

regarded as the basis of all thrones, and when justice, thus personified was seated on the chair of St. Peter, kings should seek to unite themselves to it as closely as they could? If the valiant Peter of Arragon thought he could not better secure the young independence of his crown, than by crossing the sea to lay it at the feet of Innocent, and to receive it as a vassal from his hand—If John of England, pursued by the just indignation of his people, also proclaims himself the vassal of that Church, which he had so cruelly persecuted—sure of finding there that refuge and that pardon which men denied him—or if, besides those two kingdoms, those of Navarre, of Portugal, of Scotland, of Hungary, and of Denmark, gloried in belonging, in some measure, to the Holy See, by a special bond of protection? It was known to all that Innocent respected the rights of kings, in regard to the Church, as he did those of the Church herself against kings. Like his illustrious predecessors, he united to his love of equity a lofty and sagacious policy. Like them, by opposing the heirship of the empire in the house of Suabia, by maintaining the freedom of elections in Germany, he saved that noble country from monarchical centralisation, which would have changed its whole nature, and stifled the germs of that prodigious intellectual fecundity of which she is justly proud; like them, by re-establishing and steadfastly defending the temporal authority of the Holy See, he preserved the independence of Italy, as well as that of the Church. He formed, by his precepts and his example, a whole generation of Pontiffs, equally devoted to that independence, and worthy of being his auxiliaries. Such were Stephen Langton in England, Henry of Gnesen in Poland, and Roderick of Toledo in Spain, Foulquet of Toulouse, in the midst of heretics; or worthy of dying for that holy cause, like St. Peter Parentice, and Peter de Castelnau. The glorious life of Innocent III terminates with the famous council of Lateran, (1215), which he conducted and presided over, in which all the relations of the Church were made fast; in which the judgments of God, having degenerated into an abuse of force, were definitely abolished; in which the paschal communion was prescribed; in which was established that criminal process which has served as a model for all secular tribunals; finally, wherein were introduced, so to speak, to the Christian world, those two great orders of St. Dominic and St. Francis, which were to infuse into it a new life. Innocent had the glory and the consolation of seeing both these illustrious orders spring up under his Pontificate. †

The successors of this great Pope were not unworthy of him, and exhibited, for upwards of half a century, the sublime spectacle of a struggle sustained with faith and justice alone, against all the resources of genius and of human power, concentrated in the Emperor Frederic II, and employed for the success of material force. Honorius III has first to contend with that ungrateful ward of the Holy See.—Mild and patient, he seems placed between two stern and inflexible combatants, Innocent III and Gregory IX, as if to shew how far Apostolical meekness may go. He preached to kings his own gentleness; he exhausted his treasury to furnish the expenses of the Crusade. He had the happiness of confirming the three holy orders which were, in some manner, to revive the fire of charity and faith in the heart of Christian nations; the Dominicans (1226), the Franciscans (1223), and the Carmelites (1226.) Notwithstanding his mildness, he was forced to place the Emperor for the first time under the ban of the Church, leaving Gregory IX to carry on the contest. The latter, who was eighty years old when his brow was encircled with the tiara (1227), showed, during his reign of fifteen years, the most indomitable energy, as though he grew young again in becoming the depository of the delegated power of the Eternal. He it was who was the friend and protector of that St. Elizabeth who has brought us to the study of this age; he made her acquainted with St. Francis of Assisium, whose heroic virtue she well knew how to imitate; he protected her in her widowhood and cruel desertion; and when God had called her to Himself, he proclaimed her right to the perpetual veneration of the faithful, and placed her name upon the calendar. But he was, also, the protector of the helpless and the oppressed in every rank of life; and, whilst he gave his support to the royal widow of Thuringia, he extended his paternal solicitude over the meanest serfs of remotest Christendom, as shewn by his letter to the Polish nobles, wherein he bitterly reproaches them for wearing away the life of their vassals, re deemed and ennobled by the blood of Christ, in training falcons or birds of prey. The zealous friend of true science, he founds the University of Toulouse, and has that of Paris re-established by St. Louis, not without a wise protest against the encroachments of profane philosophy on theology. By the collection of the Decrees, he has the glory of giving the Church her code, which was then that of society at large.—The worthy nephew of Innocent III, he always knew how to unite justice and firmness; being reconciled with Frederic II, after having at one time excommunicated him, he sustained him with noble impartiality against the revolt of his son, Henry. (1235), and even against the exacting demands of the Lombard cities, though they were the most faithful allies of the Church (1237.) When the Emperor subsequently violates his most solemn engagements, and that he is once more obliged to excommunicate him, how beautiful it is to see that old man, almost an hundred years old, bracing himself up for a desperate struggle, yet charging the army of Jean de Brienne, when marching against the perfidious monarch, to show mercy when they could, and to be most careful of

