

ous nations; applied to society, it has resulted in Socialism.

"Protestantism is Radicalism in the germ; and Radicalism is Protestantism fully developed. This is the only difference between them; and this difference explains the different expositions they give of their fundamental principle. Radicalism, which is a plain, straightforward, and consistent Protestantism, has for motto: the rights of man, as they are interpreted by each one; that is the absolute sovereignty of the individual will. Protestantism, a timid, hesitating, and inconsistent Radicalism, appears at first to proclaim the rights of God, in taking for its motto: the rights of conscience, or the higher law: but as these rights, this higher law, are left to the interpretation of each one, the phrase has no meaning, and expresses nothing, unless the absolute sovereignty of the individual reason—the very principle of Radicalism.

"Under both forms, this principle is nothing less than the deification of man, and might be called man-worship or self-worship, man worshipping himself, and making his individual reason the absolute rule of truth, and his individual will the rule of what is just and what is good; thus putting himself in the place of God! Hence, under the prudish, or if you will, the hypocritical formula of Protestantism, as under the clear and trenchant formula of Radicalism, we are forced to recognise the pride of the first rebel, of him who was from the beginning the leader of revolt.

"This identity of principle between Protestantism and Radicalism being once acknowledged, it is easy to explain, whence it comes, that New England is the hot-bed of Protestantism, numbers so many journals, and produces so many writers who defend Radicalism, and push its principle to the extreme limits of Communism. It is also easy to conceive how favorable such a soil is to the growth of abolitionism, and a necessary consequence of its fountain principle. All these poisonous plants germinate in the field of Protestantism.

"What is, however, inexplicable is, that Radicalism, which leads directly to abolitionism, is maintained and encouraged by men who, we will not say have been brought up in Catholicity, for long since they have practically renounced it—but who lay claim to defend the institutions of the South, and to battle for its rights. Such monstrous inconsistency can only arise from incurable stupidity."

THE TITLES BILL DEBATES.

London, May 16.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill drags its slow length along amidst repeated debates, and with very little progress. The most remarkable division in every way is that of Friday night, in which 201 members solemnly voted—and a good many other members, without voting, expressed the same opinion—that in making, what in the cant of the times is called the Papal Aggression, the Holy See had received direct and distinct encouragement from the Whig Government. Two hundred and one members of the House of Commons vote this, and a great many more believe it. Those who do so, are the best informed people in the country. They vote it, and believe it, after due inquiry, with all the facts brought carefully before them, and when a Government singularly unscrupulous, and prodigiously fertile of lies, has done its best to perplex the truth, to disprove the charge, and to clear themselves from the imputation. Two hundred and one members having heard all these Whig falsehoods, and hollow evasions, solemnly pronounce them to be false, and declare that Lord John Russell formally encouraged the Pope to establish a Catholic Hierarchy in England. Nay, some of the two hundred and one, and those not the least distinguished for honor and veracity, maintain, that to affirm Lord John Russell's encouragement of the Papal aggression is, to affirm a truism, is comparable to affirming the simplest arithmetical proposition. Not merely did Lord John, in their opinion, encourage the Papal aggression, but his having done so is as clear as that "two and two make four."

Well then, how stands the case? Because the Pope has taken the same view of Lord John Russell's conduct and speeches as 201 members of the House of Commons; because he arrived at a conclusion which 201 English legislators believe to be as certain and as clear as that "two and two make four;" because he came to that conclusion, and acted upon it, and in acting upon it violated no law, municipal or international—a new penal code is to be forged and brought into operation against seven or eight millions of British subjects!—*Correspondent of the Tablet.*

