

that river of love, which escaped from his heart, and with those five wounds which had been impressed upon his pure body by Him who loved the world even unto death. Francis, too, embraced the whole world in his fervent love; first, all mankind, whom he loved to excess:—"If I did not give," said he, as he stripped off his only garment to cover a poor man—"If I did not give what I wear to him who was more need of it than myself, I should be accused of robbery by the Great Almoner in heaven." Then all nature, animate and inanimate; every creature is to him as a brother or a sister, to whom he preaches the word of their common Father—whom he would fain deliver from the oppression of man, and whose pains he would, if possible, relieve. "Why," said he to a butcher, "why do you hang and torture my brethren, the lambs?" And to captive birds: "Ye doves, my dear little sisters, simple, innocent and pure, why did you allow yourselves to be caught thus?" "He knew," says his biographer, a Saint like himself—"that all creatures had the same origin as he, and he proved by his tenderness towards them, as well as by their miraculous obedience towards him, what man—victorious over sin, and restored to his natural connexion with God, can do for that nature which is only degraded on his account, and looks to him for its restoration. Jesus and Mary open to him themselves all the treasures of the Church in that mean chapel of the Portinucle, which remains to us as a precious relic of that poverty whose "desperate lover" he was, according to Bossuet; the Pope confirms these celestial favors on beholding the red and white roses which Francis presents to him in the midst of winter. He then ascends the heights of Alverno to receive the triumphant stigmata, which were to complete his conformity with the Saviour, and to make him, in the eyes of Christian nations, the true Cross-bearer—the standard-bearer of Christ, whilst the Holy See, three centuries after, styled him the Angel of the East marked with the sign of the living God.

At sight of these two men, the world understood that it was saved, that new blood was to be infused into its veins: innumerable disciples hastened to range themselves under their all-conquering banners. A long cry of enthusiasm and of sympathy arose, and was prolonged for ages, resounding every where, from the constitutions of the sovereign Pontiffs to the songs of the Poets. "When the reigning Emperor," says Dante, "would save his army from a dangerous position, he sent these two champions to his wife's assistance: their words, their influence, brought the people back to reason." "These two orders," says Sixtus IV, in 1479, after two centuries and a half of experience, "like the two first rivers of the terrestrial Paradise, have watered the soil of the universal Church, by their doctrine, their virtues, and their merits, and render it every day more fruitful; they are, as it were, two seraphims who, raised on the wings of sublime contemplation and angelic love, above all earthly things—by the assiduous singing of the divine praises, by the manifestation of the immense favors conferred on man by the Supreme Artificer, do unceasingly gather into the granaries of the Holy Church abundant sheaves from the pure harvest of souls redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ. They are the two trumpets whereof the Lord makes use to invite the nations to the banquet of His holy Gospel."

(To be continued.)

* Happy—a thousand times happy is that humble Francis, the most ardent, the most passionate, and, if I may so speak, the most desperate lover of poverty that perhaps ever was in the Church.—Bossuet, *Panegyricus de St. Francis*.
† Corpore suo Christe triumphalia stigmata preferenti.—Bull of Alexander IV, *Benedictus*.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ERECTION OF AN ANGELUS BELL AT THE BLACK ABBEY, KILKENNY.—After a silence of more than three centuries the citizens were on Saturday last gladdened by the joyous sounds of the *Ave Maria* bell once more proceeding from the ancient Dominican Abbey. This splendid bell, manufactured by Harrison Lee, of Limerick, has been purchased by the generosity of a few zealous Catholics for the Black Abbey, and will henceforth toll morning, noon, and at sunset, according to the pious usage in Catholic countries, in honor and commemoration of the great mystery of the incarnation, when the faithful, in the midst of the various avocations, will pause for a few moments to recall the blessings of redemption and offer their thanksgiving to the Almighty.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW CHAPEL AT ARDFERT.—On Tuesday, the 3rd May, the ceremony of laying the corner stone and blessing the foundation of the new Chapel at Ardfert took place. The building will be eighty feet by forty-two, and will consist of nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel of twenty feet. The site is within about five hundred yards of the noble ruins of the Cathedral of Ardfert, and commands a beautiful view of the Tralee and Dingle mountains.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

