

Pro-Secretary of the Congregation of Rites, the Advocates of the two causes, the Superior-General, and a great number of the Religious of Saint John-of-God, a still greater number of Religious of the Society of Jesus, the students of the German College, and of that of the Nobles, both directed by the Jesuit Fathers, and a considerable number of the students of the Roman College, and of simple Faithful, waited there for his Holiness, who seated himself on his throne, after having given to the Rev. Father Marchi the most marked testimonies of his good will and affection.

The two decrees were immediately read aloud by Mr. Gigli, Pro-Secretary of the Congregation of Rites. The reading being concluded, the Rev. Father Superior-General of the Brethren of St. John-of-God, who was also kneeling, addressed in Italian his complimentary speech to the Holy Father. They were then allowed to kiss the feet of his Holiness, as also were the officers of the Congregation and the advocates of the two causes.

The Holy Father replied in Italian with that eloquence, simplicity, and facility which give such an inexpressible charm to his words. In order to understand the allusions made by the Holy Father at the beginning of his allocution, it should be remembered that Pius IX., when a simple Priest, had presided over the exercises of the congregation of young people who assembled at the Roman College, in the very hall where was held the ceremony of the proclamation of the decrees, whilst the Roman College, during the dispersion of the Society of Jesus, was directed by Secular Priests. The Holy Father's reply was in substance as follows:—

"I regard it as a favor of Providence that I am able to accomplish in the place where we are assembled the promulgation of the two decrees which you have just heard. It is, in fact, somewhat more than thirty years since in this very hall of the Roman College, almost in the very place where I am at this moment, it was given me to instruct young people in virtue. It is sweet to me to come on this day to proclaim and propose to Christian youth the examples of the practice of those same virtues.

"I find another motive of consolation in the virtues specially practised by the two servants of God, objects of the two decrees which have been just read, and herein I admire another instance of the watchful care of Divine Providence, which always knows how to proportion remedies to needs. There is, in fact, in this age of pride and vanity, no lesson more useful than that of the martyrdom of charity and holy humility, and all those who are employed in the sacred Ministry ought to have no other ambition than to devote themselves to God, and to make themselves martyrs by their zeal and charity.

"Now, the servants of God, John de Britto and John Grande, were both of them martyrs of charity; the first, in giving his life for the glory of God and the salvation of his brethren; the second, who would have no other name but the humble name of Preacher, in devoting himself entirely to the service of the poor sick, in the Order of the Brethren of St. John-of-God.

"I thank, therefore, Divine Providence, that I am enabled this day to propose to the respect and imitation of the whole world these two heroes of Christian charity and humility.

"I bless at the same time the Society of Jesus, which adds a new name to the long list of Saints; I bless also the company of those good brethren who bear the sweet and instructive name of *fate bene*; I desire that they may be multiplied for the consolation of the sick, and that they may always fulfil, like him among their brethren whom we have just exalted, the signification of their name, and that they may do all the good which that name of *fate bene* presages; I bless them with all the affection of my heart these two religious families; I bless them both together, and I bless also all this pious assembly, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

It is unnecessary to add that the decree *del Tuto* is the last formality required for beatification. There only remains to expedite the Apostolical Letters in form of a Brief, and to publish them solemnly in the Basilica of St. Peter's; and this solemn proclamation is nothing else than the beatification itself. The venerable servant of God, John de Britto, may then immediately be placed in the rank of the beatified; but we believe we are correct in stating that this ceremony will be deferred until the spring of next year.

As for the venerable Grande, it still remains to pass the same decree *del Tuto*, and nothing will then hinder placing this venerable man on our altars, who gave himself, and obtained from his contemporaries, and from posterity, the humble name of Preacher. This hero of charity belonged, like the Blessed Father Claver, to that glorious and Catholic Spain, which has given so many Saints to the Church. He was born on March 6th, 1546, in the city of Carmona, and died at Xeres in the year 1600. He had passed thirteen years in visiting the prisoners, in attending to the sick, to whom his prayers frequently restored health. He died on his field of battle, in his dear hospital, in the midst of his beloved sick, of an illness which he had caught in the exercise of his functions.

