

stand in battle by our side; and the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost will have mercy on us on account of our sister?"

It was thus that they loved Mary—those Christians of former days. But when their love had embraced heaven and its queen, and all its blessed inhabitants, it descended again to the earth to people and love it in its turn. The earth which had been assigned for their dwelling—the earth—that beautiful creation of God—became also the object of their fertile solicitude, of their ingenious affection. Men who were then called learned—and perhaps justly—studied nature with the scrupulous care wherewith Christians ought to study the works of God; but they could not think of regarding it as a body without superior life; they ever sought in it mysterious relations with the duties and religious belief of man ransomed by his God; they saw in the habits of animals, in the phenomena of plants, in the singing of birds, in the virtues of precious stones, so many symbols of truths consecrated by faith. Pedantic nomenclatures had not yet invaded and profaned the world which Christianity had regained for the true God. When, at night, the poor man raised his eyes to the blue dome above, he saw there, instead of the Milky Way of Juno, the road which conducted his brethren to the pilgrimage of Compostella, or that by which the Blessed went to heaven. Flowers, especially, presented a world peopled with the most charming images; and a mute language which expressed the liveliest and most tender sentiments. The people joined the learned in giving to those sweet objects of their daily attention the names of those whom they loved the most, the names of Apostles, of favorite Saints, or of Saints whose innocence and purity seemed reflected in the spotless beauty of the flowers. Our Elizabeth, too, had her flower, humble and hidden, as she always wished to be. But Mary especially—that flower of flowers—that rose without a thorn—that lily without a spot;—had an innumerable quantity of flowers which her name rendered fairer and dearer to the people. Every minute detail of the garments which she wore on earth was represented by some flower more graceful than the others; these were as relics scattered every where and incessantly renewed. The great lights of our days have thought it better to replace her sweet memory by that of Venus. Sympathy was accounted mutual; the earth owed gratitude for that association in the religion of man. People went, on Christmas night, to announce to the forest-trees that Christ was come: *Aperitur terra geminans Salvatorem*. But the earth, in return, was to give roses and anemones in the place where man shed his blood, and lilies where he shed tears. When a saintly woman died, all the flowers around were to wither at the moment, or bow down as her coffin passed. We can conceive that ardent fraternity which united St. Francis with all nature, animate and inanimate, and which drew from him exclamations so plaintive and so admirable. All Christians had, then, more or less the same sentiment; for the earth, now so lonely—so barren for the soul, was then impregnated with immortal beauty. The birds, the plants, all that man met on his way, all that had life, had been marked by him with his faith and his life. This earth was one vast kingdom of love, and also of science; for all had its reason, and its reason in faith. Like those burning rays which shot from the wounds of Christ, and impressed the sacred stigma on the limbs of Francis of Assisium, even so did the beams from the heart of the Christian race, of simple and faithful man, stamp on every particle of nature the remembrance of heaven, the imprint of Christ, the seal of love.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The study of nature, under this point of view, was very common in the thirteenth century, as we see by the *Speculum* of Vincent de Beauvais, and a vast number of other works.

*Lilium sine macula, rosa sine spinis, flos florum*, phrases from the ancient liturgy of the Church, a thousand times repeated by poets of all countries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. *O Vinea vite rose*, says also, St. Alphonsus de Liguori in his *Canzone in onore di Maria santissima*.

For instance, the flower which in European tongue was called the *Virgin's shoe*, has been named *Cypripedium calceolus*. A thousand other instances could be given of the gross materialism which distinguishes these heathenish nomenclatures. But this is called the progress of science!

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DOCTOR KILDUFF, LORD BISHOP OF ARDAGH.—This estimable and beloved member of the holy community of the Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul was consecrated Bishop of the See of Ardagh, vacant since the demise of the Right Rev. Doctor O'Higgins, in the church of his Order, St. Peter's, Phibsborough, on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, the Feast of the Holy Apostles, SS. Peter and Paul, in the presence of a numerous body of Clergy, and a dense concourse of laity.