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FUND.—Nobly have the noble people of Ireland performed their part with regard to the great duty of the age. A letter has been just forwarded by the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Vicar Capitular for the diocese of Killaloe, to his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, enclosing the munificent contribution of £250 17s. 10d., as the subscription from his diocese. We may say his diocese, for, as we state in this days paper, the bulls from Rome for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, as Bishop of Killaloe, has been received by his Grace of Cashel.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.—The University Committee held their monthly meeting on Wednesday, at the Committee Rooms, Ormond-quay, Dublin. A variety of correspondence was read from different parts of Ireland, and the most encouraging statements, with respect to the enthusiasm prevalent throughout the country regarding this great undertaking, were made by the Prelates present at the meeting. Measures were adopted for sending out collectors to England,

France, Belgium, and America, to solicit assistance in aid of the University fund. On Wednesday six months the committee held its first meeting, and the aggregate of the donations and subscriptions already received, including £5470 received since the previous meeting, amounts to £19,000.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The collection of Boyle, diocese of Elphin, the Rev. Joseph M'Tucker, P.P., amounted to the sum of £221., of which 47. were contributed by John Mulhall, Esq., and 11. each by Richard Dillon and Michael Dowd, Esqrs.

The Redemptorist Fathers have had a glorious day for the opening of their new Church. The Cardinal and three Bishops, with some foreign and about fifty English Clergy assisted. The music was magnificent, and the ceremonies passed off in a very creditable way. The Cardinal preached a most eloquent discourse, in which he noticed how in this Church of the Redemptorist Fathers, the first and last are united. The Church is dedicated to our Immaculate Lady of Victories, the first of the noble army of Virgins, Martyrs and Apostles; and the patron of the order of St. Alphonsus, the very youngest of the Saints—one whom persons still living can remember, and at whose canonisation the Cardinal himself assisted. He concluded by begging the Blessed Virgin, by her title of the Lady of Victories, to defend the holy women dedicated to her service, on whose honor there is a cowardly and filthy attack to be made this very evening in the House of Commons. The first prayer put up to her in that church was a petition that she would defend her Nuns.

On Thursday last, the Cardinal Archbishop laid the first stone of the new church of the Most Holy Trinity, Brook-green, Hammersmith, just opposite to the Poor School Committee's establishment of Brothers of Christian Instruction. The church will owe its existence to the activity and zeal of the Rev. Joseph Butt. Mr. Wardell is the architect. It will consist of nave and aisles, with clerestory, chancel, and side chapels, and a tower and spire at the south-western angle of the nave. There is also to be a north porch, and a Priest's house attached. His Eminence made a short and eloquent address on the occasion.—*Correspondent of the Tablet.*

ST. GEORGE'S, CLAPHAM.—In the midst of all the withering blasts of the anti-Catholic winter that still pinches and tries us, and that steadily holds on to the sorrow and distress of God's people, this erection of our Lady of Victories' Church cheers and rallies us as her banner did the battling sons of the cross of Lepanto and elsewhere, in time of sorrow long since passed.

What a change! Clapham—canting, whining, bible-and-ten Clapham—what, a beautiful substantial Cathedral church in the midst of it, and a peal of Catholic bells, monastery, schools, and convent, and all shot up like a vision, and standing boldly and without fear, withal meekly, and ready to hope and endure all things for the sake of Christ?

Holy wayfarers from a distant land—strangers to our soil, differing in all ideas, feelings, and views, and customs, but identified with us in faith, and teeming with faith's charities, they, the religious of Clapham Catholic Church, crossed the seas, and came to raise the cross amongst the semi-infidels of canting Clapham, and to gain souls to God, and to gain nothing else. Blessings be on them, and success to all their holy undertakings.—**FATHER THOMAS.**

CONVERSION.—A correspondent informs us of the conversion, at Rome, on the 28th of last month, of the Rev. John Rodwell, of Trinity College, Cambridge.—*Tablet.*

Mr. Robert Thompson, of Kildroughan, parish of Windgap, in this county, was received on last Wednesday from the tenets of the Protestant religion into the bosom of the Catholic Church, by the Rev. T. Dowley, parish priest of Carrickbeg, in this diocese.—*Waterford News.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

