

use of wine precludes wisdom, as is proved from Eccl. ii. Therefore, the drinking of wine is entirely unlawful.

2. St. Paul (Rom. xiv.) says:—"It is a good thing not to eat flesh or drink wine," if by it the brother be offended, or scandalized, or weakened; but to omit a good action is sinful, and it is a sin to give scandal. Therefore, it is unlawful to use wine.

Before answering these objections, he asserts, on the authority of St. Paul (Tim. v., and Eccles. xxxi.) that the use of wine is not altogether unlawful, and proves it thus:—"No food or drink is *per se* unlawful. For our Lord himself (Matt. xv.) says:—"Not what entereth into the mouth defileth a man."—Wherefore, to drink wine is not, in itself, unlawful. It may become unlawful, however, *per accidens*.—First, from the constitution of the drinker, easily injured by wine, or because he is bound by a special vow to abstain; secondly, from the manner of drinking which may be immoderate; thirdly, on the part of the bystanders, who may be scandalized by it.

To the first objection he answers, that there are two grades of wisdom. One a common grade, which consists in abstaining from mortal sin; and this grade is not prevented by drinking wine, but by immoderately drinking it. The other a higher grade, implying more or less perfection; and this grade sometimes requires a total abstinence from wine, according to the various adjuncts of persons, times, and places.

In answering the second he concedes that, in case of scandal, the drinking of wine is unlawful; but then it is the scandal which is forbidden, not the use of wine.

Such is the teaching of a light of the "dark ages," on this modern question. St. Thomas is sometimes accused by sly school-boy critics of treating useless questions; but as the ages in which his works survive, pass away, and error follows its weary circle, all the false theories he exploded and the sophisms he exposed, are successively resuscitated and his doctrines become practical.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MUNSTER PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF 1853.

Thurles, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Suffragan Prelates of Munster province, who have been summoned by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Slattey, Lord Archbishop of Cashel, to attend the Synod which commences to-morrow, arrived here to-day, and were received by his Grace, and by the Very Rev. Dr. Leahy, President of Thurles College, wherein apartments have been prepared for their reception.

This meeting of Prelates, although of high importance, differs materially in its nature and objects from the great National Synod held in Thurles in August 1850. That Synod was convened for the consideration of questions affecting the interests of the Faith and for the adoption of measures calculated to maintain the well-being, and vindicate the dignity of the Catholic Church in Ireland.

The present Provincial Synod confines its purpose to the regulation of details of Ecclesiastical discipline, having relation chiefly to the uniformity of ritual observance, and the discharge of the sacred functions of the Priesthood throughout the various dioceses of Munster.

The Suffragan Bishops who will meet his Grace the Archbishop this day in Synod are:—

The Right Rev. Dr. Egan, Lord Bishop of Kerry; the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Limerick; the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, Waterford; the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Cork; the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Cloyne; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Keane, Ross; the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Kilkenny; and the Right Rev. B. FitzPatrick, Mired Abbot of Mount Mulleray.

The first private meeting was held yesterday afternoon, and the officers of the Synod appointed.

Promoter—The Rev. Dr. Burke, Clonmel.

Secretaries—The Rev. Dr. Leahy, President of Thurles College; the Rev. Dominick Murphy, P.P., Cork.

Notary—The Rev. Mr. Carroll.

Masters of Ceremonies—The Rev. Dr. O'Connor, P.P., Templemore, and the Rev. Mr. Morris, P.P.

Theologians—The Rev. John O'Sullivan, P.P., Kenmare; the Rev. Mr. Duggan, P.P., Doneraile; the Rev. Mr. Macan, P.P., Ross; and the Rev. Mr. Kenny, P.P., Ennis.

Representative of the Chapter of Cashel—The Rev. Dr. McDonnell.

The first general session will open this day at ten o'clock with a Solemn High Mass and the other usual ceremonies, in the Thurles Cathedral.

