

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The ladies of Limerick are resolved to present the Very Rev. Dr. Cahill with a testimonial in the shape of a splendid article of plate.—*Limerick Reporter*.

We copy from the *Nation* the translation of the Statutes of the Bishops of the Province of Leinster:— "We recall to the memory of all Priests in this country the obligation by which they are bound to expound the Mysteries of Faith, the Sacraments, the precepts of God, and all other matters relating to religion, to the Faithful on Festive Days. But since there is danger that these be neglected, if foreign and profane affairs be discussed in the churches, we distinctly prohibit the agitation of matters merely secular, such as political elections, and other questions of this character amid the solemnities of Mass (which is manifestly unbecoming) or at all within the church, as the easily lead to dissensions between priest and people, and create great commotion. But let not these decrees be interpreted as if it were forbidden to priests to speak against receiving bribes, about avoiding perjury, on the rights of the Church, and on the charity and care due to the poor. Now if any priest, secular or regular, should discuss the matters above indicated, or, disregarding the precepts of the Synod of Thurles, should denounce any one by name in the Church, let him be punished by suspension, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Ordinary. We exhort our priests to avoid enterprising upon quarrels with each other upon political affairs, at public meetings, and still more in newspapers, lest injury be done to the sacerdotal dignity—lest that charity which is the strength of the Church be violated and lest they be embroiled in contentions with others. While we decree thus, however, we think that the good of religion, and the liberty of the Church demand that as often as there is question of electing guardians of the poor and members of parliament, by whose means the faith and safety of the Catholic poor and the rights and liberty of the Church may suffer injury priests should be solicitous that these offices be conferred upon men of good character, and the least hostile to the Catholic religion. But we order that such interference be made outside the Church without tumult—without violation of charity and with rightful submission to the Bishop, lest dissensions arise among the clergy; also with that moderation which is becoming to the clerical condition: leaving to each liberty of freely thinking for himself in all doubtful matters.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M. P., has given notice of motion for a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Irish magistracy.

THE BOYNE VIADUCT.—The great viaduct over the Boyne at Droghda, on the Dublin and Belfast Junction Company's line is now completed. The directors passed over it with the first train on Thursday week; and the sanction of the Board of Trade having been obtained, it is now open for public traffic.

The army at present in Ireland consists of—Royal Artillery, 940 men; Cavalry, 2,677; Infantry, 8,950; and Militia, 14,754 men.

The Militia regiments in the North of Ireland required 5327 men to complete their establishments, and they have raised 1200 during the past month. The great Majority are mere lads, and will not be fit for campaigning for some years to come.

The County of Dublin Regiment of Militia, under the command of the Earl of Meath, now quartered at Richmond barracks, contributed about a fortnight ago 350 picked men to the line. Nearly all of them volunteered to the 60th Rifles. The regiment is fast recouping its full strength, and gives fair promise to be one of the smartest militia regiments in the service.

THE EXODUS.—All warning to the contrary, the "rush from Ireland" has already re-set in at the southern ports, and crowds of the pesant are daily leaving their native shore for the far west beyond the Atlantic. The steamers from Waterford leave each week, carrying with them their full complement of emigrants. On Friday one vessel left the Sair for Liverpool, with 150 passengers, and all bound for America, with the exception of two families, who are going to Australia.

The *Tuam Herald* writes—"Startling and disagreeable as are the accounts which are daily reaching this country from America, and much as the friends of the Irish Catholics would desire to see an end to the exodus, we regret to find that with the return of spring and summer months a considerable number of emigrants are leaving this quarter for the United States. We have heard of the arrival of several remittances from friends and relatives beyond the Atlantic for the purpose of inducing persons here to join them in the so-called land of freedom. We note the fact, and with regret. It is quite true that the number emigrating, as compared with former years, is comparatively small. The progress of exhaustion was so rapid and so intense during the last seven years as to leave the old country a wilderness; but, even of the few who have remained, a great many are yet intent upon emigration. Of the extent of the depopulation which has taken place some estimate may be formed by the present high wages farmers are compelled to pay for laborers during the present spring. In this town and the vicinity where, before now, men could be got to work for from 8d. to 1s. a-day, the price ranges now from 1s. to 1s. 6d. This, in itself, is a fact which shows both how the country is thinned of its population and to what an extreme the system of eviction was carried on. No matter however; we wish we could arrest the process of emigration, which, though diminished in extent in proportion to the awful exhaustion which has taken place during the famine, is still going on in the west. While the Irish Catholic race was treated with kindness in America we never uttered a word of remonstrance or warning; but, now that all parties agree in complaining of the dreadful persecution which awaits them from all the powers of "Know-Nothingism" in the hitherto boasted land of liberty, we feel it our imperative duty to raise our voice in protest and reclamation. Bad as home is, and cold as is the prospects that awaits our people under a system of laws that obstinately refuse security for tenant industry, it is better to remain and battle with the ills they know than fly to others of a more revolting kind. A quiet death in the old land of the saints, with the aid of religious consolation in that awful hour, is better than the contact with the awful demoralization and almost total absence of religious comforts which await the emigrant beyond the Atlantic."