The simultaneous movement of Sunday last exceeded in extent, in enthusiasm, and in unanimity, the most sanguine anticipations which we ventured to entertain. However saddening the cause which rendered that movement necessary, the result is one which fills the heart with gladness to contemplate. Never before did a nation join more cordially or more universally in giving expression to an opinion. At a given hour, as it were by an electric impulse which could pervade the whole land at the same instant of time, the Catholic inhabitants of every town, and hamlet, and rural district throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, might be seen assembled, as if for some sacred rite, and the voice of the nation might be heard sending forth one unanimous shout of abhorrence for the measures introduced into the British parliament to invade their religious freedom, of eternal hostility to the men who dared to introduce those measures, and of approbation for the faithful representatives of the people, who have banded themselves to resist the persecuting minister. The call of the Aggregate meeting of the 29th of April, has been most nobly and most generously responded to. If there were any exceptions to the universality of the movement, it was almost exclusively in the case of places where demonstrations for the same purpose had already taken place within the preceding week, and might be looked upon as only the anticipations of the simultaneous meetings.

We are in a position to state that arrangements are in progress for the formation of an Association for the protection and increase of Catholic freedom in these countries. The letter of the Primate, read at the aggregate meeting, clearly pointed out the necessity and the duties of such a body. Several mem-

bers of parliament have declared their intention of actively co-operating. The details will be placed before the public in a day or two.

We have never ceased to urge on the Irish people, since the important question of founding a Catholic University was first mooted, the great truth that it was only requisite to make a beginning in order to ensure a successful end. The result of the labors of the committee must have already satisfied the most sceptical that ample funds will be forthcoming for the perfecting of the great work. The committee is now only a few months in operation, and already we find a new class of fund being added: The *Kilkenny Journal*, in a paragraph announcing the death of a gentleman named Desmond, states that among his bequests is one of £150 towards the Irish Catholic University. This, we believe, is the first bequest made to this great national institution; and we have no doubt but time will show that the largest source of its revenue will yet be found derivable from the bequests of men who respect education, and desire to see it promoted and purified by religion.

The following important letter was received by the Catholic Committee from the Bishop of Ross:—

Skibbereen, May 9th, 1851.

"Dear Sir—Your circular of the 7th inst., sent first to Middleton, and thence directed to Skibbereen, has this moment come to hand.

"In reply I lose no time in assuring you that in carrying out the objects contemplated in the resolution, of which you sent a copy, the Catholic committee may rely on the cordial, zealous, and persevering co-operation of the Clergy of Ross. Already measures have been taken to secure the greatest possible number of signatures to the petitions, which, early next week, will be presented to both houses of parliament.

"When the Faith of the Catholic Church is menaced with persecution—when the preservation of its essential discipline is to be visited with fine and exile; and when its religious establishments, the sanctuaries of innocence and usefulness, are to be opened to the gaze of the profane, and their consecrated inmates are to be protected by the mockery of poorhouse shelter, then do the Clergy feel that they are called on to recommend to their faithful people the sacred duty of offering unrelenting opposition to any government that undertakes to carry through parliament the whole, or only a part, of these measures.

"The past proceedings, and the persevering efforts of your committee, have established a strong claim, which is cheerfully recognised on, besides the approbation of your own conscience, your country's gratitude. The petition is drawn up in language clear, concise, and comprehensive, placing in a few words before the eyes of the people the dangerous consequences of the policy of the government, and conveying at the same time, a salutary warning to that government that conciliation, and not persecution, ought to be its aim—that petition will, doubtless, be numerously signed on Sunday next. And yet, though every parish in Ireland may so far do its duty, the petitions, it is to be feared, will be so much waste paper, if the committee, the Clergy, and the people will not, in language not to be mistaken, require of the Irish members to offer the most strenuous opposition to any attempt that may be made to trample on the liberties of the Catholics of the united empire.—I have the honour to remain, with great respect, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM KEANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

Ballinakill, Clifden, Co. Galway,
May 6th, 1851.