The second solemn session of Synod will be held in the metropolitan church on Saturday, the 3rd of September, at ten o'clock, on which day the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, will preach. The third and closing solemn session will be held in the metropolitan church on Monday, the 5th of September, at ten o'clock, on which day the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Ross, will preach.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

On Monday the 29th ult., her Majesty Queen Victoria landed at Kingstown, and after making a public entry into Dublin, took up her residence for the week at the Viceregal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park. The Queen's reception on the day of her arrival amongst her Irish subjects was exceedingly respectful, as well as sufficiently cordial, and the attachment towards her Majesty's person exhibited by all ranks and classes seemed to grow more warm on each successive day of her visit. On the occasion of the royal entry into Dublin, which was made with very little appearance of pomp, excepting the presence of a splendid body of soldiery who lined the way, the streets and windows of the houses along the route were filled with the greater part of the population of the city, as well as with thousands of visitors from the country, who showed the greatest desire to catch a glimpse of her Majesty, and cordially cheered as she passed by. In the evening there was a brilliant though partial illumination of the city, and in honor of the occasion the population *en masse* descended into the streets, overflowing the principal thoroughfares, and establishing a rigorous and somewhat perilous blockade of the leading bridges and other avenues of communication. The illumina-

tions were renewed more or less extensively on the two preceding evenings.

On Tuesday at an early hour her Majesty visited in state the Exhibition, where nearly twenty thousand persons, chiefly of the wealthier classes, were assembled to see and to welcome her. Hardly anything could surpass the brilliant spectacle presented within the building on the occasion. The preparation for the Queen's reception had been made on a scale of considerable magnificence, and such as served to mark the sense entertained by the Exhibition Committee of her Majesty's goodness and condescension in honoring with her countenance their noble and most useful undertaking. The avenues through the Central Hall were carpeted with crimson cloth, and on the dais at the upper end of the hall a throne was placed for her Majesty, where she received addresses from the Exhibition Committee and from the Dublin Corporation. But the most brilliant feature in the splendid spectacle was the immense assemblage of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen who lined all the passages of the Central Hall, and filled the galleries around it, the ladies, usually in front five or six deep, for several hours watching her Majesty's approach with eager and intense curiosity, and affording a *coup d'œil* magnificent beyond any description. Her Majesty who appeared to have quite recovered from the fatigue and other inconveniences of travelling, which on the previous day had been rather apparent, walked through the greater part of the building, showing herself in a gracious manner to the thousands who crowded to see her with an interest which may fairly be described as enthusiastic. The Queen was accompanied by Prince Albert and two of the royal children, who shared to a considerable extent in the public interest. Her Majesty was most gracious in her reception of Mr. Dargan, to whom also she paid the distinguished compliment of a visit at his country seat near Dundrum on the same evening. She also expressed herself very much pleased with the Exhibition, which quite exceeded the expectations she had formed of it, and on the following days she paid repeated visits to it at early hours, the public being excluded during the greater part of her stay, after the precedent of her visits to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

On Wednesday the Queen reviewed in the Phoenix Park the troops forming the garrison of Dublin, with a regiment or two additional, brought in from country quarters for the occasion. The review was witnessed by an immense multitude, amounting, as was computed, to nearly a hundred thousand persons. The troops on the ground were between seven and eight thousand men, comprising six regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and twelve guns. This fine division of troops very little inferior in numbers to either of those whose achievements at Chobham have made such noise during the summer, executed a number of manœuvres in a brilliant style, terminating in a sham fight, for which the extended plain of the "Fifteen Acres" afforded a most favorable ground. The enjoyment of the vast multitude of spectators was, however, considerably damped by heavy rain, which commenced simultaneously with the manœuvres, and continued steadily throughout the evening, sometimes increasing to a regular deluge. What made the matter worse was that the early part of the day had been beautifully fine, so that of the tens of thousands who were templed forth by the promise of fine weather and of a splendid military spectacle, with the great additional attraction of her Majesty's presence, the great majority were unwidely with the least protection or shelter from the pelting of the pitiless rain. Such, however, was the excitement created by the Queen's presence that the rain seemed to fall almost unheeded, the great body of the spectators held their ground unflinchingly to the last, and when the review was concluded, and her Majesty quitted the field, the vast multitude returned homewards thoroughly drenched with wet, but with spirits which seemed beyond the power of mere water to damp or damage.

Thursday was set apart by her Majesty for a visit to Powerscourt and to the beautiful scenery lying between the Dublin and Wicklow hills. The weather, however, proved most unpropitious, the rain pouring down in torrents throughout the entire of the day. In consequence the intended visit did not take place.

