

mo, and Rome—as the Swiss called him, “the mute apostle of revolution.”

Le muet apôtre de desordre; and so perfect and accurate was the plan his presence at Berne, at Palermo, and at Rome, was the notorious signal of the most ferocious insurrections.

At this time France, Naples, Lombardy, Hungary, and Rome, were shaken to their very foundations; a hurricane of human passions was let loose over Europe; and Lord Palmerston and his diplomatic associates rode like demons on the tempest, fomenting its terrors, directing its rage, devastating whole nations, and hoping that England would gain power by the debasement of all the surrounding countries, and acquire wealth by the total prostration or temporary suspension of their commercial relations. So complete were all the arrangements of England in this crusade against liberty and Catholicity, that it is now a notorious fact that through Charles Albert (the King of Sardinia) and his minister at Berne, Edward Crotti di Costiglioli, the Pope listened to the suggestions of Lord Minto—viz., “That peace never could be restored in Switzerland without the expulsion of the illustrious order of the Jesuits,” and Lord Minto drew up three conditions for the sanction of the Pope:—

Firstly—To suppress all the convents of Argovia. Secondly—To annul the contract between the Jesuits and the canton of Lucerne.

Thirdly—To disarm the Sonderbund.

Charles Albert, his minister Costiglioli, Lord Minto, all implored the Pontiff to agree to these conditions. And, oh! perfidious English cabinet, the government which threatened an armed intervention in favor of the Calvinism of one canton, now cannot restore peace, will not permit the armies of France and Austria to restore it, unless on the condition of uprooting all the convents, of expelling the masters of universal literature, the apostles of learning and piety, the illustrious Jesuits, and lastly, taking the arms out of the hands of the trembling Catholics, while they leave 80,000 demons in human form, assassins, and murderers, and robbers, in the free possession of all munitions of war, in regular encampment and armed to the teeth. There can be no doubt of the English minister having drawn Count Costiglioli into the conspiracy against the Pope. Hear Abercrombie from Turin, writing to Peel on the subject:—

“You can make yourself be understood by Count Costiglioli. Speak to him without reserve—he is the only one of your colleagues to whom you can speak with entire confidence.” In this despatch the English minister wishes to conceal his sentiments from the whole corps diplomatique, and to hold confidential intercourse with only one, who has, fortunately for truth, covered the English embassy with shame by declaring that England deceived him. Hear his own words:—“I acknowledge my mistake. I wish to repair it. I have been duped, and surrounded by deceivers”—that is to say, he was surrounded and duped by Lord Palmerston’s agents.

About this time, the Pope wrote a letter to his Nuncio, Archbishop Luquet, at Berne, proclaiming peace in the strongest language. Strange to say, that letter was stopped in the post-office by some person averse to peace; who that person is, we can collect with tolerable certainty from a letter lately written to Sir Robert Peel by the Archbishop, immediately after the young baronet’s maiden speech in the House of Commons. The letter is dated the 12th of April, 1851. Hear the extract of that letter to Sir Robert:—“You know that before the war the Pope wrote a letter to Switzerland not to engage them to take up arms but in an altogether contrary sense—you know the diplomatic office which stopped the publication of that letter, and that office was not the Nunciature.”

This extract speaks for itself—it is decided in the allusion to foul play—and Sir Robert knows the fact!

I shall conclude the history of my despatches in the present letter by quoting extracts from a letter of Lord Palmerston to Mr. Peel, and, again, by giving an extract of a conversation which Mr. Peel had with the French Ambassador, the Count de Bois le Comte.

Lord Palmerston writes as follows:—

“The present position of the Pope will render the negotiation for the peace of Switzerland a matter of easy attainment; above all, the expulsion of the Jesuits must be insisted on, as the first and essential condition; it is certain that this point will be conceded at Rome; be constant in your attentions in the proper quarter, and you may rely with confidence on the support of Costiglioli—in fact, it is necessary for the peace of Switzerland that the Jesuits be attacked and persecuted at all points; or, as this last phrase is written in the French despatch, ‘Attaquer et poursuivre les Jesuits à tous points.’”

