

and man of honor; for where is the individual so void of common honesty as to be willing to take upon himself the duties of an inquisitor, and to pry into the sanctuaries of our religious communities?

In the next place, would it not be well to form a committee that would forthwith organise an active opposition, by forming branches, appointing meetings, putting themselves in communication with the Irish Catholics, and doing all that is possible to excite the honest indignation of every friend to civil and religious liberty? Also, we should endeavor to break off all connection with government, and reject its treacherous favors, for how is it possible its intentions can be good, whilst its actions are prompted by a spirit of persecution? The belief that it is ever necessary to seek pecuniary assistance from a Protestant government is a chilling and un-Catholic sentiment.

As to the pretext on which some of these odious enactments are to be grounded is to examine into the state of our convents, it seems to me that the committee should prepare a petition, to be signed by every member of each religious community throughout the country, beseeching her Majesty, in the strongest terms consistent with the respect we owe to the Sovereign, that she will not allow any infringement on the liberty we claim, in common with our fellow-countrymen, of serving God in any manner we may think most conducive to our spiritual welfare.

Some such measures as these, added to those already proposed by your correspondent signing himself a "Marylebone Elector," and others which I trust will be suggested by persons better qualified than myself, have become necessary, in order to meet in some active form the spirit of bigotry which has lately been awakened throughout the land by the increasing prosperity of the Catholic religion.

In the re-establishment of the Hierarchy there has been displayed a moral power, which, added to the spirit of disunion among the members of the Protestant Church, have shaken that tottering edifice to its foundation. Thus they feel themselves compelled to seek a fancied relief in exciting against the Catholic religion the worst passions of the people, and before long they will bring themselves to see honor in persecution, and safety in violating the first principles of justice.

But are we, Catholics, not to budge one foot? Are we to submit quietly to see our religious freedom again confined within the narrow limits of penal enactments? Most certainly not. If the hour of retribution is come—if the sword of Samuel is raised, and the fat king stands, trembling before the prophet of Israel, we can pity, but may not help him, in his downfall.—I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

HENRY C. MAXWELL.

Scarthingwell, May 7, 1851.

(From London Correspondent of D. Freeman.)
London, May 8.

IMPORTANT.

An important piece of news has just been communicated to me by a well informed parliamentary friend, and I lose not a moment in making you acquainted with the purport of that intelligence.

In the opinion of some of the soundest and most experienced lawyers at the English bar, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. Peacock, I believe, among the number, the promoters of the no-Popery bill have no *locus standi* in the House of Commons, and according to the established rule and undisturbed precedents of that great branch of our constitution, the bill itself cannot be further proceeded with.

The standing orders of the House of Commons make it imperative that all legislation, on matters of a financial or religious nature, shall originate by way of resolution in a committee of the whole house. The ecclesiastical titles bill is not based on any such resolution, nor was it brought forward in a committee of the whole house. Lord John simply obtained leave from the house itself, to introduce the measure, eschewing the preliminary process of moving that the House should go into committee, and this omission, because of the religious tendency and character of the bill, is held by eminent, legal and parliamentary authorities to be fatal. They allege that the bill has been improperly introduced, and that, consequently, the first and second readings, which have already taken place, are essentially informal.

If this view be correct, ministers have no alternative but to withdraw their obnoxious measure.

The point will be considered this day at a meeting of Irish members, and I believe they will be assisted in their conference by the most astute members of the legal profession.

It will be contended, no doubt, by Lord John Russell, and the other manufacturers of the bill—Sir George Grey, and Sir John Romilly, that their measure does not come within the scope and meaning of the word "religious;" but this quibble can scarcely prevail, for Lord John himself admitted that the bill, as it arrived from Downing-street, and as it was laid on the table of the House of Commons, consisting of a preamble and three clauses, would interfere with the exercise of religious functions, by the dignitaries of the Catholic Church. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin pointed out this effect very clearly, and hence Lord John's alleged ground for abandoning the second and third clauses.

You may rely that the question will undergo a thorough sifting, and if the facts be as they are communicated to me, I think Lord John, notwithstanding his majority of 496, on the motion for leave to bring in the bill, may have reason to give up "hallooing until he is out of the wood."

