

the course he has taken. He will soar high, or sink low.—There is no purgatory for editors.

The subject, ladies and gentlemen, which at the request of our friends of the Catholic Institute, I undertook to treat before you this evening, has reached its end. I consider it a fair preface to the lectures that will follow, for a little reflection will show that I have led you to the threshold of the Church. Who but she can be a trust-worthy guide and guardian of public-conscience, public opinion, public morals, and the public press? She is the only Divine institution on earth, the only infallible teacher of true civilisation. Allow me to conclude by hoping that what I may have said that seemed appropriate you will remember where it can be practically applied, and what seemed severe, as it was true, and being true must be said by somebody and may as well be said by me—you will courteously forgive.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

(From the Toronto Mirror.)

We noticed some time ago the elevation of the Rev. Mr. Kirwan of London, (C. W.) to the dignity of Rural Dean. It will be seen by the following, which we have great pleasure in publishing, that the Catholics of St. Thomas have presented the Very Rev. gentleman with a congratulatory Address on the occasion, to which he has returned a suitable and touching Reply:—

TO THE REV. DEAN KIRWAN.

DEAR AND BELOVED PASTOR,—Under the guidance and influence of Almighty God, we hail you as an instrument in His hands to establish for us that peace and equanimity which is so essential to the welfare and happiness of Christ's Church on earth. Your unostentatious piety, Beloved Father!—your untiring exertions in establishing and erecting churches for us in several sections of this Mission, where it hath pleased our excellent Bishop, Dr. DeCharbonnel, to confer on you the dignity of Dean, is a sufficient proof that you have been called to fulfil that arduous duty which has been so long looked for by a large portion of the Catholics of this Diocese.

We are grateful to our brethren of London and the adjacent neighborhood, who have so far enlisted themselves in our favor as to obtain for us in common the gift from his Lordship of having you once more amongst us.

Beloved Pastor, when your worthy coadjutor, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, of whose piety and fervent zeal we are cognisant, first intimated to us your elevation through the medium of his Lordship's letter, every member of the Catholic Church of St. Thomas hailed such an advent as the precursor of happier tidings, and more thorough and substantial benefits to the Catholics of this Mission, to whom you have preached that divine system of love and charity that should ever characterise the human family.

In conclusion, we feel ourselves bound by the most endearing ties of gratitude to present you our warmest wishes for the standing memorial which you have left amongst us, and which will tell of your labors when you shall have entered on a glorious immortality. Wishing you many happy returns of the season, and praying God to assist you in the fulfilment of your sacred office,

We remain,

Dear and Very Rev. Pastor,

Your beloved children in Christ.

Signed on behalf of the Catholic congregation of St. Thomas.

WILLIAM CASEY, Chairman.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

January 1st, 1851.

To Messrs. Casey and Cunningham, and others composing the Catholic Congregation of St. Thomas.

GENTLEMEN,—However repugnant to my feelings, that the reward extended to me by our illustrious Bishop by confirming the title Deanery to the mission confided to my care, should come before the public in the shape of a reply to your kind and congratulatory address on my elevation to the dignity of Rural Dean, yet, emanating from so respectable a body as the congregation of St. Thomas, I deem it my duty thus openly to acknowledge it with thanks. Your presence here to-day, after coming the distance of nineteen miles to present this address, is more than a sufficient testimony of the esteem and affection you bear towards your Pastor. If this mission be specially honored by the mark of esteem and approbation of my labors bestowed by his Lordship, to you indeed and all under my charge is the merit due, who singularly co-operated in advancing the good work with a zeal, energy, and disinterestedness worthy of the Christians of the primitive age of the Church.

