

despised, down-trodden, Irish nation is at this day made the instrument in bearing the doctrines and practice of the true faith of Christ into all parts of the world. This is the high destiny of the Irish people. They deserve it. They have done much to deserve it. But they should do still more. What they have done is wonderful. But it is still more wonderful that, having done so much, they have not already done more. Now, however, as their destiny is apparent, and the way of that destiny is clear before them, they should do everything necessary to prepare themselves for fulfilling it. They had heard of the efforts made to lead away from the true faith, which had been their only source of consolation and hope, poor starving creatures in Connemara. Well, what could they do for the poor people exposed to the severest temptation in Connemara? They could pray for them. They could humble themselves before God on behalf of these poor people. They could submit to mortification on their behalf. They could become more fervent in practices of devotion, and perform acts of charity for their sake. Above all, they could attend the holy sacrifice of the Mass as often as possible—every day if possible; and as often as they attended it raise their earnest prayers to God for the protection and salvation of those people. The holy sacrifice comprehends every thing. There is the heart, the core, the blood, the pulse, the life of true religion. God is there. Accordingly, if we approach God in the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and in the proper spirit offer our supplications to Him, we may hope that He will yield what we desire. For their own sake they should addict themselves to those practices prescribed by their religion for the attainment of perfection in a Christian life. For the sake of their poor brethren exposed to the most awful temptations, they should do so. To prepare themselves for performing their part in fulfilling the great destiny which appeared to be allotted by God to their race, they should labor to attain the holiness of life, which brings the power, light, and love, necessary to the fulfilment of any great destiny allotted to Christians in this world. He had observed that the wide extension of the Roman empire was, even during the time of the persecuting Pagan emperors, rendered by Divine Providence conducive to the wide and speedy extension of the Christian faith. He had further observed that, in like manner, the present wide extension of the British empire, though under the sway of rulers inimical to the Catholic faith, is rendered conducive to the commensurate extension of that faith, principally through the instrumentality of Irish missionaries, and Irish laymen by whose presence and aid the missionaries are sustained in their sacred labors. If Englishmen go forth to the different countries within the extended limits of the British empire, Irishmen go with them, or follow them. And outside the present limits of the British empire, there is a country, a great country, to which at this day Irishmen go forth not only in equal numbers with Englishmen, but in greater numbers. England sends forth to the United States of America a portion of her sons, bearing with them their love of money and their wild love of liberty. But to the same country Ireland sends forth a much larger portion of her sons, bearing with them the brave patience, the cheerfulness, and the benevolence of the affectionate Celt. The necessary result may be anticipated, the progressive growth and extension of the Catholic faith in that great country. In the British provinces of America, in India, and on the great continent of America, similar results may be anticipated. But to ensure such results the Irish people, whether they go forth to those distant countries or remain in their own, should form themselves to the holiness of life which gains favor from God, power from the promotion of good, and light and love for the purposes of edification and comfort. From their harbors, their quays, their rivers, their streams, their lakes, and their seas, their shores and rocks, their mountains and valleys, their hills and fields, the voice to be raised should be the voice of thanksgiving to God for His great goodness towards them, and supplication for the continuance of that goodness. From the now humble temples of their worship—from the ruins of their once magnificent shrines—from the moss-grown graves of their forgotten kings, their voice of thanksgiving should be raised to their God, who has preserved them from turning into the dark paths of error, and assigned to them the glorious destiny of serving as guides to bring the people of many nations into the bright way of truth. After a moving appeal in inculcation of the duty of contributing to the relief of distress, and promotion to piety and sound education, the reverend gentleman concluded his magnificent discourse by offering observations to the effect: O! Ireland has cause to rejoice, with exceeding joy, in looking forward to the destiny which God in His great mercy and goodness has prepared for her. She may now take down the harp that has so long hung silent amid the ruined halls of Tara, and awake its chords to the loudest strains of joy and hope, as she sees her favored sons pass away from her shores, and find their way across the waters of the tall-waved Atlantic, to bear with them to the great countries of the new world beyond the mighty waters, the knowledge of the true faith of Christ, for which generations now unborn shall hereafter raise to heaven their prayers for the eternal rest and glory of those from whom they shall have derived the inestimable blessing. In the great countries beyond the Atlantic, and in countries through every other division of the world, a bright, a glorious destiny is prepared for the children of Ireland. May God, who has preserved them for the fulfilment of that destiny, bestow on them the grace necessary to prepare themselves by personal holiness of life, from which alone can arise the power, light, and love requisite to the fulfilment of a destiny so pure and exalted.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ORDINATION AT LOUGHREA.—On Saturday last, the Lord Bishop of Clonfert held an ordination in the parish chapel at Loughrea, when the Rev. Messrs. Ryan and Phew, the former for the diocese of Clonfert, and the latter for the diocese of Galway, received the holy order of priesthood from his lordship.—*Galway Mercury.*

