

brought forward more prominently by the persecutions to which he is subjected, and under which he deserves our sympathy and support—must soon deprive of every pretext those whose conduct on this point has been governed by the suggestions of expediency and worldly prudence, which is the enemy of God, rather than by the principles of duty and Faith.

As works hostile to religion and morality, perverting the judgment by the falsest, but not unfrequently the most specious sophistry, whilst pretending to enlighten it, or influencing the passions by the most dangerous incentives to vice, whilst affecting to give a faithful picture of life and nature, form one of the most fatal and widely-diffused means employed by the demon for the destruction of souls, it will be the imperative duty both of parents and Pastors to prevent, as far as their influence extends, the reading and circulation of all such pernicious books. On the other hand, we greatly recommend the perusal of moral and pious works, and the zealous patronage and support of these parochial libraries, through whose agency such incalculable good has been hitherto effected. Thus Faith, like all other virtues, requires our co-operation in defending it from the perils to which it is exposed, and in making use of the means by which it may be rendered more operative and lively; and thus we, too, according to the measure of grace given to us, shall imitate, though at an immeasurable distance, the Faith of Mary, by cherishing and cultivating with assiduous care that greatest of all the talents we have received.

The virtue of hope was not less resplendent in Mary than the heroic Faith from which it sprung. Neither when she heard the terrific prophecy which caused her heart to ache, and darkened with its horrors all her future life, nor when the tyrant's sword was suspended above the head of her Divine Child, and she was obliged to become a fugitive and an exile, nor when overwhelmed with sorrow for having lost Him for the space of three days, nor when suffering the agony of her martyrdom on Cavalry, did it cease for a moment to burn with its wonted ardour and energy in her confiding soul, dissipating every doubt, sustaining every shock and pang, and braving every danger. As Christ was first to suffer and then to enter into His glory, so it was with Mary, so it was with His Apostles and Saints, so it is at present with His special favorites, and so it shall be to the consummation of the world with His elect. To suffer, then, in this world, so far from being a cause of despondency, furnishes one of the surest grounds of hope and consolation with respect to eternal life, for the Gospel itself proclaims it as one of the marks of election—"Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

This is a lesson which we cannot, Rev. Brethren, too frequently repeat to a people, one of the most afflicted on the face of the earth, but which in the adorable designs of our Heavenly Father, is destined to draw a still purer and more resplendent virtue from the furnace into which it has been cast.

As to the trials of the Church, they are but the preludes of her triumphs. The storms of persecution will only serve to reveal her unconquerable strength and majesty; the attacks of the scribes and learned of this world to display her wisdom; the scrolls of the licentious to demonstrate her holiness; whilst the fiercest and most powerful of her adversaries will be seen changed into her voluntary captives, worshipping the steps of her feet, regretting only that they have known her too late, that they have loved her too late, as ready to pour forth their blood in testimony of her truth, as they will be found zealous and devoted in dedicating all their talents and energies, their labors and their life to the promotion of her glory and the extension of her empire.

The charity of Mary, viewed with respect to God, as far transcends that of all creatures, as her sanctity and maternity raised her above them in dignity and rank. But it may be more practical and appropriate to consider it at present in reference to its second branch—the exercise of fraternal love. And surely, next to that of her Divine Son, never was there a model of fraternal charity so perfect, and at the same time so eminently practical as that of Mary. From its sweet and gentle exercise in social life, so generous, so condescending, so delicate in anticipating the wants and wishes of others, as in the visit to Elizabeth and the marriage feast of Cana; to her uncomplaining and unresenting meekness, when sharing, as she did to her inmost soul, in the injuries and humiliations inflicted on her Divine Son, and the last stupendous act of heroic sacrifice, when offering up His life on the hill of Calvary for the salvation of men; the example of Mary is fraught with the most valuable instruction in the various incidents and scenes of human life which may require the exercise of this virtue. Let then that exalted, but at the same time most amiable and sweetly-attractive example serve as a light to enkindle the flame of charity in our breasts, as well as to direct us in its exercise on every occasion that may call for its practice, but particularly in compassionating and relieving the wants and miseries of the suffering members of Jesus Christ. One of the most efficient means of accomplishing this great duty will be found in the persevering and liberal support of those noble charitable institutions, which shed such a lustre not only on this diocese, but the entire Church of God, showing the creative power of Catholic charity in the midst of poverty and suffering, striking the stranger with surprise and admiration, and filling the heart of your Chief Pastor with unspeakable gratitude to the Father of mercy and giver of all good gifts for raising up such beneficent and providential resources for his faithful but afflicted people, at a period when they were most required.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.—Amen.

† PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of all Ireland.

APPENDIX.

Having briefly referred in this Pastoral to education, I am happy to be able to communicate to you, Rev. Brethren, on this occasion, a letter on that subject with which our distinguished countryman the Archbishop of Baltimore, and Delegate of the Apostolic See, honored me, in the name and with the approbation of the first National Synod of the great and rising Church of the United States, lately held in Baltimore. The importance of this document cannot be too highly appreciated. It carries with it the sanction and authority of a most numerous council deliberating on, and providing for, the destinies of the Church under the influence of the Holy Ghost: It expresses the sentiments of six Archbishops and twenty-six Bishops, Prelates of eminent piety and learning, whose Apostolic labors, shedding lustre upon our holy religion, are preparing glorious triumphs for it in the vast regions of the West. These Prelates, speaking from experience of the past, confirm to us the fact, that what is called mixed education, or education without religion, has been to thousands of Catholics in America, the occasion of irreparable ruin.

The arguments and facts that are set forth in this letter cannot fail to impress on our minds the importance of educating the children of our people in a truly religious spirit. Snares are now laid on every side for those little ones, and the vilest arts are often employed to seduce them from the Faith of their fathers, and to entail upon their souls the guilt of apostasy. Catholics, who repudiate everything contrary to charity and justice, cannot retaliate by interfering with children who do not belong to their Church, or attempting to gain them by bribes or promises. But whilst we respect the rights of others, it should be our firm determination not to let them pervert or lead to poisonous pastures the tender lambs of our fold. No sacrifice is to be spared to give those little ones of Jesus Christ a truly religious education based on the doctrines of the holy Catholic Church, out of which there is no salvation. Such an education will make them useful members of society, good and faithful subjects of the realm, ardent lovers of their country, and, what is infinitely more important, it will be the means of preserving their Faith, and providing for the salvation of their immortal souls.

The following is an accurate copy of the letter referred to;—

To his Grace the Most Rev. Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.

My dear Lord—I have the honor of communicating to the Prelates of the National Council now assembled in this city, the letter of your Grace in date of 19th April, expressing your thanks and acknowledgments to them for having encouraged by their sanction and donations the Clergymen deputed to collect contributions in the United States for the erection of a Catholic University in Ireland. The Fathers of the Council have charged me to express to your Grace their deep sympathy with the Irish Hierarchy in the great struggle in which they are engaged to reserve the growing youth from religious indifference and from the pernicious errors which widely prevail. Our own experience of the results of a system of mixed education, separated from religious influences, convinces us that it fosters a latitudinarian spirit, and leaves youth exposed to the violence of their passions, without moral restraint. The children of Catholic parents who frequent the public schools of this country in which this system prevails, insensibly imbibe the errors of their teachers, who, in affecting to avoid distinctive doctrines, sap the foundations of Faith, and dispose their pupils to indulge religious indifference. Since this happened in schools in which all interference with the religious convictions of the children is disclaimed, and even forbidden by law, the danger is manifestly greater where there is no such provision. Besides this consideration, the restraints and influences which are necessary to preserve the morals of youth are wanting where religion does not develop and enforce the principles of human action, and aid by her institutions the frailty of our nature. To this system of promiscuous education we do not hesitate to ascribe the loss of Faith and morals on the part of thousands in this country, who, if religiously trained, might have been the consolation of their parents and the ornaments of the Church.