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF PAUPERS.—The guardians of the Glennamaddy union met on Tuesday last, the first meeting of the new board, but the former guardians were re-elected. There were few paupers seeking admission; two of them excited the commiseration

of the board. The first was the wreck of a once stout young man, without a coat on his back, and the remainder of his garments in tatters. He said he worked for some years in England, that he met with an accident which deprived him of one of his legs, that he was obliged to apply for workhouse relief, and then the officers took him and landed him on the quays of Dublin, whence he had to beg his way home!!! The other victim to this barbarous and inhuman conduct of English officials was an emaciated poor female, about twenty-three years of age, also in a state of nudity. Her woeful tale was, that she had worked in a factory in England, where she lost her health, and being unable to contribute longer, by the sweat of her brow, to the wealth of "the merchant princes," she also was shipped, and thrown destitute and penniless upon the shores of her native country. How long will the statute books of England be disgraced by an enactment that empowers her people to exercise cruelty that would scarcely be practised by the Indian and the savage? Not a workhouse of the many we visit that our feelings are not outraged by exhibitions of this description.—*Roscommon Journal*.

The *Tuam Herald* has the following statement:—"We are glad to learn that the Poor Law Commissioners have decided upon the exclusion of the Protestant teachers to whom we alluded last week from the superintendence of the children of the Westport workhouse; and that they concur with the principles enunciated by the Marquis of Sligo, so far as to recommend boards of guardians in unions where the preponderating majority of the children are Catholics, to be cautious in appointing teachers of a different religious persuasion. The prompt vigilance of his Grace of Tuam has saved the poor Catholic children of Westport union from the dangers of perversion which had beset them."

FARMING OPERATIONS.—A communication from a western county gives the following unsatisfactory report of the progress of spring operations in that quarter:—"This season has been one of great severity in the west of Ireland. Snow and frost in January and February, the latter extending to the very last day of March, so retarded farming operations that nothing almost has been done compared with other years; and small patches of potatoes, and equally small patches of corn, only, meet the eye along the roads. Up to the present there has been no vegetation; the grass 'burned' by the frost, is yielding no sustenance to sheep, and great numbers of lambs have in consequence died; the grass lands are quite as bare as if it were December; the trees and even shrubs without a leaf, now within three weeks of summer. The frost was of intense severity. In the small lakes and rivers it killed the fish, which were found dead on the shores; and in turning up the soil, even in gardens, no worms or other insects are met with. Great hope exists that the frost has also killed the potato blight; and, though it is very late, still the continuance of dry though still very cold weather, will enable the farmer to pull up the lost time. Wages have advanced 100 per cent., and labourers are not to be had even at this advanced rate." With respect to the advance of labourers' wages to something like a civilized standard of remuneration, the *Carlow Post* says:—"In the Queen's County the demand for labourers has been so great that some are receiving 2s per day. In fact the few men capable of doing a day's work in each town are so much sought for, that farming operations will have to remain at a standstill until hands can be secured. The Queen's County Militia have taken all the able-bodied, and few, except invalids can be had to do outdoor labour."

In consequence of the Rev. Mr. Dalas, an active agent of proselytism, having stated that Orangemen were disqualified for being agents of the "Irish Church Mission" several Williamites who had been "teachers" have resigned their posts in dudgeon. Dollars attempted to apologise, but Dutch courage being up, the Souper "strike" continues.