MISSION OF THE FATHERS OF THE ORDER OF CHARITY IN BOYLE.—On Friday last, previous to the departure of the good Father Rinolfi, from Boyle a deputation consisting of several of the most respectable inhabitants, waited on the reverend father at the residence of the respected parish priest, Rev. J. M'Tucker, and presented to him an address, in which they expressed their warmest thanks and unbounded gratitude for the zealous and indefatigable manner in which he had conducted the mission. Father Rinolfi made a most beautiful reply, feeling assured that the ultimate results of the mission would yet extend to generations unborn.

SPREAD OF CATHOLICITY IN AYRSHIRE.—On Sunday, 12th June, the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, Bishop of the Western District, paid a visit to Girvan, Ayrshire, to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. There were confirmed on the occasion ninety-three persons—forty-four males and forty-nine females—quite an unexpected number in this locality,

where the faith was almost lost, until it pleased our good Bishop at no small risk and sacrifice, to send a priest amongst us. Since that happy moment, many of the strayed ones have been brought back to the faith of their fathers. The doubts of the wavering have been removed—and in the hearts of the tepid and lukewarm, a new spirit has been kindled; I will make no further remarks, but conclude by saying that amongst those confirmed were some converts; and that many more are soon to be expected owing to the very eloquent and impressive discourse delivered by Dr. Murdoch on the occasion. May God grant it, and spare his lordship, long life is the prayer of a well-wisher.—*Cor. of Glasgow P. Press.*

We learn from Syria, that the Porte has authorised the erection of a Catholic church at Antioch.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The *Tuam Herald* announces the complete recovery of the Most Reverend Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MAURICE O'CONNELL, Esq., M. P.—At an early hour on Thursday morning, whilst as yet the streets of our city were unoccupied by their usual throng of wayfarers, a funeral procession, followed by a numerous train of equipages, set forth from in front of the now deserted town mansion of the Liberator, in Merrion Square, and proceeded at a slow pace through the great central thoroughfares, on its way to the Catholic cemetery of Glasnevin. The remains having arrived from London on the day previous were conveyed to the family mansion in Merrion Square, where they were deposited, awaiting the funeral. It was decided that the funeral procession should be private—that is, so far as avoiding any public demonstration—which, judging from the evident and general regret evinced by all classes of the citizens at the announcement of the death of our dear fellow countryman, would, if the funeral were publicly announced, have been unavoidable. However, so numerous was the assemblage of relatives and friends gathered together to do honor to the departed, that the funeral could scarcely be called private, comprising as it did representatives of all classes of our countrymen. Precisely at seven o'clock the procession set forth from Merrion Square, and proceeded through Westlin Row, Great Brunswick Street, Sackville Street, &c., to Glasnevin. In Sackville Street and other large thoroughfares many shop windows which had been opened were again closed whilst the funeral passed. On arriving at the gate of the cemetery, the hearse, with its attendant train of equipages drew up, and the occupants, headed by John O'Connell, Esq., as chief mourner, and the immediate relatives of the deceased, assembled round the hearse, from which the coffin was drawn forth and deposited on a bier. The Rev. Dr. Mullhall, of St. Andrew's, and the Rev. Charles O'Connell, attended by the Rev. Mr. McGuirk, preceded the body, intoning the appropriate canticles for the dead. The mourners, followed by the large concourse of gentry, formed in procession and thus the body was conveyed to the beautiful oratory in the centre of the cemetery. This tasteful little chapel was hung with mourning insignia, and lighted with wax for the melancholy occasion. The coffin having been placed in the midst of the chapel the mourners took their places around the bier, the dense crowd of gentlemen filling the spaces at either side. The scene here was deeply and solemnly impressive. The officiating clergyman intoned the *Miserere*, and the responses were chanted by the rev. assistants. We were here first enabled to view the coffin, which was covered with black cloth, and superbly mounted with bronze handles and decorations. It bore on the top a shield shaped tablet of pure silver, bearing the following inscription:—

MAURICE O'CONNELL, M. P.,  
Eldest Son of Daniel O'Connell, M. P.,  
Died the 18th of June, 1853,  
Aged 49 Years.

