

flight, and it can pierce him too as he floats on the summit point of the giddy elevation; depend upon it, my lord, that when you expose yourself, a steady aim from a watchful antagonist may reach your outspread wing, and lay you prostrate upon the plain. I have long considered you the most plausible, the cleverest man in the British ministry of any shade of politics. I believe you also to be the greatest enemy that the Catholic Church has ever had during the last three centuries, and I am persuaded that unless your Sovereign dismisses you from her councils, you will, in furthering the ends of your insatiable and unmitigable bigotry, involve our common country in irretrievable ruin. And I pray you not to make light of these remarks of mine; you must excuse me if I tell you that I have as perfect sources of information on the subjects on which I write as your lordship can have; and that while you have your parliament to cheer you at St. Stephen's, I have my parliament to cheer me wherever the English language is spoken, and have friends to publish these remarks which I here make in every capital in Europe.

I beg of your lordship to believe that I am not an enemy of the state; no, I am a sincere friend as far as my humble powers can go. I am grateful to the past governments of England for every boon they have bestowed upon my unhappy country. Every one of my profession are grateful for the efficient education you have extended to our rising generation of the poor; we thank you for your generosity in educating our national Priesthood; we would fain be grateful to you for preserving the lives of our peasant population against the ruthless extermination of the needy Orange landlords of Ireland, but you will not give us the occasion. You speak of your just laws on this subject, we point to the emigrant ship—you expatiate on the rights of property, we point to the red grave—you write on the civil liberty of the English constitution, we point to "the crowbar"—you draw up long statistics of your impartial justice, your national prosperity, we point to the deserted village—you descant at public meetings called in the name of religion on the universal benevolence of your Church, we read the advertisements in the *Times* for servants, with a *nota bene* "no Irish Catholic need apply." Ah! my lord, not all your plausible speeches and your able diplomacy can conceal from the world the palpable afflicting fact, that the legislative of Great Britain is spoken with lips of honey, but written in rivers of blood—is published abroad in wreaths of roses, but felt within, in our aching hearts, in the cold iron of persecution; like the apples in the lake of Sodom, you offer us fine fruit in appearance, but is poison in the taste. The persecuting Protestant Church is the great legislator of England; it is the great editor of England; it is the amusing novelist of England; it is the Prime Minister of England; and it is the parish beadle of England; it is the painter, it is the sculptor, it is the traveller, it is the teacher, the preacher, it is the general and the admiral; and, alas! in all and each of these pursuits, positions, arts, &c., it is the base maligner of Catholicity, the unscrupulous asserter of every falsehood which converts this country into a fierce battlefield, and makes Christianity resemble rather the malevolence of Satan than the charity of God.

Pray can you tell, my lord, what will be the next assault of parliament against Catholicity. Tell us, pray, my lord, that we may be prepared for the voluminous misrepresentations of your press, your pulpit, your Exeter Hall, and your senate house. Is there any tale of scandal in reference to a Nun on the Continent of Europe, a convent in Asia, a Bishop in the Pacific? Can there be no story made out against a schoolmaster for whipping a child, contrary to Martin's Act? Can there be no indictment forged against Nuns for withholding legs of mutton, bitter ale, and apple tarts, from orphans placed in their charge? Is there no Priest to be exposed for asking questions in the confessional on the subject of *sin*, to the inexpressible horror of the spotless innocence and of the hysterical disedification of the angelic purity of your Divine Church? Is there no book in the Catholic Church which defiles the transparent mind of Protestantism, and which, therefore, ought to be brought before parliament, and there receive the just irrevocable condemnation of the accredited judges of Christian morality and evangelical perfection? Can no act of parliament be framed against the unrighteous length of our Clerical surtouts, made as they are according to a Papal pattern, and with the clear intent of ridiculing the Russell pale-tot!

