

tion; death or exile may be decreed to them; but their duty is to fight the good fight, and they are resolved to brave the enemy of the Faith, and remain faithful guardians of the treasures and trusts committed to their care.

We do not for a moment doubt what side victory will be declared. The Catholic Church will be persecuted, maligned, and slandered, till the end of time; but it will, in the present contest with English bigotry, pride, and arrogance, break to pieces the fetters prepared for its exalted dignitaries.

(From the *Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator*.)

All the logic that an infamous cabinet can invent, cannot alter the plain and leading feature of the late act, that the Rescripts from Rome, being void, and no appointment being possible without such Rescript, ergo, the existence of Catholic Bishops, with or without titles, is nulled and nullified! This once known, the Catholics of Ireland can easily foresee the results: Marriages questionable—the legitimacy of Catholic children a constant matter of legal investigation!—property perilled, and the dearest rights of men left to the "interpretation" of such judges, probably, as tried titles in the reign of James the First. We need not now revert to the cause of this flagrant violation of the Act of Emancipation. We need not repeat that the overthrow of the Godless College plot is the *fons et origo*; but whilst we have cause of congratulation that we have escaped the golden web extended for our youth, and that no English cajolery shall ever *soother* us into a belief that any English government would legislate for Catholic education, except to undermine it, and render it the poison of the Catholic principle, we must not forget that the repeal of this penal law is now the task before us. So long as it remains on the statute book, so long are the Catholic subjects of the British crown slaves in name and in fact. To repeal it, then, becomes our first object, and every political move henceforth made in this country, must have reference to this fatal law.

We must not forget that a Whig government has forged this galling chain. We must not forget that the general election approaches, and we must vindicate our sincerity as Catholics and Irishmen, by making that election the proof that Ireland—deceived, plundered, decimated, and insulted by Russell rule—is still a Catholic nation, and that bearing as she has every other wrong, from the flagitious Union of 1800 to the famine ruin of 1849, she has still strength enough to shake off the infamous tyranny of 1851, that would rob her of her Faith.

The *Times*, it will be seen, threatens. The entire English press is in a ferment. Horse, foot, dragoons and artillery, are to be let loose if we be not submissive under the chains imposed by our recreant rulers. The Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, is dragged forth by name to the bar of English injustice, wrong and hatred; but the *Times* knows little of the firmness of mind, of the nobility of soul, of the strong determination and unquenchable zeal of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, if it supposes, for one moment, that that Most Rev. Prelate can be terrified by its brutal menaces, or made to forego the Apostolical position he enjoys by a patent that cannot be destroyed, even though the base and bloody faction for which the *Times* displays its strength, should have the madness and the wickedness to put any one of its threats into execution.

(From the *Sligo Champion*.)

Every thing went off well at the meeting. The different sections of the Liberal party were united on this occasion, vying only in their zeal for the true interests of their hallowed Church and venerated Hierarchy—every speech is fraught with a spirit of noble energy and unbending fortitude. And how, we ask, will the government act in this great crisis? They have placed themselves in a position out of which not all the ingenuity of the Whig cabinet can bring them without disgrace. Will they once again insult our country by attempting to crush by their bill of pains and penalties, the holy spirit that actuated the minds of the leaders of that great assembly? We trust not; but if they should, let them not forget that the injuries of a people, once roused by insult offered to their deep-loved Church and venerated Pastors, cannot end in a few set speeches, and the publishing a string of resolutions. No; it must lead to graver consequences. We always thought, and we still believe, that the measure will prove a dead letter. In Ireland it must be inoperative, for we cannot conceive that government would be wicked enough to drive the country into a civil war, and such there would be if the Bishops were prosecuted and imprisoned.

(From the *Wexford Guardian*.)

The present week forms an era in the history of the times, and Dublin has witnessed a grand, imposing, all-important, and truly national display of the indomitable spirit of attachment, under all circumstances, of the Hierarchy, Clergy, and people of Ireland, to maintain unshaken the true Faith which is in them, pure as the Apostles received it from their Divine Master. The order, the spirit of peace, perseverance and submission, to the behests of Heaven, which were manifested, distinguished it from all its predecessors—it was on an unprecedented occasion, and all connected with it bore the impress thereof. We congratulate all there assembled, and all Ireland, on the day. Insane fanaticism, smothered bigotry, and all the fiendish ingenuities of bad men, thought to prevent its proceedings, disturb its order, and now endeavor to defame and misrepresent it—but in vain. Irish Catholicity has taken its stand, and will abide it.

(From the *Waterford News*.)

