

ing for an illustrious personage so competent to speak for himself, I would ask for the Primate, as well as myself, in what passages of our discourses or writings the slightest want of respect to the Throne, or its present revered occupant, our gracious Queen, could be discovered? No; through good report and evil report, the pastors of the Catholic Church have incalculated the double duty of giving unto Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar, and to God the things that are God's.

But there are some deluded statesmen who are not satisfied with this equitable partition of the homage of subjects, without a monopoly of their entire and servile devotion. This is the rock on which the power of ministers mightier than your lordship has often broken. On the same rock you are about to precipitate whatever of influence you may yet possess. Wisdom counsels you to pause in your intolerant career. Parties panting to grasp the reins which are falling from your feeble hands will not fail to recal your past declarations of liberality, which were not, probably, as sincere as your present threats of persecution, and array against you a Parliamentary opposition which, aided by the indignant remonstrance of all Catholic Ireland, roused by your sad policy, will annihilate your power for ever.

I have the honour to be, your lordship's obedient servant,
 † JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, preaches every Sunday at the Church of St. Andrea delle Fratte, to a large and most respectable audience of English and Irish residents. His discourses are controversial, and are attended by all the *élite* of our Protestant countrymen. That he does much good in this way, no greater proof can be brought than that the Clergyman who officiates at the British Chapel has, it is said, forbidden his flock to attend such "dangerous lectures." The first discourse (on January 19th) was on several popular objections to Catholicism, such as veneration of saints and relics, prayer for the dead, &c. The second was on the Apostolicity, the third on the Unity of the Church.

On yesterday the Archbishop delivered a splendid discourse on the "Leadership of Peter, and his Successors." He developed in a most powerful and luminous manner the different arguments, whether scriptural or traditional, which bear on the subject, pointing out the utter incomprehensibility of the texts in the Protestant system—nay, so manifest is this, that no Protestant has ever attempted to give any explanation of them. He set forth ably the iniquities of every schismatical and heretical communion which ignores the supremacy of the Apostolic See.

A particular point in all the Archbishop's discourses are the appeals which he makes to the heart and conscience of his auditors. His manner of treating subjects is in many respects entirely original, and well calculated to produce a deep and lasting impression. A short time since, a Mr. Butler, a young Irish gentleman of very high connections, called on Dr. Hughes, and after due preparation, was received into the bosom of the Church.—*Roman Correspondent of Tablet.*

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The giving the Pallium to the Most Rev. Archbishop Blanc took place on the 16th of February, in St. Patrick's Church. Bishop Portier, venerable in age as in character, presided, and gave the Pallium. Bishop Clanche preached the sermon.—*Ibid.*

The Rev. Father Soler, S. J., expired at New Orleans on the 14th of February. He had contracted typhoid fever in attending the hospital.—*Ibid.*

The ceremony of entroning Dr. Briggs, the Catholic Bishop of Beverley, took place on Thursday, the 20th ult., in St. George's Chapel, York.

CONVERSIONS.—We learn that Mr. Gibson, Rector of the pretty Episcopal Chapel near West Point, announced to his congregation on Sunday last, that his conscience could no longer permit him to remain a Protestant, and that he was about to make his formal profession of the Catholic faith.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

The Rev. Henry Bedford, the Curate of Christ Church, Horton, has been received into the Church at St. John's, Islington.

Mrs. Charles Turner, wife of the Rev. Charles Turner, late of Hanwell Park, Middlesex, was received into the Catholic Church on the 14th ult., by the Fathers of the Oratory. Mrs. Turner is a granddaughter of the late Bryan Abbs, Esq., of Cleadon House, county of Durham.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The approach of the anniversary of the foundation of the Republic has renewed the annual controversy between the Republicans and the *réactionnaires* as to the mode in which that event should be celebrated.

The changes which the Government is making in the organization of the army of Paris give some uneasiness to those who look upon everything done by the Government as a fresh attempt on the part of Louis Napoleon to arrive at the Empire. The army of Paris has, within the last few days, been divided into four divisions instead of two. The opposition papers say that the effect of this measure has been to diminish by one half the number of troops under the command of General Forey, who is at the head of the troops intended for the defence of the Assembly. They also say that General Julien, who commands a brigade of the army in Paris, is to be removed, because in the course of a private conversation he made a declaration similar to the one which led to the removal of General Neumayer. In short, they insinuate that the Government is preparing the army in such a manner as to bring it to bear in favor of the cause of Louis Napoleon, whatever may be the determination of the Assembly with respect to the revision of the Constitution.

General Narvaez has arrived in Paris from Bayonne, where he has been residing since his sudden flight from Madrid.

