society of Jesus, preached twice each day—at half-past ten in the morning, and again in the evening at half-past seven.—These discourses have been listened to with the gravest attention, not only by the Catholics of Nenagh, but also by some of the most respectable Protestant inhabitants of the town.—*Limerick Examiner*.

**ORDINATION.**—On Ember Saturday last an ordination was held in St. James's Church, Spanish-place, by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, at eight o'clock in the morning, at which hour his Eminence was received at the church door, when he proceeded to his throne in the sanctuary, vested and sung Mass, in the course of which he gave the Clerical tonsure to Mr. Weale; and conferred the Sacred Orders of Deacon on the Revs. C. and G. Ballard and E. Balstone, of the London Oratory; and the Priesthood on the Revs. A. White, H. Bamber, and Peter Cranshaw, of St. Edmund's College, and the Rev. Father Edward Bagshaw, of the London Oratory.

**CONFIRMATIONS.**—The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. Patrick's, Soho, last Sunday, to about three hundred persons, and the Bishop of Southwark confirmed fifty at St. Elizabeth's, Richmond, on the same day.—*Tablet*.

**CONFIRMATION.**—On Sunday last the Lord Bishop of Liverpool administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. Patrick's Chapel, when upwards of 700 persons were admitted.—*Ibid*.

Their Lordships the Bishops of Beverley and Birmingham have been staying some days in London on business.

**CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP ELECT OF PHILADELPHIA.**—We are happy to be able to state that the Bulls for the consecration of our Bishop-Elect—the Right Rev. J. N. Neumann, have been received. The consecration will take place in Baltimore on Passion Sunday, in the Church of St. Alphonsus. The Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick will be the Consecrator. The sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. E. J. Sourin. The Bishops of Pittsburg, Wheeling and Richmond, will (D.V.) be present on this interesting occasion.—*Catholic Instructor*.

The corner stone of a new building, which is to compose a Chapel and Convent, to be occupied by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, was laid, on Sunday, 21st March, in Philadelphia.—*Ibid*.

Cardinal Castruccio Castracane degli Anteminielli Bishop of Palestrina, died on the 22nd ult. This is the second death in the Sacred College within a few days; the other was Cardinal Orioli. We read also in the Roman letter of February 24th, in the *Univers*, that Cardinal Soglia and Cardinal Bernetti had been seriously ill, but that the latest accounts stated that they were considerably better. Cardinal Bernetti is Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church.

**CONVERSIONS.**—At the conclusion of the celebration of Mass at the cathedral on Saturday, a young woman named Mary Canton, of this town, having read a public recantation of Protestantism, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Mr. Conry.—*Tuan Herald*.

Mansfield Walworth, second son of Chancellor Walworth, has been admitted into the Catholic Church, at Saratoga Springs. It will be recollected that Clarence Walworth, another son of the Chancellor, is now a Redemptionist Priest. It is probable this son will follow the same course, although eminently fitted to shine at the bar.—*Philadelphia Catholic Herald*.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**THE IRISH EXILES.**—TRALEE.—At a meeting of the Tralea Town Commissioners held there on Monday evening, Mr. Justin Supple proposed and Mr. Thomas O'Kelly seconded a resolution, that a petition, to be prepared by Messrs. Richard Donovan, Thomas O'Keely, and Michael Falvey should be presented to the Queen, praying for the liberation of Smith O'Brien and the other exiles, which was carried unanimously.

**CORK.**—At the meeting of the Cork Town Council on Tuesday Mr. Maguire brought forward a resolution to memorial the Queen in favor of Smith O'Brien and his companions. The resolution was ably supported by Mr. Maguire and Alderman Dowden, and passed unanimously. It is reported that Mr. Whiteside, on his canvass at Enniskillen, has promised the release of the exiles on behalf of the Derby government.

**ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.**—The election for Dublin University took place on Tuesday, March 9, in the Examination Hall of the college—the Provost, Very Rev. Dr. McDonnell, presiding, Mr. Napier, Q.C., Attorney-General for Ireland, was proposed by Rev. Dr. Wall, the Vice-Provost, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Singer, senior fellow. The latter gentleman delivered a long speech in eulogy of Mr. Napier, after which the Provost asked does any elector propose another candidate? (After a pause.) Then, no other candidate having been proposed, I declare Joseph Napier duly elected to represent this borough in Parliament.

**ENNISKILLEN.**—The election for this borough commenced on Saturday, March 6, and on Monday Mr. Whiteside was returned by a majority of nine. He was proposed by Mr. P. Dane, and seconded by Dr. Ovendon. The other candidate, Mr. Collum, was proposed by Mr. G. Wood, and seconded by Mr. G. Irvine.

**GALWAY.**—There are three candidates named for the town, A. O'Flaherty and Martin Joseph Blake, our present members, and Lord Dunkellin. It is generally admitted that Mr. O'Flaherty will ride the first horse, to use a sporting phrase, whilst there will be a hot and close contest between Mr. M. J. Blake and Lord Dunkellin, whose friends have been actively canvassing the constituency in favor of his lordship during the last few days. The only candidates as yet in the field for the representation of the county, are Sir Thomas Burke, Christopher St. George, the present members, and the Hon. Mr. Daly.—*Galway Fiddler*.

