

have had a surplus), in order to its being applied for Church purposes. This was the Act of Parliament way of compelling Protestant bishops to spend some part of Church revenue for Church purposes. This was the compulsory process substituted for the voluntary charity of Catholic prelates. And even this process is not sufficiently secure. The Anglican prelates continue to receive ten or twenty thousand a year in some cases more than they ought; and then hawk about subscriptions for church building. And now, to crown all, the very men who complain of this system—Sir B. Hall, for instance—will declaim against the "corruptions" of Popish times—times in which the far greater portion of Church income was expended exclusively in Church purposes, and churches were erected and endowed, and the colleges and hospitals founded, and the poor provided for, out of the revenues of religious houses—and there were neither poor rates nor subscription lists! But as the cases of the Bishops of London and Durham are, however, there are far worse cases in the Establishment which Henry VIII. founded, and which has done its best to emulate the peculiar virtues of its founder. The Bishop of Rochester has just been compelled by his assessors, Barons Parke and Patterson, to order the Dean and Chapter to re-admit Mr. Whiston, as Master of the Cathedral School, they having dared to dismiss him for endeavoring to enforce the cathedral statutes, under which they ought to have disbursed, for the benefit of the cathedral and the school, large sums of money they have immemorably appropriated to their own purposes; and the Bishop is obliged to acknowledge that the charge is, in substance substantiated, although he himself, as Dean of another see, has been charged with exactly the same conduct; and the same Dean and Chapter were convicted not long since, in Chancery, of having, for a long series of years, pocketed the income of an hospital endowed, in Catholic times, for the benefit of the poor.

Only the other day there was an exposure of the case of another hospital in the diocese of Winchester, the revenue of which, for nearly half a century, has been appropriated by the sons of a late Bishop—Pretyman by name—and against whom a decree was lately issued in Chancery calling on him to refund to the tune of £100,000—at least this was what the Attorney-General applied for; but the poor pluralist (he had, of course, half a dozen livings) pleaded poverty, and so was partly let off. These things are so much the practice, that it appears hard to bear upon particular cases. Not a term elapses but some case of the sort turns up in Chancery, and now that Chancery is a little cheaper, those cases will be more frequent.

There is not a town in England in which there is not some foundation of the ages of faith plundered by some Protestant ecclesiastic; and the aggregate of those incomes would amply suffice (with the surplus episcopal revenues) to erect and endow all the churches and schools required in every place where spiritual and educational provision is required, and to make ample provision, in addition, for the aged and infirm, the sick and the poor. As it is, these enormous frauds go to keep up that corrupt family interest which alone sustains the Establishment, and which, if not destroyed, will infallibly lead to a revolution. Things cannot go on with a system under which Parliament provides for the education of myriads of destitute children eighty thousands a year—less than the amount which the son of a Protestant Bishop embezzled out of one charity, and not half as much as a Bishop has embezzled out of a single see.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW PRIMATE.—The consecration of the Most Rev. Joseph Dixon, Doctor of Divinity, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, is appointed to take place at the Royal College of Maynooth, on Sunday the 14th instant, at which most of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland will attend.—*Newry Examiner.*

SEE OF ACHONRY.—We have heard on good authority that the Bulls for the consecration of Dr. Durcan, as Bishop of Achonry, were received a few days ago by his Grace the Archbishop.—*Tuam Herald.*

DR. CAHILL.—The Catholics of London are to be honored early in December with an intellectual treat by the celebrated and eloquent Dr. Cahill, who has entered into an engagement with the City of London Catholic Literary Society to deliver a course of lectures on astronomy at the Hanover-square Rooms. We earnestly recommend our friends in the metropolis to take advantage of this highly accomplished scholar's visit, and we are satisfied from the reports which have reached us, that unless tickets are applied for immediately many hundreds will be disappointed. The fame of the Rev. gentleman having long preceded him, the demand for tickets must be immense, especially as the course is limited to six lectures.—*Tablet.*

The Catholic soldiers of Limerick garrison have subscribed £9 for the Jesuit mission of Rev. Mr. Strickland in British India.