The Austrian question is beginning to excite uneasiness in Paris. The projects of that Power, which, if carried into execution, must give to the old rival of France an immense preponderance in Europe, are attracting the most serious attention of French statesmen; and nothing that can be effected by negotiation and protest will be left undone to avert the execution of these designs.

GERMANY.

The *Cologne Gazette* contains the following on the rumoured intentions of the Dresden Conference:—"According to a report which is heard on all sides, and which paralyzes daily more and more the commerce of the country, Russia, Prussia, and Austria entertain the project of commencing in the spring a war against Switzerland and Piedmont, and perhaps even against France, for restoring to those countries the old times and eradicating the baleful opinions of the present day. In order to give some show of truth to this report several circumstances are cited which would seem to confirm it. It is certain that the fear of a war, which appears probable, unsettles very seriously the public mind, and causes great stagnation to trade and commerce." The federal army, it is said, will consist of 100,000 men. Prussia and Austria will each supply 25,000 men, Bavaria and Wurtemberg 20,000, and the other States 10,000 men. The reserve will also be held ready for service.

AUSTRIA.

The *Algerine Zeitung* says that above 40 individuals have been arrested, on suspicion of having been concerned in the conspiracy. The nature of this conspiracy is not known to the public; but nearly all the persons who were arrested had been in the habit of frequenting the public-houses, and of talking unreservedly of political events, and loudly giving vent to their opinions. The chief individual is a wealthy citizen, who was arrested for abusing a soldier. His family offered to give a large security for his appearance, but the military tribunal not only refused to accept the bail, but all intercourse with him is prohibited.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Emperor has issued two ukases, which materially affect the Jews. By the former, which refers to the recruiting system, the ukase commands that, in consequence of the great irregularity which prevails in raising conscripts among the Jews, if the number be not completed within the given time, three Jews over and above the one that is wanting, shall be forcibly levied in that community; the age of the men must be above 20 years. By the second ukase, those Jewish communities which have not paid the tax imposed upon them, shall give up an adult Jew from their own community for every 2000 roubles which are not paid if the taxes are in arrears.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens state that the wife of the Minister of War, M. Mavromichalis, has been denounced as an accomplice in the assassination of M. Korfiastakis, the late Minister of Justice, and that the legal authorities are investigating the charge.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—DREADFUL MASSACRE IN DAMARALAND.—A letter has been received from the Rev. Mr. Hahn, Missionary of the Rhemish Society, stationed at New Bremen, in Damaraland, giving an account of the atrocities which have been committed by the Namaqua robber, Jongen Afrikaander, and his people—it is dated 6th September. He fell upon the Kabitjanes, who lived on Mr. Kolbis's station—numbers were killed—feet of defenceless men cut off, as well as the hands of defenceless children.

ASSUMPTION OF ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES.

The following is the "Bill to prevent the Assumption of certain Ecclesiastical Titles in respect of Places in the United Kingdom," which has just been introduced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell. (The words printed in italics are proposed to be inserted in committee):—

Whereas, by the act of the 10th year of King George IV., chap. 7, after reciting that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, were, by the respective acts of Union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably, and that the right and title of archbishops to their respective provinces, of bishops to their sees, and of deans to their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, had been settled and established by law, it was enacted, that, if any person, after the commencement of that act, other than the person thereunto authorized by law, should assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, he should for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds: and whereas it may be doubted whether the recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province or diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory in England or Ireland, not being the see, province, or diocese of any archbishop or bishop recognised by law; but the attempt to establish, under color of authority from the see of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces, or dioceses is illegal and void, and the assumption of ecclesiastical titles in respect thereof is inconsistent with the rights intended to be protected by the said enactment: and whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom; Be it enacted therefore by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same that—

1. If, after the passing of this act, any person other

than a person thereunto authorized by law in respect of an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery of the United Church of England and Ireland, assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean of any city, town, or place, or any territory or district (under any designation or description whatsoever), in the United Kingdom, whether such city, town or place or such territory or district, be or be not the see or the province, or co-extensive with the province of any archbishop, or the see or the diocese, or co-extensive with the diocese, of any bishop, or the seat or place of the church of any dean, or co-extensive with any deanery, of the said United Church, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered as provided by the recited act.

2. Any deed or writing made, signed, or executed after the passing of this act, by or under the authority of any person, in or under any name, style, or title which such person is by the recited act and this act, or either of them, prohibited from assuming or using, shall be void.

