

people." After this candid admission it is to be hoped that the Methodist Episcopalians will not be called on again to contribute to the "Foreign Missions." They should allow to others the liberty they claim for themselves. Assuredly if preachers are the "servants" of the people, the Otaletians and the Hindoos, the New Zealanders and the Japanese, have as substantial a right as the Philadelphians to choose their own 'servants.' To take money, then, for the Foreign Protestant Missions, is either a swindle upon the donors or an usurpation of the natural rights of the natives of foreign lands.

For our own part, poor benighted "Papists" as we are, we are content to hear those who are the servants of God exclusively, and not of man—those who have received their commission from Him to preach His doctrines, and with whom He promised to remain, are quite good enough for us. But ours is not the popular religion, for we are submissive to authority—the authority derived from God.—*Philadelphia Catholic Instructor.*

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Died, on the 18th instant, at the residence of his devoted friend, the Very Rev. Eugene O'Reilly, V.G., Archdeacon of Meath and P.P. of Navan, the Rev. C. J. Conolly, aged 46 years. For a length of time before his lamented demise he suffered, with the most patient resignation to the Divine will, under a complication of diseases contracted in the performance of clerical duties on the mission established by his uncle, the late Right Rev. Dr. Conolly, Bishop of New York. The Rev. Mr. Conolly was universally esteemed and respected for his zeal and piety, the gentleness and amiability of his manners and his extensive scientific and literary acquirements. His death is deeply deplored, and his memory will ever remain dear to his numerous friends. After a solemn office and high mass, at which a number of clergymen attended, his remains were deposited in the cemetery attached to the parish chapel of Navan.—R.T.P.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES O'CONNOR, P.P. —On Sunday, the 21st ult., at the residence of his beloved sister, Mrs. Asper, Carrick-on-Suir, the Rev. James O'Connor, the respected parish priest of the united parishes of Ardhan and Granga, in this neighborhood. Some of the happiest years of the Rev. Mr. O'Connor's life were spent on his mission in Carrick-on-Suir, and when our good bishop rewarded his piety and zeal by elevating him to a pastor's responsibility, the generous inhabitants of Carrick substantially testified their high appreciation of the sterling worth of this virtuous and patriotic Irishman.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

ORDINATION.—The general ordination for the archdiocese of Westminster and diocese of Southwark took place at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, on Saturday last, on which occasion his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster promoted twelve gentlemen of that establishment to the sacred orders of Sub-Deacon and Deacon. There were no Priests ordained.

ORDINATION AT RATCLIFFE COLLEGE IN LOUGH-BRO.—Saturday, the 20th of December, the Right Rev. Doctor Hendren, Bishop of Nottingham, conferred the order of Deaconship on one, and minor orders on four members of the Institute of Charity, in the chapel adjoining the college.—*Correspondent of Tablet.*

RANSGATE.—The Bishop of Southwark lately visited this watering place, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the beautiful church of St. Augustine on the Cliff. Among those confirmed were several converts.—*Ibid.*

Christmas Day in London was celebrated this year with all the becoming splendor and joyous exultation which this great festival excites in the Faithful. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster assisted at the High Mass at St. Mary's, Moorfields, and delivered a discourse on the Nativity of our Lord from the text—"For unto us a Child is born, a Son is given," &c. The church was crowded, and a large assemblage awaited in the streets round the church to witness the arrival of his Eminence, who was received by the Clergy vested at the great door. Sheriff Swift and family attended High Mass at St. Mary's. At Southwark Cathedral the Lord Bishop sang High Mass and preached.—The performance of a full orchestra in the organ loft greatly added to the musical accompaniments of the Mass.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD.—The following letter reflects little credit on our English tourists:—"The Abbot of Mount St. Bernard presents his compliments to the editor of the *Nottingham Mercury*, and begs, through him, to inform the public that there will be no more admissions to see the abbey. He is very sorry to have to state that some have abused the kindness shown them by not behaving with that respect to which the establishment was entitled. The Abbot regrets, at the same time, to be obliged to cause any privation to others who have conducted themselves with propriety. The only exceptions in future will be those who have business, or particular introductions.—St. Bernard's Abbey, Dec. 17th, 1851."

