

may challenge any Papist returned as a juror, and assign as a cause that he is a Papist, which challenge shall be allowed of.

"No Papist shall be guardian unto, or have the tuition or custody of, any orphan or child under the age of twenty-one years; but the same (where the person entitled, or having the guardianship of, such child, is or shall be a Papist) shall be disposed of by Chancery to some near relation of such orphan, &c., being a Protestant, to whom the estate cannot descend.

"If any Papist shall take upon him the guardianship or tuition of any orphan or child, contrary to this act, he shall forfeit £500, to be recovered by action of debt.

"Leases of the premises to be made to Protestants only, at the full improved rent, without any fine. Leases to or in trust for Papist, or assigned to them, to be void! And the lessor, assignor, and lessee or assignee, accepting or occupying such lands, to forfeit treble the yearly value."

Such enactments as these were calculated to prove conclusively that the Catholic Church had egregiously erred. They were a powerful argumentum ad stonachum—the only one Protestants ever tried with success.

In reality Protestantism with its endless contradictions, its confessed inability to determine what is revealed truth, its impotence to restrain the passions, can offer nothing to claim the homage of the understanding, and is totally repudiated by Christian morality. We feel quite sure therefore that apostates from Catholicity can never be sincere, and the bad faith in which they act is the only explanation for their malevolent hatred of the Church. We had intended to contrast with these renegades those who have been recently converted to the Church, but we must reserve our remarks for another time. No one who pays even ordinary attention to the vast difference between the conduct of these who join and of those who leave the Church, can fail to see on which side is sincerity and truth.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE REPORT OF A SENATOR'S CONVERSION TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH.—We feel bound to put in a word of caution respecting the conversion of a distinguished American Statesman at Rome. Europeans make many mistakes in speaking of our various Legislative bodies. They do not always distinguish Senators from Members of the other House of Congress; and if there are not more than one or two Senators in Europe just now, there are several other very distinguished gentlemen of the other House. All we can vouch for is, that Cardinal Fransoni received an American distinguished in political life into the Church on the 2d of July, and that it was reported in Paris that he was a member of the American Senate.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

CONVERT FROM PROTESTANTISM.—On Sunday last a respectable young woman named Eliza Hilles, after publicly abjuring Protestantism, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Eugene Coyne, R.C.C.—Tuam Herald.

CONVERSION OF THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON.—The Constitutional has contradicted our statement that her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton had become a convert to the Catholic faith. We merely deem it necessary to repeat our statement, and to assure our readers that it is strictly correct.—Glasgow Free Press.

PRAYER ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE UNITED STATES.—By a Rescript, dated 5th September, 1852, our Holy Father Pius IX., at the instance of the National Council of Baltimore, sanctions, by the grant of Indulgences, the institution of a society whose members shall especially pray for the conversion of all who are out of the communion of the Church in the United States.

1. A Plenary Indulgence on receiving the Easter Communion to all the members who shall daily recite, in any language, the following prayer:—

"Almighty and Eternal God, who savest all, and wilt have none to perish, have regard to those souls who are led astray by the deceits of the Devil, that, rejecting all errors, the hearts of those who err may be converted, and may return to the Unity of Thy truth.—Through Christ Our Lord. Amen."

2. A Plenary Indulgence in the hour of death, on condition of receiving the Holy Eucharist, after confessing their sins with true sorrow; or, if they cannot receive it, on their invoking the name of Jesus with their lips, or at least in their heart.

3. An Indulgence of a hundred days every time the members recite the above prayer.

4. Those who cannot recite the above prayer may obtain the same indulgences by saying daily in its stead the Our Father, Hail Mary and Glory be to the Father, three times, with the same intention.

THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.—The General Congregation which has just been held in the Gesu is the twenty-second since the foundation of the Society. It is remarkable that the first General Congregation was likewise held at the end of the month of June, in the year 1538, two years after the death of St. Ignatius, and that the election of Father Lainez, as second General of the Society and first successor of its holy founder, took place also on the Feast of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin. The members of that first Congregation were only twenty; those of the twenty-second and last reached the number of fifty-two.

