

on the winning side. The Apostle says not in order to unsay for he has inherited that word which is with power. From the first he has looked through the wide world of which he has the burden, and according to the need of the day, and the inspirations of his Lord, he has set himself, now to one thing, now to another, but to all in season, and to nothing in vain. He came first upon an age of refinement and luxury like our own, and in spite of the persecutor, fertile in the resources of his cruelty, he soon gathered, out of all classes of society—the slave, the soldier, the high-born lady, and the sophist—to form a people for his Master's honor. The savage hordes came down in torrents from the north, hideous even to look upon; and Peter went out with holy water and with benison, and by his very eye he sobered them and backed them in full career. They turned aside, and flooded the whole earth, but only to be more surely civilised by him, and to be made ten times more his children even than the older populations they had overwhelmed. Lawless kings arose, sagacious as the Roman, passionate as the Hun, yet in him they found their match, and were shattered, and he lived on. The gates of the earth were opened to the east and west, and men poured out to take possession, and he and his went with them, swept along by zeal and charity as far as they by enterprise, covetousness, or ambition. Has he failed in his success up to this hour? Did he, in our father's day, fail in his struggle with Joseph of Germany and his confederates, with Napoleon, a greater name, and his dependent kings, that, though in another kind of fight, he should fail in ours? What grey hairs are on the head of Judah, whose youth is renewed like the eagle's, whose feet are like the feet of harts, and underneath the everlasting Arms?

In the first centuries of the Church all this was a mere point of Faith, but every age as it has come has stayed up Faith by sight, and shame on us if, with the accumulated witness of eighteen centuries, our eyes are too gross to see what the saints have ever anticipated. Education, gentlemen, involved as it is in the very idea of a religion such as ours, cannot be a strange work at any time in the hands of the Vicar of Christ. The heathen forms of religion thought it enough to amuse and quiet the populace with spectacles, and, on the other hand, to bestow a dignity and Divine sanction upon the civil ruler; but Catholicism addresses itself directly to the heart and conscience of the individual. The religion which numbers Baptism and Penance among its sacraments cannot be neglectful of the soul's training; the creed which opens and resolves into so majestic and so living a theology, cannot but subserve the cultivation of the intellect; the revelation which tells us of truths otherwise utterly hid from us, cannot be justly called the enemy of knowledge; the worship, which is so awful and so thrilling, cannot but feed the aspirations of genius, and move the affections from their depths. The institution, which has flourished in centuries the most famed for mental activity and cultivation, which has come into collision, to say no more, with the schools of Antioch and Alexandria, Athens and Edessa, Saracenic, Seville, and Protestant Berlin, cannot be wanting in experience what to do now, and when to do it. He whom the Almighty left behind to be His representative on earth has ever been jealous, as becomed him, as of God's graces, so also of His gifts. He has been as tender of the welfare and interests of human science as he is loyal to the divine truth which is his peculiar charge. He has ever been the foster father of secular knowledge, and has rejoiced in its growth, while he has pruned away its self-destructive luxuriance.

Least of all can the Catholics of two islands, which have been heretofore so singularly united in the cultivation and diffusion of knowledge, under the auspices of the Apostolic See, we surely, gentlemen, are not the persons to distrust its wisdom and its fortune when it sends us on a similar mission now. I cannot forget, gentlemen, that at a time when Celt and Saxon were alike savage, it was the See of Peter that gave both of them first Faith, and then civilisation; and then, again, bound them together in one by the seal of that joint commission which it gave them to convert and illuminate in turn the Pagan continent. I cannot forget how it was from Rome that the glorious St. Patrick was sent to Ireland, and did a work so great, that he may be said to have had no successor in it; the sanctity, and learning, and good, and charity which followed being but the result of the one impulse which he gave. I cannot forget how, in no long time, under the fostering breath of the Vicar of Christ, a country of heathen superstitions became the very wonder and asylum of all people; the wonder by reason of its knowledge, sacred and profane; the asylum for religion, literature, and science, chased away from the continent by barbaric invaders. I recollect its hospitality freely accorded to the pilgrim; its volumes munificently presented to the foreign student, and the prayers, and blessings, and holy rites, and solemn chants, which sanctified the while both giver and receiver. Nor can I forget how my own England had meanwhile become the solitude of the same unwearied eye; how Augustine was sent to us by Gregory; how he fainted in the way in terror at our barbarian name, and, but for the Pope, had returned as from an impossible expedition; how he was forced on "in weakness, and in fear, and in much trembling," until he had achieved the conquest of all England to Christ. Now, how it came to pass that, when Augustine died and his work slackened, another Pope, unwearied still, sent three great Saints from Rome to educate and refine the people he had converted: Three holy men set out for England together, of different nations; Theodore, an Asiatic Greek, from Tarsus; Adrian, an African; Bennett alone a Saxon for Peter knows no distinction of races in his eumeneal work; they came with theology and science in their train; with relics, and with pictures, and with manuscripts of the Holy Fathers and Greek classics; and Theodore and Adrian found-