The short office of the dead having been performed in accordance with the solemn ritual of the Catholic Church, the procession moved to the O'Connell vault, in one of the compartments of which the remains were deposited. The concluding prayers were offered up, and the brother and other relatives of the deceased having taken a sad and tearful farewell of his remains, the assembly departed, and the vault closed on all that was earthly of Maurice O'Connell.—*Freeman's Journal.*

THE DARGAN TESTIMONIAL.—The requisition to the Lord Mayor for convening a meeting to consider the best means of rendering a tribute of national gratitude to William Dargan, appears in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 30th ult. As a manifestation of public opinion, such a document has, perhaps, never before appeared in print. It occupies six columns of types, and bears the signatures of nearly the whole of the Irish peerage, 15 Catholic Bishops, six prelates of the Established Church, besides a long array of judges, members of Parliament, deputy lieutenants, &c., amounting altogether to more than 2,000 names. The meeting is fixed for Thursday, the 14th of July.

Mr. V. Scully moved, on Thursday the 30th ult., the second reading of the Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill. He described the state and operation of the present law, and attributed the depreciation in the value of landed property in Ireland to the want of facilities for the transfer of land. The object of the bill was to provide these facilities, and moreover to simplify the titles to charges upon land. A measure of this kind was, he said, demanded by all classes, being for the interest not only of landowners, but of occupiers, the middle and the poorer classes, and importing into the sale and purchase of land the wholesome principle of free trade. The bill was short and simple; it provided that any owner of land might apply to a Court, to be constituted under the name of the Land Tribunal of Ireland, which might direct a full investigation of the title, and if it were found good, might direct the estate to be brought under the operation of the act, after which it would not be in the power of the owner to encumber the land, except by means of debentures (the form of which was given in a schedule) to a limited amount, which should be negotiable; and an owner of land so brought under the operation of the act would be entitled to transfer it by a simple entry in the record, which would confer a Parliamentary title. Sir J. Young, on the part of the Government, offered no objection to the second reading of the bill, understanding it would be referred to the Select Committee, on the registration of Assurances.

CLARE ELECTION—THE NOMINATION.

At eleven o'clock on Monday, 7th instant, the Court-house door were thrown open, and immediately every portion of the spacious hall became filled. The crowd gave utterance to their feelings for the Liberal candidates, and against Colonel Vandeleur, in no measured terms, and each moment the enthusiasm became higher and stronger.

Sir John Fitzgerald and Cornelius O'Brien, the late members were received with the warmest demonstrations of respect and affection; but the scene that awaited the arrival of Colonel Vandeleur beggars all description. "The massacre of Sixmile-bridge," and the "Famine graves of Kiltrush," were on every man's tongue, and groans, cat-calls and hissings filled up the intervals of these observations.

The Liberal candidates were attended on the hustings by a large number of the Catholic clergy of the county and many of the Liberal gentry, while Vandeleur's friends on the occasion were few and far between.

The High Sheriff having been sworn for the due and impartial discharge of his duty by E. Blake, Esq., B.M., read the writ of election, and expressed a wish that the proceedings should be conducted with harmony and peace.

The Rev. Mr. Quaid, P.P., Callaghan's Mills, made a similar request. The more Colonel Vandeleur and his friends said the better he would like them, for the better he would be able to answer them; and he promised to give such an answer as would leave Colonel Vandeleur without a chance, now or hereafter, of representing the county of Clare in Parliament.

Sir Edward Fitzgerald, Bart., of Carrigoran, in a brief speech, proposed Lieutenant-General Sir John F. Fitzgerald as a fit and proper person to represent this county in Parliament.