Ah, my lord, you have overbalanced yourself—you have brought derision on your government and on your administration, and you have made the name of Whig be the byword of broken faith and official perjury—you are at war with the whole world and with God—your shave-beggars in Canada, in India, in Australia, at the Cape, and at home, are the theme of universal complaint in the entire journals of the country; and, in reference to my unfortunate persecuted, plundered country, I have heard from the lips of the illustrious the venerable Lord Cloncurry, that in all his experience he had never known more than two Viceroys who knew anything of the government in Ireland. In the future speeches which you may deliver on the state of Catholicity on the continent, and on the character of the Pope, and the conduct of the Priests, do, I pray you to persevere, Sir, in your ridicule and misstatements. All the world now understands you, and that it happens the contrary of your statement is the truth. Do not, therefore, Sir, malign us by your praise; do, Sir, if you please, compliment us and our Church by your distinguished misrepresentations. Do us the favor of your disapprobation, and give us the character, before all Europe, which knows you, of having earned the imperishable honor of your ministerial malignity. In these remarks, founded on historical evidence, I fancy I am the best friend of England's security, and

the truest servant of the stability of the throne in thus exposing a system of policy which has convulsed our entire national relations abroad, and has disturbed the universal peace of our fellow-subjects at home. I have the honor to be, my Lord Viscount, your humble servant, &c.,

D. W. CAHILL, D. D.

N.B.—I shall send a printed copy of this letter to your lordship, but I do not expect an answer; and I shall enclose a copy of it to all the foreign ambassadors of the Catholic courts resident in London, that they will do justice to the injured cause of Catholicity by publishing it in their respective capitals.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ORDINATIONS.—The following Divines were ordained Priests at Oscott College on Saturday last by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne:—Rev. F. W. Trenow, late Curate of the Established Church of Bartley Green, near Birmingham; Rev. D. Lamb, and Rev. A. Delarue.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday last the Rev. George Talbot Bridges was ordained Priest by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Salford, in the cathedral.

CONVERSIONS.—On Wednesday last, Mrs. Diana Lee, of this town, was received into the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, O. S. A.—*Gulway Mercury*.

On Thursday last the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P. P., received into the Church, Mary Laffin, wife of John Laffin. She was suddenly seized with what she feared was her death sickness, and racked with pain, she exclaimed to the priest, when he entered, "Oh, sir, I lived a Protestant, but I am afraid to die one." She accordingly made her profession, and was duly received into the Catholic faith.—*Tuam Herald*.

On Saturday evening, Mr. R. Fell, an old and respected inhabitant of this town, died at his residence in Dublin-street. Before his decease, Mr. Fell earnestly desired the attendance of a Catholic clergyman, and at his request one of the curates of SS. Peter and Paul's church, waited on him, when he formally abjured Protestantism, and was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Having been baptised, and received the holy Sacrament, Mr. Fell shortly after expired. May his soul rest in peace.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

HALIFAX N. S.—On last Sunday, at St. Mary's, Archbishop Walsh conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders, on Mr. P. Holden. On the same day at St. Mary's and St. Patrick's, sermons were delivered by each of the three Priests who were recently ordained. Two of these gentlemen having received appointments from the Archbishop, proceeded this week to their respective Missions—the Rev. Mr. Roles to Yarmouth and St. Michael, and the Rev. Mr. Butler to St. Croix, where he will succeed Rev. Mr. Rogers, who is to be translated to the mission in Cumberland.—*Acadian Recorder*.

GERMAN MISSIONS IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—We are delighted and edified to hear that the Missions of the Redemptorist Fathers are crowned with abundance of fruit among our German fellow-Catholics. At the one in Third street, six thousand persons approached Holy Communion. The Mission which ended in Newark last week, counted sixteen hundred communicants.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

A meeting of the Clergy and laity of New York, convened for the purpose of expressing their admiration and sympathy towards the Archbishop of Santa Fé de Bogota, lately banished from New Granada, and now a resident of this city, and also toward Dr. Newman, recently convicted of libel in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, was held on Tuesday morning last, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Chambers-street. The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes presided, and a large number of the Catholic Clergy, and a few of the laity, were present.—*Zb*.

FATHER BONAPARTE.—The second son of Prince Canino, Lucian, is about to enter the Church. In a few days he will assume the ecclesiastical robe.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIXMILEBRIDGE MASSACRE.

