

be under penalties, as his fathers were, if he venture to call his Bishop by his title.

"Think not, my brethren, that if I speak confidently, I therefore speak contemptuously, or stoically, of what has happened in our regard. Would to God it had been in our power; by any sacrifice of ours apart of duty, or by any personal suffering, to have spared ourselves and others the turmoil, and disputes, and dissensions, still more the sins and excesses, which have taken place throughout the island. On this subject I may have further occasion to speak. I mention it at present only with reference to ourselves. Had we not felt, and felt deeply, the obloquy, the vituperation, the false and slanderous things that have been spoken, repeated, and believed about us, we must have been more, or less, than men. To be represented before one's fellow-countrymen as deceitful, untruthful—yea, as having minds 'steeped in deceit,' and trained to lies; to have one's words doubted and our acts misstated, and every motive distorted; to be traduced as rebellious, treacherous, as hating one's Sovereign, as greedy of the dying man's wealth, and of his children's inheritance, as tampering with documents and sacred books, as ready to foment sedition, almost murder—one must have a heart not of flesh, for it to be callous to such unfeeling reproaches. And while the storm raged and pelted, morning and evening, what could be done but meekly bear it? Or, rather, as in religious imagery you see the holy martyr St. Stephen represented as having gathered into the folds of his dalmatic, like to precious gems, the stones with which he had been struck, what should a Christian Bishop do else but bear the up-heaped indignities with him to the foot of the altar, and there find consolation in thought of Him who suffered mockery and scoffs, and false accusations, and buffetings even, for our example and our sake.

"To conclude, my brethren, the Catholic ritual for the first approach of a new Bishop to his See, exhorts that the streets through which he shall pass be festooned with garlands, and his path strewn with flowers. For us, no doubt, it has been better that our road should have been hedged with thorns, and our way sown with briars. The more deeply and broadly any work bears the impression of the Cross, the more surely does it come to us sealed of God.—The Episcopal dignity is an elevation of fearful duties and responsibilities; and it can never feel so safe as when the height chosen for it by Providence is on Calvary, rather than on Tabor. Then do you, my dear Catholic children, lift up your heads, in humble hope, in proportion as affliction and tribulation assail you. Leave to the powerful protection of a gracious and gentle Sovereign, who loves all her faithful subjects alike, the guardianship of your civil and religious freedom once granted to you; trust to the good sense of your countrymen for a better understanding of your principles, your actions, and your motives; but look up to God alone for the only blessing which can make the Hierarchy of your Church in this country fruitful in heavenly gifts for your souls, and an instrument of eternal salvation."—(From report in the *Daily News*.)

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF ENGLAND TO HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

"1. The arrival amongst us of your Eminence, bearing in your own person a distinguished proof of the paternal kindness of the Holy Father for this portion of his flock, and charged with the highest place in that Catholic Hierarchy, the restoration of which we most gratefully welcome, affords of itself a sufficient occasion for us to offer to your Eminence the most affectionate assurance of the gratitude we feel for the part which your Eminence has taken in this great work, and of gratification with which we hail your return amongst us.

"2. But an additional motive for thus publicly testifying these feelings is found in the misrepresentations that have prevailed, and in the unprovoked insults which have been offered to our Holy Father, and to your Eminence, in this, to us, most auspicious event.

"3. Your Eminence has nobly expressed your desire to stand between the Holy Father and the vituperation cast upon his act. In this generous rivalry we cannot consent to be omitted. We do not claim to share in the merit of reconstructing the Catholic Hierarchy, but we will not forego our right to share in all the odium which has been excited by it.

"4. It is our ardent wish that our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. should be assured of the heartfelt gratitude which we feel towards him for the great blessing which he has bestowed upon us in establishing the Catholic Hierarchy in our beloved country. We therefore beg your Eminence to make known our sentiments to his Holiness, and to assure him, whilst as British subjects we yield to none in loyalty and attachment to our Sovereign, that, as Englishmen, we will assert our right to the free exercise of our religion, and that, as Catholics, under all circumstances, we will, by the aid of God, stand fast by the See of Peter.

"5. That your Eminence may long be spared to enjoy the dignities so worthily conferred upon you, and that you may long continue to govern your Archiepiscopal See of Westminster to the glory of God, the advancement of religion, and the salvation of the souls committed to your charge, is our most fervent prayer."

