

they were violated, punishment would follow. What the punishment would be, whether it would be more severe than imprisonment, with good treatment and forced labor (at the needle), I am not jurist enough to determine; but assuredly it would be some punishment which the Ecclesiastic would not like, and, by the nature of the case, it would control his liberty of locomotion. I am sure that, as soon as these facts come to the knowledge of Lord Roden and Sir Culling, they will hasten with all their Dutch, German, French, and other associates to Mecklenburg; will make their way to Schwerin; will insist upon an audience, and will demand the repeal of those iniquitous laws by which, not proselytism is forbidden, but the very exercise and practice of the duties of religion in their own houses is forbidden to Catholics by a Protestant government. Above all things, I should like to be "there to see," while Sir Culling was trying his powers upon a Protestant Grand Duke.

Of course, I know very well that Sir Culling will not do what I beseech him to do. It is not his line to do it. His line of action is not mere toleration, but toleration to upset the Pope, toleration to disorganise Catholic society, toleration to revolutionise Italy. But toleration in Mecklenburg (or in Tahiti) are matters of very subordinate concern, and for which it would be mighty unreasonable to ask him to pay coach-hire.

Indeed, if I thought it were otherwise, I would have requested Sir Culling to stop before he reached Mecklenburg to spend a few weeks in Switzerland, and particularly in the Protestant cantons—to give them the advantage of his remonstrances, sermons, and exhortations, in behalf of the ancient and primitive Catholic population of that venerable democracy. At present these Catholic populations are the objects of pillage, their convents are suppressed, their Bishops are exiled, their liberties are confiscated, imprisonment and military execution are awarded them from time to time, merely for being Catholics, requiring the full and free exercise of their religion, and so sinning against what seems to be the fundamental law of Protestant liberalism. But even this I would not press upon Sir Culling, because I know that English liberalism has pronounced definitively against justice to Swiss Catholicity, and therefore to press him on so extreme a case would be putting his virtue to too rude and painful a test.

But having got him—if I could get him—to Mecklenburg, I would certainly try to bring him with his Dutch companions to their native country, Holland, and I would ask him and them to use their influence with their own countrymen—probably with some of their own number, and certainly with some of the most zealous Protestant Clergymen and laymen in Holland—to put down that eminently Protestant association, the Phylacterion, which binds its members to take no Catholic servants, always to procure work for Protestants rather than for Catholics, to distribute all favors on the same amiable but rather exclusive principle, and to pursue all these objects secretly with the help of a common fund. From Holland I would do my very utmost, if the weather were not so very cold, to persuade the whole body of these estimable gentlemen to take a short trip to Stockholm. I particularly wish to get Sir Culling to Stockholm. In a published letter the other day he called me a "person," but I am sure that if we could make that voyage together we should be the best friends in the world—especially if by his great influence he were to accomplish what I wish him to do.

Sweden, as all the world knows, is a Protestant country—brimful of the essence of Protestantism.—The way in which Swedish law and Swedish practice treat Catholics, I half think Sir Culling knows very well—for I am tolerably sure he and many of his friends read the *Tablet* to enjoy themselves over its shocking contents, and the *Tablet* has frequently drawn attention to the subject. In Sweden the law treats any man or woman who shall dare, I do not say to proselytise, but even to become a Catholic on his own account, very much more severely than the Tuscan tribunals have treated the Madiai. The punishment actually inflicted is confiscation of property and banishment out of the kingdom. In 1848 a proposal was made by Connt Stedingk to repeal so much of the existing law as inflicts on such Catholics confiscation and exile, but to leave them still subjected to the loss of all their civil rights. But the Legislative Committee, "whose business it was to present the motion to the States, have thought fit to reject it altogether, and the law, therefore, continues unchanged in all its barbarous ferocity." So wrote a correspondent in the *Tablet* of June 17th, 1848.—The same writer, Mr. Wackerbath, who had been recently residing in Sweden, adds what follows:—

"A man has lately been convicted of having read aloud a chapter of the Bible, and said aloud a Pater Noster before a few persons assembled in his house. For this offence he has been condemned to a fine of forty six dollars banco (about £3 5s.) or, in default of payment, to twenty-eight days' imprisonment, with fasting on bread and water. This case was remarked on by one gentleman in the Clerical Chamber, but he got the cold shoulder from his Reverend brethren."