DECLINE OF LOUGHREA.—It is a striking, but a melancholy, indication of the decadence of Loughrea, that its Linen Hall once the busy focus of its wealth and prosperity, is destined to become a barrack. The Brewery also is to undergo the process of a similar metamorphose. These two buildings are about to be put into such a state as will render them fit for the reception of the Galway militia corps. We understand that on Tuesday last a large supply of arms, ammunition, &c., was conveyed from Athlone to Loughrea, by a part of the Rifle Brigade. Truly may it be said, *tempora mutantur!*—*Galway Mercury*.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY.—In the midst of a war in which the Irish Catholic soldier has excelled all former heroic displays of his national gallantry and bravery, in which Irish Catholic Priest after Priest has perished from suffering and privation whilst attending that soldier in the field, in which the British army and people are the allies of a nation which is reanimated with Catholic fervor and zeal, in which we are paying for the services of 15,000 Catholic Sardinian troops, in which we are seeking assistance from the arms of Catholic and Apostolical Austria, while the government and the opposition leaders have by mutual consent laid aside the ordinary contestations, disputes, and struggles of party, the bigotry and intolerance of Mr. Spooner and his congenial coadjutors are about to propose the repeal of the Maynooth act. It is almost incredible, but so it is. If the imputations of disloyalty, of danger to the state, of treason to the sovereignty, so unsparingly made against the teaching of that institution, had in them the slightest foundation, the shadow of a shadow of truth, now is the time and opportunity for their successful display—now, if ever, we ought on this theory to see plots, conspiracies, agitations, and combinations formidable to the unity of the British empire, and through that unity, to the Protestantism of the British empire. In their stead Ireland is peaceable, tranquil, and comparatively prosperous. Priestly interference and meddling with politics are checked and repressed, not by legal authority, but by the Papal Legate in Ireland. There is no agitation, no disturbance—scarcely any crime. And as a reward for this happy state of things, Mr. Spooner is going to ask parliament to repeal the Maynooth act. It is, we repeat, in the face of this emphatically-displayed loyalty, and of this glorious co-operation of Ireland with England in the crisis of Europe, that Mr. Spooner proposes to repeal the act which Sir Robert Peel passed in 1845, as his contribution towards the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of the Catholic portion of the Queen's realm. And what empels Mr. Spooner to this course? What induces him to rush into an arena out of which all the ordinary motives that actuate reasonable and rational men ought to induce him to shrink? The publication

of a report on the government and management of Maynooth? And does this report signally condemn Maynooth? Does it bear out all or any of the charges and accusations which have been made against its teaching? Does it prove the truth of those fearful statements as to the consequences of its endowment on the Irish Priesthood which have been so wantonly made? Does it suggest or insinuate that the state is wrong in contributing to its support? Does it recommend the repeal of Sir Robert Peel's act? Nothing of the sort. From the first line of the report to the concluding sentence there is not a word, a sentence, a paragraph, an expression, which malice the most ingenious or bigotry the most malignant can twist, or turn, or torture into its service. But there is superabundant proof both in it and in the evidence appended to it, that the act of 1845 has greatly improved the educational system of Maynooth; that it has raised both professors and students from a plight of discreditable and injurious privation, to a condition of useful and beneficial comfort; that it has laid the basis of large and comprehensive future improvements; and that in every respect the intentions and expectations of the legislature have been fulfilled—nay, more than fulfilled. Faults, and errors, and shortcomings there still are in Maynooth, even regarded as an Irish Catholic seminary. But they arise rather from the parsimony than from the liberality of the state. From the parsimony; for where, except at Maynooth, shall we in this realm find 500 students, all upwards of eighteen years of age, educated and maintained for £26,360 a year? In an economical point of view Maynooth is a model and a marvel of collegiate institutions. And look at it in its moral aspect. Who ever heard of scandal, of immorality, of debauchery, of drunkenness, of lewdness there?—Compare it in these two respects—of economy and of morality—either with Oxford and Cambridge, or with Trinity College, Dublin, and Maynooth will put those three Protestant universities to shame. "No imputation from any quarter," say Lord Harrowby and his brother commissioners, "has ever been made against the moral character of the young men, and we have no reason to believe that their general conduct is other than irreproachable." Could the commissioners that lately inquired into Oxford and Cambridge say as much for their students, Mr. Spooner? But they are young rebels. Then it is, we answer, with a lie on their tongues. For the first thing a student has to do on entering Maynooth is to take the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria. The second is to purchase a Bible. No bad preparations these for loyalty, Mr. Spooner.—Their classrooms are, however, said to be objectionable. No doubt some of them are unsuited to this country, and no one, it is clear, regrets that more than the Maynooth professors themselves. One and all of them express the strongest desire to see them improved. Had they time and leisure to spare, they would themselves, they say, prepare a series of more suitable classrooms. But here the want of funds operates adversely on the institution. For it is not the inclination, but to the poverty of Maynooth, that the use of old and backward and obsolete classrooms is attributable. Fortunately, however, the professors are better than the books; and though they do use works in which objectionable passages occur, they do not regard themselves bound by all their extreme opinions. On the contrary, they correct them in their oral instruction. Another charge against Maynooth—that it takes the money of the state and rears Priests, not for Ireland, but for England, for its colonies, and for the United States—is equally false. In all Great Britain, there are only twenty-five Catholic Priests who have been educated in Maynooth; and of the number wanted for Ireland, Maynooth can only turn out little more than one-half.—*London Examiner*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—Mrs. F. Morgan Fetherston, 31 Duke-street, Lincoln-in-Fields, was recently received into the Church at the Oratory Brompton, by Father Bayshaw.

