

Patrick, and as a symbol of his evergreen and unfading religion. This is truly to be made a spectacle to men, but does not diminish that honor and reverence which he receives in those heavenly hosts that surround him, those heavenly Angels that took part in his ministry, and who recall with pleasure and delight all they had in common for the salvation of so many poor souls.

Then he has indeed that distinctive characteristic which the Apostles describes as being peculiar to all that share his apostleship. He is to be made a spectacle to the world, and such he was when he undertook, rashly and foolishly, as the world thought, the apostleship. He has been a spectacle to Angels during the time he was engaged in his ministry. And he is now a spectacle to men in every part of the globe, wherever the blessing of his ministry has reached a single soul.

Then, he was an Apostle according to God's own heart, because His own choice. He was not one chosen by men, but one sent by God, and sent, as the Apostle tells us, as "the last of men." It is true that he did not receive that mark of the apostleship which St. Paul here unites to that upon which I have dwelt. He was not a man destined to death, but he was sent forth as one destined to death; for it has been the usual lot of the Apostleship to see this as the result of their preaching. We may compare the Apostle to those who undertake to mount the breach of a city stormed and carried by assault. Those who first mount the ruins of the bulwarks, and plant the banner of their nations on the summit, are men destined for slaughter. And so the Apostle who first rushes forward, and who directs towards himself the fury and rage of infernal enemies, the prejudices and the passions of the unbelieving multitude, may be said to have made up his mind fully to death, and to be one intended by God to meet that fate. So the true Apostle, though he may not actually receive the crown of martyrdom, may be sure necessarily to have received its spirit. He must have made up his mind to encounter death in the cause which he undertakes. And if in this case God was pleased to make a glorious exception, there can be no doubt that it was for the special purpose of leaving to the Church one single example of a kingdom converted without a persecution. It is a proud prerogative, the privilege to which so many of you, my dear children and friends, belong to claim Saint Patrick as your protector and friend in Heaven.

Then think how you likewise may honor him, and may be looked down upon by him this day, and all days with complacency and love. He is dear to you. You desire to look up to him to contemplate his glory, to beg of him earnestly to make you partakers of it; then remember the particular gift which he brought to your land. The seed which he cast there, the great gift which he wished and intended to be multiplied, and grow, and increase, and remain ever rooted there, was the true orthodox faith of the Catholic Church. It is this that gives a peculiar character to the conversion of that land, that whatever storms may have passed over it, whatever efforts may have been made, they have never succeeded in rooting up from the hearts of its people that thorough, perfect attachment to the true Faith of the Catholic Church in which they not only now preserve, but in spite of what may be said or done, promise to persevere faithfully to the end.

Let me then exhort you to honor this glorious Saint by the love of that holy religion which he planted among you, by a faithful adherence to all its doctrines and to all its precepts, by not allowing yourselves to be seduced or led away by any temptations, by any promises, by any threats, by any efforts that may be tried. Ever keep in direct and close communion to the Church, and what she teaches, and what she commands. Watch over your children especially. There is danger to you and yours. See that they swerve not for a moment from the teaching of St. Patrick. See that they receive instruction only from those whom you know will give it them in that same spirit, and sow in their tender minds that same seed of God's truth which St. Patrick scattered over your land. In this way you will honor him. And I trust you will not merely honor him on this day, but you will continue to do so through your lives. You will be careful that you adhere to the Church in the use of her Sacraments by having recourse to the means of grace which she administers, not merely by calling yourselves Catholics and Irishmen, but by living as Catholics should do, and all those who claim Saint Patrick as their pattern for life.