To my generous congregation of London a deserving tribute of gratitude shall ever be paid by me for the testimony of their esteem which in their anxiety for my return once more amongst them they transmitted to our venerable and dignified Bishop. No greater mark of esteem and respect could his Lordship bestow on them than by yielding to their anxious desire in allowing me, your unworthy Pastor, to return amongst you, and bring to a final consummation what you and I have already commenced. Nor can I communicate to you and all under my charge, the paternal anxiety of our beloved Bishop, who like another St. Patrick from the classic land of Gaul, hastened to the feet of Pius the IX., to receive from his holy hands the spiritual benedictions which in the fervor of his zeal he has come to impart to the desolate children of the Diocese of Toronto, than by reading a portion of a letter which I had the honor of receiving on the 28th ult.:—"Please tell your people that with the renewal of the year I bless them

all, parents and children, masters and servants, rich and poor, with all the heart of a Bishop altogether devoted to their welfare."

The honorable mention you make of my worthy and pious coadjutor, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, does honor to you; and while it is my highest gratification to be able to confirm the testimony you have given of his energetic and zealous labors, allow me to assure you that I have taken the opportunity of acknowledging it publicly in the church of London, and stating the same in my communication to his Lordship, concluding with the prayer that I hope the day would arrive when this Diocese would be blessed with more of the Alumni of the venerable and learned house of St. Sulpice, whose children both my zealous coadjutor and I have the honor of being.

The beautiful and chaste edifice, which is the pride of the Catholic congregation and the ornament of St. Thomas, is the offspring of your zeal, and will speak to posterity like the venerable monuments of our native land, which, alas! now crumbling into dust and mantled with ivy, proclaim the living faith that animated their pious founders.

Be assured, my dear children, that my duty shall be as heretofore, to preach peace and good will to all men, and beg the grace of a merciful God for all, without the aid of which man can accomplish nothing that is good. *Nisi Dominus edificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui edificaverunt eam.*

In conclusion, allow me to express to you my lasting gratitude for this tribute of your respect and esteem, and to assure you that I shall ever entertain the liveliest recollection of the same.

THADEUS T. KIRWAN,
Rural Dean of St. Gregory.

MORE CONVERSIONS.—Mr. Sergeant Bellasis has been received at the Catholic Communion by the Rev. Father Brownbill, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.—*Catholic Standard.*

Baron Constantine de Schietzeer, son of one of the principal bankers of Augsburg, has just embraced the Catholic Faith, and intends, it is said, to take Holy Orders.

Viscount Campden, eldest son of the Earl of Gainsborough, and grandson of the Earl of Roden, is the fiftieth member of the University of Cambridge known to have seceded from the Established Church. It is stated, also, that the Rev. Sir Frederick Ouseley, Bart., and Sir J. Harrington, both of Oxford, have seceded from the Established Church.

Temporary Chapels are being prepared by order of Cardinal Wiseman, for the accommodation of Catholics during the Great Exhibition.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French Assembly seems bent upon asserting its paramount sovereignty over all the powers of the state. A representative, M. Mangin, had been arrested for a debt of a thousand francs, in virtue of a judgment pronounced by the tribunal of commerce, January 7, 1845. On the point of being committed to prison, he demanded to be conducted before the president Debelleyne. This functionary referred the matter to the court, which decided for carrying the imprisonment into effect, upon the ground that the constitution of 1848 accorded no immunity to representatives relative to imprisonment for civil or commercial matters. M. de Laroche-jacquelin brought forward the case in the Assembly, and it was decided, in opposition to the Ministry, that M. Mangin should be at once released. Yet another check has been given to the executive power. Last autumn a police informer, named Allais, induced M. Yon, the commissary of the Assembly police, to believe in the existence of a conspiracy for the assassination of M. Dupin and Gen. Changarnier. Allais has been tried for perjury, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The Government at once demanded that M. Yon should be dismissed, but on Sunday the Bureau or Executive Committee of the Assembly rejected the demand by a majority of 8 voices to 6. The Commissary has since resigned, and on Tuesday the President and Members of the Assembly were received at the Elysée. M. Dupin headed the deputation. The President, in his answer, made evident allusion to the bickerings between the Government and the Assembly. Among other things, when replying to M. Dupin, who had stated "that all the acts of the Assembly, as well as those of its bureau, were inspired by a profound attachment for the person of the President, and a warm desire to preserve a good understanding between the two powers of the State," the President said, "I am willing to believe it, Monsieur le President, since you tell me so. You and I, each within the limits of our attributions, ought to attach ourselves to making the laws of the country and the authority given us by the constitution respected, without one power encroaching on the other. I do not care about the prerogative of my powers, but I am anxious when I deliver up to the people the power which I have received from it, to return it intact and respected. My conviction is that France desires peace and order, and it will consider that of the two powers which should attack the other as in the wrong." M. Dupin: "It has always been so in our country. You may rely upon the sentiments which I express to you." The President of the Republic: "It is fortunate that there are epochs which separate, as it were, the past from the future. One era has just finished—another commences. Let us hope!"