Fellow-countrymen, there is Lord Palmerston for you. He wanted to force the Pope to grant a decree for expelling the Jesuits, in order to have a precedent, from the Pope’s signature, of annihilating the religious orders in every Catholic country where the English influence could be made available. I hope the Irish Bishops will read this extract, and learn, even now, to understand the soup-distributors of the English cabinet and the persecutors of your creed.

My last quotation at present shall be Mr. Peel’s conversation with the French ambassador. It is in your recollection, beloved fellow-countrymen, that the young man, Sir Robert Peel, (very well described in a letter lately written by G. Young, M.P.) delivered his maiden speech in parliament on the 16th of last March, in which maiden effusion he speaks as follows—

“Acting under the instructions of Lord Palmerston, I have witnessed the mighty struggle of liberty against oppression and intolerance in a country which called forth ninety thousand men, not to unfold the banners of

liberty against foreign foes, but under religious excitements and animosities, stirred up by the artful Jesuits and Papal agents, to wage a religious war, and to pour out the most gallant blood that ever warmed the souls of a people.....I witnessed the iniquity and intolerance of the Papal court in prolonging a hopeless contest, even after the capitulation of the Swiss cantons.”

Now, people of England, Scotland, and the kingdom of Ireland hear me—House of Lords, and House of Commons, hear me—courts of Europe which respect the name and the office of an English ambassador, hear me—men of common principle and common truth, hear me—while I place before your eyes the official character which this young man gives of this same free corps to the French ambassador—Romans, countrymen, and lovers, hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear, while I give the finishing blow to the speechifying and conversational diplomacy of “the young man” before you. So astonished was the French ambassador at the conduct of Peel, that in writing to M. Guizot he makes the following remark, which I dare Peel to deny—“I made no reply, partly from surprise, and partly from embarrassment.”

The Count writes as follows:—“Mr. Peel called on me, yesterday, 31st October, and astonished me by saying that all his opinions were changed; that the conduct of the free corps and the Radicals, in reference to national conciliation was shameful (indigne); that they were deceitful and treacherous; and then he asked, what will France do in this matter? What are you about doing? Is it your opinion that we ought to let the Sonderbund (the Catholic) be massacred? Eighty thousand men are ready to fall on them. The conduct of Austria is inconceivable. Will France do nothing? One word from France will end the quarrel; these Radicals have an enormous fear of France—they are a base set of men—most degraded paltrons—this is my decided opinion of them.” Oh, Heaven, do you hear the English Envoy giving the lie to himself—read him in St. Stephens and read him at Berne!!

Archbishop Luquet and the French Ambassador settled this young man during the remainder of his life. The world can judge of Palmerston. In my next I will tell you a tale of Minto and Cicceruacchio, and I shall surprise the English nobility when I shall depict an English nobleman, the associate of “a hay and oats grocer” at Rome, having no recommendation to the English embassy except his hatred of the Pope, his avowed infidelity, and his sanguinary oath of revolution.