Our readers already know the name of the venerable servant of God, John de Britto, that other child of the Spanish peninsula, one of the innumerable glories of that Society of Jesus, which for three centuries has given to the Church of Jesus Christ its virtues, its learning, its labors, and its blood, in all parts of the world, and which peoples with its Saints the Kingdom of Heaven.

Some weeks ago in mentioning the introduction of the causes of the Ven. del Bufalo, and of the Ven. Bellesini, we remarked that the chain of Saints has never been interrupted in the holy Church of God. This remark acquires a new confirmation in the two decrees which have just been proclaimed.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

## TENANT-RIGHT—PUBLIC MEETING IN TUAM.

(Abridged from the *Galway Vindicator*.)

On Sunday last, at the hour of two o'clock, a public meeting was held in the Town-hall of Tuam, to adopt resolutions in support of the Tenant-Right principle, as also for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the inhabitants of expressing their condemnation and abhorrence of the conduct which is being pursued by the swarm of proselytisers who infest that locality. Resolutions were also passed condemnatory of the present church establishment, and the conduct of the Lord-Lieutenant. There was a very numerous and highly respectable attendance, and at the appointed hour, the chair was taken by B. J. Burke, Chairman of the Town Commissioners.

TENANT-RIGHT.—Mr. W. Gannon came forward to propose the first resolution, which was seconded by James Keely, Esq., Carrookeel, and passed unanimously.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—The Rev. Mr. Coyne came forward to propose the second resolution. He said:—There is no person conversant with the pages of Irish history who does not see the grievance which the established church has proved to this country.—There is not a man all over the whole world in whom indignation would not be roused on hearing that the great majority of the people of this country are obliged to come forward and pay to the support of a pampered establishment, from which they receive nothing but scorn, and insult, and contempt (cheers). When I speak of it as an establishment I do not speak of it as a church, or an ecclesiastical body—I speak only of its temporalities—I speak of it as a hostile garrison planted among the Irish people, and I wish you to understand me as speaking of it only as such (hear). When we reflect on the enormous wealth of this establishment, and the manner by which it has been acquired, every man is called on in truth and in justice to enter a decided protest against its temporalities, and to agitate that its support may be thrown over on those who have a right to support it (cheers). What would now be the condition of the country if the immense revenues of that establishment were set apart for the support and education of our poor? Originally tithes were devoted to three purposes—the support of the poor, the support and education of the clergy (hear, hear). If they still continued to be applied to these purposes, our poor would be fed, and we would not now have these monuments of the country's misery rising up at every side of us—the workhouses; we would not be day after day calling for the sympathy and charity of foreign nations to support our people (cheers). If the £75,000 set apart for education purposes in Trinity College were properly distributed, we would not be every day quarrelling with government to have our people educated in a proper and Christian-like manner. Nor are they satisfied with the silent enjoyment of all their wealth plundered from our monasteries. After having sequestered our churches, which the piety of our forefathers built—after having proscribed ourselves and our religion, they are coming forward and insulting us daily with their slander, their blasphemy, and their offensive and loathsome placards, which they scatter through our streets and thrust into our houses (great cheering). It is no wonder then, gentlemen, that we should raise our voices against such an institution, and if we do not do so, we shall deserve the scorn and contempt of our fellow-men. It is insulting to our religion, a grievance to ourselves, a national shame, and a degradation (continued cheering). But although the new prime minister has declared that he will continue to uphold the church establishment, the spread of heretical scriptures, and the circulation of offensive and insulting tracts, we will never cease agitating the abolition of this system until it is entirely rooted out of the country (loud cheers). The church establishment has always been in Ireland the consistent and unvarying foe of the Catholic religion and of the liberty of the people. There never was an ameliorative measure proposed by England that she did not start up and oppose it from the reign of the first James down to that of the last George (hear, hear, and loud cheers). How are we then to look upon this establishment in Ireland, which seems to have nothing for its polar star except the gold of the treasury and the patronage of the crown, which is so mixed up and linked to the state, as to care for nothing but to have the members of its different families well supported and well provided for in this life, and whenever an office of emolument occurs the state is sure to divide it with its Protestant brethren (hear, hear, and cheers)? In this very town, though poor it is, are there not £8,000 or £10,000 set apart for it, and what has the palace of Tuam done for the support of the people (cheers)? There are not five Catholics in its employment, nay more, a Catholic would not get employment there. The authorities there would rather send over to Scotland or to the north of Ireland for some Orangeman rather than give a sixpence to a Catholic to earn (groans). How have these authorities conducted themselves here during the famine when the people were starving (hear)? Did they distribute any of their enormous funds? No. But now they are sending out their unhalloved emissaries, when poverty has stripped the poor man of the last remnant of his clothes, and left him pining in want and hunger—when his frame is worn down, and his spirit crushed, they now go about tempting him, for food and clothing, to pronounce with his lips his recantation of the faith of Ireland and the creed of his forefathers (sensation). But the people cling to the faith of their ancestors with unwavering tenacity, and no amount of bribery, no wheedling, no amount of suffering can induce them to abandon it, and I am happy to say that the fruits of the evil one's labor is very trifling indeed (loud cheers). We have all met here to-day to pledge ourselves never to desist from agitating, constitutionally, legally, and vigorously, against this monster establishment until it is driven from the land, and every member who comes forward to demand your vote should be required to make it the first ingredient in his political creed, that he would never cease his exertions until the establishment, and the law which supports it, are abolished. The rev. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