LORD FIELDING'S CHURCH.—In contradiction to the rumor in the London papers that an obstacle had been placed in the way of the dedication of the new church erected by Lord and Lady Fielding, at Pantasaph, to the Catholic worship, we have to announce that it will be solemnly opened on St. Edward's Day, when the Rev. H. E. Manning will preach the dedication sermon.—*Tablet.*

THE NEWMAN INDEMNITY FUND IN FRANCE.—The *Univers* of the 20th ult., publishes its fiftieth list of subscriptions to the above fund; acknowledging a total received at that office of 30,174*l.* 2*l.* or £1,104*l.* 8*l.* 6*d.* Amongst the subscribers during the past week appears the names of the Duke Descars, 100*l.*; the Count de Maistre, 20*l.*; Mgr. de Luca, Bishop of Aversa, (Italy), 100*l.*; the ladies of the Ursuline Convent, Boulogne, 50*l.*; &c. &c. The above includes 455*l.* received at the office of the *Bretagne* of St. Brieuc.

ENNISCORTHY.—THE NEWMAN FUND.—The good and benevolent people of Enniscorthy, subscribed, on Sunday last, the sum of £41 18*l.* 6*d.* to the Newman Indemnity Fund.—*Wexford Independent.*

Messrs. Wynn and Coleridge, the recent converts, have left England for Rome to pursue their studies for the Ecclesiastical state.

The *Shepherd of the Valley* mentions the death of a Jesuit Father, Rev. F. X. Kalcher, on the 21st ult. He was a native of Austria, and in the 45th year of his age.

The following "Resolutions" were agreed to at a meeting of the Bishops and Archbishops who assisted at the late consecration of the Cathedral of Louisville. There were present the Archbishops of Cincinnati and of St. Louis—Bishops of Mobile, of Nashville, of Charleston, of Cleveland, of Boston, of Albany, and of Louisville. The Archbishop of Cincinnati was called to the chair, and it was unanimously resolved:—

"1st.—That we all deeply sympathise with the Very Rev. John H. Newman, in the persecution of which he has been the victim, and in the manifestly iniquitous verdict found against him by an English Judge and Jury."

"2dly.—That we will cheerfully recommend in our respective dioceses that collections be taken up for his relief, and that we will receive whatever contributions may be made for an object so laudable."

"3dly.—That the contributions so made be transmitted to the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, by him to be forwarded with the present resolutions to Dr. Newman."

"4thly.—That these resolutions be published in the *Catholic Telegraph and Advocate* of Cincinnati, and that the other Catholic papers of the Union be requested to copy them."

† JOHN BAPTIST, Archbishop of Cincinnati, Chairman.

† JOHN McCLOSKEY, Bishop of Albany, Sec. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 4, 1852.

ANOTHER MARTYR IN CHINA.—The news from Tong-King brings us intelligence of a new martyr. M. Bonnard, Missionary of the Congregation of Foreign Missions, had confessed the Faith, and been beheaded for Jesus Christ, the 1st May, 1852. The details we have not obtained; we hope to receive them soon, and to be able to edify our readers. Six Missionaries of the same congregation have embarked to repair to the different missions which have been assigned to them.—*L'Univers.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MURDER OF THE SOLDIER IN FERMOY.—INQUEST.