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT ARMAGH.—Collections are taken up weekly towards the funds for expenditure on the works at the unfinished Cathedral—works which will be resumed on Patrick's Day next. The weekly collections have, for some time, fluctuated between £9 and £12 per

week. The senior Curate of Administration here is the Rev. Mr. Rogers, D.D., of the Irish University at Paris, and who formerly discharged important official trusts in that institution. The Rev. gentleman and his official confreres, the Rev. Messrs. M'Crystal and Troy, are very active in supporting every project calculated to enlarge Catholic influence in Armagh.—*Newry Examiner*.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The third monthly meeting of the University Committee was opened on Wednesday, and concluded yesterday. It appears that considerably over £1,000 were handed in, "and from all parts of the country the most cheering communications were received, some conveying donations, others intimating that contributions would shortly be forwarded," &c. The *Freeman's Journal*, in making this announcement, tells its readers "that the spirit of intolerant fanaticism recently called forth in England by the Queen's 'Primate,' instead of damping the ardor of the Irish Catholics, has but served to confirm them in the conviction that till education be free, be extended, and commensurate with the progress of the age, religious liberty cannot be said to be secure."

CATHOLICISM IN SCOTLAND.—Three additional chapels are in progress in Glasgow. In addition to these erections, the Roman Catholic body have, by the purchase of Dalkeith House, possessed themselves of an edifice which is to be opened as a college.

OPENING OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, ANDERSTON, GLASGOW.—This beautiful and commodious building, situated in the western suburbs of Glasgow, is of the Modern Gothic style of architecture; it is 100 feet long and 60 broad, with a spire 120 feet high, and capable of accommodating upwards of 800 persons.

On Sunday, the 1st of December, this church was for the first time opened for public worship to the Catholic inhabitants of Anderston, which is one of the seven divisions into which the Catholics of Glasgow, by reason of their rapid increase, have been recently divided.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.

The Pope has appropriated a large sum from his privy purse for the reparation of the Church of St. Peter in Montorio, and that of St. Pancrazia, which were seriously injured during the siege of Rome.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.—The Kells Tenant Right Society, headed by the local Catholic Clergy, have not only unanimously but indignantly repudiated the attacks lately directed at the Presbyterian advocates of tenant right. When we recollect the nature of these attacks; when we understand the object for which they were clearly made—namely, to drive every conscientious, independent Presbyterian out of the tenant right movement; when we weigh well the disastrous consequences which they were likely to entail upon the country, already tottering under a multitude of misfortunes, we cannot but rejoice with our whole heart and soul, that this society has taken a course which will commend it to all honest men; and we earnestly hope that the example which it has so promptly set will be followed by every similar society in Ireland. There is an attempt, but imperfectly disguised, both on the part of some Liberal journalists and their political masters and adherents, to break up the League with sectarian contentions, that they themselves may have the guidance of the people, as for a long time heretofore, for their own aggrandisement. We shall not attempt to denounce the iniquity of this policy, believing, as we do, that no language could give sufficient utterance to the intense feeling of abhorrence with which all honest men must regard it. Tenant right is no party question—it involves no abstractions of religious or political principles whatever—it leaves every man to worship at the altar to which his convictions lead him—it imposes no bar upon conscience—it seeks not to establish the domination of any sect. That as such it has been recognised by the Kells Society, composed of men of tried patriotism and undoubted integrity—that these, almost exclusively Roman Catholics, have thrown the arm of fraternity and protection around their Presbyterian allies of the North, flinging back with scorn the insults attempted to be cast upon them, and giving the most indubitable proof of confidence in their sincerity—is an event which hopefully indicates a blessed perpetuity of union for the future.—*Newry Examiner*.

A numerous meeting was held in Castlebar, "to vindicate the principles of religious freedom, and condemn the senseless spirit of fanaticism which has been evoked in England." Mr. Moore, M.P., who presided, addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said—"An outbreak of intolerance, as indecent if not as unchristian, as frenzied if not as ferocious, as imbecile if not as insane, as ever marked the barbarity of past ages, had just stained the annals of modern civilisation. A whole people, great, free and tolerant in their civil and political affairs, seem all at once transformed and deformed into a rash, clamorous, and indiscriminate mob of unreasoning fanatics. He warned the Minister, be he who he may, that Irishmen would brook no insult to their faith. The time might come when their aid might be useful, and their resentment dangerous." A good warning.

DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICK MULLINS.—It is with sincere sorrow that we announce the death of the Rev. Patrick Mullins, P.P. of Ballinacree, which took place on last Thursday, after a protracted illness, which he bore with edifying resignation. For more than thirty years he was a distinguished ornament of the sacred ministry.—*Tuan Herald*.

BANK OF IRELAND.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock was held on the 12th instant, when a dividend of four per cent. for the half-year was declared, and the Governor stated that £500 would remain to be placed to the rest. This result is a very great improvement upon the two previous half-yearly meetings, as in December last £5,000, and in June £10,000 more, had to be taken from the rest, to make up the dividend.

A GOOD LANDLORD.—The executors of the late Sir George Cockburn, have made the allowance of from ten to twenty-five per cent. to the tenantry on their estates in the county of Kildare, for the last two years. They have also allowed their tenantry the entire of the poor and labor rates, and have commenced the drainage on these estates free of expense to the tenantry. From the time Sir George Cockburn purchased this

property in the year 1797, to the present time, neither he nor his agent has sold or disposed of a single tenant upon his Kildare estates. Had we many such landlords and agents, how different would be the state of the country!—*Leinster Express*.

LAND IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. Crossbie, land steward to Lord Rossmore, who has been engaged in draining and improving the wildest portions of Rossmore Park, has at present growing on land valued in April last at and under 5s. per acre, a crop of turnips, mangolds, and cabbage, fully worth from £20 to £30 the acre. A random specimen of the produce weighed as follows:—White turnips, 20½ lbs.; Swede, 13 lbs.; mangold root, 14 lbs.; cabbage, 20½ lbs.—*Monaghan Standard*.

REMOVAL OF PROPERTY.—A great number of men assembled on the lands of Terraskane, near this city, on Monday night last, with horses and carts, and carried off the property of John and Benjamin Murray, farmers, who resided there. The only reason for doing so is, that the landlord refused to give a receipt for the last year's rent, which was handed him to sign at the time of payment. The Murrays held 22½ acres, for which they paid from £26 to £35 a-year. The Government valuation of the farm was £16 10s.—*Armagh Guardian*.

THE EARL OF CALEDON'S ESTATES IN TYRONE AND ARMAGH.—We understand that the clearance system has, for some years past, been practised to such an extent on the above estates, that, if persevered in for a few years longer at the same rate, his lordship (who already has in his own lands about 1,500 acres) will, it is generally believed in Caledon, be in the occupation of fully the one-half of these lands. It is not to be supposed that the tenants, who have been assisted to go into involuntary exile by the agent, H. L. Prentice, Esq., were persons of indolent habits. No such thing; despite of every possible effort on their parts, the time beats them down, and, unable to pay higher rents, and the other burthens placed on the land, they fell into the arrears in the office books, and, on giving up to the agent peaceable possession of their respective holdings, he, on his part, with parental care, had them shipped off, like other live stock, from Belfast for America, in batches varying from a dozen to twenty, a person in the meantime accompanying them to see them on board, and prevent them, in the event of changing their minds, from returning and setting themselves down again upon the property. In justice to Prentice, it is only fair to say that no gentleman could have made greater efforts to keep up the rent-roll of the estate. The Caledon Farming Society was chiefly by his means kept in active operation—rotation of crops and model farms were also instituted—Scottish agriculturists, men of capital and skill, were also brought over and located in the vicinity. It was found, however, in the course of time, that Scotch farmers, on Irish ground, were as liable to be affected by the plague of poverty as their neighbors. Some of them have already given way, and the conviction is beginning to force itself, not only on the mind of Mr. Prentice, but of landlords generally, that rents must either come down, or the land become waste. Tenant right, once so much sought after on the Caledon estates, has now become of little or no value.—*Derry Standard*.