From the Glasgow census returns it appears that the population, including the suburbs beyond the parliamentary boundaries, is 358,926, against 290,682 in 1841. Increase, 66,303.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that the Archbishop of Westminster and others, who are privileged to be in the secret councils of Puseyism, state without reserve, that many more clergymen are on the eve of seceding from the Anglican church, and becoming "reconciled" to the Catholic Church. We also learn, from what we consider good authority, that before many weeks have elapsed, possibly in the course of a few days, we shall hear of several more instances of Tractarian members of the House of Commons, joining the Catholic communion. Two, if not three, Irish representatives, the soundness of whose Protestantism, until of late, was never doubted, are among those who are expected to throw themselves immediately into the arms of Catholicity.—*Morning Advertiser*.

Died, April 28, at the Chapel house, Glanbryan, of affection of the lungs, the Rev. John Boyle, C. C., of the parish of Oilgate and Glanbryan. His fervent piety, meekness, and attention to the spiritual and temporal wants of his people, won every heart; and all now sincerely lament his early demise, who loved him and admired him as a priest, and a patriot. May he rest in peace.

NEW CHURCH AND CONVENT IN ENNISKILLEN.—The Very Rev. Dr. Boylan, Dean of Clogher, and the Catholics of Enniskillen, are about erecting a church with convent and schools, on a magnificent site overlooking Lough Erne. Mr. J. J. McCarthy, architect, has been commissioned to prepare the designs, and has recently visited the locality for the purpose of accommodating the proposed buildings to the site.

CATHOLICITY IN LIVERPOOL.—By a letter last evening, received from a Liverpool correspondent, we learn that our gifted friend Dr. Cahill, is creating the greatest sensation in that locality. He is preaching controversial sermons at St. Mary's Church, and his magnificent discourses are attended by thousands of persons, eager to hear from his inspired lips the sublime doctrines of Catholicity, propounded with all the grace of an accomplished gentleman, the learning of an erudite divine, and the research of a deep read theologian. Our correspondent mentions that Dr. Cahill has been invited to give similar lectures in Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, &c., and we have no doubt but that his powerful reasoning will tend to remove existing prejudices, and to hasten the already rapid progress which England is making towards conversion to the Catholic faith.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

CONVERSIONS.—On Saturday, 26th April, 1851, Mr. F. C. Jage, and Mr. Thomas Lloyd Coghlan, jun., of St. Ninian's College, were received into the holy Catholic Church, by the Rev. J. S. Macorry, M. A. at St. John's Chapel, Perth. The Bishop of the diocese assisted at the ceremony, and delivered a suitable address to the converts and those present.

The *Sunderland Times* mentions the conversion of Mrs. Charles Turner, wife of the Rev. Charles Turner, late of Hanwell park, Middlesex, and granddaughter of the late Bryan Abbs, Esq., of Clendon House, Durham.

We lament to have to record in connection with this parish, another secession from the Catholic and Apostolic Church of England to the Popish schism. The Rev. Edmund Coffin, late Curate to Mr. W. H. Wilberforce, formerly of East Farleigh, Kent, was received into the Roman Catholic Church, on Monday, the 10th April, at the Church of the Redeemers, St. Trond, Belgium; his brother, the Rev. Robert Coffin, was received into the Romish Church about the same time as the celebrated Mr. Newman.—*Maidstone Journal*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT MEETING IN GALWAY.

(Abridged from the Galway Mercury and the Vindicator.)

Another great demonstration took place in this town on Thursday last, when, as will be perceived by the subjoined report, full expression was given by the Catholic inhabitants of Galway to the feelings of indignation with which they regard the attempts now making in the British parliament to enslave the faith of Catholics in those countries, and trample upon every principle of civil and religious liberty.

On the motion of James J. Bynn, Esq., seconded by the Very Rev. B. Roche, the chair was taken by Mark A. Lynch, Esq., J.P., Nile Lodge, High Sheriff of the town of Galway.

James J. Fynn, Esq., proposed the first resolution, which was in the following terms:—

"That the measure introduced by the present ministry called the 'ecclesiastical titles bill' is most offensive and insulting to the Catholics of the British empire, degrading to the Hierarchy of the Catholic Church, subversive of the discipline and free action of the Catholic religion in this country, and calculated to undermine and destroy the liberal enactments of the last twenty-two years in favor of her Majesty's loyal Catholic subjects."

Joseph H. Bath, Esq., solicitor, seconded the resolution, which, as well as each of the subsequent ones, was passed amid loud cheers.

James Stephens, Esq., proposed the next resolution in an eloquent speech:—

"That we view with just indignation the 'nunnery manifesto' of Lord John Russell, who sought by the grossest delusions to cajole the people of Great Britain, and to rouse the foul and fierce passions of bigotry and intolerance by his misrepresentations and calumnies against the Catholic Church.