Ennis, February 22nd. The assizes for Clare were opened here to-day with the usual formalities, and were invested with more than usual interest. The tragedy at Sixmilebridge in July last has obtained a world-wide notoriety, and now that the matter is about to be legally disposed of, and the pronouncement of a jury taken on the guilt or justification of the military, public attention appears to have been reawakened, even with more intensity and excitement than that which existed at the time of the unfortunate occurrence. The town is much crowded, and the public press, metropolitan and provincial, is largely represented. The accused soldiers arrived under escort at Clare Castle yesterday, where they await the finding of the grand jury, and billeted through Ennis are two troops of dragoons and two hundred rank and file of infantry.

The Attorney-General arrived here this morning, and with Mr. Whiteside, who is engaged for the defence of the military, appeared in court at the opening of the commission.

The Right Hon. Justice Perrin entered the crown court at a quarter past ten o'clock. The usual formalities having been gone through, the grand jury were called and sworn.—

Judge Perrin then proceeded to charge them. He said—The calendar of cases for trial at the present assizes is a very heavy one, including several homicides and other grievous offences, and you will take care to examine the several witnesses that go before you fully and minutely; weigh their testimony dispassionately and impartially, and satisfy the obligations you have entered into to present no man "for envy, hatred, or malice," neither "to leave any man unpunished for fear, favor, or affection." There is one case which has been the subject of a great deal of

