

cases; he consecrates bishops; he holds Synods; and, to unite for ever by the strong bond of faith the Irish Church with the Mother and Mistress of all the Churches, in one of those Synods at which he and the Bishops Auxiliis, Secundinus, and Benignus assisted the following decree, as found by Ussher in a book of the Church of Armagh, was passed:—“If any difficult case should occur, which cannot be easily decided by the Irish prelates and by the See of Armagh, we have decreed that it be referred to the Apostolic See, that is, to the chair of the Apostle St. Peter, who hath the authority of the city of Rome.”

“The example and the laws of St. Patrick were too dear to his faithful followers to be ever forgotten. Synodical meetings, provincial or national councils, and constant intercourse and dependence on Rome, maintained the integrity of the faith, enforced the discipline of the Church, and imparted an extraordinary impulse to the cultivation of sacred and profane learning. A rapid sketch of the historical proofs in support of this assertion will soon prove its truth.

“Even in those days when the dangers of travelling were of the most formidable character, devotional feeling attracted many to the spot, so hallowed in their minds, where lay enshrined the relics of the Apostles. The visit produced on the soul of the pious pilgrim the invigorating effects of a second baptism; and in the renovating freshness of increased faith he returned to make his countrymen sharers in the consolations with which his own soul was filled.

“When the first dispute arose in Ireland with regard to the time of keeping Easter, a question as it then stood of mere discipline, into the details of which it is not necessary to enter, mark how the matter was finally settled.

“At the recommendation of Pope Honorius, a Synod was called in 630, at Old Leighlin, at which the Venerable Abbot, St. Lascrean, proposed that the usage, which since the adoption by the Latin Church of the Alexandrian Cycle of Dionysius Exiguus had become general throughout Europe, should be followed in Ireland. From this time, attached to the custom established by St. Patrick, and which previous to the change he had derived from Rome, dissented; and it was finally agreed upon by all, that deputies in their name should be sent to the Holy See, and that the answer of the Pope should close the question for ever. The decision came; it was final; and from that time forward the dispute was not renewed in the southern part of the island. Shortly after similar proceedings took place in the north. A Synod was called; Rome was appealed to; Rome decided; and the question was set at rest.

“When in France Columbanus had got into trouble on account of observing the usage he had always seen followed in Ireland; writing on the subject to Pope Boniface, he thus addressed him:—“To the Head of all the Churches—to the Pastor of Pastors;” and in the body of the letter he says:—“We are attached to the Chair of St. Peter, and although Rome is great and renowned, yet it is with us great and illustrious only on account of the Apostolic Chair. Rome is the head of the Churches of the world.”

“Another proof of the intimate connection of the Irish Church with the Holy See is found in the exercise at different periods of the high office of Legate by Gilbert of Limerick, Christian of Lismore, Malachy of Armagh, O’Henev of Cashel, and Laurence O’Toole of Dublin; the last of whom, at the invitation of Pope Alexander, assisted in 1179, at the third general Council of Lateran, accompanied by Catholicus of Tuam, Constantine O’Brien of Killaloe, Felix of Lismore, Augustin of Waterford, and Brutus of Limerick.

“To you, beloved brethren, who have witnessed the agitation that followed certain late arrangements regarding the spiritual interests of England and Ireland, it will not be uninteresting to hear how in the days of your fathers new dioceses were created, and how old dioceses were united or raised to higher dignity. From St. Patrick to 1111 there was only one archdiocese, that of Armagh. In the year just named, at a Synod held in Westmeath by Archbishop Celsus, Cashel was made an archdiocese; and this arrangement having been sanctioned by Innocent the Second, has remained in force till the present day. Some years later Gilbert of Limerick, with legantine authority from Rome, convoked in Armagh a Synod, at which all the dioceses in Ireland, then much more numerous than now, without including Dublin, reduced to twenty-four, and in equal numbers divided between the two ecclesiastical provinces of Armagh and Cashel. Later still, on the 9th of March, in the year 1152, the celebrated Cardinal Passaro, coming expressly for the purpose from Rome, presided over the great Synod of Kells, at which, reserving for Armagh its primatial rights, Tuam and Dublin were raised to the dignity of Archdioceses; and Palliums, the symbols of Archiepiscopal pre-eminence, were conferred on the four Archbishops, in presence of a countless number of spectators, who had come either to take part in the synodical proceedings or to witness the imposing ceremony. Since then the four ecclesiastical provinces, as thus settled, have been retained, though changes either in the name or in the extent of suffragan dioceses have occasionally taken place, but always either at the suggestion or with the sanction of the Holy See.