**COUNTY OF WICKLOW.**—Besides Lord Milton, Sir Ralph Howard, Mr. Fitzwilliam Hume, and it is said, one of the Provosts, Mr. James Grattan—the High Sheriff of the county—and who represented it in former parliaments, has signified his intention to come to the meetings as a Protectionist candidate. Mr. Hume, we apprehend, will appeal to the electors on a similar principle. Of the course of Sir Ralph Howard or Mr. Prey we are not informed. We believe, indeed, that Protection is very strong in this county.—From anything we can learn, there is hardly any county that will not be contested.—*Evening Post*.

**COUNTY OF TYPPERARY.**—We learn that one, at any rate, of the present members is likely to retire from the representation of Tipperary, and that Mr. Bagwell, of Marlfield, will be invited by the electors.—*Ibid*.

**PORTARLINGTON.**—The election for this borough took place on Monday, March 8, in the Tholsel. The attendance was very thin. Captain Chidley Coote proposed Colonel Francis P. Dunne. Mr. Henry Odum seconded the nomination. There being no opposition, the High Sheriff declared Colonel Dunne to be duly elected.

**SLIGO.**—We have been given to understand that a Roman Catholic gentleman, closely connected with the interest of Sligo, will come forward to contest that county on Liberal principles at the next approaching election.—*Freeman*.

**KERRY.**—We (*Tablet Chronicle*) are requested to state that Mr. Morgan John O'Connell will start at the next election, and will shortly address the electors.

**ARMAGH.**—The *Newry Telegraph* states that the Conservative electors of Armagh have selected Mr. Ross S. Moore, barrister, as their candidate, and that Mr. Moore will comply with their request.

**REPRESENTATION OF DOWNS.**—The *Northern Whig* says:—"It is pretty generally known that the Marquis of Londonderry had withdrawn his parliamentary support from his son, and had transferred it to his more distant relative, Mr. Ker, of Ballynahinch. The noble marquis's reasons for doing so are now very generally known—namely, that Lord Castlereagh refused to act as his 'nominee,' and to vote in parliament for and against certain measures specified by his father. But it seems that the same dictatorial missive which was issued to Lord Castlereagh has also been transmitted to Mr. Ker, and that he is no more inclined to swallow the test than his noble relative. Mr. Ker repudiates the noble marquis's assumed power of nominating him to the House of Commons, under the stated conditions, and intends to come forth and stand on independent ground."

**BELFAST.**—The Catholics of Belfast have very properly met and resolved to withhold pledges at present from any candidate. They are concentrating their power, and preparing, if they cannot promote the return of a Catholic candidate to support that suitor for the votes of the constituency who is most favorable to freedom of conscience and the rights of the Catholic Church.

We understand that should Lord Naas be defeated in Kildare, Mr. Napier will resign his seat in the University of Dublin, preparatory to his elevation to the bench, and the noble lord will be returned without opposition.—*Morning Advertiser*.

**SWEARING IN OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.**—On Wednesday the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, late Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was sworn into office as Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, before the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, ex-chancellor, at his residence, Upper Pembroke street, Dublin.

**THE UNDER SECRETARY.**—Mr. John Wynne, of Hazlewood, county Sligo, the Under Secretary, has entered upon his duties at Dublin Castle.

**THE FIRST CHAPLAIN.**—We mentioned on Friday that the Lord Lieutenant had appointed the Rev. Frederick Gould to be his Excellency's first chaplain. This is a good beginning. It shows that the cause of Swift is no longer upon the church, but that to be an Irishman, and a man of talent, is not an obstacle to distinction. Mr. Gould is a son of the late Thomas Gould, Esq., Master in Chancery, and for some years held a curacy in the county of Longford, where he had the singular happiness to enjoy the good-will and confidence of all denominations of his parishioners.—*Evening Mail*.

**THOMAS MOORE.**—We learn with satisfaction that a committee of the friends and admirers of "our own" poet is being formed, to initiate a subscription for the erection of a suitable testimonial to him in this his native city. Though his remains rest in another land, beside two of his children, his memory will live ever green in the hearts of Irishmen; nay, more, wherever the English language is read, or the spirit of poesy and song, translated into foreign languages, is felt, Tom Moore is loved and admired. We anticipate, therefore, a very ample contribution to do honor to his memory. And, though we do not think the individual subscription should be limited to any sum, every, the smallest, sum should be received; so that the testimonial might rest on the widest basis of human sympathies. If every man who has derived pleasure from his thrilling melodies were to subscribe a shilling, a fund would be secured ample for the noblest testimonial.—*The Advocate*.

