THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

O'CONNELL.

In the presence of the national collection for the sand of the O'Connell Centenary, it may not be uninteresting to the public to have brought before them the leading facts in the career of Ireland's most illustrious son. We reproduce with that object, from the Freeman's Journal of Monday, August 2th 1864, the following condensed biography: 8th, 1864, the following condensed biography:-

"To accurately comprehend the services rendered to Ireland by O'Connell, but more especially to his co-religionists, it is ould be necessary for us, as it were, to transplant ourselves to that period in the. history of the country, which intervened between his birth and the death of Ireland's legislative independence. Unless we endeavor to feel as Irishmen did in that time it will be difficult to understand the sources of O'Connell's inspiration, or to fathom the springs of that policy which he made his own, and upon which he relied as being capable of accomplishing the most important political changes .-Born in a year memorable in the world's history-Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-five-a year which witnessed the splendid Liberty-fight of a strong and young nation to assert its birth-right—a year which witnessed the battle of Lexington, the fight on Bunker's-hill, and the birth of the mighty and great Republic of the West-O Connell might be said to have inhaled at his birth the very atmosphere of Liberty as it came, breeze-borne across the Atlantic to his mountain home. In a letter to a young friend he describes this home thus:-

"I could show you at noontide, and when the stern south-wester had blown long and rudely, the mountain waves come tumbling in from the illimitable ocean in majestic succession, expanding their gigantic forms and throwing up stupendous masses of foam against the more gigantic and more stupendous mountain cliffs that fence not only this, my native spot, but form the eternal barrier which prevents the wild Atlantic from submerging the cultivated plains and the high-steepled villages of proud Britain itself. Or were you with me amidst the Alpine scenes that surround my humble abode, listening to the eternal roar of the mountain torrent as it bounds through the rocky defiles of my native glens, I would venture to tell you how I was born within the sound of the everlasting wave, how my dreamy boyhood dwelt upon imaginary intercourse with those who are dead of yore and fed its fond famples upon the ancient and fast fading glories of that land which presserved Literature and Christisnity when the rest of the now civilised Europe was shrouded in darkness.'

"This was the infant school of the future Libera-Of his monitor he remarks in another letter:tor. Of his monitor he remarks in machine, who watched over my childhood with the most faithful care. She was of a high order of intellect, and what little I possess was bequeathed me by her. Her last breath was passed, I thank Heaven, in calling down blessing on my head.'

"As it is not our intention to write a memoir of O'Connell we will not dwell further on his earlier days. Neither will we trace the student in his studies, nor follow the 'Young Counsellor' on his jeurney to fame. But, without attempting a biography of a man whose life is the history of his country during the period he lived, we may briefly glance at what he did for Ireland. From the birth of O'Connell, in 1775, until he made his entry into public life, the history of the country might be condensed into a few words-cruel desponsm and intolerable religious persecution! In the devising laws for its government the most depraved ingenuity would seem to have been exhausted, while in their administration every means calculated to render exceptional and heartless legislation more odious, more oppressive, and more humiliating was employed with lavish prodigality. The laws, as enacted, were a disgrace—as administered, a public scandal! The religion of the people was prohibited. Its open profession was proclaimed-the solemnization of its rites was, by law, punishable. No Nuns, no Christian Brothers, no Monks, were tolerated .-To teach a Catholic to read or write was a felony. The son of a Catholic was rewarded for abjuring his creed by the conferring of a legal right to rob his The Catholic trader could not legally acquire fixed property. Parliamentary, judicial, magisterial, and municipal distinctions were, by law, forbidden to the Catholic, no matter how emfasut his qualifications. Thus, the Catholics of Ireland were, in fact, 'aliens in the land of their birth.'— Such was Ireland when O'Connell was growing to manhood. On the 13th of June, 1800, it may be said, he first appeared in public life. The occasion was a meeting held in the Royal Exchange—now the City Hall-to protest against the Union. Here he made his maiden speech, and in it he cannciated those principles of nationality and the policy of national co-operation which, in after life, formed such distinctive features of his political teaching -Excessive taxation oppressed the community-absenteeism, in a great measure, deprived the artisan and other classes of employment—and great distress and universal discontent were everywhere. Under those circumstances the Corporation of Dublin commenced the first agitation for ' Repeal of the Union. O'Connell availed of the opportunity, and heartily joined the municipal representatives in their efforts for the restoration of the legislative rights of the country. In his speech that day he said :-