Mr. Coroner Barry held an inquest on the body in the court-house, at Fermoy, on Friday.

The jurors having viewed the body of the deceased, Private John Thompson sworn—I recollect Tuesday, the 21st instant; left my barrack at a quarter-past two o'clock that day in company with deceased, my comrade; we got liberty from our officer to go, and we both went to Ballyhooley after leaving the town of Fermoy; we reached Ballyhooley between three and four o'clock the same day; I dare say we were about three hours in Ballyhooley; it was about seven o'clock when we left; we dined with the sergeant of police at Ballyhooley; the house we went into was about half way between Ballyhooley and Fermoy; deceased went in to light a pipe, and he asked me to accompany him; after we went in some men followed us into the house; had no quarrel with any person on the road after we left Ballyhooley, until we came to this house (Mrs. McGrath's); about a minute after we went in I saw the man that followed us; there were between eight and eleven men, as far as I could judge; when we went in I saw an old man sitting by the fire, and a middle-aged woman; the man that came in began pulling us, and one of them made a box at me; when these men began to push deceased, I think that deceased went to push them; cannot say whether the woman of the house prevailed on the men to leave the house; when the men left the house, the woman closed the door after them, and stood at it; she wanted us to remain in the house, and not go out; she kept us in against our inclination for a few minutes; we went out, and between a minute or half a minute some stones were thrown at us; we were then six or seven yards from the house; it was dark when the stones were thrown; I cannot say positively that it was some of the eight or eleven men that were in the house were those I afterwards saw on the road; I was hit on the shoulder with a stone, and I think deceased was struck; the men came forward to us on the road, and one spoke to deceased; he said, I think, that no person should strike deceased; heard deceased say to the man who had spoken to him—"Stand back, for you

are as bad as any of the rest;" one of the three or four men on the road struck at deceased then; don't think that deceased struck at the man who had been speaking to him when he had been struck by the man on the road; had a hold of deceased by the arm, and I wanted to get him away as well as I could; don't know whether deceased had anything in his hand at the time; he might; I did not see a sword-cane in his hand when coming out of the house; he had it in the house; he was straightening it in the house; that was after the men had left the house; think it was bent by striking it against a table; if not that way, I know of no other; it was then drawn; cannot say why it was drawn; deceased gave me his belt; got the belt for the purpose of defending myself if I was attacked outside the house; think deceased had the sword-cane drawn before he gave me his belt; when deceased was knocked down I took him up and returned, for the purpose of getting in at the rear; deceased called to me, having cried out that he was down; asked him if any person was with him; he said there was; went to him, and found him in a hole on the side of the road; helped him out of it, and as I was doing so I heard the sound of persons going away from the place where deceased lay; the persons went away in the direction of Ballyhooley; got him out of the hole, and we went towards the woman's house; it was after that we met and spoke to the men on the road, as I have already detailed; deceased, after we got him out of the hole, said, as I think, "that some people were on the top of him beating him whilst he was down;" we then went to the house to try and get in; the door was shut; I rapped and kicked at the door; heard no person speaking inside, but a sound of persons walking; the door not being opened we tried to get up on the road again, when we saw a number of men on the road before us; they were throwing stones at us; we then went to the bank in front of the house; cannot say whether deceased, as soon as he came to the bank, was knocked down, or had laid down under it; he, however, was down; I lay down myself, but deceased was nearer the steps of the yard than I was; the people were throwing stones on us off the road, and I heard them say—"Murder them as they're down;" the stones were not coming very thick; should say each was about one pound weight; after they cried to murder us they threw only five or six stones; after I remained under the bank five or six minutes, I heard them walk away, and I got up, but could see no person; deceased was then lying down; his head was towards the bank; went over to him, felt him, and asked him was he able to walk along; he made no answer; left him, came on towards Fermoy, and returned to barracks; inquired in the barrack-room if deceased had come in, and was told no; said I feared deceased was dead; was then put to bed, as I was hurt myself; left the deceased without calling at the house, because I was afraid the men would again come back; when I left deceased I was not aware he was dead.