Beg of him to assist you this day by his powerful intercession. Beg that he will look down upon your country, that he will remedy its evils, and cure its faults; that he will obtain for it still increasing graces, fidelity to God and to his Church, the preservation of those virtues which have become so strongly its characteristic—that charity especially which may now be said to be a marked feature in the character of that country. Beg of him that its Priests may go forth in every direction spreading the Gospel of Christ, and becoming the Apostles of others—that they may be found at the extreme bounds of earth, attending the sick and instructing the poor; that there may be peace, and happiness, and union among all classes, and that we may always have no thought but that of promoting the honor and glory of God, the salvation of those souls that are so dear to him, and that are dear also to your glorious Apostle, who this day, no doubt, joins in praying that God may shed his love upon you all, you and yours, here and absent, so that all may continue to be his faithful children, united to God in that Faith and in that spirit of love which he came to preach on earth, and which now in Heaven he desires much more to see propagated among men, that so all may come to enjoy the happiness of God with him hereafter in Heaven.—*Catholic Standard.*

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

We read in the *Toulonnais* that a commission, composed of their Eminences the Cardinals Antonelli, Fornari, and Andrea, has been named by the Holy Father to examine and prepare the documents previous to adjudication on the subject of the condemnation of the *Univers*, by the Archbishop of Paris, and the letter of appeal addressed by M. Louis Veuillot to Pius IX. The *Debats* states that M. Louis Veuillot, before taking leave of the Sovereign Pontiff, in order to return to France, received from the hand of Cardinal Antonelli a magnificent mosaic, and a book of very great price.

On Holy Saturday, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin conferred the order of Priesthood on the Rev. Mr. Bowles, and Minor Orders on 14 of the other students of All Hallows College.

It is rumored that information has been received by recent Letters from Rome, that the Pope has changed the title of the Catholic See of New Brunswick, and that Dr. Connolly, who was consecrated last year as Bishop of Fredericton, is now Bishop of St. John, the latter being declared the Episcopal See.—*Acadian Recorder.*

CONVERSIONS.—On Easter Saturday, Mrs. Frances Arnold, of Lismore, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. John Sheehy, R.C.C. of that town. A short time previously her two daughters, the Misses Mary and Frances Arnold, were received into the Church by the same Rev. gentleman.

On Easter Sunday evening, Mrs. C. A. Kavanagh, of Graigue House, Carlow, was received into the Catholic communion, in the church of the Presentation Nuns, Carlow, by the Rev. the Dean of the College of St. Patrick.—*Dublin Freeman.*

On Sunday, March 13th, W. T. P. Wait, Esq., an Undergraduate of Oxford, residing at Newbury, renounced the errors of Protestantism, and was publicly received into the Catholic Church by the Very Rev. Canon Dambrine, at St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel, Newbury.

The Rev. Mr. Crawley and the Rev. Mr. Rooke, both of Leeds, and lately Clergymen of the Established, have been received into the Catholic Church, and were ordained Priests a few days ago by the Rev. Dr. Hogarth, at Ushaw College.—*Catholic Standard.*

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—I am happy to have to inform you that on Easter Sunday last, in St. Mary's Church, in this town, Mr. William Fox, Mrs. Fox, and their four children, and on the Sunday following Miss M'Dedigan, were publicly received into the bosom of our Holy Mother the Church, by our most respected pastor, the Rev. E. O'Connor. The number of converts here during the ministry of this zealous and indefatigable clergyman for the last three years, is about thirty.—*Cor. of N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.

The gentlemen who had been selected by the Tenant-Leaguers of Ulster to proceed to London as an accredited deputation, to watch over, and carefully scan the doings of the committee of inquiry into the merits of the two rival land bills, have returned to head-quarters in Belfast; they thus speak of two of the most prominent members of the Parliamentary committee:—