"'Whatever course you adopt, my mind is fixed. I trample under foot the Catholic Claims, if they interfere with Repeal. I abandon all wish for Emafering pation if it delays that Repeal. Nay, more, were Mr. Percival to-morrow to offer Repeal of the Union upon the terms of re-enacting the entire of the Penal Code, I declare it from my heart, and in embrace the offer.'

"From this date O'Connell began to make himself felt in the public affairs of the country. He took an active interest, though not a very prominent part, in the proceedings of the Catholic organiza-tions of that period which shortly after this time began to attract the attention of Ministers. The Cashalle leaders of the day, accustomed to act in dangerous and troubled times-when to be a Cathohit was to be an object of suspicion, and when deried of political power themselves, they had few friends in power to protect them against the unjust use of the unjust laws that prevailed against them-were compelled to adopt a timid and weak policy. The young politician saw this, and his natural force of mind recoiled from anything that savoured of weakness or subserviency; but his prudence pointed out the danger of boldness, if not exercised within the strictest limits of the law. Firmness combined with prudence, characterised every suggestion he made; but there was a tone of boldness that surprised, and sometimes alarmed, the leaders, who had not yet learned that the political reformer who keeps within the law can hardly be too bold in his denunciations of wrong, or too imperative in his demand for redress if he desire to win the sympathy of friends and the respect of opponents. As years rolled on O'Connell inspired greater confidence.-Remonstrances against the timid policy of the day took the place of modest suggestion, and in the course of events the two policies—that of a bold demand for full Emancipation, and that of a timid request for concessions—became openly advocated, and so palpably antagenistic that each had its party and its supporters ... O'Connell gradually became the leader of the former party, "He attended the sittings of the Catholic body more regularly, took more partimethe proceedings, and was even at an men with some jealousy as a rival candidate for leadership. This is not the place or the time to

different the several stores of the progress of the Ca-

sholic cause which gradually forced O'Connell into prominence, and finalty led to the formation of these wonderful organizations—the Catholic Association' and the 'Catholic Rent'-which he devised and sustained by his personal genius till he made them the direct instruments by which Emancipation was schieved.

It was about this period that the extraordinary powers and prudence of O Conaell were called into requisition. He found that, so to speak, he should encounter the Government within the limits of the Constitution. This he resolved to de and the character of the policy he adopted is succinctly epitomised in his oft-repeated injunction—'He who commits crime gives strength to the enemy." The result was a legal warfare—a constitutional campaign. This policy he developed in a masterly manner, and within its circumscribed limits he established a powerful organization, which, in a brief time, embraced the entire country. The Catholic Association rapidly became a great power in the land. To conduct such an organisation as he had get affoat in safety through the quicksands and shoals by which it was encompassed required the continual exercise of great mental and physicial powers; for besides having to encounter and avoid the treacherous intricacies of the law and the jealous vigiliance and active hostility of the Government, O'Connell had also to guard against the imprudence of some of his associates, as, in after life, he was frequently thwarted by inexperience and by rash counsels and the safety of the movement jeopardised by misdirected enthusiasm or presuming vanity or imbecility. But he was equal to all emergencies, and, though for a time he may have been perplexed and actually seemed to have been baffled, he was never defeated or so embarrassed as to be unable to devise a remedy. O'Connell was the very soul-the fearless yet cautious ruler of the Association-encouraging the wavering and timid-stimulating the apatheticrestraining the enthusiastic-devising, counselling, and inspiring. He frequently spoke seven or eight times in the one day. Every polition, resolution, adcress, and appeal was written by him. It was now that he exhibited the varied resources of his matchless eloquence—an eloquence untrammelled by mere conventional rules, ascending to the sublime and descending to the grotesque with marvellous facility—an eloquence spontaneous, multiplied, sad exciting, at his pleasure, the laughter or the tears of his hearers—inflaming their passions—exciting hopes and calming storms-sometimes burning and picturesque, but always animated with that spirit of inspiration which was drawn from the love of his country and his hatred of oppression. His resources as well as his energy, seemed almost inexhaustible. "The year 1826 was a momentous one in the his-