the prisoners; then, when conquered and abandoned by all, besieged in Rome by Frederic leagued with the Romans themselves against him, he finds at that terrible moment and in the bosom of human weakness that strength which belongs but to things divine. Taking forth the relics of the holy Apostles, he has them carried in procession through the city, and demands of the Romans whether they will permit that sacred deposit to perish before their eyes, since he could no longer defend them, without their assistance; immediately their heart is touched, they swear to conquer or die for their holy Pontiff—the Emperor is repulsed and the church delivered. (To be continued.)

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

PRAYERS FOR THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.—We read in the *Univers*:—"Catholic Europe well knows the zeal and the Apostolic labors of the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer. This holy Missioner does us the honor to address to us a letter containing interesting details on the new developments of the work to which he consecrates his existence. Our Holy Father the Pope has granted to the Institute of Prayers for the Conversion of the Heretics, special spiritual powers. During fifteen months since Father Ignatius's departure from Rome, he has availed himself of that time to secure in various Catholic states of Europe the sympathies of the great majority of the Episcopate. He has wished, before addressing a public appeal to the fervor of Catholics, to acquire the certainty that their zeal would correspond to that which he himself does not cease to display, in order to increase by prayer the number of the children of the Church."

The conversion of the celebrated Mr. Pritchard has created a great sensation in England. The alleged successful planting of Wesleyanism in the South Sea Islands by Mr. Pritchard having hitherto formed the subject of many an anniversary meeting of the Wesleyans. In short, Mr. Pritchard was in some points to Wesleyanism what Mr. Newman was to Anglicanism. Thus in this realm of England it has pleased God nearly at the same time, within a few years, to demonstrate the power of His Church by plucking from Anglicanism and Wesleyanism two of the most gifted and influential men of their body.—Singular coincidence at this time, when heresy is concentrating all its power against the Church, another chief, with European notoriety, should bend in humble submission to the spotless Spouse of Christ.—*Catholic Standard*.

It is somewhat significant, that the newly-appointed Archbishop of Vienna will not take up his residence in the Archiepiscopal Palace until his nomination has been confirmed by the Pope.—*Times*.

The projected Catholic Cathedral, to be on the grandest scale, quite free, with sermons in ten different languages, has made such substantive progress that a plot of ground has been purchased at the North end of Hatton Garden, and two architects have been named—Signor Gualandi, of Bologna, and Mr. J. Hargreaves Stevens. The commencement of the structure has been postponed, however, as the ground would be required for the City Terminus Railway if Parliament should sanction the scheme. It is proposed to attach free schools to the Cathedral. Collections of money for the work are making in this country and throughout Catholic Europe.—*London Spectator*.

It has at length been definitely arranged that the Rev. Mr. Manning will return to London from the Holy City in the course of this month or early in June, and that at the special desire of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, he will be permanently attached to the church in Warwick street.

The Very Rev. Father Lockhart preached in the Cathedral after the Mass on Sunday last, explaining in brief but lucid and convincing terms some of the reasons which influenced him in abandoning the errors of Protestantism. The congregation was unusually large, such a great anxiety prevailed to hear the sermon of so illustrious a convert to Catholicity.—*Tuam Herald*.

The Right Rev. Dr. Hynes, Bishop of Demerara, has arrived in Cork. The object of Dr. Hynes' visit to his native city is to take out a number of clergymen who may be desirous to join the missions in Barbadoes and Demerara, over which his lordship has now presided for some years with the greatest advantage to religion.—*Cork Examiner*.