PROFESSION AT CABRA CONVENT.—On Tuesday, 10th May, the interesting and imposing ceremony of the profession of three Nuns, Miss Timmon, Miss Feehan, and Miss Cahill, and the reception of Miss Kilduff, took place at the Convent of St. Dominick, Cabra. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin performed the ceremony.—*Tablet*.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. BARRY, P.P., BANTRY.—At Bantry, on the morning of the 1st of May, the Very Rev. James Barry, parish priest of that town, breathed his last sigh, and, closing a life of pious labor, surrendered his spirit into the hands of Him whose blessed example and precepts he not only imitated but practised.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

The Rev. Mr. Parlan, for many years the pious and zealous parish priest of Dromintee, near Forkhill, died on Wednesday last, to the deep regret of his flock, and all who had witnessed the earnest manner in which he served his Divine Master.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

DEATH OF VISCONTESS FIELDING.—Our obituary of this week records the name of Louisa, Viscountess Fielding, who died at Naples on the first of the present month, of consumption, after long and lingering illness. The late Lady Fielding was the only daughter and heiress of the late David Pennant, Esq., of Downing, near Holywell, Flintshire, by the Lady Emma Bradenell, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Cardigan, and was born in 1828, so that at the time of her premature death she had not completed her 25th year. Her ladyship's father died in February, 1835, leaving his only daughter heiress of his magnificent fortune and estates in Flintshire, who, in June, 1846, married Rudolph William Basil, Lord Fielding and Callan, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh. It will be within the memory of our readers that so recently as the year 1850, soon after the decision of the well-known Gorham case, Lord Fielding was received with his lady into the Catholic Church by the Right Rev. Bishop Gillies; and they will not have forgotten the public controversy begun in consequence of Lord Fielding's conversion between the Lord Bishop of Chepstow and the Rev. Mr. Bayley, of Birkenhead. We should add that, even as a Protestant, the late Lady Fielding was well known for her genuine and unostentatious piety, as well as for her great munificence—one proof of which is still to be seen in the noble Church of St. Winifred, at Pantasaph, the building of which was commenced by Lady Fielding while still a Protestant, in the idea of dedicating it to God on the day when she would attain her majority in 1849, an event happily overruled by God's good providence in such a way that she lived to witness its solemn consecration to the service of the Catholic Church. Her health, which had long been declining, was despaired of for many weeks, and she died comforted with the last Sacraments and rites of the Church, and surrounded with all the consolations of our holy religion.—R.I.P.—*Correspondent of the Tablet*.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. A. MUNRO.—On Wednesday evening, the 4th May, the Catholics of Duntocher and surrounding district presented their much-esteemed Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Munro, with an address and a purse of sovereigns, on his departure for Valladolid, in Spain, where he is appointed to fill a professor's chair in the Scotch College of that city.

"We understand," says the *Constitutionnel*, "that a certain number of the Sisters of St. Joseph are going to reside in the English Antilles. They have been applied for by the Governments of the islands, which, notwithstanding the difference of religion, appreciate the services of these pious women."

The beatification of the Venerable Del Britto, of the Society of Jesus, is announced for the month of August, and for the end of November that of the Venerable Grande, surnamed Il Peccadore, a professed religious of the order of St. John of God, and, perhaps, that of another Jesuit, the Father Bobola.—The cause of the venerable Germaine cousin, has been also nearly brought to a close, and the ceremony of the beatification may possibly take place in the latter months of the present year, or at farthest in the course of next.—*Univers*.