On Saturday (8th July, 1848), a Lutheran Minister of Stockholm "caused an unhappy woman, mother of a family, to be waited upon by four police officers to ascertain whether the fact were, as her husband had, "in strict confidence," told him, that she had really been received within the pale of the Holy Church. The poor creature at first hesitated to allow herself to be taken through the streets by these persons; but on the four sergeants announcing that in the event of her refusing to accompany them they were instructed to use force, further opposition was, of course, not offered. On the victim's admitting the charge, the "Man of God" (Gudman) for so the Reverend abuser of the husband's

"strict confidence" styles himself, asked whether she knew the consequences of such an act. "How can you dare," said he, "to tear yourself from the arms of your husband and children and go into exile?"—The poor woman represented that she would assuredly be, and that her Reverend persecutor would certainly consider her the vilest of creatures were she thus to violate her conscience; and added that she had hope in the mercy and justice of the King. [King Oscar has, no doubt, the will, but not, I fear, the power to protect his injured subject.] "No, no," replied the Rev. gentleman, "don't flatter yourself with any such hope, for if mercy were holden out to such offenders, we should have half Stockholm turning over to the Catholics in a very short time." A brief interval has been granted to her for reflection, after which, the Minister was to denounce her (it is most likely done before this) to the King's Court, which apparently has no alternative but to condemn her to exile. So that she must be torn from her husband and children, and her little dowry of 400 rix-dollars banco (about £32 10s) confiscated, probably, however, given either to her husband or children, and herself banished. Banished, aye, and whither? Most probably, says my informant, to one of the many islands of granite, uninhabited and uninhabitable, where cold and hunger will soon consummate her martyrdom. I am writing for English readers, and on this, therefore, I need not add a word of comment.

"Another neophyte, an extensive merchant, J. P. Muller, has also been lately called upon to answer for his Faith by the Minister of his parish, Doctor Wallin, but as being a Norwegian citizen, it is questionable whether the cruelty of the Swedish law can reach him."

A little before these interesting Protestant occurrences took place, that is, about 1845, two gentlemen of the name of Nilson, one of whom was a painter, took it into their heads to become Catholics, and in obedience to the law were straightway ruined and driven out of the kingdom. What became of the other brother I cannot tell, but the painter went to Copenhagen, where the total ruin that had fallen upon him, joined to the anxiety and torture of a long and rigorous prosecution, fastened upon his health, and brought him speedily to the grave. He died in the spring of 1847 in the public hospital, and left behind him a family of beggars.

This very year a Catholic lady who went to Stockholm—from Germany I think—a Mlle. de Bagen—to take charge of a school established by the Catholic Pastor of the city, M. Bernhard, was, with M. Bernhard, arrested for the crime of making proselytes.—In Sweden, as well as in Mecklenburg, there is a society of Catholics already in existence. Any interference, therefore, with them is really an interference with their religious liberty. Mlle. de Bagen had converted several Swedish ladies, whereupon a cry was raised against her, the police were set upon her and the Priest, the press denounced them, and the accused were put upon their trial. They were defended (as eloquently as the Madiai) on technical grounds of laws; but I have not heard, or have forgotten how the matter ended.

Now, surely, while these things are taking place in every Protestant country in Europe, it is an odd taste which carries Sir Culling, and that most tolerant of men, Lord Roden, to the sunny south, to use their influence in behalf of toleration. There is ample room for them elsewhere. Let them shed their sweetness over the whole of northern Europe, in not one state of which is there a Protestant kingdom which might not profit by their labors. Let them go to any or every Protestant German state. Let them go to Holland. Let them go to Denmark, and, besides the Catholic victims of Danish law who are to be found there also, let them go to the public hospital, and inquire for the children of poor Nilson, whom Protestant toleration, has made orphans and beggars. Or rather, let them come home again to England, and let them help honest men in establishing religious equality—were it only in Ireland—and in protecting, in every part of the Queen's dominions, justice, protection, and toleration for the Catholic poor. But no; Sir Culling and his associates will not do this—and why? In their mouths, as I said before, toleration is a cant, and their real object is not introducing toleration where toleration is wanting, but to root out the Catholic religion, overturn the Pope, and revolutionise Italy. This being their business and pursuit they need not wonder if the inferior agents of the scheme get, now and then, a rap over the knuckles.