observation, conversation, and discussion, not only in your county, but in the journals in every part of the empire—it has been a matter of great excitement and general conversation everywhere, and, no doubt, amongst you—and, therefore, you ought to be especially careful to discharge your duty with respect to it strictly, impartially, and dispassionately. Carefully examine the evidence which shall be laid before you, be careful to find upon it, and upon nothing else.—Discharge from your minds all previous impressions, and discharge from your minds, if possible, all you may have heard. In the case to which I allude, unfortunately a number of persons lost their lives—and, I believe, there are nine persons, eight soldiers and one gentleman—a magistrate of your own county—charged with homicide. I shall not attempt to detail the facts—indeed it would be difficult for any person who had carefully examined the depositions to form a precise opinion upon the case; and I might be misleading you if I effected to go into the details. I shall, therefore, but glance at a few of the circumstances as I understand them, but you will take them entirely from the evidence, and not from my statement. It appears that an escort of soldiers, consisting of two officers, two sergeants, and forty men, were called by requisition to act as a safeguard for some persons who were going to the hustings at Sixmilebridge, at the last general election for this county—a very difficult and a very nice service; and with respect to the requisition upon which they acted, I may say its terms are immaterial for your consideration, for these soldiers could have had no knowledge of it, and therefore you may consider yourselves relieved from any inquiry as to the matter.—Under the command of Captain Eager, and the conduct of Mr. Delmege, the magistrate, it appears that this party assembled and proceeded to Sixmilebridge; they were there with their arms in obedience to their orders, and I may here say that those orders will not justify any unlawful conduct or violence on their part. Ordinary persons going on such an occasion to the hustings or elsewhere would act very indiscreetly and very dangerously, if not illegally, in arming themselves with deadly weapons in order to resist obstruction or opposition if it were expected; but soldiers are bound, and are under orders, and therefore that which in other persons might denote a previous or deadly intention justifies them in carrying weapons. So far there was nothing illegal in their conduct on this occasion; there was nothing illegal in their proceeding through the crowd with the freeholders under their escort peaceably, doing or offering no unnecessary violence in the discharge of their duty, but soldiers have no right to force their way through a crowd by violence, or by arms, and still less by the discharge of deadly weapons; they have no right to repel a trespass on themselves, or the party escorted, by firing or mortally wounding; and you will observe the distinction I take between removing an obstruction and repelling a trespass. They have a right to lay hold of—as every subject of her Majesty has—and resist persons guilty of assault and trespass, to restrain them or make them amenable. There is no distinction between soldiers and other subjects in that respect; for as Lord Mansfield says, and his attention was very much called to the subject—"No matter how called on, the military are citizens; and I say, as subjects of her Majesty, no matter whether their acts be hard or otherwise, they are employed, not to subvert, but to preserve the laws that we prize so highly," &c. If assaulted and struck with violence they have a right to repel force by force, but not by the use of deadly and martial weapons; although if provoked by blows so as to induce them to lose the command of their tempers, (and more forbearance is to be expected from soldiers than others), but if so provoked to the use of deadly weapons, and that they used them without previous premeditation, the law considers the frailty of human nature will reduce the crime, which would otherwise be wilful murder, to manslaughter; and again, if it should further appear that having been so assaulted and attacked, they were not guilty of any misconduct, and that their lives were threatened and in actual danger, and that in order to save their lives they were obliged to fire, and fired only in the necessary defence of their lives, then the homicide is excusable and justifiable; but in order to sanction such a finding by a jury they must be convinced by actual proof that the lives of the soldiers were in danger, and were saved by their firing and only saved by that means. In considering these matters upon the evidence, you will recollect that there were of this party forty soldiers with fixed bayonets, under the command of two sergeants and two officers; and further that it is at least doubtful whether there was any express command given to them to fire. No command was given by their officers;—that is, I believe, admitted by all parties, and you must further recollect, that the firing cannot be justified on the ground that otherwise the freeholders of voters might have escaped, or been taken away. You will consider carefully how the transaction occurred, and that part of it took place in a narrow lane, and part of it near the open road, and near the courthouse, where there was a large body of police, and a strong detachment of soldiers stationed; together with several magistrates. You will carefully consider all these circumstances, and whether or not the soldiers fired without orders, and I need scarcely repeat that in doing so, you will take the facts from the evidence, and not from any statement. That some shots were fired, and some persons killed at a considerable distance from the lane, and by some of the soldiers that had just come from it, there can be no doubt; and if this was done when there was no danger to their lives, and when some of the people were at a great distance, and some had their backs turned—such a state of facts, showing no previous excitement, would amount to the crime of murder; but even if such facts existed, and there appeared to have been some previous excitement, it would be a subject properly for consideration how far that previous excitement would lead to the conclusion that they had not a deliberate intention to take away life, and induce you to reduce the crime charged to manslaughter. As to the persons who were slain upon what was called "The Lodge" road, your inquiry will be—first, whether those persons were slain, and if so, the condition in which they were found slain; and, secondly, by whom they were killed? And if you find that a homicide was committed, and that it was committed by the soldiers charged, and was a homicide of the worst description I have pointed out; if you find that the parties accused without provocation or excitement committed this crime, you must consider another matter of importance—you could not find the whole body of soldiers guilty, and it would be, therefore, then necessary to ascertain who the individuals were who fired, and that is as important a consideration as any other in the case. If they are distinguishable it is your duty to distinguish them, for

you cannot find a general verdict, because it was undoubtedly a fact that several of the men, at least three-fourths of them, did not fire at all, and a bill could not therefore be found to implicate them all. With respect then to those who were slain in the lane I will again say, if you are convinced that the soldiers are not the aggressors, but that in performance of a duty they were unlawfully assailed, so as to be in danger of their lives and could not otherwise save them, their conduct in firing would amount to a justifiable, but if you are of opinion that, although they were not the aggressors, they were assaulted and struck, and thereby provoked so as to get their blood heated, and that they were induced to fire even when their lives were not in danger, then I think you should find a bill for manslaughter against every man that it has been proved to your satisfaction discharged his musket; but if you come to the conclusion that those soldiers who fired did so deliberately and premeditatedly, when there was no danger to their lives and when there was no excitement, then it would be your duty to find a bill for the more serious charge. With regard to the case of Mr. Delmege, it is quite different from that of the soldiers for expressions and conduct indicative of an excited temper are charged against him; some matters are stated which are said to have occurred before his arrival at Sixmilebridge, and he is actually charged not only with firing himself, but with ordering the soldiers to fire, and it will be your duty to investigate all these matters, and the evidence bearing on them, in order to arrive at a just conclusion. You will first have to consider if this gentleman fired himself, and if he gave orders to the soldiers to fire, and if you are of opinion that he did either the one or the other, or both, you will then have to consider what justification or defence, if any, he may have to excuse his conduct, and reduce the homicide, which, if there be no justification, would, beyond all doubt, amount to wilful murder. If he fired and ordered the firing you will ascertain whether there is anything in the evidence to reduce the charge of ordering the men to fire, and discharging his own pistol, from murder to manslaughter; and for this purpose you must carefully consider all the circumstances of the transaction; whether he was personally assailed or injured, or whether he had just reason to consider that his or the soldiers' lives were in danger. I don't think it necessary to go more minutely into the case; but if anything occurs to you in which you think I can render any assistance, I will be most happy to do so.