On the 3d inst., the Queen is to re-embark at Kingstown, and return to Holyhead en route for Scotland. Should the weather prove fine, the embarkation will probably prove the grandest scene of the entire royal progress, as on the occasion of her Majesty's former visit.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO WM. DARGAN, ESQ.—On Tuesday afternoon our distinguished countryman, William Dargan, Esq., had the honor of a visit from her Majesty Queen Victoria and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The royal party started from the Viceregal Lodge at about five o'clock. It included the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of St. Germans, the Duchess of Wellington, &c. The royal cortege consisted of two carriages and four with outriders, and passed through the city at about half-past five o'clock in the evening. On arriving at Mount Annville, her Majesty, the Prince Consort and suite were received by Mr. and Mrs. Dargan; and her Majesty ascended the tower, and was much pleased with the prospect of the surrounding country which it afforded. After a brief stay, the royal party returned to the Viceregal Lodge, where they arrived shortly after seven o'clock.—*Tablet*.

A BISHOP'S "MITE."—The Bishop of Killaloe (Dr. Vaughan) has contributed the sum of £500 as his "mite" towards the payment of a debt incurred by a parish priest in Tipperary in the erection of a new chapel. The subscription was "altogether spontaneous and unsolicited."

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.—MR. MAGUIRE'S RETURN.—On no former occasion did we observe greater anxiety on the part of the people than that manifested at the present election. The polling commenced at eight o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult., and at five o'clock, when the Sheriff closed the booths, the numbers were—Maguire, 150; Gregory, 76; majority, 74.

REPRESENTATION OF LISBURN.—A vacancy has been created in the representation of this borough by the sudden death of Mr. Rogge: Johnson Smith, who expired on Friday morning at his residence in Lisburn. Mr. Smith was only elected in December last, in opposition to Mr. Inglis, the then Lord-Advocate of Scotland. The deceased gentleman was a moderate Conservative, and came in by what is termed the independent spirit of the borough, as against the influence of the Marquis of Hertford, which had hitherto been predominant. More than usual interest will attach to the election of his successor.

THE WILSON INDEMNITY FUND.—On Saturday, 27th ult., a numerous and highly influential meeting was held in Ennis, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Wilson, of Belvoir, from the costs of the law proceeding taken against him at the late Limerick assizes by Mr. John C. Delmege. The meeting expressed a feeling that under the circumstances, and taking into account the time at which Mr. Wilson used the expressions, which were afterwards made the subject of law proceedings, he should not be at the loss of the costs to which he was put, in consequence of the vexatious and harassing course pursued towards him. The meeting also bore the highest testimony to the zeal, assiduity, and perseverance of Mr. Wilson on the occasion of the late election, when his exertions, in a great measure, contributed to the return of the liberal candidates. Mr. John D. Fitzgerald, M.P., has subscribed £10 to the Wilson Indemnity Fund. Many of our fellow citizens have also contributed.—*Limerick Examiner*.

THE CONVENTUAL SYSTEM.—A petition of appeal has been presented to the House of Lords against the decree of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, pronounced on the 9th of June last, in the remarkable case of "Blake v. Blake." An order for hearing was made on the 15th ult., and early in the next session of Parliament the question will be argued before the highest legal tribunal, as to the rights of persons professed as nuns, and having taken the vows as such, to acquire or inherit personal estates.

EDUCATION.—A return to Parliament (obtained by Mr. O'Flaherty, M.P.) has just been printed of the entire amount expended by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the last five years, with the names, salaries, and religious denomination of the officers of the establishment whose salaries amount to £100 a-year and upwards. The total is stated at £814,947. In the province of Ulster, £190,092 19s. 7d.; in Munster province, £120,097, 5s. 2d.; Leinster province, £238,632 5s. 6d.; and Connaught province, £57,124, 10s. 4d. The expense of inspection in the several provinces in the five years was £64,626, 4s. 2d. The amount of grants either cancelled between the 1st January, 1848, and the 31st of December, 1852, or outstanding at the latter date, is returned at £23,445 14s. 3d. The officers of the establishment whose incomes amount to £100 a-year and upwards, number 98, comprising 28 belonging to the Established Church, 50 Catholics, 16 Presbyterians, 3 Unitarians, and 1 Wesleyan.

During the present month there has been a decrease of £14,000 in the notes, and an increase of £17,000 in the bullion of the Irish banks. One ship from Antwerp delivered 31,728 loaves of sugar last week, to Dublin houses.