"Among members of Parliament connected with the Government, the deputation have had special interviews with Sir John Young, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and with Lord Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Of the conduct, and kindness, and uniform condescension of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the deputation feel bound to speak in terms of unqualified praise. Be the practical issue of our mission what it may, it is simple justice to say that Sir John Young acted admirably throughout, and in a manner which strongly impressed us with a conviction that, whatever may be the views of others, he, at all events, is in earnest in his professed desire of seeing the tenant-right question fairly settled. The Chief Secretary, of course, stated no opinions committing the Administration to any specific course—we could merely gather from his expressions a general disposition to accede to an equitable adjustment between the two competing interests, together with an assurance in our own minds of his sincerity in this respect. This latter circumstance is one of no slight importance, as the tenant-right question has never before been in the hands of statesmen who had any serious intention of dealing with it practically. Had Sir Robert Peel been providentially spared to Ireland and to the British empire, he would certainly have placed our whole land economy upon a reformed basis, but, with the exception of that unequalled statesman, not one of the political characters who formerly professed to take up the subject had any idea of its application to other than objects of sectional expediency on the one hand, or of party embarrassment on the other. The urbanity and attention experienced by your deputation during their interview with Lord Palmerston are entitled to special acknowledgment, while his Lordship admitted the importance of the topics submitted for his consideration, and seemed impressed with the justice and expediency of dealing with the question in a liberal spirit; but how far this impression may extend when practical legislation shall become a matter for Cabinet discussion it is impossible to say. As Lord Palmerston is the only member of the Cabinet in the select committee, and as much will, in other respects, depend upon his lordship's final opinion, the deputation strongly feel the importance belonging to his position.

"In the select committee Mr. Napier acts with all the tenacity of a professional agent of the landlord in opposition to the tenant classes, and in this course he is sustained by an organized band of retainers, consisting of Mr. Whiteside, M. P. for Enniskillen; Mr. Davidson, M. P. for Belfast; Sir R. Ferguson, M. P. for the city of Derry; and Lord Naas, M. P. for the borough of Coleraine. There are others occasionally active in the same service, but as the gentlemen mentioned represent northern constituencies, we

deem it right that the community who have sent them to Parliament should know their behavior in reference to the tenant question, and if they approve of it they will of course say so; if they do not, it is exceedingly necessary that public opinion should be expressed on the subject. The people of Belfast, Derry, Enniskillen, and Coleraine, ought to be called upon, in the name of the tenant-farmers of Ulster, who, under Mr. Napier's bills, would be exposed to wholesale robbery, to demand from their so-called representatives, an account of their stewardship in this important matter."

The conclusion which they draw from these unfavorable omens is thus summed up:—

"From the composition of the select committee, the landlord influences at work in it, and especially from the understood sentiments of a probable majority of its members, the deputation feel bound to state, in all candor, that a satisfactory measure of tenant-right compensation may not be embodied in its concluding recommendations; and for this possible issue the agricultural community of Ulster ought to be prepared. There can be no harm, but, on the contrary, uniform advantage, in being prepared for disappointment, as all the proverbial perils of a false security are thus avoided, while popular rights cannot be voted away before the parties interested have leisure to awaken from their primary surprise. The government, it is true, are not bound by the report of the committee, but the authority ostensibly belonging to this document cannot be overlooked; and if it shall contain such recommendations on the subject of tenant-right valuation as those which are now currently discussed about the lobbies of the House of Commons, it is the duty of the deputation to tell the people of Ulster that they ought to hold themselves in momentary readiness for a simultaneous, united and energetic exhibition of provincial opinion on this subject."

THE IRISH EXILES.—We have sincere pleasure in recording an episode of unusual interest, which recently varied the proceedings of the Galway Board of Grand Jurors:—Mr. Gunning rose and said that a requisition had just been put into his hands for the purpose of bringing it under the notice of the Grand Jury; and he was sure that when he told them its object was to have a public meeting convened, to memorialise the Government for the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his brother exiles, that they would all willingly sign it. No man with a heart in his bosom, but, above all, no Irishman, could be indifferent to the sufferings of Smith O'Brien and his fellow exiles. It was the duty of every father and every patriot to use every legitimate exertion to have those men restored to their country and relatives. He was, therefore, sure there would be no difference of opinion amongst them when he moved that the requisition which he held in his hand should be signed by the members of the Grand Jury. Mr. G. Murray said he felt great pleasure in seconding the motion of Mr. Gunning, with whom he fully concurred in every word and sentiment which he had expressed on the subject. The motion being unanimously carried, the requisition was then signed by all the members of the Grand Jury present. This is the requisition alluded to in the above paragraph.