“Thus, beloved brethren, from the earliest ages you are taught to respect and invoke the authority of the successor of St. Peter. Thus was the Father of the Faithful, since the first charge was given by Celestine to preach the Gospel to your Pagan ancestors, ever ready to clear the difficulties, to direct the Councils, and to enforce the discipline of the Irish Church. But, as you descend the stream of time, you will find history unfolding before you such proofs of his paternal solicitude and apostolic zeal as must convince you that to him on earth Ireland owes

the preservation of her faith. Oh! brethren, at the time when your religion was proscribed, your temples profaned, your Bishops scattered, your Priests persecuted, your monasteries confiscated, and your schools closed; at the time when Catholic education became a crime, and all the penal legislation of Protestant England and all the combined resources of her powerful Government were employed for one unholy purpose; what chance could there be that your impoverished, afflicted, crushed country could from the fiery ordeal save even the smallest shred of her former faith, if the Popes did not make for your suffering ancestors a provision which they were unable to make for themselves? In these disastrous times, had there not been a Pope in Rome there could not have been a Catholic in Ireland. For where could the clerical aspirant receive the education preparatory to the priesthood? Where and how was he to qualify himself for the duties of the ministry? A remedy was soon found by the Clements, the Urbans, the Gregories, and the Benedicts, who then sat in the Chair of St. Peter. Their appeal and their example influenced the Catholic Sovereigns and roused the zeal of private individuals all over Europe to establish and endow schools and colleges for the education of your countrymen; and in a short time, beginning at the end of the sixteenth century, communities of Irish students might be seen living in the Colleges, then become their own, of Rome, Lisbon, Salamanca, Douay, Antwerp, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Toulouse, Paris, and other places. Such was the provident foresight of the Holy See that Pope Urban granted in favor of Irish aspirants a special indulgence, by which, in consequence of the extreme difficulty and great danger of communicating with home, they could, without disincorial letters from their Bishops, be promoted to holy orders.”

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CARLOW COLLEGE.—THE IRISH MISSION.—The Rev. Messrs. Malone and Carroll, late of Carlow College, left Liverpool, per the City of Glasgow, en route for their respective missions. The rev. gentlemen are natives of the county Kilkenny. Mr. Malone is destined for the diocese of Pittsburgh, United States.

We feel happy in being able to state that it has been arranged to open missions, in the early part of next year, in the towns of Ross, Ennisconny, and Newtownbarry, and also in Bantown. The Redemptorist Fathers return to the north, we believe to Strabane, in the county Tyrone, from Wexford.—Herald People.

ORDINATION IN LIMERICK.—An ordination took place in St. John’s chapel, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., when the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, of this city, received Deacon’s orders at the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, R. C. Lord Bishop.

CONVERSIONS.—On Sunday last one family, consisting of six persons—not Jumpers, but old Protestants—in the parish chapel, Louishburgh, in presence of a large congregation, made a formal recantation of Protestantism. Ere three months pass over, we are much mistaken if there will be five Protestants in the parish of Kilgeever.—Alayo Telegraph.

Mrs. Ball, the Superioress of the nuns of Loreto, has been recently offered £30,000 for Loughochair, which is £13,000 more than she gave for it, but she has refused it.—Limerick Chronicle.

We understand that Mr. Eyre, the owner of the Clifden property, has given the princely donation of £1,500 to aid in the erection of a chapel and convent there.—Tuam Herald.

“At a public and respectable meeting of the parishioners of Shandruin, held in the Chapel-yard at Newtown, on Sunday, the 11th inst., the Rev. Mr. Cotter, parish priest, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved and passed by acclamation, with three long and loud cheers:—“That their most sincere and heartfelt thanks are eminently due and thereby given to the Rev. Mr. Banbury, rector of the said parish, for his very liberal and second donation of over 30 barrels of lime, for rendering the chapel, and also for his very liberal subscription of 30s. some time since, to put a gate to the yard of the other chapel in the parish.” Such kind and generous acts, for such purposes and from such a quarter, require no comment.”