The Christian Brothers' establishment, Dungarvan, have lost £200 by the flight and default of Duncan Chisholm Mathews, late of Dublin Castle.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Nicholas J. Gannon, Esq., of Lara, county of Kildare, a magistrate for that county, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant, his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

The building trade in Ireland, and especially in Dublin, is, we learn, brisk. Owing to the workings of the Incumbered Estates Court, whole districts heretofore neglected have passed into the hands of wealthy proprietors, principally English and Scotch, who are expending large sums on buildings and other improvements, and we could mention several instances in which recent purchasers have signified their determination of erecting large mansions, model farms, and laborers' dwellings, &c., in localities hitherto wild and deserted. A total revolution in the condition of the working classes, who may be spared from the exodus will be the result; and it is believed that the Landed Property Improvement Act has also worked much benefit.

The Poor Law Commissioners have declined sanctioning the employment of female paupers otherwise than within the workhouse, and under superintendence of an officer appointed by the guardians.—*Limerick Reporter*.

THE IRISH PROSELYTISERS.—Dr. Whately, of Dublin, in his recent "Charge," thus alludes to these energetic apostles. The Doctor said:—"Guard against being parties to or countenancing any such irregular and disorderly proceedings, in the efforts to enlighten those of another Church, as may tend ultimately in various ways to weaken our own cause. If, for instance, some such plan should be adopted as we have heard rumors of—that of sending forth from England a host of missionaries, of Churchmen and Dissenters intermixed—appointed (I may say ordained, since that is what it virtually amounts to) by a self constituted association, without any reference to the existing authorities of our Church—without any security for their soundness of doctrine, or their discretion, or their acquaintance with the language of a large portion of our population—without any profession of being attached to our Church, or even not hostile to it—and without any responsibility except to the body which thus appoints them—If such a scheme should be set on foot I am convinced that any countenance given to it by any of us, would involve a danger (besides others) of favoring the charge brought against us, of internal disunion and indifference to our own Church. "Far, indeed, should we be from feeling any resentful jealousy, or offering any opposition, if Protestants of any other religious communion—even in many points opposed to us—choose to come forward to advocate principles common to us and them. But this they can do even more effectually by acting independently, and without any formal compact with us; especially such a compact as would imply a disregard on our part of the constituted authorities of our own Church. That Protestants are not agreed among themselves is indeed what is perpetually urged by Roman Catholics. But this evil is not at all lessened (as some might on a hasty view suppose), but, on the contrary, is much aggravated, by any such alliance of Protestants of different denominations as may be formed independently of the governors, and in defiance of the rules, of their own respective communities, and which must thus tend to engender fresh divisions within each. Without being so bigoted to any particular form of Church government as to insist that no other is permitted by Scripture, one who is an actual member of a certain Church, may consistently, and must, if he act on Scriptural principles, show a dutiful reverence for the regulations and constituted authorities of that Church to which he does belong. I am convinced, therefore, that those of you who take this view are bound not only to act on it, each one for himself, but also to agree together to support each other in refusing to countenance any such irregular proceedings."

SOUPER INTOLERANCE.—Baffled in their attempt at "evangelising" the Catholics of Limerick, the Soup-ers have vented their spleen and disappointment in a printed paper addressed to the Roman Catholics of Limerick, full of misrepresentations of the Catholic religion. Copies of this document have been forwarded by post to the Catholics throughout the city. We shall not offend the delicacy of our readers by setting this vulgar and blasphemous trash before them, and content ourselves with remarking on the indecency of those who send anonymous documents of this kind to parties to whom they must be offensive. We defy them to show that Catholics have ever offended the tastes or feelings of Protestants in this cowardly and covert manner.—*Limerick Reporter*.

Sir W. D. Godfrey, a Kerry magistrate, has issued a prohibition against street-preaching, and given orders to the police to arrest any parties found attempting to disturb the peace in this manner. Thus warned the missionaries in Sir William's neighborhood at Milltown preached in the yard surrounding the Methodist Chapel.

Ireland has endured many misfortunes—famine, plague, civil war, internal dissensions, persecution; but her degradation, morally, spiritually, and physically, was never attempted, until the day that there came to our shores, as teachers and instructors, the offspring of heathenised England, and debauched Scotland—until those, whose people practise infanticide, and whose whose Sundays are devoted to drunkenness, fancy they are fitted to send forth persons calculated to improve our morals and purify our faith!—*Dublin Weekly Telegraph*.