F. I.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following letter has been addressed by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam to the Clergy of his diocese:—

"St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Nov. 10.  
"That the efforts of the enemies of the Catholic faith have failed of the success which they expected, is owing much to the zeal of the clergy, to the piety and the labors of the monks of St. Francis, in training up the young generation in several of our parishes.  
"Of this meritorious body none are more deserving than the monks of St. Mary's-in-Partry, who have, during the past awful years of destitution and famine, successfully contended with the combined force of wealth and bigotry which the Protestant bishop, who has a residence in that parish, has been able to wield, to the great annoyance of the Catholic people.  
"With the funds of their farm, cultivated by their own industry, they have saved many a destitute family from starvation, and in their schools, opened for the education of the poor, they dispense the great blessings of morality and religion.  
"Yet such benevolent exertions, far from conciliating for them the good will of those who are perpetually lamenting the neglected condition of our people,

have, on the contrary, provoked their bitter hostility. "Protestant ministers, who should be ministers of peace, have been found so lost to propriety as to enter their schools insulting the religion and the clergy of the children. To enable those good men to carry on, this holy work of protecting the faith of the poor and persecuted people in that remote district, we authorize them to ask the contributions of the faithful."  
"I JOIN, Archbishop of Tuam."

NEWMAN DEFENCE FUND.—We learn that £15 were collected on Sunday last, Nov. 24, in the churches of Antrim and Randalstown, including £1 each from the Very Rev. Daniel Curde, V.G., and Patrick Macaulay, Esq., Neills'-Brook.—*Tablet*.

BELFAST.—The collections towards defraying the expenses of Dr. Newman's trial took place in the Catholic chapels of our town on Sunday last. Belfast has nobly and liberally responded to the call made upon it. Its contribution towards the money raised to relieve an eminent Catholic Divine and a truly good man, from the enormous cost of the prosecution to which he was subjected, is worthy of the Belfast Catholics. In the three churches more than one hundred pounds was collected; and we are sure that the rest of the diocese will contribute in an equally liberal manner.—*Ulsterman*.

The Very Rev. Father De Helde, Superior of the Order of the Redemptorists, arrived on Friday to make arrangements for the permanent establishment of his Order in Limerick.—*Limerick Reporter*.

On Wednesday morning, Dec. 1st, two ladies, Miss Agnes and Miss Anna Maria Kenyon, sisters to the Rev. John Kenyon, made their solemn profession as Nuns of the Presentation Convent, Sexton street, Limerick.

THE JESUITS AT GORHEIM—TYRANNICAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—The *Univers*, and other Catholic papers of the Continent, mention with indignation another instance of the Protestant spirit of "toleration." It appears that the Jesuit Fathers have for some weeks had a residence at Gorheim, near Sigmaringen, in the little country of Hohenzollern, attached to the Prussian states since 1850, and to which the same religious and political liberties were guaranteed as to the rest of the monarchy. Using a right which is only refused to criminals, these Religious had established themselves there, and study, prayer, and the labors of the holy Ministry were their occupation, when the Regency issued the following decree:—"In reply to the report of the 26th Oct., concerning the establishment of the Jesuits and foreign Priests at Gorheim, we declare to the magistrate, founding ourselves on the decree of August 5th, that an abode at Gorheim is not lawful for those among them who are strangers, and who have studied in the establishment of the Jesuits. The magistrate will, therefore, have to inform himself regarding each of the Priests by the revision of their passports and other legitimate documents, and the case so falling out, will give them the order to quit the country. We expect a report on the execution of the present decree in the course of a fortnight.—(Signed), "COUNT DE VILLERS." "Sigmaringen, Nov. 5th, 1852."