In the meantime, fellow-countrymen, a terrible blow has been fatally aimed at our race and creed by the late successful bill in the House of Commons. There is only one resource left—namely, a petition to the Queen, backed by the voice of all the Catholics of England and Ireland. I have already promised to procure a petition signed by five hundred thousand young men between the ages of twenty and forty-five years. This petition, worded in warm loyalty, presented in affectionate humbleness, and urged on the royal heart with imploring energy, cannot fail of success. It will be the petition of the brothers of the army, the navy, and the police, who are prepared to die in defence of the crown—it will be the petition of the bone and muscle, and the very life-blood of the empire, demanding of royalty not to degrade our race—not to proscribe our creed—not to make our worship a penalty—and not to forge new chains for the hands and hearts that would meet the foe in the deadly fight, and spill their blood for the honor of her name and dignity. I am promised by certain and decided authority, that if the petition be left at Liverpool and Manchester, it will receive thirty thousand names in each of these towns, and in every town in England it will have the signature of every Catholic of the necessary age; it will have the names of all the Catholic Clergy to one man, and that petition will enrol in its list the largest association of loyal men that England ever saw in the constitutional confederacy. I am not talking idle words. I shall certainly execute what I say; I shall procure at least the signature of 300,000 men in England of the necessary age, and I am promised the names of 700,000 in Ireland; and I am persuaded that her gracious Majesty will not despise the request of one million of the bravest men in the world, who are prepared to die at the foot of the throne in the defence of monarchy, and who only demand, in return for their loyalty and dutiful allegiance, that the burning brand of mummery, and idolatry, and perjury, and rebellion, and inferiority, and degradation, and thrilling and consuming insult, shall not be pressed into our souls (to make its last deep and galling impression) by the royal hand that we are taught to love, and by the royal mistress whom we are instructed to defend with our lives. If I could have the pleasure of addressing you by word of mouth, I would tell you that we are not beaten as yet. Depend upon it, your loyal and constitutional combination may yet defeat this iniquitous measure; and, with the contemplated aggregate meeting and the petition of one million of men, there is a reasonable hope of success.

If we are to be trampled on by the English parliament let us not submit tamely to be chained like cowards; let us struggle against our executioners to the last; let them only succeed in planting the iron of tyranny in our souls, when force, and deceit, and perfidy, and injustice, and misrepresentation, and calumny, and ferocious bigotry, have vanquished us; let us kick at our chains till we be helpless on the ground; and if no other good can come from our constitutional struggle, we shall send a burning record of our wrongs to the future generations of Ireland; and the infamy of our rulers, and our undying courage, will be an imperishable lesson to posterity to distrust England, and it will serve to the future patriot of our persecuted country as an inflaming text, to struggle to death through our coming national

history, to free our Faith from a relentless and persecuting government, and to wrench, by all legitimate means, our national liberties from the ceaseless oppression and the unmitigated tyranny of our deadly foes.—Believe me, beloved fellow-countrymen, your devoted and attached Irish Priest.

D. W. CAHILL, D. D.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

AGGREGATE MEETING—THE REQUISITION.—The Requisition for the Aggregate Meeting which is to found the Catholic Association contains the names of twenty-one Prelates, twelve of the Nobility, twenty-six Members of Parliament, nearly one hundred Justices of the Peace, and about a thousand of the Clergy of the Second Order, the Mayors, Aldermen, and Councillors of all the Catholic cities of Ireland, numerous professional gentlemen, and an immense number of those who represent the bone and sinew of the land.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.—The following most important letter has been received from his Grace, the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam. It will be perceived that his Grace goes to the root of the evil, and sees the true bearing of the Catholic question as it now stands in this country:—