FULHAM.—On Monday the festival of St. Thomas of Canterbury was solemnised with particular devotion, in the presence of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. The Bishop of Southwark preached a panegyric of the Saint. On this occasion a relic of St. Thomas, for several centuries in the possession of the Knights of Malta in their island church, was exposed to the veneration of the Faithful in a richly-wrought shrine of Maltese manufacture.

DIocese of NEWPORT.—The failure of the Monmouthshire and Glamorgan Bank having placed the reverend Bishop of that diocese in an embarrassing financial position, a subscription has been opened

on his behalf, in which Catholic charity will doubtless be deeply interested.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE ORPHANS, NORWOOD.—We have peculiar pleasure in being able to relate, in connection with the above institution, an incident illustrative of the great sympathy of France for the sufferings of Irish Catholics.—About the latter end of last month a man, dressed in a blouse, called at the parent establishment of this convent, in France, and requested to see the Mother Superior, as he desired to speak to her about the orphans of Norwood. He told her that he sympathized very much with the poor orphans, especially Irish ones, who were so very destitute, and that he had brought a small donation which he desired might be applied towards taking a little Irish orphan. The Rev. Mother was very much surprised when he presented to her so large a sum as 1,500 francs (about £62) as, from his appearance, she could not have expected more than about ten francs. What a noble example to the Catholics of England and Ireland.—*Correspondent of the Tablet.*

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, SOUTHWARK.—On Sunday last, after Vespers, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster ascended the pulpit and delivered a magnificent discourse (of which we present a very brief outline) from the 89th Psalm, v. 4—"A thousand years in thy sight are as yesterday which is past." His Eminence remarked that the close of another year was a fit time to look back upon the past, and to think over the changes of men and things—wonderful and strange to us, but all clearly visible to the Almighty eye. And as He beheld all these changes, did He behold anything which had not changed? Yes; His Church. Let us carry our thoughts back to the period of the text a thousand years ago—and, taking two great examples of holy men in this country, behold the Church in her quiescent and conflicting condition. The first he would take from the north—a learned scholar and holy man, who had lived long in a religious community of Monks (were there such men as Monks in England a thousand years ago?); but he was now on his death bed, and besought his companions to say Masses for the repose of his soul (did that superstitious practice prevail in this country a thousand years ago?), and begs them to anoint him with holy oils (the same as the Irish pauper in our days so ardently desires?) and at length Venerable Bede, for he it is, dies, and Masses are said for him both at home and abroad. Now, if such was Christianity in this land in the eyes of God a thousand years ago, surely the same must be now, for a thousand years are in His sight as yesterday. Imagine that venerable man restored to life. He would turn in sorrow and disgust from the places he knew when on earth, and seek for the first Catholic chapel, and there say his Mass in the same way in which he was wont while on earth. A few centuries later the great Saint whose festival commences this evening, St. Thomas of Canterbury, lived, and fought, and died for the liberty of the Church—the champion of the spiritual rights of Bishops against the tyranny and despotism of the state. Was his spirit dead in the Church? No; thanks be to God, it still exists, and has but to be evoked that the Prelates of the Catholic Church may show they are his descendants in spirit and truth. But a few years ago did a noble instance occur of an Archbishop laying down his life to secure the safety and salvation of his flock. Now, we had seen what the Church was a thousand years ago; let us imagine what she would be if the world lasted a thousand years hence. We could have no hesitation in saying she would be the same. Could this be said of any other institution calling itself a Church? Did the members of the Anglican Establishment even hope or expect as much? No; its warmest adherents were contending for changes; for the revival of its prerogatives; while others of its members were demanding for the abolition of its formularies, and spoke derogatory of its doctrines, both feeling convinced that changes were necessary for its continuance as an efficient representative of the religious feelings of the country. One party sought to widen, another to narrow, its basis. While thus contending among themselves for changes in the matter and form of their religion, they bear testimony to the unchanging nature of Catholicity. "Rome does not change; she is the same at all times and everywhere—in Spain, France, and Italy, as in England." Yes, most consoling testimony! the Church of God being the reflection of His own Divine person on earth, cannot change. He has placed it on a rock, and said the gates of hell shall not prevail against. She will go on, then, in her godlike course, and whatever may be her vicissitudes at particular times and places, she will ever keep firm the Faith once delivered to the Saints.

DEDICATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—The services attending upon this solemnity took place on the 14th Dec. A very large number of persons were in attendance, the body of the church being filled.—Bishop O'Reilly of this diocese and Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston, with a number of clergymen were present, and took part in the exercises.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, this beautiful edifice was solemnly dedicated and opened for the celebration of divine worship.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CURIUM.—Died on Nov. 13th, at his chateau of Duin Zist, near Leyden, the venerable Baron de Wibersbooth, Bishop of Curium. He was born at Haarlem on May 28th, 1785; ordained Priest at Paderborn in 1811; nominated Bishop of Curium in 1832; consecrated at Munster in 1833. He has rendered up his soul to God after a life full of good works. He has left a great part of his immense fortune to the poor of his

country and to the foreign missions. The recollection of his virtues adds a new splendor to the ancient and well-merited honors of his family.—*Ami de la Religion.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE PRIMATE.

Dublin, December 19, 1851.

Gentlemen—The effects of a severe illness deprived me of the advantage of being present at the late meeting of the committee of the Catholic Defence Association. I regret this the more, inasmuch as I lost by my absence an opportunity of expressing personally my sincere acknowledgments to you for the zeal and ability with which you have discharged the duties of honorary secretaries during the past month.

While availing myself of this occasion of tendering to you the expression of my sentiments of thankfulness, I cannot conceal from you the feelings of deep disappointment which I have experienced at learning that a misunderstanding has grown out of the proceedings of the committee which terminated in the election of Mr. Wilberforce to the office of secretary. From the first formation of the society I understood the feeling to be universally entertained that all Catholics of the United Kingdom were to constitute one body, and to be in all respects upon a perfect equality, without distinction of province or country. This, as far as I could judge, was deemed a vital principle, and the one best calculated to advance the interests of our holy religion. Charity, and truth, and union among all Catholics of the empire appeared to be the basis upon which our proceedings and combined efforts were to rest. Bearing with me the impression of this avowed principle, strengthened as it has been by an intercourse with several members, both lay and clerical of the association, I was not prepared, I must confess, for the exception which has been taken to the selection of so distinguished a person as Mr. Wilberforce, to the office which was to be filled. Were the association founded for local, or merely political purposes, I would subscribe to the justice of the exception. When, however, it is borne in mind that its objects are religious and Catholic, every question arising should be decided upon religious and Catholic grounds. If an association were established for purely political purposes, I would earnestly desire for it the fullest measures of success in the pursuit of every legitimate and patriotic object; but my peculiar sphere and spiritual associations would not allow me to take any active part in it. If I have taken a small share in the proceedings of the Defence Association, I have done so because I considered that I was concurring directly to promote the spiritual interest, and next the temporal welfare of the people.

My persuasion was founded upon the words of our divine Redeemer—"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His justice, and all these things will be added to you."

Trusting still that the same spirit of charity, and generous toleration of difference of opinion which has hitherto characterised our proceedings, may continue to guide our future steps, I have the honor to be,

With sincere esteem,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.

John Reynolds, Esq., M.P.; William Keogh, Esq., M.P.; J. Sadler, Esq., M.P.; Honorary Secretaries, &c.

PROSELYTISM.—FURTHER PROGRESS OF BIBLICALISM IN TUAM.