It is peculiarly gratifying to learn that the new General of the Jesuits had been at one time Confessor to the Archduchess Sophia, the mother of the present Emperor of Austria: for in that fact the world receives a pledge that the General is peculiarly fitted for the time in which we live—a time in which heresy and infidelity have entered into alliance with

each other, to wage war against the Church, and employing, as their most active instruments in such a contest, the Red Republicans and Socialists, have determined to assail every Catholic throne, and to cast, if they can, civilised society into anarchy.

ORDINATION OF THE REV. W. H. ANDERDON.—On Sunday last the Rev. W. H. Anderdon, formerly a Puseyite minister at Leicester, and an active member of that party in the Establishment, was ordained Deacon in the chapel of the Archbishop's residence, by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

DECREE OF THE BISHOP OF TRÉVES RELATIVE TO MIXED MARRIAGES IN PRUSSIA.—Mgr. Arnoldy, Bishop of Trèves, has issued a decree to enforce the execution of the prescriptions of the Holy See on mixed marriages in Prussia, of which the following is a translation:—

"We notify by these presents to Messrs. the Rectors that henceforth it is from the Holy See that parties must ask dispensation to be released from the impediments to marriage which result from difference of religion; since, for our part, we have no longer power to dispense from that impediment, save in cases so urgent that there would be peril in deferring, and when time would fail to have recourse to the Holy See, provided that in these cases there is no other canonical impediment.

"In all cases in which the dispensation is granted, whether by the Pope or by the Bishop, the non-Catholic party must promise by oath in the presence of the Bishop, or of the Rector delegated by him, to permit the children of both sexes, born or to be born, to be brought up in the Catholic religion, and not to hinder either the Catholic party or the children from practising freely the Catholic religion.

"The marriage shall be celebrated in the presence of the Rector and the two witnesses, conformably to the prescriptions of the Holy Council of Trent, but outside of the Church and without the benediction of the Rector; they shall omit also the usual proclamations.

"† WILLIAM, Bishop of Trèves. "Trèves, this 15th March, 1853."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES INTELLIGENCE. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—"TURNING THE TABLES."—CROWN COURT, ENNISKILLEN, FRIDAY, JULY 15.—There was only one case of much public interest at the Enniskillen assizes—that of the Queen v. Carleton Crowe and others—in which more than twenty persons were charged with conspiracy to shoot Mr. Hill, the agent of Mr. Jones, of Moneyglass, who has property in several counties, and, amongst others, in Fermanagh. Informations had been made by three persons, stating all the particulars of the alleged conspiracy, which was described as having been entered into at a large meeting of tenants, who subscribed a sum mentioned to hire an assassin, and appointed a person named McTeigue to shoot at Mr. Hill. McTeigue and two others, who stated they were present at this meeting, swore information against the prisoners. Many of these were comfortable farmers, and they were all committed to Enniskillen gaol. The case created the greatest local interest.

The Chief Baron took his seat at ten o'clock on Friday morning. Messrs. Major, Q.C., Smyly, Q.C., and Brian, appeared for the crown with the Crown Solicitor.

Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., who had been brought "special" from the North-East Circuit to defend the prisoners, appeared for them, with Messrs. Peebles and McElroy, and Mr. Collum as agent.

When his lordship sat, Mr. O'Hagan requested that the counsel for the crown would state the course of proceeding. The prisoners were put forward, and the dock was filled with them. Many of them were respectably dressed, and of a good appearance.

Mr. Major, Q.C., then observed, that it had already been intimated to the court that one of the persons who had made informations was not in attendance, and that, on considering the entire case, he was of opinion that it could not now be proceeded with. Under these circumstances, the crown would consent to the discharge of the prisoners, who should enter into their own recognizances to appear, if called on, after notice given to them.

Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., said that his learned friends had exercised a sound discretion, and the decision they had made, of course, was satisfactory to him; but he felt it right to say that he was ready to prove the charge against the prisoners, which affected the lives of so many persons, to be absolutely false and fabricated, and without the slightest foundation. The prisoners, were, many of them, very respectable in their position in society; and they had been subjected to grievous imprisonment and much suffering, and obliged to incur great expense in preparing for their trial, and the case against them was supported by the evidence of men of the worst character, on which no grand jury should have found, or petit jury should have been allowed to convict. He was there on their behalf, fully prepared to establish their entire innocence, and it could not be alleged that they were, in any way, in collusion with the approver who had gone out of the way, and whom he was most anxious to see in that court, along with his accomplices, in order that he and they might be treated as they deserved.

Mr. Smyly, Q.C., said that no collusion was charged against the prisoners.

Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C.—Of course, there is not, or the crown would have proceeded in another way. He (Mr. O'Hagan) was resolved that the case should not rest here. He felt it his duty to see that the real criminals in this dreadful business should be brought to condign punishment, and that it was necessary, not so much for the vindication of the prisoners, as for the interests of justice and the protection of society, that the real conspirators, who had brought into peril the lives of their fellow men, by concocting a charge of conspiracy against them, should suffer for so terrible a crime. He would take care that nothing should be left undone for this purpose; and he was sure that the crown would give all proper assistance to have it carried into effect. After some other obser-

uations, Mr. O'Hagan prayed that the prisoners might be discharged.

Mr. Smyly, Q.C., said that the crown would afford every legitimate facility to have the truth of the case discovered. They would not undertake proceedings in the first instance, but if informations were sworn they would be left before the Attorney-General that he might direct the course to be adopted.

The Chief Baron said that he gave his sanction to all that had been done, and he would authorise any magistrate, whom Mr. O'Hagan might name, to take informations notwithstanding the sitting of the court.

It was then arranged that Mr. Holmes, R.M., should take the necessary informations.

The prisoners were liberated amidst the congratulations of their friends and much popular excitement and pleasure.

We understand that two of the approvers are in gaol, and that arrangements are in progress for such further proceedings as may be considered necessary.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—MURDER OF MR. BATESON.—Sir Thomas Staples, on the part of the crown, then applied that the trials of Neil Quin, Bryan Grant, Patrick Cooney, Owen McConey, William McArdle, Bernard Rooney, Patrick Lamb, James Woods, and Edward Magennis, for conspiracy to murder, &c., should be postponed, on the ground that no time remained for now trying them, this being the last day of assizes.

COUNTY LIMERICK.—LIMERICK, JULY 14th.—The case of Delmege v. Wilson was brought on in the Record Court this morning, before Baron Greene.

Mr. Chatterton opened the pleadings. This was an action of damages for defamation. The plaintiff was a justice of the peace for the counties of Limerick and Clare; and accompanied a number of voters with military to Sixmile-bridge, when soldiers of the 31st Regiment, who formed the escort, fired on the mob and killed some of them, when the defendant used these words:—"Oh, Mr. Delmege, why did you murder the people?" "Oh, my God, Mr. Delmege, why did you order the soldiers to fire on the people?" There were several counts in the indictment. Damages were laid at £2,000.

The plaintiff pleaded the general issue.

The plaintiff and several other witnesses were examined at great length, detailing what occurred on the occasion, with all which matters the public must be familiar.

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, stated the defendant's case, telling them the only question to try was, whether this language was used by Mr. Wilson with the intent attributed to him in the declaration—namely, to accuse the plaintiff of wilful and deliberate murder, or whether he used it in the excitement of the moment, as he, on behalf of Mr. Wilson, repudiated any intentions of the nature attributed to him.

The case occupied the entire day, and was adjourned at six o'clock, on the close of Mr. Fitzgerald's statement.

LIMERICK, JULY 15th.—This morning the defendant was produced and examined. His evidence went to negative any presumption of malicious intention in the words used by him.

Several witnesses, including some members of the constabulary force, were also produced to show the excitement that was created when the people were shot by the military, and that the plaintiff was charged as being the person responsible for the firing, previous to any remarks made by Mr. Wilson.