The Catholic Defence Association is now in existence, and, under the auspicious circumstances with which it has been ushered into life and action, not a shadow of doubt is left on the minds of the millions

that the objects for which it has been called forth will be speedily accomplished. Confidence has taken the lead of timidity; and the result is clearly apparent that the despicable legislators of the present time will have to retract and apologise for the contumely and insult which they have lately offered to the Catholic world; public opinion will effect this. The "Nineteenth" will be remembered as the greatest day that Ireland ever saw; for upon it a society has been inaugurated, and a movement commenced, which will shake the portals of the empire to a thousand fragments by the force of its peaceful but powerful assaults, should the brand of degradation and persecution not be wiped from the statute book, which at present disgraces humanity. Where the Clergy may lead, the people will follow. That is well known to the propounders of the hell-born scheme—the abettors of Russell. By their threats and their penal enactments, they have evoked a spirit that may work their ruin ere the operative spirit of persecution shall have effected one of its fell intentions. The fire that they seek to extinguish will burn more brightly, and with greater vigor, under the hand that smites it—Christianity ever flourished when fed by the blood of martyrs, a lesson that history might have supplied the would-be imitators of heathen cruelties.

(From the *Tipperary Free Press*.)

A new agitation has opened in Ireland, and one that cannot relax even for an instant, until through its instrumentality, a complete and signal success has been effected. Let it be remembered by those who deem agitation the bane of this country, that in this instance it was inevitable—that, in fact, we have been forced into it by a pressure impossible to withstand. An executive committee, consisting of the English and Irish Bishops, and several members of parliament, has been nominated, and with them will rest the task of founding the basis of the Catholic Defence Association. It is a work requiring much mature deliberation, and needing the exertion of consummate skill; but the men who have been selected are adequate to effect its accomplishment, and possess the will and wisdom necessary for that purpose. The tone of the speeches was moderate, yet firm—the attitude assumed and the position taken by the meeting resolute and dignified. The way is now open—the work has been commenced, and the remainder depends as much upon the exertions of the people as the labors of the committee. The association must go on, increasing day after day in power, weight, and influence—giving a fresh impetus to energy—cheering the laborer in the vineyard of nationality—stimulating the Faith, hope and charity of our people—prompting them to a thorough knowledge of their rights, and the means to retain them. A new era has opened in our history—courage, tempered with prudence, will render it "pious, glorious and immortal."

(From the *Cork Examiner*.)

The Catholic meeting of last week has excited a profound sensation in England. It being impossible to sneer away the fact, that thirteen Catholic Bishops, including the Primate and two Archbishops, took the most emphatic mode of identifying themselves in determined hostility against the new penal law and its authors, or to "poo, poo," a movement which is so led and directed, recourse is had to insane and empty threats, which every man in the land knows how to despise.

Threats and bluster are totally out of place when addressed to the people and Clergy of this country, on a subject which does not admit of dispute. The overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland condemn the law of last session as tyrannous and unjust; they are fully conscious that it could not be obeyed, without a gross violation of conscience, and a disgraceful abandonment of duty; their spiritual superiors sanction this view by solemn declarations to the same effect, and proclaim their readiness to take the consequences of a disobedience which duty and conscience render imperative. Now let it be also well remembered that this is not a question upon which differences of opinion can arise, or one that can give birth to those heart-burnings and jealousies which have been the shame and scandal of Irish politics; but that it is one upon which all Catholics, of the slightest pretence to independence of spirit, think alike—feel alike—and will act alike—and then say, is not the threat of armed violence one of the most absurd and irrational that could be addressed even to the remnant of a stricken nation!

But how an increase of the armed force can render the law against the Catholic Church less repugnant to conscience, we cannot see. Were there 100,000 bayonets in Ireland, instead of one-fifth of that number, we cannot perceive how Doctor Cullen could be made to ignore his Ecclesiastical existence, or how Dr. McHale could be compelled to write his own disgrace. We firmly believe that the Bishops, having made up their minds beforehand, to the course which they felt bound to take, will not falter in the slightest degree, or move one jot from the position which they have solemnly taken up. Nay, we venture to add our individual belief, that the government will not attempt to have recourse to the utter madness of prosecuting an Irish Bishop; but if they do, we have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that the attempt will result in their ruin as a party, and in the triumph of those principles which they have so shamefully and so notoriously betrayed.

It is said that Queen Victoria has instigated Lord John Russell to all his recent anti-Catholic doings. Being of weak intellect, her vanity was roused by the establishment of the Hierarchy without her consent, and she takes her revenge more according to Nature than Grace—more like a vixen than a Queen.—*American Paper*.

Annette Meyers, who shot the guardsman in Birdcagewalk, and whose case excited so much commiseration in England, has arrived, pursuant to her commuted sentence, in the Emma Eugenia.—*Colonial (Van Dieman's Land) Times*.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DR. NEWMAN'S EIGHTH LECTURE ON CATHOLICISM.

(From the *Birmingham Correspondent of Tablet*.)