Dec. 22.—Several cases of arrest for shouting came on for trial at the Petty Sessions Court this day, and, after a patient investigation before a respectable and highly-intelligent bench of magistrates, the evidence failed to establish even the semblance of a riot, or any act of violation of the peace of the town. The wonder of all parties is the great forbearance of the inhabitants. Placards and letters of a most insulting kind are being circulated about the town, addressed to the Catholic people, signed by the Rev. Mr. Seymour, the rector of Tuam. One of these, or portions of it, were read in the public court to-day by the able solicitor, Mr. Higgins, to show the systematic course of provocation to which the feelings of this Catholic town is being subjected. Any one may imagine the annoyance of this course of proceeding is exciting. Coupling these insulting placards with the subsidised missionary and intrusive visits of Bible-readers with their skull-crackers in their pockets, it is not difficult to infer the amount of irritation produced in the minds of even the most peaceable Catholic inhabitants. Several of the magistrates and cess-payers feel very indignant at the course adopted by the executive in sending down an extra force of constabulary, as if it were to guarantee a free stage for these missionary operations. It was admitted in evidence upon the trial to-day by one of the police-reserve force sent down here that the former and usual number of the constabulary were more than enough to preserve order in the town. The same witness deposed that, in his opinion, two policemen would be quite sufficient to preserve the peace in Tuam. Such being the facts elicited upon oath, I leave your readers to draw their own conclusion regarding the conduct of those parties, whoever they are, who have represented Tuam as in a state of such disorder as to require an extra constabulary force. Another case came on to-day, which tends to show how the Protestant rector, and his household, are resolved to trample us under foot. The magistrates to-day were the same who were in attendance on the last day of the trial. Mr. Higgins, the member for Mayo, was present on this occasion. His motive was, I am told, to be able to state as the result of his own evidence the state of the town, in the event of these unconstitutional modes of propagating the gospel, coming before parliament. It will be rather a telling case against the continuance of the established church in this province, when it is stated that in a town and parish of some eight or nine thousand inhabitants, ninety-nine per cent. of whom are Catholic, the Protestant rector, with a few others, are found to be the occasion of causing such confusion. Have they not their churches and legalised places of public worship to instruct such as may choose to get them for instruction? But instead of this legal as well as honorable course, the bishop and his rector think right to introduce here skull-cracking Bible-readers, whose salaries are not paid out of their own ample revenues, amounting as these do to some eight or ten thousand a-year, but by some "society" in Dublin. We do think the executive ought to have paused before they lent a police force to aid in carrying out this unworthy system.

From several instances of daily occurrence it would seem to be the object of these men to irritate and intensify the indignation of the people to such a pitch as to force them to violate the public peace. Thanks to the salutary teachings of the Catholic clergy, the poor people, with their usual patient submission, have not gratified the agitators in this point, nor will they do so. A public meeting of the inhabitants is, I am told, about to be convened to-morrow to protest against the continuance of the reserve police force in the town, and the expense attendant upon their stay being saddled upon the cess-payers.

I am told that the member for Mayo intends forwarding to his Excellency copies of the inflammatory controversial documents, which are being circulated amongst the people. A general rumor here is that it was the Bishop of Tuam, who is a member of the Privy Council, that caused the military to be sent down here. If on inquiry this turns out to be the fact, it will place the assault of this new Hannibal upon Rome in rather an awkward light. It will serve to shed a curious light upon the mode adopted by the law church and the executive for the conversion of Connaught.—*Correspondent of Freeman.*

IRISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. David Plunket, son of Lord Plunket, is about to retire from the office of Master of the Court of Common Pleas, to be succeeded by Mr. Granby Burke, brother of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., one of the representatives for the county of Galway. Mr. Plunket retires upon a superannuation of £1500 Irish currency—his full salary as Prothonotary, the designation of the office before Masters, had been established in the law courts at a salary of £1000. Mr. Burke is to have the latter-sum as his annual stipend. Mr. Sausse, Q. C., who is one of the Crown prosecutors on the Leinster Circuit, is to succeed Mr. Anthony Wills as assistant Barrister of the county of Wexford. The salary is £1000 per annum.