tory of Catholic Emancipation. To encounter the Beresfords on their own territory was a bold undertaking. But O'Connell felt the time had arrived for the Catholic body to show its strength, and the return of Stnart for Waterford by the Catholic influence was the precursor of the Victory of Clare. The three years that intervened between the Waterford election and the year '29 were well used-so well that the Catholics felt that they should invade St. Stephen's itself. An opportunity soon offered. Vesey Fitzgerald, having been appointed a Cabinet Minister, had to seek re-election at the hands of the electors of Clare. The crisis had arrived. The Catholic Association, after much consultation and deliberation, resolved that O'Connell should be put forward to oppose the new Minister. For this purpose a sum of £26,000 was subscribed in a few days. All the resources and influences of both sides-the Catholics and the Cabinet-were put into active motion. On the appearance of O'Connell's address the excitement became intense. Hope and fear battled for supremacy in the public mind. The occasion was pregnant with vast consequences-Emancipation or degradation. As the day of election approached the excitement throughout the country reached a pitch never before known. Every preparation and precaution that forethought could suggest was adopted, and 'He who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy' was preached from every altar. The nomination took place on the 30th of June, 1828. O'Connell was proposed by The O'Gorman Mahon and seconded by Tom Steele. The Hen. William Vesey Fitzgerald was proposed by Sir Edward O'Brien, the father of the late Wm. Smith O'Brien, and seconded by Sir Augustus Fitzgerald. The show of handa was declared to be in favour of the Minister, and The O'Gorman Mahon demanded a poll for O'Connell. The voting commenced on Friday, the lat of July, and, after six days' polling, O'Connell was declared 'duly elected' by a majority of one thousand and ninety-one! In the same year, 1828, the House of Lords had contemptuously rejected the Catholic petition, and with this and a partial discussion of the bill for the extinction of the Catholic Association the session was brought to a close. The King, in his coronation oath, had sworn to maintain the Constitution as he had received it. and refused peremptorily to yield. Wellington had declared that he would risk a civil war rather than concede Emancipation, and the opinious of Peel were equally strong and hostile. The Clare election, however, showed that the country was united and resolved, and on the opening of the session, 1829, the Royal Speech recommended the consideration of the posi-tion of and laws affecting the Catholics, and Wellington, in the Lords, and Mr. Secretary Peel. in the Commons brought in bills on the subject. After long and frequently adjourned debates the Catholic Relief Bill was carried in the Lords in May by a majority of 105, the numbers having been-contents 217; non-contents, 112. In the Commons the majority was 348 to 160, and the Belief was accordingly rielded. The metropolis blazed with illuminations to celebrate the event and the country was the presence of God, that I would, most cheerfully, bright with hope and joy. At length the Catholic embrace the offer.' and on their native soil they stood 'redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled' by the irresistible power of Public Opinion, as created, developed, and guided by Daniel O'Connell.

"Commenting on this happy termination of a thirty years' struggle the Freeman's Journal thirty-four