THE "JUMPERS."—Mr. James O'Shaughnessy rose amid loud cheers to propose the third resolution. He delivered a very able and eloquent speech, denouncing in scathing language the conduct of the proselytisers who are at present disturbing the neighborhood of Tuam by their discreditable efforts to pervert the faith of the people. He concluded as follows:—I do not imagine you will allow the character of this ancient town of yours to be blackened either by blockhead bishops, fanatical fools, roving liars, or Orange justices.

I do not imagine you will allow your church, which for three hundred years of ceaseless persecution has braved the fury of Elizabeth, the perjury of Charles, the ferocity of Cromwell, the conquering sword of William, and the blind bigotry of the Georges, to be at will insulted by the insignificant fry who swarm about the palace and the rectory of Tuam (loud cheering and cries of "never"). Ah! Sir, if some of these parties would take a leaf from modern history it is not thus they would be employed. It was not in defaming his Catholic brethren or in trafficking on their miseries that Mr. Conyngham Plunkett poured the lightning glare of his oratory on the astonished mercenaries of England. Was it for the purpose of oppressing the poor that his wondrous voice was so often raised in the British senate? No, but to aid, to raise, and to disenfranchise those whom his degenerate son now pursues with the most malignant hostility (cheers). He may yet see his error—it is not too late for him to retrace his footsteps. Let him take counsel from the riches of his father's eloquence—let him disconnect himself from the firebrands by whom he is surrounded, and follow the course in which his ever-to-be-respected predecessor so long trod—and then let him see the result. My life on the issue that the groans and hisses which now would greet his presence will be heard no more (loud cheers). Whether he do so or not, one course is plain—all assaults upon our church, our clergy, our illustrious archbishop, on the character of our town, we will resolutely and ceaselessly repel (loud cheers). No matter where the scarecrows of proselytism unfurl their black banner, or make a lodgment, there shall be no resting places for them at least for their footsteps (cheers), no matter from what quarter aspersions may be cast upon our faith, we will fix the brand of infamy on the defamer (loud cheers). The disturbers of the public peace, the hypocrites of evangelism, and the violators of justice, must not be allowed in Tuam to continue or repeat their nefarious proceedings (cheers).

## THE IRISH APPOINTMENTS.

(From the *Nation*.)

All the political law appointments go to bigots; Blackbourne will be Chancellor, Napier Attorney-General, and Whiteside Solicitor. Since the Union a Trimviri so capable of mischief, from their antecedents, their capacity, or their fanaticism, respectively, were not closeted on Cork-hill. But, except the Chancellor, they want audacity, and will probably move slowly, and within the conventional range.

Blackbourne, by far the ablest and most unscrupulous of the Tories, would be dangerous anywhere. But, on the whole, he will do less harm in the Chancery than in the Queen's Bench. The press will have a great God-send in his removal. The fanatical lunatic who preceded him as Chief, used to shut his eyes and run a-muck at popular journals, and sometimes missed them by the blindness of his rage; but Blackbourne was cool, circumspect, and deadly in his aim, and a potent mesmeriser of juries. Mr. Lucas was his last victim. The bland, enjoying Jonathan Heim, or the gentle and melancholy Wilson Greene, will be a decided change for the better.