The Rev. Mr. Quaid seconded the nomination. He opposed the claims of Col. Vandeleur and supported those of the late members. He justified their vote on the income tax, the only vote on which public opinion was divided, and concluded by calling on the people not to forget Sixmile-bridge, and expressing hope that the people of Clare would still prove themselves mindful of their historic fame, by sending them again to parliament. The Rev. gentleman concluded amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

W. J. Skerritt, Esq., J.P., proposed as a fit and proper person to represent the county, Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., the late member.

D. J. Wilson, Esq., next presented himself amid loud cheers. He referred at some length to the charges and allegations in the petition and to the conduct of Col. Vandeleur in suggesting questions to counsel. When he (Mr. Wilson) was examined before the committee, the question was suggested by Colonel Vandeleur, "Did you not knock down a magistrate at petty sessions?" Mr. Wilson replied in the negative, but entered into a conversation about a difference he had with a brother magistrate in the Court-house at Quinn. At the time he had considerable forbearance in not replying to the Colonel on the spot. He did not like to follow up the phrase, "put an Irishman on a spit," &c., but here he was restrained by so much feeling, and in presence of Col. Vandeleur he boldly proclaimed that the cause of that difference with an old friend was the forging of his name for thousands by a cousin of the same Colonel Vandeleur (loud cheers and groans.) After a powerful speech, Mr. Wilson concluded by seconding the nomination of Mr. O'Brien.

Sir Hugh Dillon Massay, Bart., amidst tremendous cheering, came forward to propose Col. Vandeleur. He called upon the electors to give the Colonel a fair trial, but was almost inaudible throughout.

Wm. Fitzgerald, Esq., Adolphus, seconded the nomination.

The Rev. John M'Mahon, P.P., Milton Malbay, next came forward. He said he was opposed to Col. Vandeleur not so much on personal grounds as for the company he kept (hear, hear), for he appeared before them linked with a clique which seemed to be an organised committee for the purpose of opposing civil and religious liberty (loud cheers.) The reverend gentleman, after a lengthened speech, proposed as a candidate David John Wilson, Esq.

Rev. Daniel Corbett, P.P., Quinn, seconded the nomination.

James Charles Coffey, Esq., barrister-at-law, was proposed by —Lysaght, Esq., barrister-at-law; and seconded by Joseph Roughtan, Esq.

James Butler, Esq., Castlecreine proposed Henry S. Burton Esq., Carrigaholt; John Blood, Esq., seconded the nomination.

The several nominees then addressed the electors, after which a show of hands was called for by the Sheriff, which was declared to be in favor of Sir John Fitzgerald and Cornelius O'Brien. A poll was demanded on the part of Colonel Vandeleur, and the usual formalities having been complied with, the court adjourned to Thursday.

SLIGO AND TRALEE ELECTIONS.—The writ for Sligo has been issued. The contest will be between J. P. Somers and John Sadleir—Mr. Kennedy, according to the *Tralee Chronicle*, having declined starting him for Tralee on finding that Tralee would not have him.—The contest will be a sharp one—to be decided, it is said, by the weight of metal. The friends of each candidate are sanguine of success. Mr. Keogh's confession as to the sale of Kildare effected by him and his friends will, of course, help the great negotiator in Sligo, and win him troops of adherents amongst all who admire "transactions" of that character. Tralee will be later in the field, but there are many candidates and conflicting interests, though as yet no Conservative has appeared. The candidates are all Liberals of "different shades," as the slang has it—all Kerry men, too, except Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Dan O'Connell has addressed the electors as a "friend of civil and religious liberty," and a disciple of his great Father. Mr. John O'Connell has addressed the electors, asking their support for his brother, rather offering his brother Dan, as the O'Connell candidate, in accordance with the wish expressed to him and to the family that an "O'Connell should represent the capital of Kerry." Mr. Reynolds has also addressed the electors, but will not give a "Yes" or "No" to perplexing questions of policy, then comes Mr. Leahy, whose address is very comprehensive, and argued like that of a man who understands the principles he advocates. He is a Tralee man, and has much local influence. Next comes Denis Shine Lalor, who is very popular in the county and in the town, an old friend of the Liberator and advocate of the "independent opposition" policy. He says he will not be for Whig, Tory, Derby, or Aberdeen," but for Ireland and the Irish party. An