'It is to the Catholis Association and to the matchless sagncity and conduct of its great Leader we are indebted for Emancipation-Emancipation without Civil War-without the cost of one single drop of blood. This is the praise of the Association. It is the glory of O'Connell. It is for this that Ircland, delivered by his guidance from a revival of those scenes of horror which darken her history, will

never cease to bless his patriotism. "This was the creed of the country then. The country has not since apostatised. On the 15th of May, 1829, O'Connell accompanied by Lords Ebrington and Duncannon, appeared at the bar to claim his seat. The Clerk of the House tendered him the odious Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance as taken previous to the passing of the Relief Act. O'Connell demanded to take his seat under the oath as prescribed by the new law, and, this having been intimated to the Speaker, 'Mr. O'Connell was courte-ously ordered to withdraw.' He as courteously comolied. The Solicitor-General then proved that as Mr. O'Connell had been elected under the law as it stood in 1828 he could not be permitted to take his seat unless he took the oath prescribed by that law. This resolution was adopted and O'Connell, in obedience to an order, again appeared at the bar, and. having been informed of the conclusion the house had arrived at, he was again tendered the insulting oath, 'Sir,' said he, addressing the Speaker, 'I have seen this oath before. There is one part of it I know to be false, and there is another part of it I believe not to be true I, therefore, refuse to take the oath. Again he was ordered to withdraw, and General then moved that 'a new writ do issue' for Clare. The second election took place on the 30th July, 1829, and O'Connell was returned without opposition. On the 3rd of February, 1830, having been introduced by Sir Francis Burdett and M. A. Taylor, he took the oath as prescribed under the Relief Act. He was the first Catholic who sat in Parliament for a period of one hundred and fifty years, and he tells us himself that he was the first Irish "Catholic who, either in England or Ireland, was elected to a seat in

the British Senate: "Having emancipated his co-religionists, 'The Liberator, as he now was called, immediately applied his energies and his ability to the national regeneration of the country. Several associations were formed in succession to meet the exigency of the moment, and in 1834 he inaugurated the Repeal agitation. The movement met great opposition and received great support, and, finally, the Minister and the Sovereign having solemnly pledged themselves that justice would be done to Ireland-Repeal was placed in abeyance. The royal promise was broken—the redress was not granted and the Loyal-National-Repeal-Association-was-established The history of that body is too recent to require detailed notice. The public support granted to it was prodigious the monster meetings of '43 at once proclaimed its strength and O'Connell's power. The indiscreet proclamation of a cavalry procession at Clontarf in effect handed the Repeal Association over to the Government. The military style of that, famous document attracted the attention of the Government who at once saw that they held the agitation in the hollow of their hands. The in-tended meeting was prohibited and the Repeal prosecutions followed. The State Trials resulted in the imprisonment, on the 30th May, 1844, of the Liberator, his son John, Tom Steele, R. Barrett, the Rev. Mr. Tierney, the Rev. Mr. Turrell, the Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy, late Minister of Crown Lands in Australia, Dr. Gray, and Mr. T. M. Ray, Secretary to the Association. Of the nine the three latter are the only survivors. The sentence of the Irish court was reversed, on an appeal to the House of Lords, the then Chief Justice of England declaring that the trial of O'Connell by a jury, which was packed in the most approved fashion under the Tory regime, was 'a moskery, a delusion, and a snare,' and after one hundred days' captivity the 'Bepeal Mactyrs' were released and received by a grand triumphal procession. During this imprisonment was laid the basis of that malady which cut short the life of O'Connell. The Young Ireland party was organised at this period. The controversy between them and O'Connell on the godless colleges began while O'Connell was yet a prisoner in Richmond. O'Connell wrote articles in the Freeman's Journal on the Education Question. These were replied to in the organs of the Young Ireland party, and then, step hy step, was induced that breach which, when the sword' policy came to be openly avowed by Meagher, ended in the secession-the great schism-the fruits of which have since left the country a void and a

"We do not desire to discuss the details of that event, the feuds it produced, or the sad consequences that followed. The broadest line of demarcation was drawn by O'Connell between the contending principles. In the controversy that ensued, each party, perhaps, went too far in assailing the other. Outsiders were disposed to listen to the abuse of both, and the country witnessed the sad spectacle of having two 'National' political organizations professing to seek for the legislative independence of the country, but whose principal function seemed to be to meet weekly, respectively to reply the one to the accusations of the other. O'Connell's health began to fail shortly after this event; anxious as to the results of the doctrines then promulgated, his sagacious judgment foresaw much of what followed. The potato famine came looming in the distance, and, depressed by the prospects, his energies seemed to sink before the combined pressure of physical discase and mental anxiety.