THE PROVOSESHIP OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—Dr. Longfield, one of the Encumbered Estates Commissioners, is likely to be appointed Provost of Trinity College.

THE THURLES DECREES.—A more explicit abstract of the Thurles decrees has been published by the *Conf. Reporter*. Two chapters are now described which have not before now been known to exist.—There is also a chapter about the National Schools; but they are not interlined with, except as regards the teaching of history, which is no longer to be taught to Catholic youth, unless by a Catholic. There is also a wish expressed, that as the greater portion of the youth attending the schools are Catholic, a more just proportion of Catholics should be appointed on the Board than there has hitherto been; and the Archbishops are desired to make a request to that effect to the Government, in the name of the Synod. The last chapter of all, the object of which is to prevent for the future any thing like a want of unanimity among ecclesiastics, decrees that any law made or proposed by the Government regarding the education of Catholics or the rights of the Church, before it can be received, will have to be examined by a counsel of the Bishops, and received by them. Should they disagree, Rome is to be appealed to; and of course the decision of Rome will be final.

Edward Golding, Esq., has been appointed to the agency of Lord Templeton's property in the county of Monaghan, vacant by the melancholy death of Mr. Bateson.

The Duke of Cambridge retires from the command of the Dublin district on the 31st March next being appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Cavalry in England.

The brother of the Earl Donraven is promoted to a lieutenancy in the 13th Light Dragoons.

The following infantry regiments stationed in Ireland are first on the roster for foreign service, viz:—71st Highland light infantry, 1st battalion; 59th, 39th, 14th, 9th, 62nd, 17th, 52nd light infantry, 63rd, 81st, 35th, 27th (Innis-killing) 90th light infantry, and 91st, 1st battalion. Regiments in Ireland for service in Mediterranean:—40th, 31st, 57th.

Field-Marshal Count Nugent, a native of Ireland, but forty years in the service of Austria, is now on a visit to his native country.—He is an honorary Knight of the Bath; a Knight of the Golden Fleeces; and a Knight of all the great orders of the Sovereigns of Europe.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN THE WEST.—The *Connaught Watchman* has the following gratifying statement:—"There are a good many hands now employed in the manufacture of this plant throughout Connaught, the principal factories are, we believe, those of Sir R. O'Donnell at Newport, and of Messrs. Hay and Messrs. Rollo and Holliday, at Ballina, all of them doing well, and thus affording the best practical proof that its cultivation and manufacture can be made remunerative here as well as in the North. Indeed, the loss of the rent in the west, affords an additional advantage which must soon determine English speculators to this part of the country."

DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.—A return just issued from the Census-office shows a fearful decrease of the population in the several town lands of the Ballina Union in the years 1841 and 1851 respectively. At the former period the numbers were 52,167; at the latter they had declined to 33,611; the deficiency being no less than 18,556. From the returns furnished to the Belfast board of guardians it appears that there is a total increase of population in the Belfast Union since 1841 of close upon 25,000 souls. One fact in connexion with these returns, however, is remarkable; while there has been an undoubted increase in all the manufacturing divisions of the Union, those dependent upon agricultural pursuits have in every case, with perhaps a solitary exception, decreased in population. The population in 1841 was 100,595; in 1851, 124,491.—*Dublin Freeman.*

HINT TO EMIGRANTS.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a clergyman to his friends in this county, from which we make the following extract:—"I would feel obliged if you tell my friends that the best place to face to is Peru, in South America, because the people are all Catholics—because the climate is wholesome—because the soil is fertile—because good wages and constant work for a long time is guaranteed—because a free passage and an outfit are given to a land where all are wealthy and desirous of rescuing the people of Ireland from the fangs of the oppressor, and affording them an asylum in their own country—Peru. The agents in Ireland are Kennedy & Co. of Cork. As laborers, the emigrants can be happy, and let them not dream of any other kind of a situation. If they want to be clerks to bankers, merchants, &c., let them stay at home—laborers, and laborers only, must they expect to be.—*Tipperary Free Press.*