We deeply regret to state that the Right Rev. Dr. Blake lies dangerously ill at his residence, Violet-hill, Newry. His lordship received the last Sacrament of the Church on Thursday.—*Louth Pilot*.

CHURCH IN PORTLAND, ME.—"A tract of land, about three acres, has been purchased on Munjoy's Hill in Portland, on which it is proposed to erect a splendid Catholic Cathedral Church. The price of the lot is \$10,000, of which half is cash. The edifice is intended to be not less imposing than any other church in this country." We tender to the "Friends and Fathers" of Portland, an expression of our deep sympathy for them in this strange and afflicting dispensation.—*Boston Pilot*.

CONVERSIONS.—On Low Sunday, Mr. J. Allan, of St. George's Church, Truro, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. J. Soderini, D.D. April 4th, Charles Thompson, Esq., was received into the Catholic Church, at the Church of St. Augustine's, Tunbridge Wells, by the Rev. F. Mann, being the seventh member of his family to whom the special grace has been accorded.

ANOTHER RETURN TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. O'Donnell, in a letter to the *Glasgow Free Press*, announces his return to the one true fold.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE VOICE OF IRELAND.

(From the *Freeman*.)

Never was there a more unanimous and simultaneous protest than that which has been called forth from every locality in Ireland by the coalition "budget." From north and south—from east and west, and centre comes a cry of execration at the proposed infliction of an impost burthensome from its amount, unjust in its levy, and inquisitorial in its assessment.

It really would seem incredible, were not the hard reality before the world, that any minister could be so reckless and so heartless as to propose the infliction of additional imposts to the amount of £600,000 per annum upon a people just recovering from the most awful visitations of famine, blight, and poverty, that ever fell upon any nation—a people, too, so far from convalescing that a large portion of them, and that of the wealthiest class, are begging the remission of an annual quarter million of taxation, whilst the remainder, the great body of the population, are flying to foreign lands to escape the misery which overspreads like a pall the land of their birth.

Already have the spirit traders of Dublin held three large and influential meetings to protest against the peculiar injustice done their branch of trade. The gentry and traders of Ennis have already protested, and called on their representative, Mr. J. D. Fitzgeraid, to oppose it. Dublin, Drogheda, and Wexford, are about to assemble for a similar purpose. The press of Belfast, of Louth, of Roscommon, of Galway, Tuam, Westmeath, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, and Wexford, have joined with that of Dublin of every shade of politics in protesting against the fiscal robbery. Every journal in Ireland except the hired slave of the Treasury has joined in the outcry against the cruel wrong attempted to be done the traders, farmers, and gentry of this kingdom.

(From the *Westmeath Independent*.)

There is after all enough of public character and honesty in Irishmen to avert from us those odious measures; we may not be able on the exact question of extending the tax to Ireland to gain a victory; all the English members will vote against us on this part of the case, but we can, in the balanced condition of parties, use our endeavors to have the budget as a whole rejected. No matter who comes in, or who stays out, all are actuated by a desire to impose additional taxes upon Ireland, and that man is a traitor to the best interests of the country if he even by a single vote aid the men who are crushing out the spark of returning vitality, and thus giving a deadly blow to the commercial and professional resources of Ireland.

(From the *Tuam Herald*.)

English statesmen have often attempted to saddle us with an income tax; but they were always resisted upon the plain principle that Ireland was not able to bear the burthen. But the Whig Chancellor has taken advantage of our very necessities to divide and break up the united opposition which was hitherto given by all parties of Irishmen to the income tax.—We see no alternative left to the Irish members but to insist upon keeping the question of the remission of the annuities clear of any collateral or concomitant connection with the income tax. The remission of the former is but common justice. The infliction of the latter an injustice. Let them not allow, then, any connection between them. No amount of good can compensate for the infliction of a positive evil. If, then, the question of remission in the course of the discussion on the budget comes, as we are sure it will, to the issue of an alternative between the retention of the annuities or the infliction of the income tax, we would unhesitatingly spurn the proffered boon, and go on still to agitate for the unqualified remission of a tax unjust as it is impolitic, and opposed to the principles of the parchment union which now binds the two countries. The Irish members should not allow themselves to be dragged through the mire merely to keep a rotten ministry in power.