"To Edmond O'Flaherty, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of the Town of Galway.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned magistrates, grand jurors, clergy, gentry, and other inhabitants of the county of the town of Galway, hereby request that you will convene the county of the town on an early day, for the purpose of requesting her Majesty's Government to liberate Smith O'Brien and the other political exiles, who have already endured so many hardships in Van Dieman's Land."

Here follow the names of the most influential inhabitants of Galway.

The High Sheriff has thus responded to the requisition—

"In accordance with the above highly respectable and influential requisition, I shall convene a meeting of the county of the town of Galway, on a day hereafter to be named, of which due notice will be given, for the purpose contained in said requisition.—Edmond O'FLAHERTY, High Sheriff."

The *Northern Whig* has published a document, originally printed, not for publication, but to be circulated among the members of the Land Committee of the House of Commons for their private use. The document is short, and it runs thus:—"The following propositions were agreed to by the Committee, with a view to indicate the principle on which amended clauses of the Bill should be prepared for future consideration:—Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill. That the improvements for which compensation should be provided by means of agreements, should be divided into two classes—first, those which are removable and separate from the soil; secondly, those which are not removable or separate from the soil. The improvements made by the tenant in the first class shall be compensated for by making those improvements the property of the tenant. That improvements in the second class shall be compensated for by compensating periods of years."

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.—It is truly astonishing to behold the rapid strides this beautiful structure is making towards completion. Every day the result is apparent, and the few persons who are allowed the privilege of witnessing the progress of the work must feel delighted and astonished at the change which has taken place in the appearance of the structure within the past week.

IRISH RAILWAY PROPERTY.—The following is extracted from the commercial report of the *Belfast Mercury*:—"In the point of value, Irish railway property has advanced considerably during the last three years; that value, of course, being proportionate to the current success attendant on the working of the several lines. Recent returns have shown that the principle of safety to life and limb has attained a very high standard on all the railways at work in this country; and that result forms one very valuable feature in the history of Irish railwayism."

In a letter received by a friend in Limerick, from Mr. John Egan, formerly of the firm of Egan and M'Cormack, formerly of that city, the writer says:—"My old friend T. B. M'Manus, the convict, has been of great use to me here (San Francisco). He is a noble hearted fellow; he gives more than half of his income to distressed Irishmen coming in here, either from the old States or British Colonies.—*Limerick Paper.*

DECEASE OF THE "DUBLIN EVENING HERALD."—The *Evening Herald*, the special Dublin organ of the proselytisers, has "shuffled off the mortal coil," and ceased from its labors.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE IN GALWAY.—It was mentioned in the *Times*, at the period of the occurrence, that a student of the Galway College having, with another young gentleman, also a student, been convicted before a bench of magistrates of an assault and of "hissing" the National Anthem, he was in consequence very properly deprived of his scholarship and subjected to a 12 month's rustication. Against this sentence the delinquent appealed to the college visitors, who after a full investigation, have unanimously decided that no grounds exist for disturbing the decision of the council. The visitors have declared that Mr. O'Feely's participation in the act of hissing the National Anthem was fully proved at his trial, and that it entered largely into the merits of the case.

The president of the Queen's College at Galway has just issued his annual report; he complains of the "want of cooperation" and actual "opposition" of the priesthood. He points out, regretfully, that the Catholic Dean of Residence, whose duties were solely confined to superintending the spiritual interests of the Catholic students and affording them religious instruction, and the Vice-President, also a Catholic, who at the same time was Professor of History, have retired from their posts.

At a meeting of shareholders in the Wicklow copper mines, held in Leinster Chambers, on Thursday, a communication was read from Mr. Barnes, the local director, announcing the discovery of a new lode of sulphur and copper.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.—The *Galway Packet* mentions, as a strange revolution in the affairs of Ireland, that cattle of every kind are being imported from England and Scotland to different parts of this country and adds, that upwards of twenty graziers in the neighborhood of Galway are about to proceed to the next Chester fair to purchase a number of Calves.