THE ORATORY OF ST. PHILIP NERI, LONDON.—The Rev. Father Faber, having returned from his Irish tour in renewed health, has recommenced his labors at the London Oratory, where he preaches on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays during the present month. The Schools of our Lady of Compassion have commenced, and are working admirably. An evening school for young women is also about to be formed. This will be a great boon to many poor girls who are unable to attend day schools, or been taken from them at too early an age.

STOCKPORT CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On Sunday, the 31st of October, the Catholic Church in Edgeley, which suffered so severely in the late lamentable riots,

was reopened for Divine Service with something of its former neatness and beauty. The altar and tabernacle, with reredos, have been restored and redecorated. New and substantial benches have replaced the former pews, and the fearful ravages committed by the sacrilegious wreckers on the long-to-be-remembered night of the 29th of June have been, as far as possible, repaired. The organ still remains a shattered wreck, until the compensation shall be awarded by which we shall be able to replace it. It was a day of holy joy and congratulation to the numerous poor Catholics of this town, and many a big tear stole down the cheeks of the pious flock to see once more the ruined sanctuary restored, and to witness the Holy Sacrifice once more offered up on that spot, where late the abomination of desolation was seen standing. A deep and lasting wound has been made upon the hearts of the poor Catholics of this place by the unchristian conduct of their fellow-townspersons, which though they may beg of God to forgive, yet will never be wholly effaced from their recollection. The Rev. Father Sheehan, of Manchester, preached the morning sermon, and delighted his auditory by an elaborate and eloquent exposition of the nature and institution of sacrifice. In the evening the Rev. Father Forby, of Birmingham, late a minister of the Established Church, preached with equal eloquence and fluency on the importance of education in the true and Catholic sense of the term. Collections were afterwards made in support of the schools in which upwards of seven hundred children receive gratuitous education. The liberal sum of £35 was collected on the occasion, for which the Rev. R. Frith and the Rev. J. Jones, the Pastors of the congregation, tender their warm thanks and acknowledgments to the generous contributors.

CONSECRATION OF THE CLEVELAND CATHEDRAL.—This large and beautiful structure was consecrated on the 7th inst. by the Archbishop of Cincinnati. The Bishop of Louisville preached the sermon, and the Bishop of Cleveland celebrated High Mass. The edifice is 175 feet in length and 75 feet in width. The architecture is ornamental Gothic. *Philadelphia Catholic Herald.*

CONVERSIONS.—Mr. Jeremiah Connell, of this town, abjured the errors of Protestantism, and having received instructions in the doctrine of the Catholic Church from the Very Rev. B. J. Roche, V.G., was baptised and received a member of the true church on the 19th ult. by the Very Rev. the Vicar General.—*Gulway Packet.*

On Monday last Denis B. Potter, Esq., solicitor, and senior proctor of the Ecclesiastical Court of Tuam, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. E. Coyne, R. C. C., and the Rev. P. J. O'Brien, Professor, St. Jarlath's College. Mr. Potter belongs to one of the oldest Protestant families in this county. On Wednesday his eldest son, Mr. D. Potter, was received in the Cathedral by the Rev. Messrs. Conry and O'Brien.—*Tuam Herald.*

We have to announce to our readers the conversion to the Faith of Mrs. Dayman, who was received into the bosom of Holy Church very recently, at Spetsbury Convent, in the county of Dorset. This amiable lady is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Dayman, Rector of Shillington, near Blandford, a clergyman of High Church principles, and who was lately sent as Proctor to Salisbury to represent the Archdeaconry of Dorset.—*Cor. of Catholic Standard.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW BOSS ELECTION.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Fellow-Countrymen—A great crime is meditated against the dearest and most hopeful of the remaining rights and privileges of Ireland—the free use of the elective franchise.

No sooner had you taken your stand upon constitutional ground, and practically announced your resolution to look again to the British senate to right the wrongs of your country, and to redress her grievances than measures swift and shameless (and destructive if successful) were set on foot by her hereditary oppressors to close the House of Commons against the real representatives of the people.