THE IRISH FISHERIES.—A project of vast national importance, which, when fully developed, cannot fail to be attended with most beneficial results to Ireland, has just been undertaken in England, and has already received the support of several of the leading English capitalists, and of members of Parliament, amongst whom are included some of the Irish representatives. We allude to the formation of a company to fish the coasts of the United Kingdom, but more particularly those of Ireland and Scotland. A sufficient guarantee of the *bona fides* of the undertaking will be found in the fact that the movement is headed by Sir James Duke, one of the representatives of London.

LARGE SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.—A man named Flood has been remanded from the Kingstown police court, on a charge of smuggling. He and another man was met driving a cart on Saturday morning, 27th ult., between two and three o'clock, by Constable Byrne, of the Dublin police. The constable, suspecting them, stopped and questioned the parties, when one ran away, and Flood, when about being arrested, did the same, but was followed and secured after a long chase. The cart contained not less than forty-one bales of tobacco, of the quality commonly used in the manufacture of snuff, and is valued at from £60 to £80 per bale. The prisoner has been remanded until the case has been reported to the commissioners of excise.

A letter, received in Cork, from New Zealand, contains the following reference to the remaining Irish political prisoners in Van Dieman's Land:—"Mr. Martin is still with the Mitchells, or was when he wrote; but he seems to be planning some other way of life. Mrs. Mitchell's baby seems a great darling with them all. Smith O'Brien lives in comfortable lodgings. He is now in good health, and reads and studies a great deal. He is more resolved than ever not to allow his family to join him."

THE RIBAND CONSPIRACY.—The charge against the persons in custody in Dundalk gaol were fully investigated on Friday the 26th ult., by the magistrates appointed for that purpose. The result was that the prisoners were all held to bail to stand their trial at the next Louth assizes. Shortly after the inquiry had closed, a man named O'Neil, who had been arrested in Glasgow, was committed to jail, having been identified by Farrell, the informer, as an active member of the Riband Confederacy in the north of Ireland.

The Guardians of New Ross Union have expended £1,500 in the emigration of 300 paupers.

GLENNVILLE MINES.—Large quantities of sulphur minerals continue to be brought here from Glennville Mines, near Maam, for exportation.—*Galway Vindicator*.

THE HARVEST.—There is happily little or no change in the tone of the latest agricultural reports; with very trifling exceptions they all speak favorably of the prospect of a fair yield of both grain and green crops. There are some complaints from Cavan of the appearance of blight in the potato, but it is admitted that the bad symptoms had not extended beyond the stalks. One of the Belfast journals states that laborers' wages will be unusually high in parts of the country. As much as 2s. a-day has in several instances been demanded from the farmers. The *Farmers' Gazette* of the 27th ult. says:—"We still continue to receive the most favorable accounts of the potato crop. Though the plague-spot has appeared on the leaves, the stalks are, in the greatest number of instances, still green; the growth continues except with the very earliest sorts, which are now naturally decaying; and, except in very partial cases, the tubers continue sound, and the quality good and sweet. There is now no doubt as to the hay crop being very much under the average; the prices are high, new hay selling in the fields at £2 5s. a-ton and upwards. Oats promise a fair average crop, and the straw has much increased in length. Barley is also a fair average crop, and the sample good, but the reports of wheat are variable; there is no doubt of the breadth being much under the average; but while the crop is reported in various localities to promise a fair average yield, in others it is said to be much blighted, the ear deficient in grain, and in some cases rust has appeared. Green crops, particularly those got in early, are very promising."

EMIGRATION FROM ULSTER.—The *Derry Sentinel* says,—"Now that the emigration from this port for the season is nearly exhausted, our readers may be anxious to learn its extent. From the 26th of March last, to the 12th of August, there cleared from Derry, for the United States, 17 vessels, containing 2,988 passengers; for the British Colonies, 5 vessels, containing 1,037 passengers; total, 4,005.

The *Belfast Mercury*, alluding to the emigration from the Irish consular force, remarks,—"Many have already emigrated, and many more no doubt, will do so, unless increased inducements be held out to continue in the service. The respectable and very intelligent men who constitute that important body will do well, nevertheless to consider carefully the state of the colony, and the difficulties to be encountered there; but, even after doing so, there must remain a great deal to turn their thoughts and aspirations towards the golden country. The following extract of