SHIPWRECK AT RATHLIN ISLAND.—The American brig Merrinac, between three and four o'clock on the morning of Monday the 14th instant, ran on shore at Usher Point, Rathlin, while the wind was blowing from the south-east with a thick fog; all hands saved. The vessel will become a total wreck. She was bound for Boston, from Ardrossan, with a cargo of 270 tons pig-iron. The captain—a fine cut of a seaman—it appears, missed his course, the fog being very thick. It is feared the cargo will be lost as the brig is fast breaking up. The waves are running very high.—*Banner of Ulster.*

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE WHIGS.—The following impudent paragraph is taken from a leading article in last Tuesday's number of the evening organ of the Castle:—"We are free to admit—indeed it is quite notorious—that intimidation of the most disgraceful kind had been practised at several of the Irish elections, and not alone by the Orange party; for nothing could have been more intolerable and atrocious than the tyranny exercised by the partisans of the League press-gang, especially in the borough of New Ross, and in the counties of Meath and Wexford. In these cases freedom of election was rendered a mockery by the clamor and violence of excited mobs, just as effectually as the free agency of the tenantry had been attacked in other places by the threats and coercion of Tory landlords; and the evil was aggravated by the fact that a handle was afforded to the calumniators of the Catholic Clergy, in consequence of the part taken by some of that body in connection with the three elections to which we have alluded."

COMMUTATION OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has commuted the sentence of death, passed at the late Lifford assizes, on Jane Carland, for the murder of her illegitimate child, to that of transportation for life.

The *Dundalk Democrat* states that a serious row has taken place amongst the "Jumpers" of Carrickakelly; and that one of the juvenile imps has inflicted wounds on his father by striking him with stones. This dutiful son is now in the hands of the police, waiting trial before the magistrates of Carrickmacross, who, no doubt, will deal leniently with so hopeful a scion of Exeter Hall.

A Clonmel "Souper," named Maurice Jennings, who was a short time since won over by the Soup Theology, was so zealous to proceed on a mission to enlighten his former associates, that he became a constant visitor for instruction, at the house of the Protestant minister, Rev. Mr. Drury. After a short time, various household articles were amongst the missings, the pious convert having "converted" them—to his own use. The police put an end to his religious career, by sending him for trial to the next assizes.

COUNTY GALWAY.—John Walsh was indicted for the wilful murder of Bartholomew Flaherty, on the 5th of September last, at Taylor's Hill, about a mile from the Town of Galway. The deceased, it appears, had been drinking, at a public house in Galway, with the prisoner and his brother, and had some dispute with them. Evidence was produced to prove that the Walshes followed him and overtook him at Taylor's Hill, and beat him with a heavy iron tongs and sticks, so that he died the evening following. The jury were dismissed without agreeing; and the prisoner, John Walsh (the other parties having escaped,) was held over to the next assizes.

DECREASE OF LITIGATION.—The most remarkable feature connected with the spring assizes circuits, now nearly completed, is the very great decrease in litigation, and the corresponding diminution in the professional emoluments of barristers and attorneys. This applies to all the Irish circuits, at which not one half of the ordinary business has been transacted. On the entire Leinster circuit there were not more than twenty-one records, twelve of which were entered for trial in Clonmel and most of those were settled by the parties out of Court. In former years, the average number of records on the circuit has been upwards of sixty, and the minimum about forty. Many of the barristers who went to the circuit did not get a single fee in the Record Courts, and the criminal business was much lighter than heretofore. On the other circuits a change equally disastrous to the legal profession has taken place, whilst the number of Civil bills at the Quarter Sessions Courts, at which the assistant barristers preside, has fallen off to an extent that must have seriously affected the incomes of the attorneys, who are the principle practitioners in those country courts, but for the increase of fees, as fixed by a recent statute. It appears to be the general impression that the contemplated measures of law reform for Ireland will have the effect of still further diminishing the emoluments of the legal profession, and of considerably lessening litigation in the Superior courts in Dublin.—*Dublin Correspondent of Morning Chronicle.*