A. R. Mullins, Esq., seconded the resolution. The very Rev. B. J. Roche, P.P., V.G., next came forward to address the meeting, and was warmly received. He said—Mr. High Sheriff and gen-

tleman, I exceedingly regret the absence of the distinguished and popular speaker who was to have addressed you to-day, if we had been successful in our mission (cheers). But it appears we were just in time to be late, and Dr. Cahill (cheers), who is the intrepid and eloquent advocate, as he always has been, of his religion, but now more especially of its liberties, was gone away. Thinking that in this town, in the midst of Catholic Galway, there was not such pressing necessity for his presence, as there was amongst those who are ignorant of the principles and doctrines of Catholicity, and being invited to Liverpool he thought he could be of more service there by helping to dispel the delusion and the deceit that have been imposed on the unenlightened people of England, for the purpose of affording excuse for the conduct of Lord John Russell (groans). He is gone to instill into the minds of that population the principles and the truths of the Catholic faith, and in doing so I think he exercised more prudence, for he will be able to show that people that the Catholics of Ireland have been foully and basely maligned, and that the English nation are unworthy the name of a great people to have recourse to such gross slanders for the purpose of damaging the Catholic faith. He is gone there, and we are after a journey which, though it has been useless, may not, perhaps, be fruitless (hear, hear).—You have been told that we went to Esker for the purpose of bringing Dr. Cahill here to-day; he has not come, but he has written a letter, which will go forth to the public through the press, accounting for his absence. That account, I trust, will prove satisfactory to you, though I am sure it would not be so satisfactory as his presence (cheers). But it is necessary that you should express your abhorrence of the fiendish attempts that have been made on your religion—of the foul and base and filthy language that has been used towards the Church of Christ, its Vicar, and the sainted virgins who belong to it, (vehement cheering, and groans for Drummond). It might, perhaps, be better to leave you to think over these things yourselves, and not arouse your feelings on this question, for when Irishmen are excited on the question of their religion, however so quietly they may endure their wrongs and other oppressions, they would use the utmost efforts in resistance, and never would they submit without first having their dead bodies trampled on, (loud and enthusiastic applause which lasted several minutes). After some eloquent and stirring observations, the reverend gentleman sat down amidst reiterated cheers.

Thomas Bodkin, Esq., seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

L. S. Mangan, Esq., proposed the next resolution:—

"That the liberal support given by the Catholics of Ireland to the dissenters, by petitioning for the repeal of the test and corporation acts; a petition drawn up by the Catholic clergymen, under the guidance of the lamented Liberator of Ireland, gives the oppressed Catholics a strong claim to the sympathy of the Dissenters of this country."

John Gunning, Esq., briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried amid cheers.

James O'Shaughnessy, Esq., solicitor, read the following resolution:—

"That the religious houses bill merits the indignant reprobation of all the friends and supporters of virtue and order, and deserves to be branded as the emanation of the most foul, fanatical, malignant, and vicious mind that could harbour the most base and grovelling feelings of a besotted bigotry.

Mr. Michael Dooley seconded the resolution, which was carried.

GREAT MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF KILDARE.

A most numerous and highly influential meeting of the friends of religious liberty in the county of Kildare took place on Thursday, in the Court-house, Naas, "to adopt an address to her Most Gracious Majesty, and petitions to the legislature, on the subject of the insulting and oppressive measure, 'the ecclesiastical titles assumption bill,' introduced into parliament by the ministers of the crown." The meeting was convened by the High Sheriff of the county, upon a requisition headed by Lord William Fitzgerald, brother to the Duke of Leinster, and bearing the signatures of several hundred of the inhabitants of the county, most eminent for station, character, and influence.

For a considerable time before the hour named for taking the chair, the Court-house and its vicinity, were densely thronged, by persons from all parts of the county; indeed, so numerous was the attendance, that but comparatively a small portion of the assemblage could find room in the building. An adjournment into the open air was suggested; but from the inclemency of the weather, the rain falling in torrents nearly all the time the meeting continued, this proposition could not be acted on. The platform was crowded by a large number of the gentry, clergy, landholders, and professional and trading classes of the county, of all persuasions; and but one feeling seemed to actuate all—indignation at the recent audacious attacks upon religious liberty, and a firm and fixed resolve to resist those attacks, and never submit to the subversion of the sacred rights of conscience. Altogether, the meeting was a most important one—whether as regards the numbers, respectability, station and influence of those who attended and took part in the proceedings, or the determined spirit which was manifested.