MR. A. O’FLAHERTY, M.P.—A rumor is afloat that Mr. O’Flaherty has received from Government the wages of his apostasy, in the shape of a colonial appointment. Should the story be true, we trust the independent minded electors of Galway will recollect, in their selection of a successor, what is due to themselves and the interests of the country; and that they will exclude from their consideration any body who comes under the banners of mere Whiggery, or Toryism, or Liberalism, or any other of the various denominations of party factionists, whose aim it is to trade upon the constituencies. Let them seek out wherever he may be found, a man of talents and integrity, who will nail his colors to the principle of the policy of independent opposition to any and every government that will not make tenant-right and religious equality cabinet questions.—Tuam Herald.

THE BONOUGH OF LISBURN.—The speaker has given notice in the Gazette of Friday night, that at the end of fourteen days he will issue his warrant for the election of a new Member, in the room of R. J. Smyth, Esq., deceased. The two Messrs. Richardson (both Jonathans too!) are the only candidates.

THE TENANT CONFERENCE.—The approaching Tenant Conference, to be held in Dublin, is to be postponed until the middle of October.—New Ross, Meath, Wexford, Louth, and other constituencies, are about to entertain their representatives at public banquets immediately after the Conference.

THE EXHIBITION.—The Nation has the following paragraph:—“A friend who has just returned from the Eternal City informs us of the surprise felt in Rome that the Committee of the Irish Exhibition never applied at the Vatican for paintings or sculpture to adorn their galleries. The governments of Belgium and Prussia were applied to. The Papal government, it is understood, would have contributed liberally to any Irish Exhibition, but they were never asked. Rome, too, is such a treasury of art that the Exhibition has sustained an inestimable loss by the omission. We hope we may consider it a mere omission or oversight. But it is right to say that in Rome the omission is believed to have been not accidental.”

C. G. DUFFY, M.P., AND THE RECENT PROSELYTISING CRUSADE IN IRELAND.—The Rev. V. M. Whyte, one of the ‘hundred’ missionaries who made such a deplorable fiasco recently in Ireland, has become exceedingly indignant at some strong remarks made upon that contemptible crusade in the Nation, and has delivered a lecture at Liverpool, attacking Mr. C. G. Duffy with the greatest possible anger and acrimony. He enclosed a slip of his reported speech to Mr. Duffy, and the honorable member for New Ross, in a very able letter in the last Nation, disposes of the Rev. Mr. Whyte’s charges in a manner that the ‘missionary’ is not likely soon to forget. We extract Mr. Duffy’s reply to the last count of his assailant’s indictment:—As to the statement made that I advised the people, or that any one with my sanction advised them, to take away the lives of your missionaries, I presume you do not intend it to be believed. You are quite welcome, however, to understand that I thought, and think, they should not be permitted to insult and outrage the Irish people. I thought, and think, they ought to be treated precisely as you or I would treat some fanatic, quack, or humbug—it is entirely immaterial which—who came into our private house, to pester us with his stipendiary exhortations. If you can be candid for a moment, reflect and tell me how a hundred barefooted friars, commissioned by the Pope, to convert the British nation, would be received by the Protestants of England. With brotherly love and forbearance, doubtless—with cheerful readiness to meet discussion, which is so exclusively Protestant and English! The mobs who burned not only the figures of all Catholic Ecclesiastics, of whom they knew even the name, but burned the image of the Blessed Virgin, as one of the same communion, would make a more patient and tractable audience to an invasion of living priests into their streets and market places. Your complaint in this behalf is utterly false and absurd; and neither you who whined it, nor the most besotted audience could consider it anything else than cant and twaddle. There is an oasis in the desert, however. I read with entire satisfaction one part of your wearisome lecture—the history of the crusade. You have failed, sir. You have utterly and palpably failed. You have run away like whipped hounds, from the field of your predestined victories. By the protection of the police, and of the priests, you have carried off whole bones, and were merely disgraced and defeated. And all honest men will say, “Heaven be thanked!” Human patience has its limits; and a tag-rag of parsons and presbyters who are ready to tear out each other’s eyes, in the intervals of war against Rome, coming to a country the most pious and moral; to the face of the earth, coming from a country where the mass of the people are as pagan as the companions of Hengist and Horsa; where an infidel propaganda is so perfected that journals of all sizes and prices, from the quarterly Review to the penny periodical, speak of the Old and New Testament as Neibuhr, would speak of Livy, and Plutarch, is beyond bearing. Convent England, sir, to believe in something else than the Devil’s Library of Parker, Froude, and Strauss, before you presume to address the immemorably religious people of Ireland, and learn to speak the truth, and to practise some degree of Christian charity, before you take on you the character of a missionary of the Word of God.—Glasgow Free Press.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—The complaints made of the insufficiency of the present rate of the payment of this excellent force have not been overlooked in the proper quarter, and accordingly a “circular” has been promulgated, with a view of remedying a well-founded grievance.