Napier will make a bad Attorney, and an excellent Judge when his time comes. He is intrinsically an honest man; but a fanatical bigot who believes in the divine right of Protestant Ascendancy, and the essential justice of jury packing. He will bring Lord Derby into trouble, we predict, by forgetting that these are not the days of Saurin. Yet on the bench he would, probably, like Jackson and (Baron) Pennefather become the model of a painstaking and conscientious Judge, fit to shame the slovenly workers and hard drinkers whom the Whigs have covered with ermine.

Mr. Whiteside is a stern and contemptuous anti-nationalist. His professional defence of Mr. Duffy in the O'Connell trials, and of Smith O'Brien at Clonmel, connect his name in popular esteem in the national cause. But Lord Clarendon is not more alien to it in sympathies. He has seen enough of our camp to be a dangerous enemy, that is all.

Of the new Lord Lieutenant nobody can recollect anything beyond his tournament, where gentlemen in tin armor tilted each other with "emasculated mopsticks." After playing the part of mock knight with such applause, it is fit that he should be promoted to the role of a mock king. An ugly shower spoiled his tournament, let him "beware of squalls" in his new performance.

Lord Naas, the Secretary, is "a squire of high degree," a fat, steady, country gentleman. We should not have thought him the timber for a Statesman; but whoever saw Sir William Somerville halting on his gouty feet to the table of the Commons, and delivering the oracles of Downing-street in a mumble of inarticulate commonplace, need not despair of his getting through the duties of his office.

## MONAGHAN ASSIZES.—FEB. 28.

His Lordship said that he felt it his duty to the county, in consequence of rumors which had reached him before he came into it, to state that, during the course of the assizes just terminated, there had not been one case of trial for seditious conspiracy, or of what was known by the name of Whiteboy offences, or outrage upon life and person, and property established in proof before him, nor indeed sustained by any testimony of any kind whatever. It was true that there was, unfortunately, on the record indictments for a grievous murder, committed almost within the precincts of a populous town, and in a hitherto peaceable neighborhood in the county. These indictments had, however, been withdrawn for the purpose of future investigation; and therefore any observations he might see fit to make would be made without any reference to it. With that exception, there had been nothing of the kind of outrage mentioned committed in the county since the last assizes. The nearest thing approaching to it was a case in which he had inflicted exemplary punishment, where two men—one of whom only was amenable—had committed an assault on two other persons, on their return from the town of Carrickmacross, and in which there appeared to have been a threat previously used, with regard to the persons attacked, for not joining themselves to some society, the nature of which did not transpire in the course of the trial.

THE BATESON MURDER.—Mr. S. Ferguson, on behalf of the prisoners Owen and Francis Kelly, applied to his lordship to have them discharged from imprisonment. He understood that there had been a *certiorari* issued in the case, and he was free to admit that had that step been legally and properly taken, it was a *supersedeas* to the trial of that issue at the present assizes, unless the crown seemed fit to enter a *note*

*prosequi*, and send up new bills. But he contended that if the prisoners occupied the position of being entitled to their discharge under the provisions of the *habeas corpus* act, the crown could not, by the issuing of the writ of *certiorari*, interfere with the provisions of that act. Judge Perrin, without hearing the crown in reply, decided that the indictment was out of his jurisdiction, the *supersedeas* dating from the date of the test.

## ARMAGH ASSIZES.—MARCH 3.

SHOOTING AT MR. CHAMBER.—FINDING OF TRUE BILLS AGAINST FRANCIS BERRY.—Shortly before the Crown Court rose, the grand jury came into their box, and announced that they had found true bills against Francis Berry, for having, on the night of the 20th January last, conspired with others to murder, and fired at and shot Meredith Chamber, Esq., from the effects of which his life was placed in imminent danger. The bills against John M'Guinness, charged with being concerned in the same attack, were ignored.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. ARCHER, P. P.—It is with deep regret that we have to add to our melancholy list of deaths during the past week that of the venerated and pious Rev. Dr. Archer, P. P., of Blessington, who, after long and painful illness, which he bore with the most Christian fortitude and patience, departed this life on Sunday, the 22nd February, in the 64th year of his age, to the sincere grief of his parishioners, and a wide circle of friends to whom he had been long endeared by his inestimable qualities.—*Freeman*.