FRIGHTFUL CASE OF PARRICIDE IN BELFAST.—On Sunday morning, between the hours of three and four o'clock, a dreadful crime was committed in a lane off Stanley-street, known as Wylie's place, in this town: being nothing less than the murder of an aged man, named Edward McManus, by his son. The instrument with which the fatal wound was probably inflicted was a pocket knife, of something more than the ordinary size, and which he appears to have parties who had means of knowing the circumstances, it appears that the deceased was of a quiet, harmless disposition, and that his son has been married but a few weeks, and, together with his wife, occasionally resided with his parents. He had been allowed to leave his work at the mill on the afternoon of Saturday, about three o'clock, and between that hour and the period when the offence was committed, he had been on two occasions at home. The last time he had come in, he had abused his wife and sister and his mother; and, owing to the violence he then exhibited, it seems to have been agreed upon by the family not to open the door to him when he should arrive. He did not present himself for admittance, however, until the hour mentioned above, and then demanded an entrance with threats and loud imprecations. Deceased was at that moment preparing to retire to rest, and answered him from the fire-side in a way to denote his anger at the treatment which the females had, at an earlier hour received at the prisoner's hands. Actual force was then applied to the door by the prisoner, when the deceased, sooner than have expensive damage committed, opened it, at the same time striking at the son, while the latter entered. A minute or two afterwards the wife of deceased and her daughter (the prisoner's sister) were terrified to hear the old man cry out that he had been stabbed, and, on their coming down into the kitchen, where the transaction had occurred, they found him bleeding profusely, and medical aid was at once sought for. It was found necessary to remove the sufferer to the General Hospital, where every attention was paid him. He lingered till about half-past seven the same evening, when he died. After the examination of several witnesses, the Coroner briefly stated the law to the jury, who found a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner John McManus. He was immediately removed.—*Northern Whig*.

SALE OF DERRYANE ABBEY.—The *Evening Packet* has some remarks, written in a kindly spirit, respecting the fallen fortunes of the family of the man who "but a few years ago stood among us, possessed, probably, of more individual influence and authority than any private person in the world." After touching gently on the decline and fall of "the Liberator," the *Packet* proceeds to tell this sad tale:—

"It was Mr. O'Connell's ambition, and a laudable one too, provided it was controlled by prudence, to initiate in very respect a good old Irish gentleman. The hospitable gates of Derryane-abbey were always open, not only to the friend, the stranger, or the traveller, but even to his political opponents. And the only absolute law that controlled the guests was that which forbade the introduction at his table of political topics. And long will the cordial welcome and cheerful hospitality of the abbey be remembered in the south of Ireland. But these pleasant days are now passed, and we regret very much that the distress which has overtaken the landlords of Ireland has at length found its way to the halls of the Liberator. At a sheriff's sale at Derryane, some time since, the whole of the splendid furniture and household goods were sold for the sum of £364 3s. 8d., and were bought in by the National Bank of Ireland. The goods were left there pending some contemplated arrangements, but they

were again recently brought to the hammer by the sheriff. The purchase of the furniture by the National Bank has been impeached as fraudulent, and on application to the Court an issue was granted last week to try the fact by a jury. All the rest of the property will be sold as a matter of course. Alas! how are the mighty fallen! The prices at which the National Bank bought the furniture may be imagined from the fact that the entire furniture, &c., of 'The Liberator's room,' state bed, &c., sold for £3 5s. 6d.!"

REVENUE SEIZURE.—On Monday last a seizure of a very extensive nature was made at Cloonagovra, near Ballinasloe, by Lieutenant Maitland's party, from Athlone, of stills, worms, heads, vessels, and all the other apparatus used in illicit distillation, together with a large quantity of malt, potale, &c. &c. The stills were at full work, but on the appearance of the revenue party the persons occupied about them fled, and, after a severe chase, eight prisoners were captured, who were subsequently convicted and committed to gaol. So great has been the increase in the manufacture and sale of the "mountain dew" in this locality, that for miles along the route of the party could be traced by the burnings they left after them. Two loaded guns, capped and ready for action, were amongst the first seizures made.—*Westmeath Independent*.

A man named Walsh, the alleged murderer of Mr. North some few weeks since, and who had absconded from that period, was arrested by the Wolf-hill police near Tinaloe, in the Queen's County, on the morning of the 4th instant, after a sharp chase. The prisoner was transmitted to Maryborough gaol, preparatory to his removal to the county in which the murder was committed.—*Carlow Sentinel*.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—On Friday, John Lonnergan, charged with the wilful murder of John and David Kinnally, perpetrated at Lisnatigue, in this county, last April, arrived in this city, from Dublin, under police escort, and was lodged in the county gaol, to take his trial next assizes. The prisoner was arrested in Liverpool by a constable of the Cullin district.—*Kilkenny Advertiser*.