A conspiracy has been organised by the landlords of Ireland—Whig and Tory—not only organised but audaciously gazetted!—to keep the entire representation of the country among themselves and their supporters.

An outrage so unconstitutional would be almost too scandalous for belief, if we learned it from a less sure source than the recognised organ of the present government of these realms. But here it is, in the very words of the *Morning Herald*. Read it, if you can without indignation and alarm. Immediately before speaking of the "petition" said to be lodged against Gavan Duffy's election, the *Herald* states, coldly and authoritatively, as follows:—

"If we be at all rightly informed, men of property and substance in Ireland are weary of this class of candidates, and, totally irrespective of party, are determined that the country shall no longer be the prey of Priests and bigots, &c., &c."

"This class of candidates!" That is, the "Irish party." Your masters are already weary of "this class of candidates." In the name of Heaven, then, upon what "class of candidates" are you to rely for liberty to live in your own land? What "class of candidates" do you hope will stand between you and exile; between you and the poorhouse; between you and unpitied destruction?

Who sympathise with the suffering people? Who weeps when they weep; and is glad when they rejoice? Is he of the "class" that is meant by the *Herald*, when he speaks of "men of property and substance?"—the men who for centuries robbed you and lied against you; the men who have brought you down from an honorable and proud people to be a nation of paupers, and slaves, and miserable strugglers? An infidel and beggarly "class," unrestrained by honor, by policy, or by religion; and who are willing by any outrage against your rights, or your lives, to maintain the power they have so long abused, and still to keep their heels upon your necks? In a

word, the "class" that is coupled in every mind with ideas of cruelty, and extermination, and wrong?

These are the men who are "weary" of the candidates of the people's choice. True, they have as yet not met them face to face in parliament. It is possible that such a meeting, should they wait for it, might refresh the gentlemen. But no; such meeting must be made impossible. They tremble at the contemplation of such a meeting; and Whigs and Tories, "totally irrespective of party," of every clique, and club, and coterie in Ireland, and in England too, are ready to lavish their money in concert to destroy the party it has cost you so much labor and so many sacrifices to create.

The first blow at your national rights—that particular right which makes all the difference between a free and an enslaved people—the right to choose your own members of parliament—is nominally aimed at Charles Gavan Duffy, against whose return to parliament a "petition" has been concocted. They will move Heaven and earth to drive him from the representation of New Ross; but let there be no mistake nor delusion upon this point.

The petition against Mr. Duffy's election is not altogether dictated by personal animosity. Doubtless their knowledge of the man—his fearless, able, and untiring advocacy of everything humane and honorable, have earned for him the distinction of their first and fiercest assault. But if the member for New Ross be unseated on the grounds that are alleged against him, then we warn you distinctly that the Irish party is at the mercy of the foes of Ireland. Because, the parliamentary qualification of the member for New Ross is exactly similar to that by which most of your most valued representatives—without whom the party would cease to have your confidence—expect to hold their seats; the same by which some of the greatest men in parliamentary history held them; and therefore whatever argument will prevail against him now, will be sufficient to unseat them at a future election.

No doubt the power which would thus accrue to the bitter and contemptuous enemies of every cause that is dear to you, would be used sparingly, and, above all, judiciously. It is not every Irish member in the same position as Mr. Duffy that would be assailed forthwith and driven from his seat with indecent and despicable triumph. That would be obviously inconvenient, and would be moreover unnecessary.

No; depend upon it, that none will be removed but those who cannot "learn to betray!"

Thus would vanish all our hopes of parliamentary protection and redress. Thus we should be doomed to another cycle of oppression on one side and despondency on the other—still represented by declared enemies, or by a "class" of friends still more treacherous and formidable.

Fellow-countrymen, will you permit this? The cause is yours, and a great and important cause it is. Is this country to be free to select as its representatives the men most fit to serve it, or must it, of necessity, elect them from a limited and hostile "class?" The issue of the attempt to set aside the New Ross election will be the answer to this question; and thus, like the memorable Clare election, it will form a turning point in our political and social history.