ORDINATION AND CONFIRMATION IN THE DIOCESE OF ALBANY.—The Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey held Ordinations at the Cathedral on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday (Ember Days) of last week. Mr. Eugene Carroll, Mr. William Meyer, of this diocese, and Mr. Joseph Huber, of New York, received the Sub-Deaconship on Wednesday, the tonsure and minor having been given the day previous. On Friday they were ordained Deacons, and on Saturday these young gentlemen and the Rev. Cornelius Fitzpatrick were ordained Priests.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

ANOTHER NEW CATHEDRAL.—The *Chicago Daily Tribune* says, that a new Catholic Cathedral is to be commenced sometime during the season, on the North side, near the Catholic College in that City. It will probably be the largest and finest in that part of the country, and cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We understand that Rev. P. Cuddihy, of Pittsfield, has just purchased a very splendid lot of land in Great Barrington, comprising three acres, of Horace H. Day, Esq., for the purpose of building a Catholic Church for this locality. The ground thus purchased formerly belonged to Miss Elizabeth Gorham, and has recently been conveyed to Mr. Day. It lies on the east side of the river, commanding one of the finest views of Mt. Washington, and the valley of the Housatonic.—*Berkshire Courier*.

Rev. Mr. Du Parque, who accompanied Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding to Europe, last fall, has returned with nine zealous recruits from Holland, Belgium, and France. Of this number, five are Priests, the rest Deacons and Subdeacons. Two of the Holland Priests remain in Cincinnati to give a mission to the worthy congregation of St. Willibrord's Church.—They are the Rev. Messrs. John Henry Bekkers and John Van Lughlaar. The latter, in virtue of an arrangement to which the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville has kindly consented, will remain in Cincinnati, as pastor of St. Willibrord's.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

A very serious dispute has arisen between the Catholics and the governments of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Electoral, and the Duchy of Nassau. Those governments, influenced and guided by a sentiment of defiance against the Catholic Church, a few weeks

ago, took such measures as destroy essentially the Apostolical jurisdiction of the Bishops. They arrogate a supremacy over episcopal authority. According to the tenor of the prescriptions in question, the examination of the clergy, the mission of priests, changing them from one charge to another, the disciplinary punishments which ecclesiastical authority may impose upon delinquents—are to be all controlled by the ministerial pleasure. We are painfully affected in saying such enormities, such pretensions on the part of Sovereigns who sap unconsciously the foundation of their thrones, and destroy their proper authority by endeavoring to annihilate the authority of the Church. The Archbishop of Fribourg, and the Bishops of Rottenbourg, Fulda, and Mayence have protested, in virtue of their rights, against the arbitrary measures of which we have spoken. These illustrious prelates, in referring to their memorial of March, 1851, and to their protestation of February, 1852, both of which they renew, declare that they oppose with all their energies the encroachments of their respective governments. But while they give evidence of their faith, and protest in this resistance against everything that would interfere with the faith and general discipline of the Church, they do not forget to manifest their unshaken fidelity to their sovereigns. It is couched in language worthy of Apostolical times.—*Vau National de Metz*.

It was confidently expected that the religious procession of the Fete-Dieu would take place in the streets of Paris at the end of May, and with extraordinary pomp. These processions were forbidden after the Revolution of 1830.

INTERESTING CONVERSION.—On Sunday last, 1st May, George Elmes, of Cushinstown, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. W. Lambert, C.C. Twelve months ago this young man was induced by the example of his neighbors to say the "Angelus" every time he heard the bell, and the result of this small tribute of respect to the Mother of God has been his sincere conversion to the true Faith, which he embraces at a great temporal sacrifice.—*Wexford Paper*.

We are happy to announce that Mrs. Ryan, widow of the late Dr. Ryan, 56th Regiment, was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church, on the 30th of April last, at Gosport, by the Rev. P. Balducci.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Dublin Exhibition was opened on Thursday the 12th, by the Lord Lieutenant, in the presence of 15,000 spectators. Benson, the architect, was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant, but Mr. Dargan, to whose munificence advances of £50,000 the exhibition owes its origin, declined the honor. Mr. Ingersoll apologized that diplomatic business prevented his attendance.