“St. Jarlath’s, Tuam, Feast of our Blessed Lady of Mount Carmel, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—A considerable expenditure will necessarily be required to render effective the great organization now forming by the Catholics of Ireland for the protection of their holy religion against the unprincipled ministerial aggression by which it is assailed. A small sacrifice of money cannot be regretted in a sacred cause, for which, if necessary, life itself should be cheerfully laid down. As an earnest of the deep interest I feel in the holy object of the approaching coalition, as strong and compact, I trust, as it will undoubtedly be comprehensive, I beg to enclose my mite of three pounds sterling, with the assurance of my firm purpose to co-operate in everything in my power towards forming and sustaining an association which one of the first laws of self-defence imperatively requires. Had such a defensive body been maintained since the days of our partial emancipation, jealously watching the inroads since silently made on the rights of Catholic Ireland, and warning the country against the unrighteous insolence by which they were aggravated, until at length they manifested themselves in undisguised persecution, Ireland would not have now to deplore the treachery by which its too simple reliance on political parties has been requited. In short, the equal interests of the Catholic religion, and the sacred rights of humanity itself, were, to a certain extent, forgotten or unheeded in the eagerness with which the course of individual patronage or promotion was run; and the consequence is, that while a few professing Catholics prospered, they saw the Catholic Church fettered, and the Catholic people dying in hundreds of thousands without daring to raise their voice in favor of the liberties of the one, or the lives of the others. It is this conviction of the evils, which twenty years of political subserviency and intrigue have entailed on our religion and people, that makes us bear with such calmness and composure the threatened renewal of the penal laws, which must put an end to the worse evils of corruption. For persons whose constant aim is to regulate their lives by the laws of God, any brutal enactments by which those sacred laws may be violated have no terrors. As long as human laws run in the same direction with the divine ordinances, obedience to them becomes a pleasing duty; but whenever they deflect from the great pathway that has been lighted by God Himself for man’s guidance, then no rational creature can hesitate about the course he is to pursue.

“I have the honor to remain your very faithful servant,
“† JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.
“James Burke, Esq.”

The usual annual meeting of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Kerry, was held in Killarney on Wednesday, when an examination for Maynooth students took place. The following named young gentlemen were returned, namely,—Messrs. Barrett, Lawlor, Murphy, and Riordan. Fourteen candidates were under examination. In the evening upwards of sixty clergymen dined at the Victoria. His lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Eagan presided.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster did not return to London in time to attend the Mortmain Committee, on Monday, July 14. He is, however, expected to-day (July 16) to bless the new Abbess of the Benedictine Nuns, of Winchester. His present journey to France was not at all for the purpose of evading the summons, but had been determined upon for some time previous.—*London Correspondent of Tablet.*

The Primate of Ireland preached at St. James’s Church, Spanish-place, last Sunday, and Mgr. Franzoni, the exiled Archbishop of Turin, is expected in London to-day or to-morrow.—*Ibid.*

We learn that Dr. Grant, the President of the English College at Rome, has been consecrated Bishop of Southwark, and is on his way to take possession of the new See.—*Globe.*

CARDINAL THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER IN GUERNSEY AND CAEN.—On Wednesday, July 2d, Guernsey witnessed one of those religious ceremonies which raise the enthusiasm of populations among whom Faith is yet living. Early in the morning a number of Priests, and a considerable number of pious Faithful, arriving from all the points of the island, as also from England, France and Jersey, assembled to assist at the benediction of a new Catholic Church which has just been built there. This beautiful and imposing ceremony was enhanced by the presence of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, who himself blessed the new church. In the middle of Mass, the eloquent Prelate addressed to the multitude assembled in the holy place a few of those ardent, admirable, and consoling words he knows so well how to deliver, and which always produce the liveliest emotion.

Manchester, Thursday, 17th July.—During the past week almost the only topic of conversation is the new Bishop, and more especially the approaching ordination of the Bishop of Salford, and the consequent presence of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. All parties are anxiously looking forward to that event as one of no ordinary character; and one which will contrast singularly with the proceedings in parliament during the last five or six months.—*Manchester Correspondent of Tablet.*

On Sunday the Very Rev. W. Turner, the Bishop. Elect, slightly, and in his own mild and gentle way, alluded to the coming event. He said it was a distinction which he had not sought, and which he feared he was unworthy of. But, as was his duty, he would not shrink from any responsibility or labor to which he might be called, and he resigned himself to whatever fate he might be called. He felt, however, his own weakness and unworthiness, and he would go into retreat to prepare himself for the great solemnity in the best way he could, and earnestly besought the prayers of the whole congregation of the Faithful. While uttering these few words, the most profound silence prevailed, and many a grateful and joyous tear stood in the eyes of his enraptured congregation.—*Ibid.*