ed schools, secular and religious, all over England, while Bennett brought to the north the large library he had collected in foreign parts; and, with plans and ornamental work from France, erected a church of stone, under the invocation of St. Peter, after the Roman fashion, "which," says the historian, (Cressy) "he most affected." I call to mind how St. Wilfrid, St. John of Beverley, St. Bede, and other saintly men, carried on the good work in the following generations, and how from that time forth the two islands, England and Ireland, in a dark and dreary age, were the two lights of Christendom; and nothing passed between them, and no personal aims were theirs, save the interchange of kind offices and the rivalry of love.

O! memorable time when St. Aidan and the Irish Monks went up to Lindisfarne and Melrose, and taught the Saxon youth, and a St. Cuthbert and a St. Eata repaid their gracious toil. O! blessed days of peace and confidence, when Mailduf penetrated to Malnesbury in the south, which has inherited his name, and founded there the famous school which gave birth to the great St. Aldhelm. O! precious seal and testimony of Gospel clarity, when, as Aldhelm in turn tells us, the English went to Ireland "numerous as bees;" when the Saxon St. Egbert and St. Willibrod preachers to the heathen Frisons, made the voyage to Ireland to prepare themselves for their work; and when from Ireland went forth to Germany the two noble Ewalds, Saxons also, to earn the crown of martyrdom. Such a period, indeed, so rich in grace, in peace, in love, and in good works, could only last for a season; but, even when the light was to pass away, the two sister islands were destined not to forfeit, but to transfer it. The time came when a neighboring country was in turn to hold the mission they have so long and so well fulfilled; and, when to it they made over their honorable office, faithful to the alliance of two hundred years, they did the solemn act together. High up in the north, upon the Tyne, the pupil of St. Theodore, St. Adrian, and St. Bennett, for forty years was Bede, the light of the whole western world; as happy, too, in his scholars round about him as in his celebrity and influence in the length and breadth of Christendom.—And, a generation before him, St. John of Beverley, taught by the same masters, had for 30 years been shedding the lustre of his sanctity and learning upon the Archbishopric school of York. Among the pupils of these celebrated men the learned Alcuin stood first; but Alcuin, not content even with the training which Saints could give him, betook himself to the sister island, and remained a whole twelve years in the Irish schools. When Charlemagne would revive science and letters in his own France, to England he sent for masters, and to the cloisters of St. John Beverley and St. Bede; and Alcuin, the scholar both of the Saxon and the Celt, was the chief of those who went forth to supply the need of the Great Emperor. Such was the foundation of the school of Paris, from which, in the course of centuries, sprang the famous university, the glory of the middle age.