Two women, named O'Dea, residing at Movenllen, and connected with the murder of Kearney, near Bournaconey, in September last, were arrested by some countrymen on Monday last and brought into the town. The parties arrested were fully committed for trial by the coroner.—*Galway Mercury*.

"NO POPERY."—A miscellaneous rabble, calling themselves the "Dublin Protestant Association," held a meeting in the Rotunda on Wednesday evening last. Amongst those present were Mr. W. Beers, of Dolly's brae notoriety, and three or four Parsons. A letter and subscription of £5 were received from Lord Roden. The proceedings were devoid of the slightest interest, consisting entirely of repeated rounds of the "Kentish Fire," and of very abusive, and, in many cases, blasphemous epithets applied to the practices and the heads of Catholicity.

THE NEW MILITARY DISTRICTS IN IRELAND.—According to the new arrangements that have been made in consequence of the order of the Adjutant-General, issued at Dublin, Ireland has been divided into the following five military districts:—1st District, Dublin (Head-quarters, Dublin). This district contains—1. The entire counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Roscommon, and Mayo, together with the towns of Drogheda and Carrick-on-Shannon. 2. The northern and eastern portion of King's County, bounded by the river Ballynacarrig, Boughal, Silver-on-Milbrook, and the Brosna, thus including Philipstown and Tullamore. 3. That portion of the county of Wicklow which lies north of the parallel of latitude of the town of Arklow, that town remaining in the Kilkenny district. 2d District, Cork (Head-quarters, Cork). In this district are comprised the counties of Cork and Kerry, with the exception of that small portion of the latter which is to the north-west of the river Feale. The arrangements will leave the several forts on both banks of the Lower Shannon in the same district with Limerick. 3d District, Belfast (Head-quarters, Belfast), to remain as at present, with the addition of the counties of Sligo and Leitrim. 4th District, Kilkenny (Head-quarters, Kilkenny). This district to contain—1. The entire counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford, Queen's, and Carlow. 2. That part of Wicklow which lies south of the town of Arklow, including the town. 3. The eastern part of the county of Tipperary, bounded by the river Snir from Newcastle near to Roscrea, with Clogheen, Cashel, Golden, Holycross, Thurles, and Templemore. 5th, Limerick District (Head-quarters, Limerick). In this district are contained—1. The entire of the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Galway. 2. That small portion of the county of Kerry which lies to the north-east of the river Feale, as detailed under the Cork district. 3. The whole of the north of Tipperary, and the western part of the same county; and 4th, the south-western portion of King's County, the boundary being formed as follows:—Frankford, Shannon Harbor, and Shannon-bridge.

BRIDGEWATER.—We read an excellent letter in the *Bridgewater Times*, from the Rev. Dr. English (Catholic Pastor of Cannington), from which we quote the following paragraphs relating to the charge that Catholics are striving for a supremacy of their religion over other religions in the country:—"Catholics wish to be free in England as elsewhere, and wish, therefore, to be allowed to remodel and improve the internal government of their own Church, without let or hindrance from any other religionists. But we wish for no such supremacy as the Establishment enjoys in this country, nor would we ever accept of such. For we have just seen that such a supremacy implies a state of slavery towards the State, whilst it confers a power of tyranny over all other religions. For the State employs its lawyers, and not the Divines of the Establishment, to impose upon it the settlement of a theological question; and on the other hand, the Establishment imposes its own heavy bill of costs upon all alike—although considerably more than half the population of England and Ireland disapprove of its teaching, and refuse to acknowledge its authority."

CLOCK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—An ingenious townsman of Dudley is engaged in constructing a very curious clock, which is intended for the Great Exhibition of 1851, its chief peculiarity being the length of time it runs without winding. The clock occupies, in standing, only eight superficial inches; the motive power is only 28 lbs., and yet the machinery is so nicely adjusted that it will take 426 days to run down. Consequently, the second-hand will make 613,440 revolutions, and the balance 147,225,600 vibrations, in the above time.—*Worcestershire Chronicle*.