CONVERSION OF MISS STANLEY.—We read in the *Univers* that on Friday morning, Nov. 19th, a most interesting ceremony took place in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, at the Madeleine. Miss Stanley, a young English lady of distinction, presented herself to be received into the Catholic Church.—Her father, already a convert, had engaged her to receive instruction, and accompanied her, along with her mother, who will shortly imitate her example.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF LISBURN.—Sir J. Emerson Tennent has published an address to the electors of Lisburn, in which he announces his retirement from the representation of that borough.

Francis MacDonogh, Esq., Q. C., has addressed the electors of Carlow on Peelite and Free Trade principles.

THE LATE INVESTIGATION AT CASTLEBAR—TRIUMPHANT OVERTHROW OF THE ASSAILANTS OF MESSRS. MOORA, HIGGINS, &c.—A long correspondence has been published respecting the late investigation at Castlebar, into certain allegations made by the Tories of Mayo against Messrs. Moore, Higgins, and other gentlemen in their magisterial capacity. A report of the investigation was forwarded to Government by Mr. Sergeant O'Brien; and, after a lengthened interval, the Lord Chancellor has written to Mr. Moore, to say "that the charges brought forward against yourself, Mr. Blake, and Captain Higgins, with respect to your conduct at the petty sessions held in Castlebar on the 25th July last, have not been substantiated, and appear to have been without foundation."

THE DUBLIN MAYORALTY.—Yesterday the corporation elected Alderman Guinness to be Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year. Mr. John Reynolds opposed the proposition, which was carried by a majority of 43 to 6.—*Tablet*, Dec. 4.

MAYORALTY OF SLIGO.—Edward Howard Verdon, Esq., proprietor of the *Sligo Champion*, was re-elected Mayor of Sligo, on the first instant. This is the third time the municipal representatives of that borough have, unanimously, conferred the office of chief magistrate upon that gentleman.

John Francis Maguire, Esq., M. P., was on 1st inst. unanimously elected to fill the office of Mayor of Cork for the next year.

Alderman Hall, a Tory, was elected Mayor of Limerick on the 1st inst., by a majority of three over Mr. McMahon.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was installed Lord Rector of Glasgow University, on Tuesday last, with great state. His Excellency, on the mandate of appointment being read, delivered a very able address to the students.  
A MONUMENT TO BANIM.—A movement is at length about to be made towards raising some public memorial to Kilkenny's poet and novelist, John Banim, whose resting place has so long remained unmarked and unrecorded. The present mayor of Kilkenny has intimated his intention of initiating the movement.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

FRACAS IN LIMERICK.—As Mr. O'Callaghan, an extensive merchant of Limerick, was passing through George-street, in that city, on Sunday, Mr. Richard Russell, brother of the present member, who has been petitioned against by Mr. O'Callaghan, exclaimed to another gentleman, "there's the fellow who petitioned against my brother." Mr. O'Callaghan then turned back, and a very bitter recriminatory dialogue ensued, but no blows were struck. Mr. O'Callaghan has declared his intention to take legal steps against Mr. Russell for the insult.

"PAPAL AGGRESSION" IN ENNISKILLEN.—The *Fermanagh Mail* states that the Catholic soldiers of the 91st Regiment were marched to the chapel of Enniskillen on Sunday week, under the command of Brevet Major Scott, preceded by the band of the regiment, playing as usual. In consequence a Protestant meeting was held on Wednesday at the parish church, pursuant to a requisition from the churchwardens, when resolutions, protesting against this proceeding as a "Papal aggression," were agreed upon.

IRISH EMIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA.—Remittances from Irish settlers in Australia are steadily increasing, and there is every likelihood that the supplies from this source will, before very long, equal the sums transmitted from the United States. The inevitable effect must be to stimulate emigration to Australia to a very great extent; and, from present appearances, it is most probable that the exodus will proceed upon an enormous scale next spring. On Thursday week seventy registered money letters, sent by Irish emigrants at Melbourne, were received at the Limerick post office, with sums ranging from £50 to £500.—The writers in almost all cases gave the most encouraging accounts of the prospects in this colony, and held out strong inducements to their friends to join them. The American remittances although of immense amount in the aggregate, have generally consisted of small sums, averaging from £3 to £20.