Fellow-countrymen, we have the opinion of eminent counsel, that Mr. Duffy's qualification is thoroughly valid. But you are aware that owing to the bad system of parliamentary committees, before one of which it is to be dragged for inquiry, the validity of his title can be maintained only at an expense which cannot, without unfairness and injustice, be thrown upon him personally. The country is, in this case, the real defendant, and should bear the cost.

We call upon you, then, to prepare for this struggle. Let us rally round the first intended victim of the new conspiracy. Let every parish that still hopes in a constitutional agitation meet upon an early day, and subscribe to the funds necessary for the fair and impartial trial of the question that is now forced upon us by the enemies of civil and religious liberty. Is the right to elect members of parliament to be any longer a pillow for hope to rest upon, or must we recognize in it only "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare?"

We, the undersigned, have been appointed by the Council of the League treasurers to the funds necessary to be raised for the New Ross election; and if, by the withdrawal of the petition, the money that shall reach us in that capacity should become unnecessary for the specific purpose intended, it will become our duty—and we undertake the responsibility—to return each subscription to the address of the subscriber.

Such withdrawal of the petition will be probable in exact proportion to the interest evinced in the question by the country.

Signed,

THOMAS O'SHEE, C.C., Callan,
BERNARD DALY, C.C., Rathfarnham,
JAMES PLUNKETT, T.C., James's-street,
Secretaries.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CORONER'S INQUIRY ON THE PEOPLE KILLED AT SIXMILEBRIDGE.

The Attorney-General applied on the part of the crown that the inquisition had before the coroners of Clare and Limerick on the bodies of Jeremiah Crowley and others, and which had been returned into the Queen's Bench, should be quashed. The inquisitions had all reference to the same transactions; the depositions and evidence taken before the coroner had been returned into the court, and he (the Attorney-General) submitted that the findings of the jury were wholly unwarranted by the evidence recorded in the depositions. It was a singular fact that, with the exception of the case of Mr. Delmege, the magistrate, there was not a particle of evidence as to the identity of any one of the soldiers against whom a verdict of wilful murder had been found.

The Chief Justice observed that different considerations arose when the objection was as to the want of evidence, and when it had reference to the weight of the evidence.

The Attorney-General said that he was perfectly prepared to show that the verdicts were radically and essentially wrong; but besides that there was actually, no proof of identity as regarded the men who had been charged with murder. The only person who spoke at all with reference to the question of identity was Mr. Cronin, the resident magistrate, and the evidence he gave was to this effect:—All the soldiers were charged with the murder of the different persons killed on the occasion in question at Sixmilebridge, and Mr. Cronin stated that, after the firing had taken place, he got a list of the names of those soldiers whose guns appeared to have been recently discharged; but some of the soldiers allege that the soiled appearance was from

rust, and not from gunpowder, and the magistrate could not swear that in some instances this was not so. He had asked the names of the men in an under tone not to attract the attention of the people around him; but he could not at the inquest identify any of the soldiers as being those whose names he wrote down on the previous occasion. But, irrespective of this question of identity, there was not evidence to warrant the finding of the jury, and he (the Attorney-General) felt it to be a duty incumbent upon him, on the first occasion that presented itself to apply to quash these inquisitions. It was right to say that there was no imputation upon the coroner, for in his charge to the jury he told them that there was not evidence to warrant a verdict of murder; and that the evidence of identity was insufficient. The findings were radically and thoroughly bad.

Judge Crampton asked if the objection to be relied on was as to the form of the inquisition?

The Attorney-General replied that there were objections in point of form, especially to the Limerick inquisition; but he relied upon the ground that the evidence did not warrant the verdicts given by the juries.

The Chief Justice said that the preliminary question was, as to whether notice of this application ought to be given to any person.

The Attorney-General thought that the question was one between the court and the crown. If, however, it was thought at all desirable he was prepared to discuss the question in any way their lordships might suggest.

Judge Crampton remarked that the crown could not appear on both sides, and it would be desirable to have persons representing third parties.

Judge Moore asked if any persons appeared for the next of kin at the inquest.

Judge Crampton—Or did counsel attend?