Dr. J. B. St. Croix Crosse, surgeon, 31st Regiment, and Dr. Drew, handed in the result of their *post mortem* examination of the deceased, which went to show that death had been caused not by stones, but by a sharp instrument which had entered the spinal canal, and must have caused instant death.

Constable John Rice was then sworn—Knew the deceased; that is, he introduced himself as James Deegan, son of Michael Deegan, of Kilkenny, whom witness knew; deceased and Thompson took a glass of spirits each in the police barracks at Ballyhooley, and after dinner they left to return home; Deegan asked for the sword-cane from witness as a keepsake, and on leaving he was quite sober; Thompson said a little taken, but he was not drunk; they left the barracks accompanied by two policemen, one of whom was a teetotaler, at about twenty minutes past six; the deceased gave witness a pipe in return for the present of the sword-cane.

After the examination of some other witnesses, the coroner charged the jury, and said he thought it his duty to state that from the evidence it was proved that the man came to his death not from wounds from stones, but from the stab of a sharp cutting instrument penetrating the spinal canal.

The jury retired, and after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of—"Wilful murder against some persons at present unknown."

The police have arrested some parties on suspicion.—*Cork Constitution.*

MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF FERMOY.

In pursuance of the requisition of the magistrates of the town and district of Fermoy, the inhabitants met on Saturday in order to express, in the most public and emphatic manner, their horror at the murder, and to originate a subscription for the apprehension of the perpetrators. There was a very large gathering of the magistrates and gentry, and other inhabitants, and the large sum of two hundred and fifty pounds was subscribed within a few minutes after the list was opened.

Captain Cook Collins was moved to the chair. The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting. He said they had met there to denounce the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of a soldier of the 31st Regiment in their locality, and to adopt such steps for their apprehension as the meeting might deem most judicious.

Charles C. Mansergh, J. P., proposed the first resolution:—

"Resolved—That the meeting views with horror the foul and atrocious murder committed in this hitherto peaceable district, whereby the life of John Deegan, a soldier of the 31st Regiment, has been wantonly sacrificed."

John Peard, J. P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Augustus McMahon, J. P., proposed the second resolution:—

"Resolved—That whilst we condemn this cowardly and unprovoked act in the most unmeasured terms, we feel called upon to protest, in the strongest manner, against certain false and unfounded reports that have appeared in some of the public prints attributing this murder to political motives, whilst, on the contrary, the best feelings have subsisted between the inhabitants of this locality and the soldiers of the 31st Regiment."

J. Morrogh, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Matthias C. Handley, J. P., proposed the third resolution:—

"Resolved—That determined to express our abhorrence of this diabolical deed, we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to bring the perpetrators of it to speedy justice, and we hereby open a subscription to raise a fund for that purpose."

Rev. Wm. Q. Montgomery seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then read the following letter from the Earl of Listowell. He also said that several of the respectable shopkeepers of the town had sent him word that it was impossible for them to attend in consequence of it being market day, but had directed him to put their names down to any subscription that might be raised. (Hear.)—

Conamore, September 24th, 1852.

"Gentlemen—I regret extremely that I shall not be able to attend your meeting to-morrow on the subject of the atrocious murder of a soldier of the 31st Regt. as I am under the necessity of leaving home this day. I share with you the greatest anxiety to discover the perpetrators of this horrible crime, and I beg to state that I offer twenty-five pounds reward for information that will lead to conviction. If a subscription be opened you will be good enough to put down my name for that sum; if not, it can stand solely as a reward offered by me.—I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

"LISTOWELL."

Mr. Bourke, on the part of Sir R. Abercromby, desired that his name might be put down for £50. (Hear.)

Lieut.-Col. Staunton stated that he and the officers of the 31st Regiment were determined to offer a reward also of £50. (Hear.)

On the suggestion of Sub-Inspector Sommerville, the committee were empowered to apply the funds to the procuring of either private or public information.—*Examiner.*

TENANT RIGHT IN TYRONE.—A circular signed by Mr. T. N. Underwood, of Strabane, has been issued, which states that "the central committee of the Tyrone Tenant Right Association having resolved to hold an aggregate meeting of the friends of tenant right in Omagh on the 13th of October, I have been directed by the committee to solicit your attendance, together with a number of other distinguished advocates of the principles which alone can give security to the tenant farmer, and prosperity to Ireland. Although defeated at the late contest, partly by the terror of the landlords, and partly by the craven spirit evinced by a large proportion of the independent electors, yet we feel that there are materials in this country which, if properly worked, will ultimately rescue it from the disgrace of an aristocratic nominee representation."