At a meeting of the Tralee Board of Guardians, held last week; it was resolved, by a majority of 14 to 6, to support the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland. Mr. James O'Connell, the brother of the late Daniel O'Connell, was the chief advocate of the Government proposition. He remarked that he would have to pay on what little property he possessed. But the majority of the Guardians would not have to pay one farthing. Besides, the Government had as much right to lay on the Income-tax as to levy the Consolidated Annuities, which were originally advanced on the express condition that they should be a lien upon land.

THE CHARGE OF CORRUPTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH APOSTATES.—It is not easy to conceive any situation more utterly humiliating than that in which for the last two days their alliance with the Irish supporters has placed the Queen's ministers. Some of those supporters they bought by the vulgar bargain of pension and place. Office was offered to men who had solemnly sworn not to accept it except upon terms to which the ministry distinctly said they could not and would not accede. Men who had over and over again exhausted the vocabulary of adjurations in attesting their vow never to take place under any ministry that would not make the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act a cabinet question; those men, we say, were bought, by the ignoble purchase-money of place, in the hope that they would bring over with them the residue of their followers. In part the speculation has been successful. Thirty-one Irish members voted on Saturday morning for the most anti-Irish budget that was ever laid on the table of the house. It was, however, a terrible retribution poured upon the ministry to hear this compact described as it deserved. On Thursday night Mr. Duffy described it as a scandalous corruption, unequalled by the worst profligacy of the Pelhams and the Walpoles. Lord John Russell had the indescribable folly to permit the words to be taken down. Mr. Duffy challenged a committee, and declared himself ready to prove his allegations. Lord John, trembling at first, implored the committee to treat the statement with contempt; but, emboldened by some apparent wavering on the part of his accuser, he had the temerity to say that Mr. Duffy shrunk from proving his charge. The words were taken down, with the assent of Lord John Russell—with the same assent they were reported to the house—with the same assent a resolution was passed that they should be taken into consideration—and that Mr. Duffy be ordered to attend in his place.—Whatever course might have been originally taken, these proceedings emphatically committed the house to deal with this charge as one seriously affecting the honor of ministers. When the committee reported the words to the house they delivered their opinion that they ought not lightly to be passed over. The house, with the Speaker in the chair, concurred in that opinion—nay, more, when they ordered the utterer of them to attend in his place, they resolved that they were words to be substantiated or withdrawn. If this is not the meaning of the resolution it was a mockery; and to this Resolution Lord J. Russell was an actively assisting party. Well, the utterer did attend in his place—he repeated the charge, with the disclaimer of a meaning which no sane man ever seriously put upon it—that of a bribe by payment of a sum of money; but he stated that men have been bribed by office to violate the most solemn pledges, to run counter to their most publicly-recorded opinions, and to leave both their party and their reputation behind them. He de-

clined either to qualify or to retract, and he stated he was ready to prove them, if the house would grant him a committee. Unless the committee were granted it was utterly impossible to proceed further. The honor of parliament, indeed, demanded that, once having voted the use of the words the proper subject of a censure, they should prove the matter to the end. But Lord John Russell dare not take the issue on their truth—he dare no more place Mr. Hayter before a committee to go through such an ordeal as that to which Mr. Stafford is now subject than he would to place Baron Rothschild before a committee to tell the secrets of the London elections. Defied, he yielded—challenged, he ran away, and compromised the honor of the House of Commons, while he saved his own, by moving that the house, instead of considering Mr. Duffy's accusation, should now pass to the orders of the day.—*Morning Herald*.

The independent party are in high spirits at their triumph over the government in the dispute about Keogh and Sadleir. When the house met to hear Duffy's explanation every seat was occupied, and the stranger's place behind the bar was full of peers and other notabilities—even Prince George of Cambridge was there. The independent party, of course, mustered in great force. Duffy entered the house with an arm full of documents to establish his case. All eyes were on him, and when he rose to speak the most intense silence prevailed. From the beginning it was notorious that it was the desertion of Sadleir and Keogh he referred to; but some of the government hacks wanted to shift the ground of attack by pretending that it was some pecuniary transaction he had referred to. You will read his statement in the papers, which he reiterated his charge of corruption, and declared his readiness then and there to name the parties and go into the facts. There were loud cheers from the majority of the house. At this point it was evident that consternation had taken possession of the government camp. Keogh was present, and Duffy pointed at him when he spoke of the scandalous political profligacy which he denounced.—*Correspondent of Freeman*.