At the conclusion of this evidence, Mr. Joshua Clarke replied for the plaintiff. Baron Greene left it to the jury to say whether the slander charged had been spoken, and in the sense imputed; and if so what, under all the circumstances, should be the damages?

The jury, after about half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for £100.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

TRALEE, JULY 16.—There is no doubt about the appearance of the potato blight in small isolated patches, few and far between; but from extended and careful inquiries it appears to be but very rare and not extending.—Tralee Chronicle.

BALLINASCLOE, JULY 16.—We regret to announce that the potato disease has really made its appearance in one or two instances, but in so mild a form that little injury to the crop is dreaded by the farmers.—Several fields of potatoes within a few miles of town became suddenly discoloured on Monday last, but the blight is evidently not possessed of the virulence of former seasons.—Western Star.

LIMERICK, JULY 16.—The crops in Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary, Clare, and Galway, never presented a healthier or a more promising appearance. The potato fields appear very flourishing, and no authenticated case of disease has yet presented itself and should it so continue until the close of harvest, it will prove the most abundant crop that has been known in this country for many years.—Chronicle.

GALWAY, JULY 16.—New potatoes are becoming quite abundant in our market, and they are of a large size and excellent quality. We have occasional rumors of the blight having shown itself upon the stalks, but as we are unable to trace them to any authentic source, we are disposed to consider them at least premature.—Mercury.

ARMAGH, JULY 16.—We regret to say that unmistakable symptoms of the destructive disease to which the potato has been subjected for some years past are apparent in some fields around Armagh. The sort known by the name of "Ballygawley Pirks" appears to be most injured.—Ulster Gazette.

CORK, JULY 18.—A very cautious and reliable correspondent informs us that the potato disease has appeared in the vicinity of Skibbereen, as yet, however, he adds to no great extent.—Cork Examiner.

THE CROPS IN CAHAN.—A correspondent writing from Shircock says:—"The potatoes (the stalks) have already, in this neighborhood, experienced a partial blight which, I trust, will not be very prejudicial to the general crop. All the cereal crops present a very abundant and promising appearance. In travelling a short distance from home, a few days ago, I saw some instances of the potato blight."

THE POTATO CROP.—We greatly fear that this crop, in certain districts at least, is again doomed. God send that such may not be the case to any great extent; but in some places, where the crop had hitherto been apparently most healthy, the blight has unmistakably manifested itself.

The Dublin and Belfast junction railway train was seized on Tuesday at Newfongland station, by the collector of county cess for grand jury rate. Six grand jurors to Dundalk assizes were en route, but the train was not suffered to move until the demand was paid.

THE NUNNERIES BILL.

LONDON, JULY 15.—The Petty Sessions Court was crowded to-day to hear the case of the Queen v. Archdeacon McCarron.

John Martin, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, county Derry, appeared for the prosecution; S. L. Crawford, Esq., and John McIntire, Esq., for the defendant.

Mr. Martin stated the case for the prosecution, and called as his first witness,

Robert Guy Everett, from whose evidence it appeared that he was an ensign in the 54th regiment; on the 12th of June last, he went with from sixty to seventy men of that regiment under his command to the Catholic chapel at the Waterside; the Venerable the Archdeacon officiated on the occasion, and, at that part of the service when the lecture is given, he began a political lecture about a bill introduced to parliament in reference to the nunneries, and said it was "to submit the sacredness of the cloister to the insult of inspection;" he, the witness, then ordered the soldiers out of the chapel; a large number of them obeyed his orders, but not all; some remained; Mr. McCarron (said he) was going on with his address, and about a third of them remained; those who came out at the first he filed against the vestry door, and about ten or fifteen minutes after the remainder came out, and he ordered them to fall in in a separate party; they have been since punished for a disobedience of orders; the Rev. gentleman said to witness that he was no gentleman, and that he would have him reported to his commanding officer.