Time past never returns; the course of things, old in its texture, is ever new in its coloring and fashion. Ireland and England are not what they once were, but Rome is where it was; Peter is the same; his zeal, his charity, his mission, his gifts, are the same. He, of old time, made us one by making us joint teachers of the nations; and now, surely, he is giving us a like mission, and we shall become one again while we zealously and lovingly fulfil it.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE SEE OF DUBLIN.—A letter from a very respectable authority in Rome states that the Cardinals have determined to recommend Dr. Cullen to his Holiness for the See of Dublin.—Tablet.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has been making a pastoral tour in his diocese, and has administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 350 persons. His Grace took the opportunity of warning the faithful of his diocese against the insidious designs of the "Jumpers," and after expressing his satisfaction at witnessing such a numerous and respectable congregation, which was a standing monument to attest the grossly exaggerated character of the imputed "perversions" of the people of Partry, concluded by exhorting the congregation not to be deceived by the seductions of designing emissaries of Protestantism. His Grace alluded in pointed terms to the anomalous multiplication of police barracks in a parish remarkable for its peaceable demeanor and obedience to the laws of the land. Within the space of a few square miles there were no less than four police stations; and one of these barracks, he was told, was a school-room, or rather stirabout store, for the distribution of food for those creatures whose poverty was so intense as to induce them to give passing adhesion to a church whose tenets they in their hearts held in abhorrence.

The lectures of that distinguished convert, Dr. Marshall, have been this week attended with great success in Cork. The charitable intentions of the eminent divine have been admirably aided by the truly Catholic people of the "Beautiful City."

Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., the patriotic member of Parliament for the town of Galway, has contributed £20 towards the building of the new Augustinian Church in Galway, the "City of the Tribes."

APPOINTMENT OF A BISHOP.—Letters were received from Halifax yesterday, announcing that the Very Rev. Dr. Connolly, of that city, has been appointed successor to the late Dr. Dollard, as Bishop of this Province. It is further said that Halifax is to be elevated to the dignity of an Archbishopric See, holding jurisdiction over the dioceses of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Arichat, and P.E. Island, and that the present Bishop, Dr. Walsh, is to receive the pallium.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CALUMNIES AGAINST THE TENANT LEAGUE.

(From the Tablet.)

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF DUBLIN.—Pursuant to a requisition numerously and influentially signed by men of different creeds and parties, a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin and others interested in the peace of the country, and the settlement of the land question, was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday, 25th ult., for the purpose of repudiating the accusations brought against the Catholic and Presbyterian Clergymen for their zealous efforts to protect the industrious tenantry of Ireland. The meeting, which was convened by the Lord Mayor, was very numerous and respectably attended.

Shortly after one o'clock the chair was taken amid loud cheers by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. Messrs. Plunket, P.C., and C. M. Loughlan, barrister, were appointed secretaries to the meeting.

Mr. Bindon then proceeded to read the following letters:—

"Fermoy, May 24th, 1852. Dear Gentlemen—When the notice of the Crime and Outrage Committee of the present House of Commons first met my eye, I really imagined its object was to make inquiry into, and, if possible, to arrest the progress of those monster enormities which are daily chronicled to the edification of the world, and the especial credit of the model people of merry, happy England, I certainly never suspected its action was mainly intended for Ireland, for although it cannot be denied that some appalling crimes have from time to time desecrated our unhappy land, still, thank Heaven, they have been so comparatively few and far between that I little dreamed that the labors and inquiries of the honorable committee would have been almost exclusively directed and confined to them. But the denouement of the plot consists in this—a certain end was to be gained, the Irish Tenant League, because of its sympathy with the crushed people and its constitutional efforts to secure for them an existence in the hands of their fathers, was to the dominant party an object of equal horror and hate, per fas vel nefas. It was to be silenced and put down, the most execrable imputations were to be fastened upon it; and to effect this, some reckless man, one who would out-Herod Herod, was sought after, and to the north-eastern circuit belong the glory and renown of furnishing such a one in the person of its Crown Solicitor.

"The Irish Tenant League can well afford to treat with ineffable scorn the malevolent ravings of this paltry, and apparently demented official—for, among the one hundred and five loyal and enlightened gentlemen, who are soon likely to solicit the representation of this stricken land to the imperial legislature, I will venture to affirm that no fewer than seventy of them will record their adoption of the views and approbation of the acts of this most humane and meritorious body.—Sharman Crawford, a host in himself, will exultingly do it—if I mistake not, that high-minded and exemplary young nobleman, Lord Castlereagh, will do it; at all events, a hundred others will do it, while the name and memory of Maxwell Hamilton will rapidly sink in oblivion.