We rejoice, then, that the Irish Bishops, under the guidance of your Grace, and the encouraging patronage of the Holy See, are determined to guard the youth of their country against the dangers inherent in the system of mixed education; and, notwithstanding the many difficulties which must be encountered in the great undertaking, we trust in the good providence of God that they will succeed in establishing a Catholic University. Our prayers shall be offered to the Father of Lights, that He may crown your efforts and those of your colleagues, and enable you to preserve the youth and people of your charge from the seductions of a false philosophy and the contamination of destructive errors. The Faith transmitted from the days of your great Apostle is their most precious inheritance, as it is their most distinguishing characteristic. May it shine, with undiminished lustre, and continue to be a beacon light to direct the wandering and tempest-tossed children of error to the haven of salvation!

It is a great consolation for us to know that the leader of the Irish people in this contest is alike distinguished by moderation and firmness, and unites the mildness of a De Sales with the unbending zeal of an Ambrose and a Basil. The chairs of Malachy and of Laurence may well dispute the honor of being occupied by so worthy a successor of these sainted Prelates.

I deem it a high honor to be the organ of the Council in expressing these sentiments, to which I shall barely add the renewed assurances of devoted

attachment, with which I remain your Grace's faithful friend and brother in Christ,

† FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK, Archbishop of Baltimore, and Delegate of the Apostolic See.

Read and approved in National Council on Ascension Day, 1852.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY—THE BISHOP OF BEVERLEY.

We (Tablet) have much pleasure in publishing the following letter from his Lordship the Bishop of Beverley:—

York, 28th July, 1852.

"Rev. dear Sir—In presenting to you my poor humble subscription of £10 to the Catholic University in Ireland, I am quite unable to express the feelings of delight with which I contemplate the completion of a work so glorious to the cause of Catholicity, so imperatively called for in this kingdom at the present day, and whose incalculable blessings will be diffused over, and pervade all the ranks of Catholic society in this land.

"In the erection, and in the efficiently carrying out of this projected University, all the Catholics of the British empire are most deeply concerned. The Catholic Clergy, of every grade, in this empire, must, however, feel especially interested in the completion of this great work; as it is evidently, of all means, the one best adapted to secure the soundness of the Faith, and the purity of the morals of the British Catholic body.

"I cannot doubt of the correctness of the view I take of this projected Catholic University, when I see the same view of it has been taken and announced by the assembled Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland; when it is equally taken by the Catholic Hierarchy of England, and when the design of establishing this University has not only emanated from the Supreme Pontiff of the Church of God, but has again and again received his special encouraging sanction, and his warmest Apostolic benedictions.

"Sincerely wishing, and fervently praying that your zealous untiring efforts in so great and good a cause may be crowned with perfect success, I am, Rev. dear Sir, truly yours in Christ,

† JOHN BEVERLEY.

"Rev. Francis McGinley."

THE SIXMILEBRIDGE TRAGEDY.

(From the Tablet of August 7.)

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquiry into the recent tragic occurrence at Six-milebridge commenced on Tuesday last, before Mr. Canny, Esq., coroner for the district. The hour fixed for the opening of the proceedings was ten o'clock, but one of the unhappy victims, named Frawley, having died since the jury were empanelled, they, accompanied by the coroner, proceeded on Tuesday morning to the churchyard of Clonlunan, to have view of the body, where it was exhumed for the purpose, and it was one o'clock before the examination of witnesses was entered upon.

The Limerick Reporter says—"The inquiry commenced under circumstances which induce the belief that the government is determined to do what lies in its power to cover the atrocity of that unparalleled deed of blood, by making out a case against the people. We found our belief on the fact that the crown solicitor for Limerick, Mr. Pat Murphy, is engaged on behalf of the soldiers—that the press in the interest of the government is doing all it can, by the basest means, to prejudice the case, by casting every imaginable odium on the people—that in order to make-believe that the district is in a disaffected and rebellious condition, a quantity of soldiers have been introduced, and a camp formed, the truth being that five constables of police, or less, would keep the peace of the district."