Dear Sir—The state of this part of the west is daily becoming more alarming. I found Pat Cloonan, of Innishark, dead, under a cliff in Boffin. All admit that he was starved to death. I found the family of Michael Sculle in a dying state from want, one of whom, a son, perished before I had the prayers of the Rital read over him.

The average number of deaths in the workhouse varies from thirty to forty every week, and it is no cause of surprise, as none are admitted there until they are literally starved and exhausted outside. And strange to be told in any Christian country, the only remedy proposed by our "mummy Prime Minister" for the redress of those evils is the annihilation of the Catholic Church, by destroying her Hierarchy, and by subjecting her cloistered religious virgins to indignities more cruel and intolerable than the tortures to which the "Abbess of Minsk" was exposed by a Russian savage.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM FLANNELLY, P.P.

DEATH FROM STARVATION—VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A RELIEVING OFFICER.

A Hosty, Esq., coroner, held an inquest at the workhouse of this town on Monday, and a subsequent inquiry on Thursday, on the body of a poor man named John M'Cormick, who was found dead on the roadside at Cuilbeg, within three miles of Tuam, on the Sunday morning previous. A respectable jury having been sworn,

James Connor proved that on Saturday evening he found a man stretched on the roadside at Meelick; he was in a weak and dying state; said his name was John M'Cormick, that he lived at Kiltulla, and that he was going (if he could reach it) to the Tuam workhouse; witness then, with another's assistance, carried him about 200 yards into the lands of Cuilbeg, and placed him inside a wall, where he saw him dead on the following morning; the body was then identified by the witness.

Catherine Connor being sworn, said she was at Glenamaddy on Thursday last for the purpose of getting a ticket from the guardians there to the Tuam workhouse; John M'Cormick was also there, and witness saw Michael Wynne, the relieving officer, handing a ticket to him; when M'Cormick asked Wynne for a cart to carry him, he refused to give it; deceased then said he would take four days to reach Tuam, and asked for a few halfpence to support him; and Wynne told him if he was not there on Saturday night he would not be taken in, and refused the money also; M'Cormick then sat down in the street, and began to cry; witness did not see him again till she saw him dead on the roadside; he was lame, and unable to walk without a crutch, and had the use of but one leg and one hand; from his weak state, she thought he could not walk more than one mile a day. The body was then duly identified by the witness. Some other witnesses having been examined and

corroborated the above testimony, the jury found that the deceased came by his death from destitution and exposure, and found Michael Wynne, by his culpable neglect, guilty of Manslaughter.—*Tuam Herald.*

Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., has returned to Dublin, and resumed the command of the district. Major-General Thomas E. Napier, C. B., has returned to Limerick.

The *Cork Examiner* states that Francis V. Bennett, Esq., Thomastown, Frankford, will offer himself for the representation of the King's County at the expected dissolution of parliament. Mr. Bennett is a Catholic.

REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN.—We (*Morning Herald*) understand that the Earl of Bective, son-in-law of that staunch Protestant and Protectionist, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., will present himself to the electors of Dublin, at the next election, as a candidate for the representation.

It is reported that at the next general election, the present independent representative of a constituency in the south of Leinster, will be requested to retire, and that the constituency will invite Sir James Graham, to offer himself for the representation.—*Morning Herald.*

We are glad to learn that Mr. J. J. M'Carthy, architect, has been appointed to conclude the works of the great Cathedral at Armagh, the building of which was commenced ten years ago by Primate Crolly. The late Mr. Duff, of Newry, designed this splendid edifice which, owing to a want of funds, has been but slowly proceeded with.