KILDARE.—Saturday next has been fixed for the nomination of candidates at this election, and the polling will take place at Naas, Athy, Kildare, and Maynooth. The constituency of the county amounts to 2,774, of whom it is thought, 2,000 will vote.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—The Hon. R. S. Carew has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of this county in parliament. He comes forward on the principles of "civil and religious liberty, progress, and reform"—will advocate, if elected, the repeal of the ecclesiastical titles act, and a measure which will secure to the tenant the results of his industry, while it will, at the same time, protect the rights of the owners of the land.

Ireland, or at least a portion of the Irish people has been exulting over the downfall of the "atrocious Whigs." In some places, bonfires were lighted to testify the joy of the populace; and journalists wrote "flaming articles" to show their sympathy with the fiery manifestations of the humbler classes. The advent of a Tory Ministry had no terrors for these men. At the very worst they should "only have a fair stand-up fight with open enemies;" and who ever knew Irishmen to shrink from that? Since the Irish appointments became known in Ireland, however, there has been a change of tone observable. The cry now is, that none but bigots have been appointed to the low offices, and that the Irish Secretary is a near relative of the Earl of Roden.

THE BEQUESTS BOARD.—A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* puts the following startling interrogations:—"Does any one know that money bequeathed for Masses, has been paid over to a Protestant Clergyman, who, whilst he pocketed the cash, would swear that the intention of the testator was idolatrous? Has a sum of money, in or about £50, bequeathed to the Cork Sisters of Charity, and actually received in the Bequest Office, been withheld from the sick and the dying, by the officials of this institution?"

## GREAT BRITAIN.

REVIVAL OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—The accession of the Earl of Derby to office has aroused the Council and members of the Anti-Corn Law League in Manchester to renewed activity. Fourteen firms, subscribed each £1,000—£14,000. Fourteen firms, each £500—£7,000. Fifty other subscribers, ranging from £300 to £10. Total, £27,500 subscribed in 25 minutes, the meeting concluding with three cheers for the re-construction of the League.

COST OF THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—The pecuniary sacrifice consequent upon the strike up to the present time appears to have been enormous. Upon the part of the men it is computed that, on an average, including skilled workmen and laborers, not fewer than 20,000 have been out of work since the shops were first closed, on the 10th of January. Taking the average earnings of these 20,000 men at 25s per week, the amount lost in wages by them up to the present time amounts to no less a sum than £175,000; to this must be added about £2,000 weekly, which it has cost different trade societies to maintain the strike, including the day's pay per week contributed by the skilled engineers remaining at work—but independent of public subscription—amounting to a further sum of £14,000; thus making a total of £189,000. In addition, some considerable loss must have resulted to employers from the inactivity of their machinery, &c.; and, altogether, it is thought that, up to the end of the present week, from £200,000 to £210,000 would be a fair estimate of the loss entailed upon different parties by the engineers' strike.—*Observer*.

DEPARTURE OF LORD CLARENDON.—His Excellency and the Countess of Clarendon took their departure on Tuesday, a special steamer having been in readiness for some days at Kingstown, to carry, their Excellencies and suite to Holyhead. A parting address was presented a few days ago by the Royal Irish Academy. Addresses were also presented from the Royal Dublin Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Corporation. On Monday his Excellency and Lady Clarendon held an address levee at the Castle, which was numerously attended by their friends and admirers.

KAFFIR WAR.—The estimate of the further sum required to be voted towards defraying the expenses of the Kaffir war, beyond the ordinary grants for army, navy, ordnance, and Commissariat services, for the years 1850—51, and 1851—52, is stated by a parliamentary paper just issued to be no less than £460,000.

The *United Service Gazette* understands that it is not the intention of the Government to replace the regiments ordered home from Canada and Nova Scotia.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE NEAR MANCHESTER.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Spencer Suthers, a respectable cotton-spinner and manufacturer, residing at Oldham, committed suicide by leaping down a coal pit. He went to the pit mouth, and deliberately clasping his arms round a rope, leaped forward and descended with awful rapidity. The depth of the pit is 145 yards. He alighted in an upright position, but one of his legs coming in contact with the top of the cage, was cut off, and the other broken. He died instantaneously. It appears he had been a great sufferer from acute rheumatism, and committed the rash act under the influence of that suffering.