"On Monday, the 25th of January, 1847, O'Connell took part, for the last time, in the proceedings of 'Conciliation Hall.' The period was, as we have already mentioned, momentous in the history of the country. The appalling destitution which was then rapidly enveloping the untire island, combined with the lamentable political differences which distracted the onee powerful Repeal party, naturally occupied the attention of that meeting. In the course of the vations he addressed to that assembly—his las public speech in Ireland—the Liberator said :- 'I would have been in Parliament to-night, but for the tempestacus state of the weather. I cannot abide storms as I used. I go to parllement to call for food for the people. I began my campaign by calling for food—food—food! In my letters it was my cry-food for the Irish people. Food at once is what I want. Disease and death will be found in every quarter if the Government will not act prompt-Referring to a letter that had been published by ' Young Mr. Meagher,' dilating on some features

in the Belgian Revolution, the Liberator observed : 'Oh, are there not some of you old enough to remember 1738? Such of you as have not witnessed it must have heard your fathers tell of it. The innocent and the guilty suffered. The prisons were full. The scaffold wreaked with human gore.— Terror reigned throughout the land. I heard the shricks of horrible suffering re-echo through the Royal Exchange. Cries of agony and despair were heard in every quarter. Human blood was shed like water. Every crime was committed, and the yeomanry were frantic with bloodshed and slaughter. Oh, those who would inculcate such doctrines, or who would in the slightest degree favor them, are the worst enemies of Ireland. I am going from you, for a short time. If I find that in England I cannot do something beneficial for Ireland, I will come back immediately, and see what can be done in the

"On the following Thursday evening he left Ireland to attend to his Parliamentary duties, as the papers of the next morning announced. On that journey, the last he made from Ireland, he was accompanied by Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, junior who had just been returned for Dundalk, and Alderman Timothy OBrien, then the representative of ! Cashel of the Kings.' On Menday, the 8th of February, the Liberater was in his place in the Rouse of Commons. There he reiterated the demand for 'food,' and contioned the Government that unless it acted promptly and vigorously, 'one quarter of the population would succumb to the famine, which then afflicted the people. This was the last speech he spoke within the chamber of St. Stephen's. The papers the following morning stated the hon, member was scarcely audible in the reporters' gallery.' Under date the 13th of the same month he wrote the last letter he addressed the Repeal Association. It was dated from the British Hotel, Jermyn-street, London, and it announced that he intended to support Lord George Bentinck's motion in lending £16,000,000 for the construction of the earthworks of railways in Ireland. Several long and important debates on this proposal took place, but in none of them was O'Connell able to take part. His absence from the house on so important, an occasion caused painful auxiety among the people. O'Connell's health was in fact gone. For a time his strength fluctuated, and, though various rumours were affeat, none scemed to realize the true extent of the danger, However, on Saturday, the 13th of February, we published a communication from our London correspondent which, we believe, was the first to give an anthentic statment as to the serious dangers that were apprehended. The writer informed us that it, was too true that for the previous fewie weeks O'Connell had been 'totally unable' to attend; to his accustomed duties. He seemed to suffer, remarked again he complied with dignity. The Solicitor, our correspondent, from general prostration, and his

was stated that he was taken on the point of air.

The Gazetta de Lyons remarked that his had been after a weeks sojourn in that place he left for salife ceaseless toil and matchless glory.