The town was very quiet. There was a total absence of all excitement; and, save in the appearance of a large police and military force, the streets presented their ordinary aspect. The police force numbered 200 men, one-half of which have been drafted from the county Limerick; and of the military there were a troop of the 14th Light Dragoons, two companies of the 92nd Highlanders, and three companies of the 47th, also the 8th company of the 31st Regt. of Foot, under Captain Eager and Lieutenant Hutton—the company charged with the murder. Col. Barlow, of the 14th Regt. of Foot, has the command of the forces—the whole encamped in a large field at Cappa Lodge, about 100 yards from the court-house.

At one o'clock the coroner took his seat on the bench, when the jury were re-called:—

On the bench with the coroner there were the following magistrates:—John O'Brien, R.M., Tulla; D. B. Franks, R.M., Ennis; John L. Cronin, R.M., Killybeg; Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.; Thos. Studdart, John Gabbet, Eyre Ievers, R. A. Studdart, Esqrs.

Mr. C. B. Molony, of Ennis, attended as coroner's assessor.

Mr. M. Macnamara, Mr. J. Frost, Mr. W. H. Magrath, and Mr. J. O'Donnell, appeared as solicitors for the prosecution, with Mr. J. Coffey, barrister.

Mr. M. Kenney, Mr. G. Walton, and Mr. J. Blackall, appeared for Mr. Delmege, J. P.

Mr. Graydon, barrister, and Mr. P. Murphy, solicitor, were for the military.

Mr. John D. Fitzgerald, M.P., was present, but took no part professionally in the proceedings.

The Catholic Clergymen present were the Rev. Mr. Clune, P.P., Sixmilebridge; the Rev. Mr. Corbett, P.P., Quin; the Rev. Mr. Furniss, P.P., Newmarket; the Rev. Mr. Quaid, P.P., Callaghan's Mills; the Rev. Mr. Moore, P.P., Thomond-gate; the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, C.C., Thomondbridge; the Rev. Mr. Magrath, C.C., Tulla; Rev. Mr. Cosgrave, O.S.F., Limerick; and the Rev. Mr. Lynch, P.P., Kilmaley.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said that they were met, in pursuance of an adjournment from the 22nd of last month, to try how, when, and by what means Michael Connellan, Thomas Ryan, James Flaherty, Michael Coleman, and James Casey, came by their deaths; and also in pursuance of an adjournment from Clonlunan, on that day, to try how, when, and by what means Jeremiah Frawley came by his death. He would request of the gentlemen on all sides to abstain from speech-making, and endeavor coolly and dispassionately to arrive at a just conclusion in this most important case.

Counsel at either side expressed full concurrence in

the observations of the coroner, and an order having been made to put all witnesses out of court, the trial was proceeded with.

The Coroner then asked whether the professional gentlemen present were willing that all the cases should be gone into together, as the evidence would be the same, he supposed, in each?

Mr. Coffey said, that if Mr. Delmege agreed he had no objection.

Mr. Blackall said he had no objection on the part of Mr. Delmege.

The Coroner then gave the six cases in charge.

Mr. J. C. Delmege, who, it was understood, was to be examined as a witness, was not leaving the court, when he was called upon to do so. After some parley, Mr. Delmege accordingly left the court.

Mr. Delmege, sen., who was sitting near his son, was also requested to leave the court.

A long discussion arose on the subject, Mr. Delmege expressing himself to the effect that it was a great hardship, as the professional gentlemen in the interest of his son were very partially instructed. He (Mr. Delmege) knew all about it, and for that reason he thought he ought to be left where he was.

Mr. Coffey said that that was the very reason why Mr. Delmege should leave the court.

Mr. Delmege, sen., would at once comply, but he thought it a great hardship to ask him to leave.