The Attorney-General understood that there did, but the question was, had any one a right to intervene between the court and the crown?

The Chief Justice wished it to be understood that the court did not mean to say he could not carry the motion, but the question was, ought they to decide it *ex parte*, the principal objection being that the finding was against evidence.

The Attorney-General observed that the depositions having been returned were on record, and could be examined by the court.

The Chief Justice remarked that the only question was as to the giving of notice. Had not parties attended for the next of kin at the inquest?

The Attorney-General replied that this was to be collected from the cross-examination of the witnesses.

The court then ruled that notice should be given to those who appeared for the next of kin, and the motion to be heard on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION INTO MAGISTERIAL CONDUCT AT CASTLEBAR.—Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, who had been sent down specially by the Lord Lieutenant, held an investigation on Saturday, in Castlebar, for the purpose of ascertaining what evidence, if any, could be adduced to sustain certain grave charges of improper conduct, in their capacity as magistrates, which had been made against Mr. George Henry Moore, M. P., Captain Fitzgerald Higgins, Mr. Mark Blake, and Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart. These gentlemen were alleged to have acted in the improper and unjust manner charged, whilst presiding at the Castlebar petty sessions, on the 25th of last July. Mr. Serjeant O'Brien took his seat on the bench, in the Record Court, which was open to the public. The learned gentleman having ascertained that reporters were in court, intimated to them his desire that they would undertake not to publish any account of the proceedings until the final results of the inquiry was made known. The reporters gave the required assurance, and we accordingly abstain for the present from placing before our readers the report of what took place. Mr. G. H. Moore, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Blake and Sir Samuel O'Malley, were in attendance, as was also Mr. Keogh, M. P., who acted as counsel on their behalf. The Earl of Lucan occupied a seat on the bench beside the learned Serjeant for a considerable portion of the day. Amongst the other magistrates present were—Sir R. L. Blosse, Colonel McAlpine (lately a candidate for the parliamentary representation of the county), Mr. H. J. H. Browne, Mr. Dominick Browne, Mr. Singleton, R. M., &c. The investigation terminated on Saturday night.—*Freeman's Journal.*

A correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing in reference to the above, says—"No attempt to disgrace honor and integrity has ever recoiled so satisfactorily upon its originators as this latest and certainly most disgraceful, most ridiculous, and most contemptible dodge of Mayo Toryism, betrayed as we all believe here, into the attempt to gratify their wretched vindictiveness by the partial success in the case of Mr. Kirwan. The toothless, impotent monster has, however, in this instance at all events seized upon a file for mastication and I need scarcely assure you that whilst despair reigns in Torydom here, joy and satisfaction prevail amongst us, what we all regard as the triumph of the truth."

EXTENSION OF THE INCOME TAX TO IRELAND.—It may be stated, on highly competent authority, that a semi-official communication has reached Dublin, conveying the comforting assurance that her Majesty's present advisers mean to submit a proposition, on the opening of the present session, for the extension of the income tax to Ireland. According to the plan in contemplation, it is intended that the tax shall be levied at the rate of five per cent; on incomes from £50 a year and upwards, the imposition, however, not to be extended to incomes derivable from profits in trades or manufactures.—*Correspondent of Times.*

ATTEMPTS AT PROSELYTISM.—A "reverend" gentleman, rejoicing in the strange name of Blackerdyko, has, for some time past, aided by two others, been endeavoring to pervert the poor Catholics of Kells and vicinity. In their perambulations, Mr. Bickerdyko, being refused admission to the huts of the poor Catholics, proceeded to hold forth in the open air. This naturally collected a crowd, who endeavored to drown the "ghostly remonstrances" of the preacher by hooting. Three of the crowd were arrested for their vocal manifestations, and appeared on summons at the Kells petty sessions on Monday last; but there being only one magistrate present, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

The quantity of Irish butter received in London from 1st May last to 1st November inst. amounts to 234,368 firkins, showing an increase of 75,015 over the quantity in same period of last year. Beside the above, 20,000 firkins of Irish butter have been consigned this week to the same destination.—*Dublin Telegraph, Nov. 6.*