BEQUEST OF THE LATE MICHAEL DESMOND, ESQ.—One hundred pounds towards the erection of the Catholic cathedral of Ossory. One thousand pounds to the disposal of the Right Rev. Doctor Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, to be invested by him, and the interest appropriated in procuring fuel and clothing for the poor of Kilkenny without distinction of religious persuasion; one thousand pounds to the use of Mrs. Desmond, the mother of the testator, during her life; and, after her death, to be invested by the Right Rev. Doctor Walsh, and the interest applied to the same purpose as the foregoing; one thousand pounds to the disposal of the Catholic Bishop of Cork, to be applied to the assistance of the medical and other charities of Cork; one thousand pounds to the disposal of the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, on condition that the testator should be interred in the Catholic Cathedral of Kilkenny, and a monument erected to his memory; one thousand pounds to the aunt of the testator and her sons, his cousin; one hundred and fifteen pounds towards the funds of the benevolent society of Kilkenny; two hundred pounds towards the funds to be applied to charitable purposes by the Kilkenny society of St. Vincent de Paul; two hundred pounds towards the funds to be applied to charitable purposes by the Sisters of Charity or the Sisters of Mercy—the sum to be given to the community of either which shall be established in Kilkenny; two hundred pounds to the Kilkenny dispensary; one hundred and fifty pounds towards the funds of the Irish Catholic University; twenty pounds to be applied in procuring the celebration of a holy office and Masses for the eternal repose of the testator's soul. The amount of the several bequests is six thousand one hundred pounds. The will of Mr. Desmond was executed on the 12th of April. He lived until the 5th instant.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

LORD CLARENDON'S LETTER TO LORD SHREWSBURY—THE LIBEL ON MR. MARTIN BURKE.—Last week we announced, on what we stated to be good authority, that our estimable fellow-citizen, Mr. Martin Burke, was about to institute proceedings against Lord Clarendon for the gross libel published against that gentleman, and which is said to have emanated from the pen of the noble lord. We are now in a position to state that, among other steps which have been taken, a letter has been forwarded to Lord Clarendon, under legal advice, requesting his lordship to name his attorney, and also inquiring whether it was his lordship's intention to admit the authorship of the letter, or to put Mr. Burke on his proof. To this letter no reply has been yet sent by his Excellency; but we presume that a suitable reply will be sent, and that Lord Clarendon will not needlessly delay the candid avowal that he did pen the libel if he did pen it, or the indignant repudiation of the gross, we had almost said the infamous, libel attributed to him.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—Mr. J. Power, J.P., of Gurteen, one of the largest landed proprietors in the South of Ireland, has committed suicide. Mr. Pierce Netherville Barron deposed at the inquest that he and the deceased had dined on Sunday last at Glen-Jodge with Mr. Galway and some other gentlemen, that they returned about twelve o'clock to Gurteen, and from the incoherency of his manner for some days past, Mr. Barron removed a case of pistols and a dagger out of Mr. Power's bed-room, as he apprehended he would use them for self-destruction. On Mr. Barron retiring from Mr. Power's bed-room, he proceeded to his own. About one o'clock on Monday morning he heard a shot, and ran back immediately to Mr. P's bed-room, where he saw him stretched dead, and a duelling pistol lying near him. Mr. Power was not under the slightest influence of drink, but had been for some time in a very desponding state of mind, owing to heavy pecuniary embarrassments. Dr. Purcell stated he was his medical adviser, and had observed him, from the cause already stated, for some time back greatly depressed in spirits, and frequently betraying great incoherency of manner. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that John Power, Esq., died from a pistol wound inflicted by his own hand while laboring under temporary mental derangement. He was formerly Member for Waterford, was married to the daughter of Sir John Power, Bart., of Kilfane, and has left a youthful family. He was the step-son of the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil.

RIOTS AT HOLYHEAD.—Kingstown, May 14.—By the railway steamer Cambria, which has arrived from Holyhead, I learn that parties there are in a fearful state of excitement. On Tuesday a vast mob, consisting of nearly three thousand men, principally laborers and workmen, congregated in a most riotous manner at the pier. The greater portion of this mob was composed of English and Welch laborers employed in the works at the new harbour. This demonstration was soon ascertained to be of a most determined hostile character, and was got up in a spirit of inveterate opposition to the unfortunate Irishmen who were employed at the harbour works. A *sortie* of English and Welch was made against these poor Irish, and they were compelled to abandon the works in order to save their lives.—*Correspondent of Freeman.*