A public subscription is on foot to defray the expenses of the Archbishop of Westminster, in the case "Boyle v. Wiseman." The *London Catholic Standard* has the following remarks on this extraordinary trial:—"A curious point arises 'on the record,' as the lawyers say. Is it a libel to say a man has been expelled from the Jesuits' Order, seeing that the Order itself is illegal under the Emancipation Act? Non constat that the expulsion was on any moral ground. Soon after the Revolution, *Holt* held it a libel to say of a man, he was a Papist, because of the penal laws. By the same reason, it would now be a libel to say of a man he is a Jesuit. If so, it can scarcely be libellous to say, the Jesuits expelled him. All the rest of the alleged libel is clearly not libellous. If so, the declaration is had in arrest of judgment. The question now is, will the verdict stand? We are assured by our legal friends that it cannot. The point reserved at the trial will, we are told, most probably prove fatal to it. Then there is the iniquitous excessiveness of the damages, considering the very limited proof of publication and the absence of any special damage. There is also reason to think that the observations of the judge as to damage may have amounted to misdirection. The enormous amount of the damages is, in one view, favourable to the application, as it will naturally dispose the Court to review the case. No Catholic can doubt that the damages were really given for the establishment of the Hierarchy.

AN UNDER SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.—The vacant Under-Secretaryship of the Colonial Department, which necessarily remained open until the bill for regulating the number of Secretaries of State and Under-Secretaries, became law, has been confided to Mr. John Ball, M. P. for Carlow. Mr. Ball is now in Ireland, but returns on Thursday to assume the duties of his new office.—*Globe*.

A NEW ELECTED AS PROTESTANT CHURCH WARDEN.—At a meeting held on Easter Tuesday, of the vestry of the parish of St. Margaret, Fish street, of which Dr. McCaul is rector. Mr. Keeling of the firm of Keeling and Hunt, Monument-yard, was unanimously "elected" church warden for the ensuing year, being the second time that gentlemen have been elected to the office in two distinct parishes.—*Morning Advertiser*.

BRITISH CIVILIZATION.—The following appears in the *Times*:—"Chester, April 4.—In the Crown Court this day Mr. Justice Crompton was engaged in trying prisoners for crimes which cannot be reported."

MORMON EMIGRATION.—A party of thirty-one Mormons started from Worcester on Monday morning by the ten o'clock train for Liverpool, on their way to the Salt Lake.

THE ADMIRALTY IN ITS CHILDHOOD.—It is with the greatest astonishment we observe that an admiral has just been appointed at the age of 54! We have heard for many years past that service was going to the dogs; but we little expected that in our life time it would have gone to worse than the dogs—to puppies and what do you call a British admiral, under the age of 60, but an arrant young puppy, that is only fit to float paper boats in the Supertime! We have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when mere boys who have never known what the gout is and can venture on deck probably without the aid of a crutch, are given the command of a fleet, and this too, when, we have admirals on the list of matured ages of 70, 80, and 90,—steady going, experienced men, who can neither see, hear, talk, nor walk! It is reducing our naval supremacy to little better than child's play; and we tremble for the honor of our country when it is put, as thoughtlessly as if it were a toy, into the hands of striplings, that but a few years back would have been thought complete babies.—*Punch*.