James Higginson, a sergeant of the 54th, was next examined, and from his testimony it appeared that the Archdeacon faced round to the congregation, and told them that there was a bill before parliament concerning the visiting our cloisters; "Ensign Everett then told the men to go down stairs and fall in;" Mr. McCarron then put up his hands as he (the witness) thought to the soldiers, and told them not to go out, as he would go on with the Mass, and it was after that that some of the men remained; about five or six minutes after the first party went out those who remained came out.

Isaac Kearney, another sergeant of the 54th, was next examined, and corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness.

This was the case for the prosecution. Mr. Crawford, who declined to cross-examine any of the witnesses, then spoke to evidence. He commenced by returning thanks to the bench on the part of Archdeacon McCarron for issuing a summons instead of a warrant to bring him there. Upon the crown's own showing this was one of the most trumpety charges ever designated a government prosecution. The officer in command had told them the Rev. gentleman had pronounced a political address by referring to the Nunneries Bill, and before he had finished the first sentence this officer orders his men out of the chapel. He would let this pass without comment; whether the act itself was prudent, or whether it was respectful thus to disturb a congregation. When the men got up to leave, stop said Mr. McCarron, and I will go on with the Mass, thus ceasing from everything political. It is absurd to say that his conduct came within the meaning of the act on which this prosecution is founded. Mr. Crawford commented at considerable length on the law and the fact of the case, and concluded by calling on the bench to dismiss the application for informations against his client.

The magistrates retired for some time. On coming again into court,

Mr. A. Curry, the recorder, announced the decision of the magistrates was to send the matter for further investigation.

From this decision Mr. Lindsay, one of the magistrates, dissented.

The Ven. Archdeacon McCarron then entered into his own recognizances in £100 to appear at the next Londonderry assizes.—Telegraph.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—There were upwards of 10,000 persons at the Exhibition on Tuesday. The number of visitors appears to be daily increasing.

The Oratory of St. Flannan, in the church-yard of Killaloe, one of the finest in Ireland, is now under repair, by direction of the Rev. W. M. Edwards, Precentor.

MR. SERJEANT MURPHY, M.P.—The resignation of the Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtor's Court, Mr. H. R. Reynolds, after a service of thirty-five years, has been accepted, and Mr. Serjeant Murphy, M.P., has been appointed commissioner, with a salary of £1,500 a year. The appointment will, of course, create a vacancy in the representation of the city of Cork, for which the learned serjeant has sat since 1811.

ULSTER DISTILLATION.—On Tuesday last Lieutenant Hewitt, 53rd Party Revenue Police, seized an extensive illicit distillery at Fahy, a place distant from Tuam twenty miles. They succeeded in arresting five men engaged in distilling, all of whom have been convicted before A. C. Montgomery, Esq., R.M. Penalties of £12 have been paid by two of the persons, and the other three are committed to Galway prison for three months each, under the provisions of the Act 1 and 2 Wm. IV., cap. 55, sec. 19.—Tuam Herald.

A London letter in a morning contemporary says:—"I believe I can inform you, with some degree of certainty, that when her Majesty's visit to Ireland takes place she will make a considerably longer stay than that projected during the trip of this week, and abandoned owing to the illness of Prince Albert. The Queen, I understand, will spend a full week or ten days in her Irish metropolis. I am also informed that the visit will be in State but of this I can say no more than that I believe, whether it be strictly speaking in State or not, it will be of such a character as to render Dublin a scene of high attraction during the royal stay."

ADVANTAGES OF THE CONFESSORIAL.—The sum of £167, lost at the May fair of Creggs, by Mr. John Kearney, of Mullingar, has been returned to him by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, P.P. of Killian and Killoran, having received it from the poor man who found it.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—For many years we have been hearing complaints, and justly, of the want of a respectable seminary for the education of young ladies. That want is at length happily supplied by the Sisters of Mercy, who have established a branch of their blessed institution in this town and have opened a school, where, from their accomplishments and experience in instruction, the children committed to their care will receive not alone a moral but useful education.—Castlebar Telegraph.

A number of young females from the western parishes are about to be sent to Canada.