The *Freeman* London correspondent writes as follows on Monday evening:—

"Ministers are beginning to feel uneasy with regard to their budget, though their organ boastfully proclaims a certainty of its triumphant adoption. Several of the Irish members have resolved to oppose it, come what may. They cannot comprehend why they should vote £600,000 a year out of the limited resources of Ireland merely to enable Mr. Gladstone to keep his crochets, and pay Messrs. Keogh and Sadleir for acting as fagmen for a cheer from the "Irish" benches, as they impudently term the seats on which the deserters from the Irish standard range themselves.

"The opposition will be energetic and concentrated, and I confidently expect that more than sixty Irish members will vote against the taxation injustice which your 'friends of Ireland' are meditating. On the other hand, the threat of a dissolution will cause many men to abstain from voting; and the want of perfect unity in the opposition may once again prostrate Ireland under fiscal burthens which she is not able to bear.

The parliamentary correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, writing on Saturday, says:—

"The Irish Liberal party is fairly split in two upon this occasion. Those who sit on the opposition side of the house can see no beauties in the budget, while many of those who sit under the shadow of the government are loud in its praise, and go about seeking for converts at every opportunity.

THE IRISH PARTY—THE CLERGY OF THE DEANERY OF MIDDLETON.

We have much pleasure in quoting the following from the *Cork Examiner* of April 18:—

At a meeting of the Clergymen of the deanery of Middleton, held on Monday, 11th of April, 1853, the Very Rev. Mr. Russell presiding, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"1st—That we deem it a duty which we owe to the tenant farmers of Barrymore and Inokilly—a duty which they expect we will perform, and which the unbounded confidence they have reposed in us demands—that we should not omit to avail of this, the first occasion on which we have assembled since the meeting of the present parliament, to express distinctly and unequivocally our adherence to the principles then professed by our county members, Messrs. Roche and Scully, on which we ourselves supported them, and solicited for them the support of the Liberal electors of this district—principles, the wisdom and policy of which were unanimously recognised by the independent constituency of the county of Cork, and which secured the unopposed and triumphant return to parliament of our present representatives.

"2nd—That the first and most important of these principles is the formation of an 'Irish party' of parliamentary representatives, who would attend principally to Irish interests, and who would labor to secure justice to Ireland, who would take counsel together on all matters of public importance affecting our country, whose parliamentary conduct would be always guided by the decisions of the majority, and who would hold themselves independent of, and in parliamentary opposition to any and every ministry that would not adopt as part of their policy 'justice to Ireland,' including amongst other measures a land bill relating to Ireland which would embody at least the principles of that which is now called 'Sharman Crawford's Bill,' with full and unrestricted liberty of conscience to all her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

"3rd—That without intending to cast the least imputation on the honor, the honesty, or the fidelity of our county parliamentary representatives, we feel we are but consulting the feelings and the wishes of that portion of the honest and independent electors of the county who have reposed confidence in us, and who have been influenced by our advice, in reminding our representatives of the pledges and principles on which they asked and received the support of the Liberal constituency of this county, and which with them we continue to deem wise and politic, and under existing circumstances the best calculated to extort from an unwilling parliament that amount of justice due, and so long refused to the oppressed tenant farmers of Ireland, and perfect civil and religious liberty to all her Majesty's faithful Roman Catholic subjects.

"4th—That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our county members by the Very Rev. Mr. Russell, the President of our Conference."

MEETINGS AGAINST THE INCOME TAX.

DUBLIN.—On Thursday a numerous, highly respectable, and influential meeting of the citizens of Dublin, comprising the principal manufacturers, merchants, and traders, of every shade of religious and political opinion, was held at the Royal Exchange—the Lord Mayor in the chair—for the purpose of passing resolutions condemnatory of the government project of extending the income tax to Ireland.