The grand jury came into court, and having handed in some bills in minor cases,

Sir Lucius O'Brien, foreman, in answer to his lordship, stated that from the number of witnesses to be examined on the Sixmilebridge homicide case, the jury had come to the determination, with his lordship's consent, of not entering upon the consideration of the bills until to-morrow. There were over 20 witnesses to be produced, and the depositions on the inquest were very voluminous.

The learned judge consented to the arrangement, and an adjournment took place.

On Wednesday morning, Judge Perrin having taken his seat on the Bench, and having observed the Attorney-General in Court, asked the learned gentleman if he had anything to move?

The Attorney-General said that the Grand Jury, having ignored the bills of indictment sent before them against Mr. Delmege and the soldiers of the 31st Regiment, he now wished to have the traversers called and arraigned upon the finding of the Coroners' Jury, either together or separately.

After waiting some short time, and the traversers' counsel having entered Court,

The Attorney-General stated that one of the soldiers, John Gleeson, was in Court, and he might be placed on his trial.

The traverser was then taken into the dock, and, having been arraigned for the wilful murder of Jas. Casey, on the 22nd July last, at Sixmilebridge, in this county, pleaded not guilty.

A Jury were called and sworn, without any of the jurors being challenged by the traverser's counsel, or desired to "stand by," by those acting for the Crown.

The Attorney-General proceeded to make a statement, in which he set forth the reasons by which, as the law officer of the Crown, he was decided in not bringing evidence against the traverser. After laying down the law of the case, he said that, unless he could point out the man who fired the shot which killed the persons deceased, the law had no power over them, and, as he was unable to do so, it was not his intention to offer any evidence against the traverser. In the course of his remarks, he stated that he did not intend to prosecute the two Catholic clergymen, Rev. Messrs. Bourke and Clune. The learned gentleman concluded by stating that he did not intend to call any witnesses against the prisoner.

His Lordship directed the issue to the jury, who returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

In each of the other cases the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi*, and the parties were discharged. They shortly afterwards left Court, and, having taken their places on cars, were escorted by a body of Dragoons out of town among the hootings and groans of the populace.

IRISH ELECTIONS.—The Election Committees are being appointed at a much rapid rate than anybody here anticipated. At the beginning, three were named every week; latterly so many as seven have been fixed for nomination in a single week. The list of Committees to be struck, up to and on the 9th of March, is already posted in the Library. On the next Committee day after the 9th of March, either the 11th or 15th, a remarkable group will be disposed of; to wit:—Dungarvan, Athlone, New Ross, Sligo Borough, Meath, Mayo, that is to say, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Moore, and an Englishman who is accused of having bought Sligo; and who sits at the back of the Coalition. If these petitions succeed, the result will be notable, I fear, in the attitude and spirit of the Irish Party.—*Nation*.

TORY AGGRESSION.—The *Cork Examiner* has the following curious statement:—Information has reached us of a plan which is at present being carried out by the Tory party, and which involves a new and most audacious violation of constitutional freedom. We understand that the owners of lands in this county are making it a condition of the abatements of rent and similar concessions, which proceed more from necessity and justice than from grace, that the tenantry shall vote at their bidding upon the occasion of the next election. This is stated to be not merely a local abuse but of universal occurrence.

The most eminent surgeon in Ireland was nearly suffocated a few days ago by using chloroform whilst in acute pain with the gout.