THE FAULTY MILITIA ACT.—There appears to be no end to the mishaps of the governmental management of the present war, or of the military forces of the country. The militia bill has proved no exception to the ordinary legislation, through any act of which, it is the boast of the late Mr. O'Connell, he could drive a coach and four. After putting the country to the expense of embodying and drilling a force which was to be the safeguard of the nation, it is found that the men so enrolled can be kept on duty fifty-six days only in each year. The consequence of this is that nearly the whole militia force of the country is disbanded; and this garrison, with its important arsenals and stores, is left almost denied of troops for duty. But for the small force of Royal Marines in barracks and on board the ships in harbor, the latter being obliged to be landed for duty, even our royal dockyard would be without military protection.—*Plymouth paper*.

A committee, composed of members of the Church Protestant Defence Society, Evangelical Alliance, National Club, Protestant Alliance, &c., have convened an "aggregate meeting of Protestants" on the subject of Maynooth, at the Freemason's Hall London.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF YE ENGLISHE, IN 1850.—How often are we most unconscious of the greatest dangers! It seems that we lie under a challenge to say where it was that (according to our statement) the Ever-Blessed Mother of God was publicly burnt in effigy by an English Protestant mob. The challenge appeared in a Protestant magazine called the *Butcher*, and has been repeated we know not how often; while we never heard either of it or (shall we confess the truth?) of the *Butcher*. A correspondent (who gives his name) writes to testify that at Colchester, where he resides, on the 5th November, 1850, the mob burnt the effigy, not only of Our Blessed Lady, (but horrible as it is to us to have to write it) of her Divine Son also. In fact, both these horrible outrages were so notoriously perpetrated on that day—not in one place, but in some scores of places—and were so publicly announced and applauded in the Protestant papers, that we suppose the denial must be hazardous in the hope that, perhaps, the lapse of four years may have made our recollection of time and place so far indistinct as to prevent our being able to give them in detail. Our correspondent "W. S." however, gives one instance; we remember another, at Blackheath, in Kent. Our readers, we doubt not, if it is desired, can furnish some scores in addition. Meanwhile, we are sincerely glad to find that our Protestant countrymen have so far recovered their sense of decency as to feel ashamed of these outrages. It implies a considerable change of feeling; for at the time they were applauded, and appealed to as a proof of the sound Protestant feeling of the country, not only by lay statesmen, but by the Bishops of the Established Church both in Parliament and in speeches and charges to their clergy.

A LINCOLNSHIRE MAGISTRATE IN 1784.—As Sir Francis Whilcote was dressing one morning, he perceived the under groom making very free with his wallfruit. When breakfast was finished, he wrote a note addressed to the keeper of the House of Correction at Folkingham, which he ordered the culprit to take without delay. The note contained the following words:—"Give bearer a dozen lashes; he will guess the reason." This he signed with his initials. Whether the offender was conscience-smitten, or, what is still more probable, took advantage of the wet water to acquaint himself of the contents, I know not, but he bribed a helper in the stable, by the promise of a pot of beer, to take it for him. The governor, after reading the note, ordered the bearer to be tied up, and the directions were scrupulously obeyed. The tale soon came to the ears of the baronet, who laughed very heartily, and took no other notice of it than fining the delinquent half a crown for the privilege of being flogged by deputy, and ordered it to be given to the suffering party.—*Gunning's Reminiscences of Cambridge*.

WITHDRAWAL FROM "KNOW-NOTHING" LODGES.—Eleven members of the "Know-Nothing" Lodge or Council, No. 16, at Winchester, Va., have published a card, renouncing any further connection with the order. They state that several other cards of withdrawal will soon be announced, one already being signed by twenty members. Forty-six members of the council at Harper's Ferry, Va., have also withdrawn, and publicly announced the fact. They state that forty others have withdrawn.

"KNOW-NOTHING" STRENGTH.—The *New Orleans Creole* says:—"From sources of information upon which we may rely, we are induced to believe that the strength of the American party in Maine is above 20,000; New Hampshire, 17,000; Massachusetts, 85,000; Vermont, 15,000; Connecticut, 10,000; Rhode Island, 4,000; New York, 160,000; New Jersey, 5,000; Delaware, 2,000; Pennsylvania, 185,000; District of Columbia, 3,000; East Virginia, 53,000; West Virginia, 20,000 voters.

WHOM WILL THE K. N.'S STRIKE NEXT?—"It has been frequently asked," says the *Bangor Journal*, "what sect the Know Nothings would turn their weapons against, should they succeed in their crusade against that with whom they are now waging war. The Methodist sect is the most numerous in the country, and its church property is valued at more than \$14,000,000. In New York an attack has already been made on Methodist and Episcopal Church tenures. The Know Nothing organization is at bottom an anti-church movement which designs to break down and level all religious institutions.