3. Where by an assurance, transfer, will, limitation or declaration of use or trust, or other instrument, made or executed after the passing of this act, any real or personal property, or any profit or advantage to be had therefrom, is assured, given, or made applicable, or expressed, or intended to be assured, given, or made applicable, directly or indirectly, for or towards the endowment or maintenance of any archbishopric, bishopric or deanery, intitled or in anywise designated or described as an archbishopric, bishopric or deanery of any city, town or place, territory or district in the United Kingdom (except the archbishoprics, bishoprics and deaneries of the said United Church), or for any purpose connected with or referring to the maintenance or continuance of any archbishopric, or bishopric, or deanery (except as aforesaid) so intitled, designated, or described, or of the titular province, see, or diocese, or limits thereof, or whereby any such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration, or other instrument, any real or personal property, profit or advantage, or any power, authority, or discretion (whether for private or personal benefit, or for charitable or other purposes), to be exercised over or in relation to any real or personal property, or such profit or advantage as aforesaid, is assured, given, or vested, or expressed or intended to be assured, given, or vested, to or in any person by any name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean, which by the recited act and this act, or either of them, such person is prohibited from assuming or using, or to or in any person who in such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration, or other instrument is in anywise designated, mentioned, or referred to as being or claiming to be, or as being called or known or reputed to be archbishop, bishop, or dean, under any name, style, or title which such person is so prohibited from assuming or using, or to or in any other person therein described as chaplain or other subordinate of the persons designated, mentioned, or referred to, or to or in any person in anywise described by means of a reference to a name, style, or title of which, by the said act and this act or either of them, the assumption or use is prohibited, all the real or personal property, profit, or advantage aforesaid, or such estate or interest therein, as but for this enactment would have been in anywise applicable to any of the purposes aforesaid, or would have vested in or endured to the use of the person to or in whom the same is so expressed or intended to be assured, given, or vested, shall, without any office or inquiry being made vest in and endure to the use of her Majesty, and shall and may be disposed of and applied as her Majesty shall be pleased by warrant under her sign manual to direct, whether such direction be to apply the same according and pursuant to the intents and purposes declared in and by the instruments herebefore mentioned or otherwise; and all such power, authority, and discretion as aforesaid, so far as the same but for this enactment might have been exercised by the person in whom the same is so expressed or intended to be vested, may be exercised by such persons and in such manner as her Majesty may be pleased by warrant under her sign manual to direct.

4. Every person who may be liable to be sued for any penalty imposed by the recited enactment and this act or either of them, shall in any suit or proceeding in equity in relation to any such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration of use or trust, or other instrument as herebefore mentioned, or in relation to any secret or other trust, or other matter whatsoever, be compellable to answer upon oath, notwithstanding his liability to such penalty, in the same manner as if no such liability existed; provided, that no answer of such person in any such suit or proceeding as aforesaid, nor any matter disclosed or made known only by means of such answer, shall be admitted as evidence against such person in any action for the recovery of such penalty.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

We cannot allow the present number to go forth without a few words to assure our English brethren that the movement in Ireland has fairly begun, and promises to be formidable. Perhaps the just indignation of the Irish people was at first thought to be slow in manifesting itself. We never despaired on this account, but rather felt encouraged, knowing how intense was the Catholicity of Ireland, and how vehement, how constant, how thoroughly to be depended upon, was that feeling, when once thoroughly aroused. It was only gathering strength by its seeming tardiness; it was adding to the sternness of principle the energy of passion. The English Catholics, and the English nation, may assure themselves that the popular mind of Ireland is making itself up for resistance against this daring attempt of the Minister, with a silent strength that will make him repent of the flame he has enkindled. The metropolis has met in all its parishes to resist this mad attack on the civil and religious liberties of the Church. As we write, a noble meeting is being held in the Rotundo, at which the Very Rev. Archdeacon Hamilton has already assured the assembled Catholics that the objects they had in view had the sanction and the blessing of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and all his Clergy. He also stated that the venerable Archbishop is at this moment preparing a Pastoral, denouncing the penal measure, and directing his Clergy to preach against it from the altar. Thus will the enemies of the Church of God discover that they must not mistake the known gentleness and meekness of the holy Prelate who rules this portion of the Church.

Happy it is for the Catholic Church that, in the madness of their pride, the infatuated Whigs thought to

include Ireland in the net of their persecution. Their counsel shall thus be brought to nought, and the Holy Church will emerge brighter and more free than before. Weak as Ireland is, for her Holy Faith she is strong; she is even dangerous to those who dare meddle with it, and that they know, or might know, so well, that we can ascribe it to nothing but to a judicial blindness, such as Almighty God sends upon the wicked to accomplish His designs, that they were led to include Ireland in their nefarious projects.