The delivery of Dr. Newman's eighth lecture on Catholicism in England took place on Monday evening at the Corn Exchange, the subject being, "Want of intercourse with Catholics—the protection of the Protestant view." He said—Protestants and Catholics each have their own ground, and cannot engage on any other. Protestants do but say that we are superstitious, because it is superstitious to do as we do; that we are deluded, because it is a delusion to believe what we believe; that we are knaves, because it must be knavery to teach what we teach. Reasoning at some length on the subject of the Protestant appeal to Scripture, he observed that Protestants relied on "texts," as they are commonly called, taken from Scripture, and nothing more, and judged of Catholic doctrine by "texts" taken from Catholic writings, and nothing more. It would be thought that the obvious way to know what we really teach, would be to come and ask us, to talk with us, to try to enter into our views, and to attend to our teaching. Not at all; they do not dream of doing so; they take their "texts;" they have got their cut and dried specimens from our Divines, which the Protestant tradition hands down from generation to generation; and as by the aid of their verses from Scripture, they think they understand the Gospel better than the first Christians, so by the help of these choice extracts from our works, they think they understand our doctrines better than we do ourselves. They will not allow us to explain our own books. Thus Protestants judge us by their "texts," and by texts I do not mean passages from our writers merely, but all those samples, of whatever kind, historical, Ecclesiastical, biographical, or political, carefully prepared, improved, and finished off by successive artists for the occasion, which they think so much more worthy of credit and reliance as to facts than us and our word, who are in the very communion to which those facts relate. This, then, is the last of the causes which, in the course of these lectures, I shall assign, and on which I shall insist, by way of accounting for the hatred and contempt shown towards the Catholics of England by their fellow-countrymen—viz., that the Catholics of England, as a body, are not personally known. After dwelling at length on this point, the lecturer observed—But not in one or two points merely, but in every thing we think, and say, and do, as Catholics, were we but known, what a reformation would there at once follow in the national mind in respect to us. British fair dealing and good sense would then recover their supremacy, and Maria Monk and Teodores would find their occupation gone. There would be no more dread of being burned alive by Papists, or of the gutters overrunning with Protestant blood. The lecturer then went to show the exaggerated notions entertained by Protestants of Catholic doctrines, such as absolution, penance, indulgences, the obscurities of which and other forms might be truly interpreted by the understandings and habits of the Catholic people. He especially held up the benefits of confession to the Priest—"the very act of kneeling, the low and contrite voice, the sign of the cross, hanging, so to say, over the head bowed low, and the words of peace and blessing." The lecturer then referred to the number of Protestants who had become Catholics, and noticed the fact that notwithstanding the predictions that were uttered as to their ultimate return to Protestantism, when they found out the full nature of Catholicism, they still remained where they were. "If," said he, "our opponents would decide the matter by testimony—if they would submit their assertions to the ordeal of facts—their cause is lost; so they prefer much to go by prejudices, assumed principles, and texts. Evidence they can have to satiety for the asking; but what boots it to pipe and sing to the deaf, or to convince the self-satisfied heart against its will?"

To the Right Rev. James Brown, D.D., by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Shrewsbury.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF MACCLESFIELD.

My Lord—We, the Catholics of Macclesfield, beg leave to address your Lordship with sentiments of profound respect, esteem, and joy, on this auspicious occasion of your first visitation to this town.

It is with the sincerest delight that we have to congratulate your Lordship on your elevation to the dignity of Bishop of Shrewsbury, and we feel assured that those virtues, for which your Lordship has been selected by our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. to fill this important See, will, under Divine Providence, shine pre-eminently for the edification of the flock committed to your Pastoral care.

It is also, my Lord, a source of ineffable joy to us to witness the restoration of our Hierarchy, which our revered Pontiff, guided by Divine Providence, has been pleased to grant to this country, and which we most ardently hope will be the means of bringing the people of the favored land to the acknowledgment and possession of our holy religion.

It is with feelings of regret we have seen the recent penal law enacted by our misguided rulers, against our venerated Hierarchy; and while we, in common with the Catholics of the United Kingdom, deplore this feeble display of bigotry and persecution by the British parliament against the Church of God, we feel most imperatively called upon to seek for that full and perfect religious liberty which is enjoyed by all other denominations of her Majesty's subjects.

In conclusion, be pleased to accept these humble but sincere sentiments of our veneration, obedience, and esteem. We pray the Giver of all good gifts to

grant your Lordship health and long life to enjoy the high dignity to which you have been so deservedly elevated.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—Friday evening, on the arrival of his Grace the Archbishop, from Dublin, where he had been attending the great aggregate meeting, the temperance band of this town proceeded to his residence, playing—"The Conqueror Hero comes." His Grace acknowledged the compliment from the window. The crowd assembled was very great, and the most enthusiastic cheers were repeatedly given for his Grace.—*Tuam Herald*.