Resolutions to the foregoing effect were moved and seconded by Mr. John Darcy (ex-Lord Mayor), Mr. J. Macnamara Cantwell, Mr. Dixon, Mr. John Reynolds, Alderman Farrell, Mr. Henry Grafton, &c.

Several speeches were made energetically reprobating the iniquitous scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to add this new and most obnoxious impost to those already inflicted on this over-burthened country. The meeting on Thursday has unequivocally expressed the wishes of the people of Dublin, and of Ireland generally, on the budget of the government.

ENNIS.—A meeting of a portion of the electors of this town took place at the Newsroom in Church-street, on Friday evening, called in consequence of the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose an income tax upon this country. The following three resolutions express, we believe, the feelings of the inhabitants of Ennis on the subject:—"The first resolution states, 'that while the people are burthened with excessive poor rates, the magnitude of which is evidence of their distressed condition, and their resources exhausted by the withdrawal of large sums in the shape of Absentee rents, the people are totally unable to bear the pressure of an income tax.' The second resolution states, 'that the Consolidated Annuities, except the portion arising from the building of workhouses, should be remitted unconditionally, and that it is unjust to annex as a condition to their remission the imposition of a new tax, which the country is unable to bear.' The third states, 'that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer feels called upon to substitute a tax as an equivalent for the cancelling of the annuities, that an absentee tax, with a special tax upon the profits arising from funded property, would be more equitable than the one proposed, pressing as it will more heavily upon the industrial classes, who have heretofore been subject to a proportion of taxation disproportionately to their resources.'—*Clare Journal*.

DROGHEDA.—A requisition is in progress of signature in Drogheda, convening a general meeting, in order to petition and protest against the threatened infliction of an "income tax" on Ireland, in any shape, form, or amount. Mer of all parties and denominations have signed the requisition, and the meeting will be held in the course of this week. The indignation is loud and general.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—On Monday, the 25th inst., at a meeting of the independent electors of Carrick-on-Suir and its neighborhood, held in the Liberal Newsroom of that town, T. Lalor, Esq., D.L., in the chair, a resolution was unanimously carried calling on the members for the county, Messrs. Scully and Sadleir, to give the utmost opposition to the ministerial scheme of imposing an income tax upon this impoverished country. It is to be hoped that the other towns in the county will take the same step, as the feeling is very prevalent that, notwithstanding their spacious epistles, both gentlemen may be induced to yield to the ministerial whip. The greatest mistrust exists regarding Mr. Sadleir, and his vote on the South Sea stock question has vastly increased it. He may be assured that want of confidence in him is not confined to Roman Catholic Clergy alone; but all classes look with special distrust upon one who is the brother of the Lord of the Treasury, and the applauded of the *Evening Post* and *Weekly Telegraph*.

CASHEL.—We had a meeting here last evening, and entered into strong resolutions against the introduction of a new imposition, nicknamed the Irish income tax. After forty years of peace, a British minister has the modesty to try his inventive powers for the purpose of burthening a country recently and heavily visited by famine and pestilence. To a patient recovering from severe illness he might as well say rise from your bed and work—we have instructed our representative to oppose this flagrant imposition tooth and nail.—*Correspondent of Tipperary Free Press*.

KINGSTOWN.—On Tuesday a meeting of the inhabitants of Kingstown and Dalkey was held in the Assembly Rooms, Corrig-avenue, for the purpose of protesting against the imposition of an income tax in this country. The chair was taken by Mr. Robert Haughtonville.

Mr. Chambers moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That we feel it our bounden duty to express our opinion that the proposed government measure of extending the income tax to Ireland, is impolitic, unjust, and oppressive, inasmuch as the people of this country are barely recovering from the dreadful prostration caused by successive years of disease and famine, and are totally unprepared for the

* Killed by the heretics, the former at Orvieto, in 1199; the latter in Languedoc, in 1209.

† In the eighth canon of this council. It is well known that M. Hüter, a Protestant writer, has, by his *Life of Innocent III and his Contemporaries*, raised a monument to the glory of that great Pontiff and the Church, and merits the gratitude of every friend of truth.