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—As proofs of the mildness of the season we may state that on Friday the 3d inst., we observed, in a small garden on the Cromlin-road, cowslips and other spring flowers in full bloom and that we had left at our office on Saturday a flowered laburnum, which was discovered on the previous day in the garden of the Rev. Jas. Argue, Clareview, Ballyclare. The latter specimen is as perfect as if it had been cut in May.—*Banner of Ulster*.

IRISH CHEESE.—The manufacture of cheese on the English system has been recently introduced into this country, and is gradually extending. On an extensive farm, purchased by Mr. Dargan, the railway contractor at Mosstown, in the county of Westmeath, and rented by a Cheshire farmer, cheese of prime quality is now produced. The experiment has also been tried with success in some other counties, although as yet upon a comparatively small scale. Still, however, a sufficient quantity is manufactured to form a material item in our exports. From Cork last week a large amount of cheese was forwarded by steamer for the London and Channel markets, the forerunner, it is to be hoped, of many extensive and profitable shipments of this new description of Irish produce.—*Morning Chronicle Correspondent*.

SALES OF LANDED PROPERTY.—Three properties—one of great magnitude—were put up for competition on 26th Nov., at the Court in Henrietta-street, Dublin. The Mayo estate of Mr. John Bolingbroke, with a net rental of £452 a year, brought £7,530, or over 16 years' purchase. The extensive estates of the Earl of Courtown, situate in the county and city of Kilkenny, and comprising 7,728 statute acres, yielding a net rental of £3,439 per annum, realized the large sum of £65,570, being over 19 years' purchase. The gross amount of the day's sales, including a small property in the county of Cork, which was sold at the rate of 31 years' purchase, was a little over £74,000. Since the closing years of the last war, money was never so abundant in the Dublin market as at the present moment. People scarcely know where it has all come from.

THE IRISH QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The *Dublin Evening Post*, hitherto a warm advocate of these "godless" institutions, and therefore not a bad authority in a matter that deeply affects their popularity, has announced that the Rev. Dr. O'Toole, Vice President of the Galway College has been unsuccessful in his mission to Rome, whither he went some months ago, with the hope of inducing the sovereign Pontiff to grant him, under the special circumstances connected with his case, permission to retain his office. We had no doubt from the first as to the result of the Rev. Doctor's journey to the Eternal City. Dr. O'Toole's case is, undoubtedly a peculiar one. He had not been a missionary Priest when he became connected with the Queen's College; and to accept the appointment, he was obliged to give up a very large private seminary of his own. But, when a great principle is at stake, the Holy See cannot reasonably be expected to rescind its solemn decision upon a matter that gravely concerns the purity of religion, even though the enforcement of its decree should entail much inconvenience upon individuals. Dr. O'Toole will, of course, bow to the will of Rome, and his Bishop, we may rest assured, will provide him with a suitable field for the performance of his clerical duties. The reader will not fail to observe how completely the announcement in the *Evening Post* confirms the contradiction we recently had occasion to give to a series of false reports which its Roman correspondent had furnished to the *Morning Chronicle*. According to that writer, the mission—official, but not official—of Sir Henry Bulwer to Rome, had been crowned with extraordinary success. In fact, the Ministry of which Mr. Titus-Act Walpole is a prominent member, was, if reliance were to be placed in the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, triumphant at Rome, over the Irish Church. The Archbishop of Tuam was to be reprimanded, the second order of the clergy were to be admonished, the ban was to be forthwith removed from the Queen's College, and everything was to be conceded by the Holy See to the anti-Catholic Government of this country on the footing of the most favored nation.—This absurdity was palpable enough to all who know anything of the state of feeling at Rome, but there were many "greenhorns," as Lord Palmerston would say, who were taken in by the positive tone in which the announcement was put forth. Since then, Lord Stanley felt it to be his duty to give the alleged conversations of our Tuscan Minister and Cardinal Antonelli, a flat contradiction; and the rest of the figment has been blown to atoms by the failure of the Rev. Vice-president of the Galway College to get the rule which prohibits all Priests from having any official connection with these institutions modified in his behalf.