M. Cheron, at whose suit the representative M. Maguin had been arrested, has given formal notice to the governor of the prison of Clichy that he intends to proceed against him for the loss incurred by the illegally setting his debtor at liberty.

THE DRESDEN CONFERENCES.

It must be pretty apparent to all parties by this period, that a good understanding has for some time secretly existed between the Austrian and Prussian Governments. Prince Schwarzenburg has been spending his Christmas holidays at Berlin, and on the 28th, was present at a grand dinner given by his Majesty! On the 30th, he left for Vienna. On the 27th ult. the Congress at Dresden was divided into five committees on the fundamental laws of the Germanic Confederation. The first committee will deliberate on the organisation of the Chief Federal Board and the extent of the Federal territory. It will debate, and probably modify, seven articles of the old Federal Act, and five articles of the Vienna Concluding Act. Austria will preside in this committee. The object of the second committee is to trace out the sphere of action of the chief Federal organ, and to establish the relations between the Confederation and the individual States. Prussia will preside. The third committee will sit on commercial affairs, such as trade, customs, navigation, and internal communication, according to articles 6 and 19 of the Federal Act, and article 66 of the Closing Act; Bavaria will have the presidency, and Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Cobourg, Hamburg, and Oldenburg, take part in this committee. The fourth section will debate on the Federal Court of Arbitration. Saxony will preside. The fifth committee will be occupied with the protocols.

HESSE CASSEL.—RETURN OF THE ELECTOR.

The Elector has returned to his capital, supported by Federal troops, through silent and threatening crowds. Not a shout was mixed with the peal of the trumpeters who preceded him. H. Hassenpflug and General Haynau have also arrived at Cassel, "attended by a strong military escort." The Elector has refused to modify the measures of the Austrian commission, and as an example of his petty spite, we may mention that he has quartered five-and-twenty Bavarian soldiers on the mayor of the city. Collisions have occurred between Prussians and Bavarians. They were unimportant in themselves, but show the animus. The troops are not sufficiently separated as to quarters, Austrians, Prussians, and Bavarians being billeted in some cases in one house.

The last decrees of Count Leiningen threaten martial proceedings against all those who shall be found making a disturbance in the streets, as well as against those who assemble in a crowd, no matter what their object may be. The hotels and all other places of common resort must be closed to the public at nine o'clock in the evening.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. APPROACHING INVASION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