"I trust then that the Irish Tenant League will continue steadily to pursue the even tenor of its ways, in reverencing the laws of God and not violating those of man, and while it shall zealously inculcate the Christian duty of giving honor to those to whom honor is due, so may it never cease righteously to advocate the interests of God's oppressed poor.

"I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of sincere respect, your faithful servants,

"T. MORPHY.

"To the Secretaries, Samuel Bindon and Frederick Lucas, Esqrs."

Letters were also read from several of the clergy, all warmly repudiating the abominable slanders of the Crown Solicitor of the North-East Circuit. Mr. James Burke (barrister) proposed the first resolution, as follows:—

"That this meeting has heard with surprise and indignation the statements made before the Crime and Outrage Committee by Mr. Maxwell Hamilton, that the outrages alleged to have been perpetrated by the Ribbon societies in some of the northern counties were contrived by the Irish Tenant League, a society whose council sits in this city (Dublin) and which numbers among its governing and most active members Catholic Priests, Presbyterian Ministers, and laymen of the highest respectability; and that we are warranted in pronouncing, not merely that these aspersions are false, malicious, and scandalous in the highest degree, but that they cannot even be believed by those who utter them."

The learned gentleman supported the resolution in an able speech which was received with applause.

Mr. Frederick Lucas seconded the resolution in a lengthened and very able speech.

The Lord Mayor then put the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The meeting was subsequently addressed, in able and eloquent speeches, by Mr. J. F. Maguire, Rev. D. Bell, P.M.; J. M. Cantwell, Dr. Gray, and other gentlemen.

REPRESENTATION OF MONAGHAN.—DR. GREY.—In selecting Dr. Gray, the proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, as the tenant right candidate for that county, at the ensuing election, the patriotic tenant electors of Monaghan have given another pledge to the public of the determination of the north, to co-operate with the west and south of Ireland in their undying resolve to free the tenant classes from the serfdom in which they have been for so many centuries enthralled. Dr. Gray is a native of Mayo, a county which has, of late years, acquired a mournful notoriety in the records of human misery, and where, in the absence of protection to tenant life and tenant property, the Crowbar brigade has laid the face of the land in ruins. In fixing upon Dr. Gray, the men of Monaghan have shown a wise discrimination. During his long connection with the Freeman, he has labored with the most unflinching integrity, and an amount of ability unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in the walk of journalism, to maintain and forward the cause of the oppressed poor of Ireland, and defend the principle of civil and religious liberty, without distinction of creed or country. In the past career of Dr. Gray, the men of Monaghan, and, in fact, the people of Ireland, have an undoubted guarantee of the efficiency, ability, and unflinching integrity in advocating the social, civil, and religious rights of its country, which, if elected, he will bring with him into parliament.—Tuam Herald.

The Limerick Examiner announces with high gratification that "the venerable and patriotic Bishop of Killaloe," Dr. Vaughan, originated at Tuila, on Monday last, a requisition, convening a meeting of the Liberal electors of the county Clare at Ennis, on the 16th of June, for the purpose of deciding upon the choice of candidates in favor of whom the votes and influence of priests and people should be exercised at the approaching election.

The Rev. James Maher, the celebrated parish priest of Graigue, has issued a long manifesto for the instruction of the electors of the borough of Carlow which furnishes a fancy sketch of the Queen's Ministry:—"The Derby Administration, backed by Mr. Browne, will not seek now to re-enact the whole penal code. They will not declare, as of old, the doctrines and sacraments of the Christian faith to be a felony. They will not hang up a priest as in days not long passed—they will not tear out his bowels and burn them before his face, for the offence of saying mass or administering the sacraments—they will not strangle him for hearing confessions, although Jezebel McNeill lately recommended it. The temper of the times will not suffer such atrocities. All that can be attempted now is to plunder the Catholic people of their scanty church revenues; to rob Maynooth and misrepresent the Catholic creed; to malign and slander those who profess it; to legislate against convents and their saintly inmates. But let the advocates of these measures get firmly seated in office, with sufficient time to awaken the cruel fanaticism of England, and they will, as of old time, prepare themselves for deeds of blood, and the Venerable Oliver Plunket will not be our last martyr. Read the speeches of Walpole and Spooner in the Maynooth debate, and you will at once learn what Catholic Ireland has to expect from the Derby Administration and English nationalism."