Mr. Duffy has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:

Sir,—Having met and defeated the attempts of a clamorous majority in the House of Commons to compel me to unsay my words, I find myself called upon to answer in your columns, a new and widely different charge. You affirm that my original statement was that "within the last few days" I had seen practised the corruption which I denounced.

I do not know on what authority you make this charge, but, on whatever authority, it is totally untrue. Neither your own report of the proceedings, nor any report which I have seen, gives it the smallest support. It is not only untrue, but absurd. The words attributed to me in the reports are these:—

"Short as my experience of this House has been, I must say I do not believe, in the worst days of Walpole or the Pelhams, more scandalous corruption existed than I have seen practised under my own eyes in corrupting Irish members."

I referred to and repeated the identical phrase in italics in my subsequent observations in reply to the appeals made to me by Sir George Grey and Lord Palmerston. Is there any possibility of believing that a man who has sat in the House of Commons almost daily since the present Parliament met in November last, would say, "Short as my experience in this house has been, I have seen," &c., if he had been speaking "of the last few days?" The charge, you perceive, is not merely a fabrication, but a blunder.

My original statement, from which I never departed a hair's breadth, was this:—

"You are taxing us (I said) without our consent.—More Irish members have voted against this Budget I believe, than against any measure on record. The Government, I confess, have got some Irish support. How they got it I cannot tell, for I am not in the confidence of the right hon. gentleman who whips up the Treasury forces. Some few of them, I have no doubt, voted for it from conscientious motives. But short as my experience in this house has been," &c.—

I have ascertained from personal inquiry—what, indeed, I never doubted for a moment—that the Irish members with whom I act knew thoroughly from the first that I referred to the case of the men who betrayed their public and solemn engagements to get into place. Mr. Serjeant Shee, without the smallest communication with me, stated this to the House. It never was even suggested, till after I had withdrawn, that my meaning was that a bag of money was carried round by the whipper-in, and the votes bought up, like borough electors, at so much a-head. It is too absurd to fancy that an independent member, in opposition to Government, would have been permitted an opportunity of inspecting transactions of this nature, if they occurred. But I have yet to learn that corruption is less corruption because the man who falsifies his life and betrays his constituents is not paid the bribe in a round sum but by quarterly instalments at the Treasury.

In your ordinary report of Friday's proceedings there is an error which I must ask to have corrected. I am made to say, in reply to Mr. John Ball, that "I did not connect my statement of last night with the division on Monday." As my answer is quite differently reported in other papers, I fancy it was imperfectly heard in the gallery. What actually occurred was this:—Mr. Ball was assuming, as I understood, that as my explanation had reference to "transactions which occurred four months ago," the Irish members not in office had of course no concern with it. I interrupted this assumption with a hasty negative; and another assumption, putting the converse of his first proposition, with a second negative. I meant, in fact, to convey as briefly as possible—that while I never charged the body of Irish supporters of the Budget with direct corruption by bribes of money, I could not on the other hand, give them a bill of health merely because I was not impeaching them with the grossest venality.

Your reporter winds up his account of the second day by stating that the business terminated amid considerable laughter. It is quite true; but it was the triumphant laughter of the Opposition at Lord John Russell declining an inquiry, and at one of the culprits shrinking dumb and disconsolate behind the Treasury bench when he was expected to defend himself. For my part, a number of the foremost members of the House, several of whom I had not known before, came to me in my place immediately, or throughout the evening, to thank me for having preserved the honour of Parliament, as well as my own honor, by refusing to unsay a syllable I had said.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
C. GAVAN DUFFY.