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. STEWART, OF BROUGHSHANE.—The public generally, and the Presbyterian community in particular, will learn, with extreme regret, that the Rev. Robt. Stewart, D. D., the distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, Broughshane, died at his residence, Bushyfield, near that town, at half-past seven o'clock, on the evening of Sunday last.

AN AGED PATRIOT.—Last week the remains of Mr. William Hodgkin, of Rose Vale, near Lisburn, were deposited in the churchyard of that town. The deceased was born in 1756, and was, perhaps, the oldest of the very few remaining members of the Irish Volunteers, having joined that body soon after its formation in 1779. Mr. Dagan, the justly-famous railway contractor, with his wonted munificence, has added the sum of £6,000 to his princely endowment of £20,000, for the purpose of installing the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853 in Dublin.

VISIT OF JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M. P., TO GALWAY. This distinguished advocate of reform and progress is at present stopping at the Railway Hotel. He is accompanied by James Perry, Esq., director of the Midland and Great Western Railway, and is engaged just now in inspecting our harbor, and the works in operation for improving the navigation of Lough Corrib.—*Galway Packet.*

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION TO WEXFORD.—The High Sheriff of the county of Wexford has, pursuant to a requisition most numerous and influentially signed, convened a public meeting to be held on the 29th inst., for the purpose of adopting the best means to secure the advantages of railway communication to the town of Wexford.—*Waterford Mail.*

A steambot from the Grand Canal Company now traverses Lough Allen on the Upper Shannon, where such a craft never before floated. She is to bring down the produce of the iron and coal mines of that district for exportation at Limerick. The lake is twelve miles long and seven wide.

The Ballystein silver lead mines near Pallaskerry are being re-opened for immediate working, and the mineral fields upon the estate of Gen. Caulfield, of Cosewood, in the county Limerick, will be also opened.

PROSECUTION OF THE "ANGLO-CELT."—We (*Freeman*) are glad to perceive that Mr. Wallace, the proprietor and editor of the *Anglo-Celt*, has adopted the manly and honorable course of retracting the charge that the 31st Regiment had lost its facings for cowardice, and of apologising for having given circulation in his paper to such an erroneous statement. This is alike creditable to Mr. Wallace, and due to the gallant officers, whose military reputation he had unwittingly impugned; and now that the vindication of the character of the regiment in a court of justice is no longer necessary, we hope that colonel Staunton and his brother officers will have the good feeling and generosity to abandon the prosecution.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—"The Mayor, accompanied by Captain Ellis, R. N., attended at the Town Hall on Thursday to select from the numerous lists (containing the names of 1,000 applicants) 100 eligible candidates, especially females, whom they would recommend to the commissioners of colonial emigration as worthy of a free passage to Australia. The scrutiny occupied the entire day, and resulted in one hundred and fifteen persons being told off for selection, all females, with the exception of five heads of families, and the majority of the fortunate members are from the county Clare, the remainder from this city and county. The Rev. Mr. McQuade passed no less than forty."

SHIP BURSTPOOR.—The passengers landed from the wreck of this unfortunate vessel, and so nobly provided for by the inhabitants of this town, were forwarded to Liverpool in a steamer specially sent by the charterers, and in the trading steamer Emerald, on Thursday, and yesterday. Captain Charles Schombesberg, R. N., who arrived here on Thursday morning, by order of the Emigration Commissioners, to investigate the loss of this ship, has expressed himself in the highest terms, as to the humanity and liberality of the people of Wexford in their treatment of the destitute emigrants thrown on their bounty.—*Wexford Independent.*

In some parishes of the county of Cork the landowners have lately held meetings with the object of reducing the tithe rent-charges in accordance with the septennial average prices of grain.