His Grace the Most Rev. Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh, visited the parish of Drumontine, near Dundalk, on Thursday last, and administered the sacrament of confirmation to a large number of children.—*Freeman*.

PROFESSION OF A NUN.—On Friday se'night, Miss Catherine Darcy, daughter of Patrick Darcy, Esq., of Carlingford, received the black veil of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, in the convent of this town. His Grace the Lord Primate, officiated on the occasion, and was assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. Kieran, P. P., and Rev. Messrs. Wier and Kieran. The Rev. Dr. Russell, and some others of the neighboring Clergy, were also present, together with many of the Catholic families of Dundalk.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

CONVERSIONS.—We are glad to announce, on the best authority, that Mr. Grimshaw, a highly respectable Lancashire magistrate, with his family, have renounced the errors of Protestantism, and been received into the Church. The amiable and accomplished daughter of Lord Dacre was also recently received into the Communion of the Faithful at Loughborough.—*Tablet*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MEMBER FOR ATHLONE.—The distinguished advocate of his country's rights, Wm. Keogh, Esq., M.P., accompanied by Mrs. Keogh and his family, has arrived at Glen Corib, in this county, on a visit to our respected representative, Ouseley Higgins, Esq., M.P.—*Mayo Telegraph*.

Lord Arundel and Surrey is expected in the early portion of next month, to spend some time at Terroe, Adare Manor, and Curragh Chase.—*Limerick Reporter*.

A correspondent of the *Linsler Express* says:—"Lord Suirdale was in Portarlington on Thursday last, soliciting the voters of the borough for their support at the next vacancy."

It is stated that the Marquis of Londonderry insists on his son, Viscount Castlereagh, retiring from the representation of the county Down, owing to his vote on the Papal aggression bill, to be succeeded by his son, Mr. Stewart, of Newtown Ardy.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

A railway between Tuam and Athery is in contemplation.

IRISH BANK.—The Irish Bank returns for the past month again show a falling off in circulation and bulion to some extent.

TROOPS FOR IRELAND.—Some uneasiness is being felt by the authorities at the present restless state of our Irish neighbors, so much so, that additional recruiting parties have been despatched from many of the regiments stationed in Ireland to fill up the vacancies with all despatch; and it is rumored, that in the event of the continuation of the agitation, a regiment of cavalry and another of infantry will be placed in orders to embark for the Emerald Isle.—*United Service Gazette*.

ALARMING NEWS.—The following alarming communication, which is dated from Sligo, and appropriately signed Senex (in English, an old woman) appears in the *Evening Mail*. All the Protestants are to be killed in one night, according to this cool and sensible writer. The evidence is quite patent to any one who will not shut his eyes—considerable excitement amongst the "disaffected," that is the Roman Catholics, a great demand for gunpowder, and intense zeal for cleaning old fire-arms. True, indeed, he says, there has yet been no actual rush on the gun-shops, but that will follow of course, and in the meanwhile the Sligo loyalists are doomed to a state of horrible expectation. If the explosion of the conspiracy should not anticipate him, Senex will soon write again:—"Sir—I wish to inform you, and through you the Irish government, that great apprehension exists amongst the loyal inhabitants of this town and neighborhood that measure are being organized by the Ribbon confederacy to have a sudden rise and general massacre of her Majesty's Protestant subjects. For several nights, of late, considerable excitement was visible amongst the disaffected, and large meetings of them are known to have taken place in different muster places. It is well known that large quantities of gunpowder have been purchased of late, and numerous old fire-arms put into repair. It is now quite a common thing to see peasants leaving this town with guns newly purchased. As yet no rush has been made on the gun-shops, or on the gentlemen's houses for arms; but that the Ribbon peasantry are arming in secret is notorious. I shall soon write again.—SENEX."

DEBUT OF THE "BLOOMER" COSTUME IN BELFAST.—To the infinite surprise of many, and the amusement of more, three ladies, apparently, from their ages, a mother and her daughters, made their appearance on the afternoon of Sunday, Aug. 17, on that very public and often thronged promenade, the portion of the Carrickfergus road between Castleton and Parkmount, in full "Bloomer" costume. Those who had not heard of the American revolution in fashions knew not what to make of the singular and theatrical looking compound of the attire of both sexes which was paraded before them, in a manner as unfeminine as the style of the dress itself. Others, and these most numerous, expressed an opinion the reverse of complimentary to the ranked characters of the ladies, identifying them, with persons whose overdressed gaily of appearance in public stamps the class to which they belong. The "bloomer," in each case, consisted of a satin *visite* of æreulean shade, an inner tunic of the same material, but of a different tint, and loose muslin trowsers, fastened, considerably above the ankle—somewhat after the manner of those worn by Turkish belles. We heard that the ladies were the wife and daughters of the captain of a merchantman, at present on a voyage. The parties got into a railway carriage at Greencastle station.—*Belfast News Letter*.