Folkstone and a letter from the P. V. Fitzpatrick. written at two o'clock on the 22nd of March says— sence the loveliest, the most beautiful, the purest Within the last fifteen minimum at the purest destined to live in the memory of man steamer, bearing the Liberator, Dr. Miley, and Within the last fifteen minimum at the purest destined to live in the memory of man steamer, bearing the Liberator, Dr. Miley, and Willey and membra depression frieves. harbour. Bodily debility and mental depression grieves. continue to constitute his principal malady. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Fitzeimons, who had accompanied him to London, having taken farewell of the great man, returned to Ireland. The distinguished invalid and his companions reached Boulogne after a passage of a few hours, which it was thought had a beneficial effect. On the 27th of March they arrrived in the French capital, and the Univers of that date announced that. The hero of Ireland alighted at the Windson Hotel at half past four o'clock to-day. The Univers added to this announcement-that the first-physicians of Paris willbe called together to morrow, and after the consultalion, we hope to be able to make such a statement as will reasone the friends of the glorious Emancipater of Ireland who may be anxious to salute him on his journey to Rome. During his stay in Paris he was waited upon by the principal English and Irish residents in that capital, and the then British Minister, the late Marquis of Normanby, was parti-cular in his courteous attention. On the 29th he left Paris for Orleans, but before leaving he was waited on and presented with an address, full of generous expressions for his recovery, from the Electeral Committee. In his brief reply he assured the deputation that 'illness and emotion closed his lips.' The journey was then continued by easy stages, reaching Genoa on the morning of the 6th

"The time, the place, and the occasion are each

suggestive. 'Ireland's greatest citizen' is ill-sick

unto death. Is it too much to imagine that, as he lay on his couch in the Hotel Fider, his acute and sensitive mind could hear, above the wail and lamentations of famino, his services questioned, his motives debated, his policy denied, and his very honour sought to be insinuated away? But, should those phantons have rippled the calm of his last moments, let us hope that he recollected that misrepresentation, calamny, and aspersion are the penalter which men have to submit to for being great.' No gleam of hope brightened the sad scene or encouraged the sorrow stricken watchers. The symptoms grew more distinct-more marked. It was now clear that the crisis was not far off and that the days of O'Connell were numbered. For a day or so he endured great pain. Then utter and complete prostration supervened, which baffled the most skilful treatment and the most unremitting attention. He now never spoke, and that voice on whose mellifluous accents thousands-nay, millions -of his countrymen had hung in the ecstasics of rapture is hushed. And those lips from which had issued an eloquence soft and seductive as woman's love-an eloquence winged like a canticle, melancholy like a psalm, and varied like a drama-are closed and mute. And there in Genoa of glorious historic reminiscences, rising amphitheatre-like, as a thing of beauty, from the blue Mediterranean, with its stradas of white marble palaces, its pro-menades, and its terraces, interlaced with parterres of beautiful and sweet-smelling flowers-with its innumerable and magnificent churches, each the memorial of some great event-with the bare summits of the Appennines and the ice-capped tops of the Alps, towering sentinel-like, above-with its surrounding citron and orange groves, and its gardens of mulberries, and pomegranates, and olives intertwining their beauties and commingling their sweetness-here it was that the spirit of the Great Man of Ireland-a soul once stalwart but now broken and fretted-fled from the body and went Heavenward-

" The last Great Champion of the rights of Man, The last Great Tribune of the world, is dead!'

"Grief-unutterable, inconsolable-pervaded the land when, on the morning of the 25th of May, we announced 'The Death of the Liberator.' The first intelligence of the deplomble event was - convoyed to Ireland by a special coerier from our companied to the grave by the bishops whose names London Comespondent. It is nanecessary to de-scribe the extent and intensity of the sorrow exper-like the extent and intensity of the sorrow exper-like the extent and intensity of the sorrow experienced by all classes, but more especially by that class, which through good and evil report, had con-tinued unswervingly faithful to the Liberator, and whose allegiance to his principles never wavered. A complete widowhood recemed to have fallen on the land, and mourning covered it like a pall. The Association held a special meeting, and adopted an address informing the people, in brief terms of their loss. The Corporation, which had been summoned for that day, met, and at once adjourned for three weeks. Special religious services were held in the pro-Cathedral, and from a thousand alters, accompanied by the prayers of the emancipated millions, there ascended one universal supplication for the dead one. But this grief and mourning were not confined to his native land-they permeated to the furthest end of the globe,

-There were distant echoes of that great fune-Where the Ganges rolls its sacred tide in majesty

along; And across the Western waters, as his keel grat'd on the strand.