The banks in Belfast have advanced the rate of discount on bills to 4½ per cent.; and the rate of interest allowed by them on deposits has also been advanced from 2 to 2½ per cent.

THE FARNHAM ESTATES.—A treaty for the purchase of the late Lord Farnham’s Newtownbarry estate, situated in the counties of Wexford and Carlow, for £75,000, has been concluded by Mr. Thomas Miller, estates agent, Dublin and Edinburgh, for an English gentleman.—Freeman’s Journal.

Lord Londonderry, in one of his characteristic epistles, addressed this time to his tenants, complains that large arrears of rent are due to him. Now that the Irish landlord, he says, is placed in such a “pitiable condition” by the “Minister of the Liberal Coalition Cabinet,” as to have to pay Income-tax, not on the receipts but the rental, he feels it necessary to put an end to “soft, foolish, impolitic indulgence,” and to enforce the law with peremptoriness and energy. The letter is written in the third person throughout; yet it is signed “Vane Londonderry.”

THE FLEET IN CORK.—There are at present 18 ships of the line in the harbor of Queenstown, including the Duke of Wellington and some of our other largest vessels of war, and four more are yet to arrive, and are daily expected. It is said there will be a grand review of the fleet when they arrive. An immense number visit Queenstown each day, and the railway companies are reaping a rich harvest. On Sunday last the streets of Queenstown were so thronged that it was almost impossible to pass through. The harbor presents a most brilliant appearance, and the hotels are all full.

CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—At the Dublin Revision court, the Rev. Mr. Keogh refused to be sworn on King James’ Bible, on the plea that he did not recognize it to be the Word of God; but offered to take the required oath on the Donay Bible. The Court refused to allow this, and the Rev. gentleman submitted to be disfranchised.

MINING IN GALWAY.—Mr. Pierre J. Foley informs us that—The Caherglassane lead mine is working well. The lodes in the engine shaft are of a most encouraging character; and when sunk on (as a powerful engine is being erected) about four fathoms deeper, there is no doubt of most profitable results. The percentage of silver (in the ore) is daily improving. At the Glengola lead mine the raising of ore has been doubled since the landlord took the working of the mine in hand. The Carraghduff and Glan mines are paying 20 per cent. on the outlay. The Shanafala copper and lead lodes are to be worked by W. Hodgson, Esq., of Ballyrairie, county Wicklow.—Mining Journal.

REAPING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Robert Fletcher, of Castletorris, near Convey, has at present in his employment a man named Crawford, who during the present harvest, in one day, from early dawn till shortly after sunset, cut down with a scythe an acre and twenty-six perches of oats, which yielded eighty-five stooks. The corn was stooked by Mr. Samuel Fletcher, who also had an arduous task to perform.—Londonderry Standard.

WILLIAM SMITH O’BRIEN.—The Cork Constitution has the following paragraph:—“A gentleman at present in this city lately returned from Hobart Town, states that he had an interview with Smith O’Brien at Norfolk Island, where he found him enjoying excellent health; he was living in a hotel, where he was supplied with every comfort and luxury he could desire. He had none of the appearance of a convict; he dressed in a similar style as he had done in this country. The government allowed him a circuit of ten miles for exercise; and he had only to report himself once a month to the police authorities. The gentleman referred to was two evenings in company with Smith O’Brien and during both interviews O’Brien avoided all reference to politics, or any subject relating thereto.”

THE QUEEN AND THE SHAMROCK.—An Irish paper says:—“It might not be amiss to mention, as an interesting fact connected with her Majesty’s visit, that one of the royal servants brought with him to the train a sod of shamrock which had been dug up in the grounds attached to the Viceregal Lodge. A porcelain pot received the plant, which, as it had been obtained at the special request of her Majesty, is probably destined to be transplanted to some of the royal grounds, and cultivated as a memento of a visit which will be long memorable in Ireland.”