DEATH OF MR. J. S. CLOSE.—Mr. J. S. Close, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor for the Connaught Circuit, who had been for some weeks seriously ill, died on Saturday morning, 22d May, at his residence in Gordiner's-row, Dublin.

Accounts from the Royal Hibernian Mines, Castlemaine, Kerry, are very promising. The proprietors intend to formally "open the mine" this month, by a grand demonstration.

Galway is, as the Americans say, "getting along" rapidly, and assumes each day a more business-like appearance. The constant intercourse with Dublin has given a spur to trade which is each day becoming more apparent. "The town," says our informant, "is quite a little Dublin."

In the short space of five weeks which Captain Chisholm passed at Melbourne, the sum of £1,100, in gold dust was placed at his disposal, chiefly by Irish emigrants to enable members of their families to go out and join them.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON IN THE SHANNON.—The river at Killaloe exhibited a phenomenon recently, which no living inhabitant had ever seen before. The waters receded such a distance from their usual mark, at low tide, that salmon, eels, and pike were taken in abundance, even by children, to the astonishment of all who witnessed the spectacle. It is worthy of note that the records of the parish in the cathedral vestry attest a like event sixty years since in Killaloe, and the harvest of that year in Ireland was the most plentiful remembered by the inhabitants of that period.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The longest stretch of memory fails to recollect a season when there was such an utter absence of "grubbling" as has distinguished the spring of 1852. There has not been so far a single complaint from any quarter of the country. On the contrary, it is universally acknowledged that the weather has been propitious, beyond the most sanguine hopes of the farmers—the alternations of drought and moisture occurring just at the critical periods when each change was most required. As the consequence, crops of all kinds are flourishing, and the potato, especially, is reported to hold out a promise of its old abundance.

THE EXODUS FROM ULSTER.—A letter in the Western Star calls attention to the vast extent of emigration from the province of Ulster—"From personal observation (says the writer) I have arrived at the conclusion that the emigration of the Presbyterian population of Ulster since the commencement of this year has exceeded in numbers that of any of the other provinces. There would seem latterly to have arisen a very general feeling of discontent on the subject of tenant right, which the people contend has been unfairly encroached upon, and now that they have arrived at the conclusion that they are to be for the time to come placed at the mercy of the landlord or agent, without any recognised right to dispose of their interest in their holdings, as was the custom heretofore, they have—a great many of them at least—determined to try their fortune in other lands—the favorite destination appearing to be Australia, whence such glowing accounts have reached of gold finding, as had the effect of making many who had previously determined on seeking a home in the United States to change their destination in the direction of the 'diggins.'"

PAUPERISM AND EMIGRATION.—The Galway Packet notices as an unerring symptom of the advent of better times, the remarkable decrease in the number of paupers at present receiving relief in the workhouse of that union, as compared with the corresponding period last year: the falling off amounting to no less than 1,235 souls. The same authority furnishes the following remarkable statement with respect to the unchecked progress of the Irish exodus:—"We regret to perceive that emigration still continues to thin the ranks of our already decimated population. Numbers are daily departing from different parts of the country, and the majority of those consist not of the poor impoverished cottiers or the half-famished laborers, but of the comfortable, and we might almost say, wealthy portion of the farming population, who appear to be flying from the country, while yet they have the means to procure for themselves, in a foreign land, a respectable means of subsistence. The neighborhood and town of Loughrea, and the country thence to Ballinasloe, appear to have suffered most severely from this system of voluntary expatriation. We have been informed by a gentleman who lately traversed that district, that two out of every three houses he met were closed up, and the inmates gone either to America, the Workhouse, or the grave."

Orangeism is again alive, it appears, in the North-Derbyism has resuscitated the unlucky Phoenix. We are told that "the half-yearly assembly of the chief council of the Orangemen of Ireland commenced its sitting in Belfast on Tuesday."