During the late visit of Prince Schwartzburg to Berlin, "an energetic course of action" is said to have been decided on with regard to Schleswig-Holstein. The Federal troops have commenced their march to Holstein, and will be allowed to cross the Prussian territories. Judging from the enthusiasm which reigns among the troops, and of the enterprising spirit of their generals, it is not easy to see how a desperate resistance on the part of the Holstein army can be avoided.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONCILIATION HALL.—The usual weekly meeting was held on Monday, Dec. 29, Mr. George Spelman, in the Chair. Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from Mr. Corbally, M. P., declining to attend his meeting of Catholic M. P.'s in Dublin. It was not for him (Mr. O'Connell) to call him to an account; but it was for his constituency to do so. He then spoke at great length upon the No-Popery movement, the Catholic oath, and other such subjects. Thence he descended to the question of the "Infidel Colleges," on which subject he said he had received "a beautifully written pamphlet, from the pen of that gifted and illustrious Prelate, the Most Rev. Paul, Archbishop of Armagh—(cheers)—that Prelate whom his Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth, has sent to be a blessing to the People of Ireland." (Cheers.) He next proceeded to attack the Teachers of the National Schools, several of whom, he said, had been guilty of impertinence to Catholic clergymen. He warned the Government against encouraging them, and said, if they were not checked, they would become like the Infidel Schoolmasters of France, that even the Infidel Government of France had to restrain them within bounds, when they became "the worst enemies of order, property, and religion, and the most active propagators of Red Republicanism, robbery, violence, and murder." He told the Government here they were playing with edged tools. The evils would go on as sure as day to the evening, unless care was taken to stop it in time. He next proceeded to denounce the attempt of England to get a Concordat from the Pope, and said Ireland would never consent to a Concordat. (Cheers.) After some further remarks, the hon. and learned gentleman concluded, amidst loud cheers, by saying they would "make bigotry tremble, and compel England to grant the full measure of civil and religious liberty."

The *Clare Journal* announces Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, brother to Mr. John O'Brien, M. P., as a candidate for the representation of Ennis, the first opportunity. The League will have something to say to this.

The Attorney-General has appointed Thomas Jacob, Esq., to be Crown Solicitor for the Queen's County.

On the application of Mr. O'Flaherty, M. P., Galway has been relieved from the Crime and Outrage Act, under which ban it was placed by Lord Clarendon, for "suspicion of treasonable designs and practices" in '48.

BIGOTRY AND THE LEAGUE.—We are decidedly of opinion that the present moment of excitement will be laid hold of by the landlords of Ireland and the bigots of England to create divisions and sow the seeds of distrust in the ranks of the Tenant Right agitators. No doubt, the Prime Minister in his manifesto, had the Tenant League as much at heart as the Papal aggressions. He saw a rare union of all creeds and parties, and a determined stand made by the poor against the rich, and, in the exigency of the moment, thought of

the old, long-tried, and hereditary policy of his predecessors in office since time immemorial—"divide and conquer." Let us blow the coals of bigotry, excite alarm, sow dissensions among Catholics and Protestants, put them in a fighting attitude against one another, and the Tenant League will fall to pieces. We hope and trust every friend of justice and later of oppression, be his religious creed what it may, will see and upset this policy. For the honor of Ireland, be it said, she is yet unmoved. No riotous meetings, no harsh epithets, having yet been heard of; and if the insolent and ungenerous attack of Russell on the creed of the nation has been denounced, and hurled back with scorn and contempt in the teeth of the traducer, no word has escaped Catholic lips derogatory of any portion of their fellow countrymen. Let, then, the denunciations of the Irish Catholics be directed against the rotten Whigs and their fanatic tools; but in no instance should the fellow-laborers and fellow-sufferers be induced to say or do anything calculated to hurt the feelings of each other.—*Belfast Vindicator.*

ANGLICANISM IN IRELAND.—We have just heard that an order redolent of superb and solemn wisdom and wit has been received from Sir E. Blakeney, or some other magnificent military potentate, prohibiting the Catholic soldiers from attending Rathkeale Chapel, in consequence of some sentiment expressed in an address delivered by Archdeacon Fitzgerald during the recent election.—*Limerick Examiner.*

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE PARLIAMENT.—The London Correspondent of the *Dublin Mail*, writes:—"The question of the day, and its effects on party, are the sole theme in the political circles. I believe some slight measure will be introduced at the opening of the session to let Lord John's letter down; but it will have the most reluctant support of the great majority of the Cabinet, who are anything but pleased with his Lordship's Protestant boldness—Lord Tmro being the only one who goes heartily with him. A manifesto from the Irish members is shortly to appear against any measure. Lord Castlereagh and some others of Peelite-Toryism tendencies are said to have signed it. Lord Stanley takes his stand on the income tax renewal next session, which he intends to oppose."