The sad news made the fisher sad, in far-off Newfoundland. And away where noble cities, by the broad St. Law-

rence rise, The Dead one had his tribute from sad hearts and

weeping eyes; And still further off to Westward, where is heard sublimely grand The thunder of Niagara, the wonder of the land;

And away in mighty forests, which the stalwart woodman clears The Dead One, in the lonely but, found sympathy

and tears And away in other regions, where our starfight does not shine, And the Southern Gross beams nightly on the broad

Pacific bring-All the world the meed of homage paid from every

shore and clime.'

"Yes, wherever throughout the habitable world there was an Irishman capable of appreciating services great, permanent, and numerous, and of comprehending a genius brilliant, and a character sub-limely perfect in its entirety—there was sorrowing for the death of O'Connell. This grief found fitting expression in the journals of the day. The Evening Packet, the able organ of the Church Ascendency party, laying aside the acerbity of political contention, declared - A great man has fallen in Israel. The Daily News, pronouncing him the Irish Gracchus, observed-'O'Connell is a name on which we cannot write an epitaph and then have done with it. Day after day it will recur, bound as it is with the fate and the fortunes of Ireland, and will thus live in our arguments, as in our memories, years taking from our antipathies, adding to our reverence, and swelling still the magnitude of his fame. But it is from the contemporary Press of France that we gather a proper estimate of O'Connell's character, services, and fame. Those writers, unbiassed by local feelings or party considerations, adjudged him solely by the public acts and his

And, so judging him, the Univers pronounced him— A great and sincere Apostle of Liberty.

The Constitutional said— The death of such a man at any time would have been an important Cultur.

physicians looked to rest, abstinence from business and a witch attention to regimen, rather then to land, and with famine desolating Iroland, the dismedicine for his recovery. On the 6th of March it appearance of the Liberator is a crisis extremely was stated that he was then on the point of departing important. important.

"The Gazette de Lyone remarked that his had been

grieves.'

"And the Debats, proclaimed—The greatest of Ireland's citizens, and perhaps her last tope, is gone."

"In the Franch, Chambers Montalembert spoke his eulogy—in the Cathedral of Paris that sainted Archbishop who afterwards fell at the barricades, shet down while trying to dissuade the people from the folly of resisting longer, announced the greatness of 'Ireland's Emancipator'—and in St. Peters, the greatest of Church orators, the eloquent Padre Ventura, delivered a masterly panegyric in the presence of an immense assemblage, which included all-the cardinals, archbishops, and eminent person. ages in the Eternal City, in which he said The Simon of the New Law is gone. The heart of the Liberator having, in accordance with his last re-Quest, been deposited in Rome, his remains were conveyed to Ireland. They reached Dublin on Monday, the 2nd of August, and were at once brought to the pro-Cathedral, where they lay in state until the following Wednesday. The coffin bore the inscription :-

" DANIEL O'CONNELL, Ireland's Liberator, While on his way to the seat of the Apostles, Slept in the Lord at Genoa, May the 15th. In the Year 1847.

He lived 71 years, 9 months, and 9 days. "On Wednesday the obsequies took place-the Metropolitan Church being appropriately draped in mourning. It was thronged to its uttermost capacity. Thousands, unable to obtain admission, crowded all the neighboring streets. The gallery underneath the organ was appropriated to the mem-

then present, besides many others, his four some Maurice, Morgan, John, and Daniel-and docile. courteous, and ' Honest Tom Steele.' The members of the Hierarchy who took part in the sad ceremonial, which was conducted on a scale of unusual splendor, were :-

bers of his family and their relatives. There were

"The Most Rev. Dr. Murray, then Archbishop of Dublin. "The Most Rev. Dr. Nicholson, then Archbishop

of Corfu. "The Most Rev. Dr. Polding, then Archbishop of Australia.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath, "The Most Roy. Dr. Higgins, then Bishop of Ar-

dagh. "The Most Rev. Dr. Keating, then Dishop of Ferns. "The Most Rev. Dr. Maginn, then Bishop of