RUMORED CONVERSIONS.—We are inundated with rumors of further secessions to the Church of Rome. It would be dangerous, as indeed it would be wrong, to mention names at present; but if the reports which are current be true, the cases which have most recently occurred, or are about occurring, include duchesses, marchionesses, and even personages more distinguished still, as well as statesmen and Clergymen. Some of the cases reported are those of persons who have not been subjected to any so-called Tractarian influence, but have been brought up in a school the very opposite of that. Yes—the Evangelical school is now contributing its quota to these extraordinary and most deplorable secessions. A case of the kind of a very remarkable character has just occurred in Yorkshire, where a Clergyman, the grandson of one of the most eminent Evangelical Ministers, who had a Pastoral charge in an important town, having all his life before been under the direct and powerful influence of what are called Evangelical principles, has seceded to Rome, after a most careful consideration, he declares, of all the questions in dispute. A member of Lord John Russell’s Cabinet is beginning, it is said, to be looked upon with some apprehension, lest the example of those he is known to reverence highly may so powerfully operate upon his mind, already predisposed by its pious earnestness, as to draw him also over the precipice; and this dread is the more anxiously felt, since a rumor has begun to prevail, that a near relative of his, and one to whom he is much attached, has become deeply impressed with the claims of the Church of Rome to her holy allegiance.—*Oxford Herald.*

CONVERSIONS.—The Rev. J. R. Shortland, M.A., who was for some time Curate of St. Margaret’s, Leicester, the Vicar of which (the Rev. W. H. Anderton) left the Church of England for the Church of Rome, has been received into the Catholic communion.—*Ibid.*

We understand that the Rev. John Henry Wynne, B.C.L., has been deprived of his Fellowship of All-Souls College, in consequence of his having declared himself to be no longer in communion with the Church of England. The proceedings in this matter have been delayed by Mr. Wynne’s lengthened absence on the continent, causing an uncertainty in communicating with him.—*Ibid.*

On Saturday last, the Rev. Father Pozzo, O. S. D., received into the Catholic Church Mr. John Turpin, an Episcopalian of about forty years of age. Mr. Turpin is a resident of Dutchess county, N. Y., near Hyde Park.—*N. Y. Freeman’s Journal.*

CONCORDAT BETWEEN THE HOLY SEE AND TUSCANY.—The *Monitore Toscano* of the 5th publishes a Concordat between Rome and Tuscany; and which does away with many of the regulations decreed in the last century against the authority of the Church by the Grand Duke Peter Leopold.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TENANT RIGHT—THE BOYNE MEETING.—The national aggregate meeting of the Tenant League was held on Monday, the 14th ult., at the Boyne, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, was in every respect well worthy of the occasion. The friends of Tenant-right—Catholics and Protestants—were invited to commemorate the union of north and south by a great meeting on the historic ground where their forefathers had met in deadly strife, and the invitation was responded to with a zeal and an earnestness which proved the deep hold the question of Tenant-right has on the public mind, and how confidently the people rely upon that auspicious union as the most certain means of procuring justice for the oppressed tenant. Though from an early hour the rain began to pour down in torrents, and continued till an advanced period of the day, the meeting was numerous attended by the people from the most distant parts of the surrounding country. A large number marched in procession from the county Meath, accompanied by an amateur band, and headed by the Very Rev. Dr. McEvoy and several other Catholic clergymen. The attendance of Catholic clergymen from other parts of the country was very numerous, and there was present also a large number of the merchants, traders, and members of the corporation of Drogheda, Kells, Navan, &c. The unavoidable absence of the Presbyterians ministers, in consequence of the meeting of the General Assembly, was much regretted. Dr. McKnight and some other northerners arrived while the meeting was being held, and were received with every mark of the most cordial welcome and respect. The meeting was held on an eminence overlooking the Boyne, and within a short distance of the obelisk raised to commemorate the battle and some of its most stirring scenes. A spacious platform was erected, and it was densely crowded by clergymen,