HER MAJESTY’S IRISH PIPER.—On the Queen’s recent visit to Ireland, Mr. Thomas Mahon, a celebrated professor of the Irish Union bagpipes, came from a distant county to pay his homage to her Majesty, and memorialised the Queen to permit him the honor to play in her presence. After some unavoidable delay, the memorial was received, and Mahon’s prayer was granted. On the eve of her Majesty’s departure, a command was given for him to attend on board the royal yacht at Kingstown; but, unfortunately, Mahon, despairing of success, and hearing that the Queen had actually gone, had returned, dispirited and disheartened, to his distant home, and did not receive the command. A patriotic Irish gentleman felt strongly for his countryman’s misfortune, sent again for Mahon, and undertook to bring him from Dublin to Balmoral—a distance of fully 500 miles—to claim her gracious Majesty’s indulgent favor, already granted. After a rapid journey, the travellers reached Balmoral on Thursday last, and on the following evening succeeded in their desired object. Mahon was most kindly received by her Majesty, and had the honor to play for some time in her presence, was commended for his performance, and doubly honored and requited by a permission to assume henceforth the title of ‘Her Majesty’s Irish Piper.’—Aberdeen Journal.

The Queen and Prince Albert have offered, through Colonel Phipps, to subscribe the sum of £300 towards improving the lodging of families in Dublin, on condition that a subscription, with fair promises of liberal support, be commenced. It is also intimated that her Majesty is of opinion that some attempt should be made to improve the feeling of the lower classes, with regard to their clothing, so that they may be induced to keep them in a decent state of repair.

CANAL FROM NEXACH TO THE SHANNON.—This important project, which was started by the zealous and enterprising of the district some ten years ago, is at length in a fair way of being carried out. The canal is to run to Youghal, a distance of only four miles from the town, and to connect Noughy by water communication with the queen of British rivers.—Limerick Reporter.

On the completion of the telegraph between Dublin and Queenstown, considerable advantages are likely to be conferred on merchants and traders, not only in America, but also in England. A swift steamer is to be kept running from outside the harbor’s mouth to Queenstown, which is to convey intelligence of such vessels as are outward or homeward bound, to be transmitted by telegraph to Dublin, London, &c. In like manner, by the aid of the telegraph, the state of the markets, funds, rate of exchange, &c., will be sent to America, 22 hours later, than a vessel bound from Liverpool could be in possession of, as all vessels pass Cork harbor on their voyages.

Free trade, says a Cork paper, has changed the little sea-bathing village of Cove (now Queenstown) into a stirring and rapidly improving town, and a vast proportion of the trade of England is now permanently diverted thither from its old destination, by its unique situation as a port of orders.

RISE IN WHISKEY.—The Cork distillers advanced the price of whiskey on Thursday to 7s. 3d.—being an addition of 3d. per gallon.

ENGLISH AND IRISH INNS.—A correspondent of the Times writes from Limerick:—“To the Editor of the Times.—There is something very refreshing in the plenty and courtesy of the Irish inns; yes, and in the cleanliness too, after the dirt, the boorishness, and the starvation of those in England. I say nothing about the prices, which are 25 per cent less. For the last two years I have almost lived at English inns, and I cannot remember three which were what they ought to be. Considering all the glory we take to ourselves for our civilisation and material prosperity, English inns are a disgrace to the country.”

A PATRIOTIC POTATO.—A surprising effort of nature has been manifested in a potato handed to us by J. J. Blake, Esq., S.I. Within its heart appears a beautifully delineated and exquisitely proportioned Shamrock—the stalk of a darker tint than the leaves, and the effect altogether surprising and beautiful. We hope there may be nothing ominous in this assumption by the potato of our national emblem, but rather an undoubted evidence of its determination to “stick by us.”—Roscommon Messenger.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.—We understand that it is not intended to abolish this Institution for the present, but the Government have determined upon making a variety of alterations in the general constitution of the establishment, more particularly in the abolition of sinecures. At the present time, the daughter of a distinguished General, Lord Lake, holds the office of laundress, at a profit of £400 per annum.

PROTESTANT OUTRAGE.—A disgraceful profanation was offered last week to the Catholic Chapel of Rathbarry, near Castletreke, county Cork. Some unknown individual entered the chapel yard, and gratified his zeal for Protestantism and his hatred of Popery by procuring human ordure and filling therewith one of the holy water fonts embedded in the chapel walls. This rare impropriety carries with it its own commentary. Few can refuse to condemn such a mode of upholding any religion or suppressing another.—Cork Examiner.

A case of Asiatic cholera occurred on Tuesday in Belfast. The patient was expected to recover.