On the motion of Mr. J. H. Nangle, seconded by Mr. Daniel O'Connor, the chair was taken by the High Sheriff of the county, G. P. L. Mansfield, Esq.

Mr. P. O'Kelly, moved the appointment of Mr. Francis Colgan, J. P., and Mr. John Hickey, as secretaries of the meeting.

Mr. Richard Mansfield seconded the motion which was put and carried.

Mr. D. O'Connor Henchy rose, amid loud cheering, to propose the first resolution as follows:—

"That in the judgment of this meeting, the proposed ecclesiastical titles bill must be regarded as a violation of the principles sanctioned by the act of emancipation, as a return to the old and accursed system of pains and penalties on the score of religion, and as a measure fraught with bitter insult, and gross injustice, to the Catholic population of these kingdoms."

Mr. Pentony O'Kelly seconded the resolution. The resolution was then put and adopted amid loud cheers.

The Rev. J. Maher, P. P., Carlow, proposed the next resolution as follows:—"That with regard to the projected nunneries visitation bill, reported to have been raised in the House of Commons, and to the language on the subject of convents, we deem it a sacred duty, as Christians, to denounce that project and that language."

Dr. Kelly said the honor had been conferred on him of being allowed to second the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried amid loud applause.

Dr. Grattan came forward to propose the third resolution, and was received with loud cheers. He said, that he, as a Protestant, fully concurred in all that had been said respecting the monstrous and insulting attacks upon the religious liberties of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. The speaker after some further observations, concluded by proposing the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That we, the inhabitants of the county Kildare, of all classes, in aggregate meeting assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves to resist, by every possible means, the repeal of the Catholic emancipation act, as intended by the ecclesiastical titles bill, now in progress through the English House of Commons, the same being a gross and treacherous violation of religious liberty, and of the rights of conscience; and we do further place on record, this, our determination, henceforth, to agitate unceasingly against the longer continuance in Ireland, of exclusive privileges appertaining to any religious sect whatever, but that all denominations of professing Christians shall be placed on a footing of perfect equality."

Mr. Hyland Monastereven, seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

Mr. James Burke, Barrister, seconded by Mr. F. McDonnell, moved the subjoined resolution:—

"Resolved—That we hereby record our admiration of the policy of those liberal members of parliament, who have vigorously opposed the present administration, and have expressed their firm resolve to continue that course of conduct in opposition to any minister who shall attempt to legislate against the religious freedom of any portion of the people of this empire."

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Nangle moved the next resolution, as follows:—

"Resolved—That petitions, in the name of this meeting, be forwarded to both houses of parliament, embodying the sentiments contained in the foregoing resolutions; and calling on the lords and commons to reject the contemplated measure of religious persecution."

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried.

Mr. Gerald Aylmer proposed the 6th resolution, as follows:—

"Resolved—That an humble and dutiful address be presented to the Queen, praying that her gracious Majesty may never consent to have either the ecclesiastical titles bill, or the nunneries visitation bill, become the law of the land."

The resolution having been put from the chair, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Anthony Keogh moved the next resolution, as follows:—

"Resolved—That in order to obtain justice for Ireland, and to secure to us the possession of our national rights, both civil and religious, we are of opinion that there should be found in the English House of Commons an Irish parliamentary opposition, pledged to vote against every minister in succession, with a view to embarrass him, and break up his administration, and drive him from office, unless he legislate in accordance with the interests and just demands of the Irish people."—*Freeman*.

THE AGGREGATE MEETING—LETTERS FROM LORD ABERDEEN, AND SIR J. GRAHAM.

The following letters from Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham, have been received by the committee of the Aggregate Meeting:—

"London, May 7th 1851.
SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving a copy of the resolution unanimously adopted at an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, which you have transmitted to me.

"I am duly sensible of the distinction thus conferred on me; and I beg to assure you of my determination to persevere in the course of conduct which has procured for me the good opinion and confidence of that meeting. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,
"ABERDEEN.

"Sir Colman O'Loughlen, Bart."

"Grosvenor-place, 7th May, 1851.

SIR,—I have been absent from London until yesterday evening, and did not receive your letter and the copy of the resolution which accompanied it, until my arrival in town.

"I beg to express my grateful sense of the high honor conferred on me by a vote of thanks from an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland.
"I am glad that my discharge of a public duty