Michael Canny sworn and examined by Mr. Coffey—I reside at Mary-street in the city of Limerick; I am a publican and broker; I recollect the 22nd of July last; about seven or eight o'clock on that morning I was walking up and down Mary-street in front of my own house; when I reached Thomond-gate I saw about half a score of men, women and children; there were from five to six jaunting cars; the police-barrack is right in front of the Temperance Society House; it was near this house the people were collected; I spoke to two persons who were looking out of the window; their names were James Frost, and, I think, Larry Frost; I saw a man named Goggin there; I don't know his Christian name, but I would know him again; there was another person with him; he was "a lubberly" going fellow; I heard his name was Keane; Mr. Delmege next came up; he was accompanied by an escort of soldiers.

Mr. Graydon submitted that the affair at Thomond-gate had nothing to do with the affair.

Mr. Coffey considered it most relevant; it was the beginning of a most sad transaction, which it was their duty to probe to the end.

Examination resumed—The soldiers were on the long car; they came off, and formed two deep on the left hand side of the road; I heard directions given.

Mr. Graydon objected to this examination.

Witness—I heard Mr. Delmege give orders to load; the directions were first given by him; the soldiers loaded when they got the word of command from their officer; I saw them load.

The Coroner—May I ask if you mean to charge Mr. Delmege, individually, in this case?

Mr. Coffey—At present I cannot say what course it may be necessary to take in the transaction until we have the facts elicited in evidence.

Mr. Kenny observed that it would be most desirable to have Mr. Delmege present.

Examination continued—This occurred within the Borough of Limerick; the officer also gave the word "fix bayonets;" after the bayonets were fixed, the officer turned round, and said to Mr. Delmege, "I am ready now, Sir;" I don't know the name of the officer; Mr. Delmege then said, "Go forward, and get them out;" the sergeant stepped forward and shook the door; a private stepped up along with him and gave the door three "punches" with the butt end of his musket; a woman came out and told him not to break her door; she directed him to another place, where the door was opened for him without any force; men that were inside came out; the Frosts, to whom I had been previously speaking, were amongst the number; they went into the covered cars when they went out; I saw arms in Mr. Delmege's hands; it was pistol-like; while at the Temperance Hall, a man named Costello said something to Mr. Delmege, and Mr. Delmege presented the pistol to his breast, saying, "I'd have you, my lad, to be quiet, or I'll give you the contents of this."

Mr. Blackall said that this evidence came upon them altogether by surprise; they were not instructed as to these matters, and it was absolutely necessary to have Mr. Delmege present.

Mr. Kenny—I now put it to my friends at the other side if they mean to charge Mr. Delmege, for if so he has a clear right to be present.

Mr. Coffey—The only answer I can give is that which I have already given.

The Coroner—Mr. Delmege is already charged by the evidence of this witness, and I think he ought to be present.

Mr. Delmege was then called into court.

Witness (in continuation)—Mr. Delmege also said to the man, "You had your election, my boys; you must have ours now or blood for it!"—(sensation)—I saw arms also with the man whose name I learned to be Keane; there was no riot or disturbance at Thomond-gate that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon on the part of the military—I am a publican and broker; I was a soldier previously, and was discharged from ill health; I went to Thomond-gate that morning for my pleasure; I am not a voter; there were some small additions to the crowd after I arrived; I heard no shouting; I saw a stick in a man's hand; he hit it against the ground; I did not see stones thrown that day, nor did I hear of it; I saw nothing done by the military but what I have described; I remained amongst the crowd after the military left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blackall on the part of Mr. Delmege—I have no ill feeling against Mr. Delmege; this is not the first time I appeared as a witness against him; there were, I heard, sixteen or seventeen voters in the house; I don't know that they were brought there by force, but I heard something of it; there was no excitement in Mary street before I went to Thomond-gate; I have no doubt that the "lubberly fellow" I spoke of was Mr. Henry Keane; when the military were ordered to load there were a great many people around the Society House; I cannot say how many hundred; on my solemn oath, Mr. Delmege did not entreat the people to separate lest harm would be done; I was quite close to him to hear what he said; I did not hear of the voters in the house call upon the gentlemen outside not to go away until they took them; I did not hear the officer ask Mr. Delmege if the soldiers would load; Mr. Delmege ordered the men to load; I believe I heard the officer give the word afterwards; I saw only the one stick amongst the people.