DESOLATION.—Just three days before "Merry Christmas Eve" a large number of tenants were dispossessed at Clonard, near Youghal, county Cork, the property of Fulke Greville, Esq. Forthwith twenty houses were tumbled down, and their inhabitants driven to seek shelter near the ditches. With the wreck of their little furniture, some erected huts on the adjoining strand, where they are exposed to all the inclemency of the season, and even the encroachment of the tide. When the water rises high, they remove the little huts towards the land, and bring them back again for fear of being prosecuted for trespass. On beholding their condition, one is strongly reminded of the expressions of the old Britons, who said of themselves with despair, that "they were driven by the barbarians to the sea, and by the sea forced back again on the barbarians." One night after another were the police of Youghal called out there, to guard the effects of those against whom law proceedings had been taken. But all this, of course, is handloft right. The few farmers there who have been allowed to return to their old habitations are retained merely as caretakers, being promised the sum of one penny a month for their services—an admirable specimen of Tenant Right. And the property will, of course, improve vastly under such a system.—*Nation Correspondent.*

John Howe, charged with the murder of the late Mr. Arthur O'Donnell, died at Ennis gaol on the 19th inst. He was brother to Pat and Bridget, who were executed on the 27th of July last, for the same crime.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN THE NORTH.—Some time since, we copied from the *Northern Whig* the particulars of a murder committed at a place called Carr Moss, on the estate of the Marquis of Downshire, in the county Down. The unfortunate victim was a cottier under a man named Girvan, who held a farm from which the former occupier had been ejected. We learn from a correspondent that a few nights ago another man was fired at near the same place, and that Girvan has voluntarily given up his farm under the influence of terror.

Constable McCan, the prosecutor of Father Tierney at the state trials of 1844, and stationed for some time near Portree, has been reduced to the constabulary, and sent to Cork county on a charge of improper conduct.—*Limerick Reporter.*

EVICCTIONS.—A very respectable Headford correspondent writes to inform us that a great number of houses were levelled on Friday last, within a mile of the town of Headford, on the estate of R. J. M. St. George, Esq., and that the unfortunate people are now lying under wattles thrown up against the gables of their former dwellings. Our correspondent refers in feeling terms to the severity of the weather on the day on which they were turned out. Facts of the foregoing description will add ten-fold power to the cause of the Tenant League.—*Tam Herald.*

EXTERRINATION IN ROSCOMMON.—A correspondent of the *Roscommon Messenger*, writing from Ballynora, county Galway, says:—"The fiendish work of extermination is going on rapidly in this locality, as, on this very day, a strong party of military and police, accompanied by the Sheriff of this county and his officials, from here to the lands of Carnamuckla and Trainboy, the property of Colonel Towell, there to do the work of desolation and destruction, by throwing out on the bleak world, on the very eve of the great Christmas festival, and in the depth of winter, about forty families, amounting to at least two hundred individuals, a great many of whom had their rents paid up in full. Oh! good and merciful God, what is to become of those unfortunate wretches, or how long are such acts of cruelty and to be tyranny tolerated in a Christian country?"

GALWAY BAY.—Capt. Richards, in his testimony before the Packet Station Committee says:—

7th Query.—In making a voyage from America, in a steam vessel drawing nineteen and a half feet water, which of those ports would you prefer running for in the winter season?

Answer—I would prefer running for Galway in the winter season to any of the other ports.

8th Query.—State your reasons for giving the preference to the port above mentioned?

Answer.—The reasons why I would prefer Galway are, that it is a very large inlet, and the best land fall, with excellent lightings, easily discerned, with a large safe bay, and a good roadstead for ships of any size.

14th Query.—In making a run from America for what port would you steer?

Answer.—For Galway, as being the nearest and safest, and without any manner of doubt; and under any circumstances, I would prefer for safety to steer for Arran Islands in the centre of Galway Bay.