**A MANIFESTO FOR IRELAND.**—Mr. Whiteside, her Majesty's Solicitor-General, in his haste to make "that great fact" known in the universe, has declared one branch of the ministerial policy for Ireland—it is "No Reform!" "Gentlemen"—is it not thus written and subscribed by that high luminary in the *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday last?—"Gentlemen," says Mr. Whiteside, addressing the electors of Enniskillen, "the defeat of the late administration has saved Enniskillen from the political annihilation with which it was threatened under the late Irish Reform Bill. The same happy event has changed the Government, and called Lord Derby to power." Enniskillen, the pocket borough of the noble earl so entitled, and hence, according to a low Irish trick of calling things by their right names, generally styled "The Cole Hole," Enniskillen was threatened to be politically annihilated by binding it up in the same *fasciculus* with Monaghan and Cavan; but Lord Derby's exaltation has saved it, along with all the other boroughs devoted to a like fate, from extinction. Here, then, is the new Irish cry to go to the country without—Derby and fixed duties—Derby and the fox-hunting interest—Derby and dissolution—but *Derby and the Cole Hole!* Surely it is a day *carbor no-fandus*, and to be much observed in the annals of new ministries.—*Globe*.

**DEATH OF SIR HARCOURT LEES.**—"Protestant ascendancy" has lost one of its oldest and most ardent champions by the death of Sir Harcourt Lees. The rev. baronet expired on Sunday at Blackrock-house at the ripe age of 75 years. He is succeeded in his titles and his estates, by his eldest son, Mr. John Lees, who married the daughter of General Sir James Colwell, K.C.B., of Beccleands, Isle of Wight.

**ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS AT TRINITY COLLEGE.**—As the procession, (at the entry of Lord Eglinton into Dublin, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) was passing Trinity College a large assemblage of the students, collected within the area, gave several rounds of Kentish fire. One of them tied an orange handkerchief, in the centre of which was a figure of King William on horseback, to one of the lamp-posts of the College-gate. This proceeding created excitement among the population in the street, and a police constable, 159 D, very properly at once removed it. A large body of students, many of them armed with sticks, rushed out of the college, and were pelted with oranges, apples, stones, and other missiles. A party of police were soon on the spot, and interfered, but were struck and hurt in the conflict which ensued. Some of them had their hats broken and knocked off, and Inspector Gernon received a blow of a stone which grazed his forehead, and struck with much force one of the constables near him. The prompt interposition of the police prevented any serious riot, and four of the collegians were arrested, and brought up before the magistrates at College-street office—namely, John Stewart Auchinleck, Alexander Miller, William Foster and Norman Geoffrey. The charges, which were for assaulting the police in the discharge of their duty, having been investigated, Mr. Foster was fined £1, Mr. Auchinleck 5s., Mr. Geoffrey 5s., and Mr. Miller discharged. The lines having been paid the prisoners were set at liberty, and on their coming into the street where a large crowd had assembled, they were received by their fellow-collegians with loud cheers, and at once, amid shouts of "College, College," a procession of the students was formed, which marched round the statue of King William in College-green, cheering and giving peals of the Kentish fire. Much excitement was created among the populace by this demonstration of political rancor, and symptoms of a "row" were speedily manifested, which were checked by the arrival of a body of police of the B division, under Inspector Walpole. Several of the rioters were then taken into custody, and, having been brought before the magistrates at College street office, were fined for making a disturbance. The attempts at demonstration by the collegians were, however, renewed repeatedly during the evening.

At the Carlow assizes, the judge congratulated the grand jury on the comparative absence of crime.

**A MAGISTRATE PUNISHED FOR THREATENING TO SHOOT A RATE-COLLECTOR.**—Francis O'Sullivan, Esq., J. P., was indicted for this offence at the Limerick assizes. A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, and on hearing it Mr. Sullivan fainted. The counsel, on his behalf, stated that he was in a bad state of health, and in such adverse circumstances that he could scarcely procure the necessities of life for his family. Judge Jackson sentenced Mr. Sullivan to one month's imprisonment.

An affair of honor came off a few mornings since in the neighborhood of Glin, between George Wm. Massy, Esq., of Glin, and George Massy, Esq., of Glenville, his brother-in-law, the result of a dispute the night before. The latter fired at his antagonist, happily without effect, and the other gentleman discharged his pistol in the air. The combatants were attended to the ground by Messrs. Kiggell and Parker.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

**DARING OUTRAGE.**—A correspondent supplies us with the following statement:—"About ten days ago, Mr. Shirley, of Garmarna, employed a lot of horses, together with his own, to plough a farm in Ballmout, otherwise Coon East, parish of Dysart, lately given up by a tenant here of the name of Carroll, when on Tuesday last, in the midst of the noon day, a man with his face painted deliberately walked into the field with a pistol in each hand, within musket shot of fifteen or twenty houses, in a thickly inhabited neighborhood, and shot two of his best horses dead on the spot, valued at £36, severely beating the ploughman, a young lad, and as deliberately walked away, firing shots as he went along. Not long since a cow was killed, and a valuable pony shot in the very same neighborhood."—*Kilkenny Journal*.