We do believe that the very breath, the very echo, of the indignant murmur of this Catholic people will so intimidate the Whigs, cowardly as tyrants ever are, that they will attempt, without more ado, to sneak out of their proposition so far as regards Ireland. But what? Do they imagine, for one moment, that after this deadly insult to the Faith of Ireland, the Irish people are going to let them insult and trample on the liberties of the Catholics of England with impunity? Do they not know that this attack on the Catholic Faith, this daring attempt to fetter and confiscate Catholic charity, and, perhaps, to imprison, or to hold up to public scorn, to place in the dock of a court of justice, holy and venerable men, the Princes of the Church, cannot but affect the whole course of events for a long while to come? A nation's Faith is not thus to be trifled with, nor is even the attempt easily to be passed over or forgotten. The means of a moral and yet a most effectual resistance are in the hands of the English Catholics; and they may depend upon it, the Irish Catholics feel their own position too well not to assist them to the very utmost of their power.—*Tablet.*

THE PENAL LAWS.—MEETING OF THE IRISH PRELATES.—We are enabled to state that a meeting of all the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland has been convened, for the purpose of deciding on the course most advisable to adopt in order to defeat the penal measures introduced and threatened by the Government. The meeting will be held in this city in the course of a few days—at furthest, on Tuesday, the 25th instant.—*Tablet.*

Very Rev. Mr. Leahy, D.D., of Thurles College; Rev. Mr. Cooper, D.D.; and Very Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of Waterford College, Secretaries of the Synod at Thurles, have published the following document:—"A statement, subscribed to the Prime Minister, to the effect, that the Address of the Synod of Thurles was adopted by a bare majority of one, having appeared in the published reports of the proceedings in Parliament, we, the Secretaries of the Synod, feel it our duty to declare that such statement is wholly devoid of foundation, the said Address having, as already described, been read in full Synod, and unanimously adopted in our presence by the Fathers, and by them ordered to be published."

Mr. John O'Connell has addressed a second letter to all Irish Catholics to petition against penal laws.

CATHOLIC MOVEMENT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BILL.—The discontent among the Catholic population, lay as well as clerical, has been rapidly increasing with the progress of the debate on the Penal Aggression Bill, and is now finding vent in an agitation. Some of the Catholic bishops have been engaged in consultation on the course to be pursued, and they are endeavoring to get up a movement throughout the country. Some meetings have been already held, and more are to follow.

The *Limerick Examiner* hints at a serious result which may follow repressive measures against Roman Catholics:—"We feel as firmly convinced, as we do of our own existence, that so far from trenching on the religious freedom of the Catholics of Ireland, we shall ere long render it an extremely doubtful case, whether a single shilling of what is called Tithe shall be paid by the people of this country."

The *Leicester Mercury* remarks that in the hubbub that nightly reigns in the House of Commons:—"Few, far too few, point to the equality of all sects in the eye of the law—to the re-distribution of our enormous ecclesiastical revenues—to the proper application of our perverted wealthy educational endowments and to the removal of all the fetters and restrictions on the diffusion of wholesome mental food among the community."

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. PATRICK BELLEW.—Died, at his residence, the parish chapel-house of Monaghan, on the 5th instant, in the 55th year of his age, the Very Rev. Patrick Bellew, P.P., of Monaghan, (nephew to the exiled T. B. Manus, Esq.,) Vicar-General of the diocese of Clogher, Catholic Dean of the chapter, and first President of the Catholic seminary of the diocese.

Government intend to bring forward a general Municipal Bill for Ireland, assimilating the Corporations to the form in Dublin, thereby concentrating all local boards in the municipal body.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

In a few days the government loan of 200,000, will be given to the Waterford and Limerick railway company. It is expected that the railway will be opened to Clonmel by the end of the present year.

A curious fact, little known in Ireland, in connection with the No-Popery howl in England, is, that the movement is in its origin a newspaper speculation. On the return of Cardinal Wiseman to London, as Archbishop of Westminster, the conductors of the *Times* held conference as to whether they would support or oppose the organization of the Catholic hierarchy. It was deemed the more profitable speculation to stand by the ultra-Protestant prejudices of the British Lion; and the phrase "Papal Aggression" was invented, to excite the No-Popery bigotry of England. Happy and illustrious nineteenth century! Monied Jews keep the sovereigns of Europe in pay, and control the measures of Cabinets. A *millionaire* Press in London excites the whole country to the madness of party strife, and restores the unholy regime of religious ascendancy.—*Nation.*

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION.—The accounts from all parts of the country state that vast numbers, including farmers, country traders, and several of the smaller gentry, are preparing to "try their fortune in the new country;" and before the close of the present month, the emigrant agents at the various outports will be in full occupation. In the port of Dublin there are vessels receiving passengers to proceed direct to America; some ships have already sailed and considerable numbers take their departure daily by steamers for Liverpool. In Waterford and other ports the quays are crowded with emigrants, many of them farmers of the better class, who take the Liverpool route. The remittances from Irish settlers in America are rapidly increasing, and considerable sums are paid by the banks of Dublin and the branch banks in the country towns, chiefly amongst the humbler classes of the peasantry, who are thus provided with the means of emigrating.