Derry. The Most Rev. Dr. Macnally, Bishop of Clogher, "The Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, then Bishop of By-

"The Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Bombay. "There was also a vast assemblage of clergymen from all parts of the country present on that memorable day. The funeral oration was delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Miley-he who had accompanied him on his last journey, and who was his faithful and affectionate friend and companion throughout his iliness. The following day, Thursday, the 5th of August-the eve of the anniversary of his birth -his remains were conveyed to Glasnevin, where they now rest in an unfinished grave. The funeral was immense, and well testified the people's love and sorrow. Such a procession was never witnessed in the Irish metropolis. It included all ranks, all sections; and every popular representative body in the country sent its delegates to join in it. The Trades, too-untainted in their fealty-who had accompanied him in imposing array to many a peaceful victory—were present, and so extensive was the sad cortege that the day had far advanced ere the end of it had reached the Cemetery. The coffin was nocompanied to the grave by the bishops whose names family and their relatives-by 'Henest Tom Steele, and by a rast number of his private and political friends; and thus terminated the funeral of 'Ireland's greatest citizen, and perhaps, her last hope'-- while the tree

Of Freedom's wither'd trunk puts forth a leaf Even, for Thy tomb a garland let it be-The Forum's Champion and the People's Chief."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 29th ult., his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, officiated at the laying of the foundation stone of a new parochial church for Rathfardham. The sacred edifice will occupy a very picturesque site in tho immediate vicinity of the demesne of Rathfarnham Castle, and on the road to Glencree, Mr. H. Hodgens. J.P., Beaufort House, donated the ground forming the site, which is a portion of his demesne lands nearly opposite a somewhat celebrated wayside establishment known as the "Yellow .House." The church will be crected by Mr. Michael Meade. after designs by Mr. Ashlin, in the style of architecture of the fourteenth century. The principal material used in the construction will be granite, with Portland stone dressings, and will consist of nave, aisles. chancel, and side chapels. Interiorly its length will be 124 feet, and its breadth 48 feet.

On the 31st ult., two young ladies, Miss Christina Mary Bodkin (in religion, Sister Mary Christine), youngest daughter of Dr. Bodkin, of Eastland House Tunn, and Miss Delia Beglev (in religion, Sister Mary Anne), eldest daughter of Mr. James Begley, of Tusm, were received as novices in the Mercy Convent, Puam. The ceremonies were performed by the Most Rev. Dr. Mcliale, Archdishop of Tuam. On the 30th ult, in the Mercy Convent chapel, Clifden, four young ladies were professed, the cele brant being the Very Rev. Dean MacManus, P.P., V.F. The names of the young ladies professed were -Miss Cary, Dublin; Miss Mary Hughes and Miss Ellen Hughes, Castlebar; and Miss King, Lenane.

On the 19th of March, Feast, of St. Joseph, the eremony of the profession of four religious of the Order of St. John of God, and reception of two others took place at the little chapel at Sallyville. The four young ladies who made their solemn vows on this occasion were-Miss Mary Teresa Hynes, in religion Sister Mary Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Luke Hynes, Esq., Ballylawn, co. Wexford; Miss Anna Stafford, in religion Sister Mary Aidau, daughter of M. Stafford, Esq., Rohen House, co. Wexford; Miss Mary Ellen Connick, in religion Sister Margaret Mary Alacoque, eldest daughter of William Connick, Esq. of Wexford; Miss Catherine Agnes Byrne, in religion Sister Mary Teresa, daughter of Mr. Byrne, county Wicklow. Those received were-Miss Mary Anne Pearson, daughter of Charles Henry Pearson, co., Meath.; Miss Ellen A. Kavanagh, in religion Sister Mary Evangelist, daughter of the late Patrick Kavanagh, Esq., Templederry, county Wexford. Very Rev. Canon Roohe, P.P., V.F., Wexford, officiated.

"The beautiful new church of S.S. Augustine and John, in Thomas Street, Dublin, which has been in course of erection for several years, will be solemnly dedicated next August by his Eminence Cardinal