other candidate is Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Q. C., also a Liberal, and the *Tralee Chronicle* says that Mr. Kennedy, who was down on behalf of Mr. Sadleir, has left the field, and that Col. Stokes, whose friends sounded the trumpet blast, never entered.—*Freeman*

LORD NAAS.—The Irish Tories are heartily ashamed of their old friend Lord Naas; and all their leading organs have publicly denounced the conduct of which he has been convicted in both houses of Parliament. The following passage from an article on the subject in one of the most ultra of all the Irish Tory Journals, the *Newry Telegraph*, will serve as an example:—"Is there any man (says the organ of the Newry Orangemen), be his political and personal partiality never so strong, who can permit himself to view Lord Naas's conduct otherwise than disapprovingly? It cannot be that anybody, capable of judging right judgment, should regard as reconcilable the noble lord's explanation on Thursday night, and his assurances to Lord Eglinton, as well as his written communication to Mr. Keogh, purporting that an overture of office he had not made to Mr. Keogh, either directly or indirectly? Not only are the statements so conflicting as to bring discredit on their author, but the circumstances connected with the intrigue are also of a disreputable nature.

DUBLIN PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION.—A bill to authorise the appointment of barristers for the purpose of effecting a complete annual revision of lists and registry of voters for the city of Dublin, and to remove doubts as to the rate books for the purposes of such registry, has been prepared and brought in by Sir John Young, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The number of visitors at the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 25th of June, amounted to 7,432. Among the distinguished persons present, were Mr. Van Buren, ex-President of America, accompanied by his son, and Mr. Campbell, Governor of one of the States. They were conducted through the building by Professors Harrison, Barker, and other members of the committee.

THE WRECK OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA.—An action for negligence, arising out of the wreck of the ill-fated Queen Victoria steamer, has been for some days before the Court of Common Pleas, and was only decided on Thursday. The plaintiff in the case was Catherine Purcell, widow and administratrix of James Purcell, who sought to recover damages from the defendants, the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, for the loss she sustained by the death of her husband, who was a passenger from Liverpool to Dublin on board the Victoria steamer on the night of the 14th of February last. Damages were laid at £3,000, and the defendants pleaded the general issue, &c. The case of the plaintiff, which was instituted not only on her own behalf, but also on the part of the mother of the deceased, and which was instituted under Lord Campbell's late act, was, that the defendants servants were guilty of gross negligence, not only in mismanaging the steamer so that such an accident could occur, but that after its occurrence they were further guilty of neglect in not having their boats in such order that they could be lowered and made available at once for the safety of the passengers; while on the part of the defendants the case relied on was, that every due care and precaution was observed, and that the unfortunate occurrence was attributable to unavoidable accident, and that, therefore, they were not liable. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, £600 damages—£400 for the plaintiff, and £200 for the mother of the deceased—with 6d. costs.

LIFE ASSURANCES.—The Court of Common Pleas was occupied for several days with the case of *Selina Devereux v. the London and County Insurance Company*, which was an action for the amount of a policy effected on the life of the mother of the plaintiff, Mrs. Evangelique Devereux, of Carrickmannon, county Wexford. The remarkable feature in this case was that the lady died on the night of the day on which the first payment was made to the insurance company. The jury found for the full amount of the claim, £1,500 damages and costs.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—Owing to the great number of policemen who have lately emigrated to Australia, and the difficulty of supplying the vacancies with efficient men, the Inspector-General has reduced the standard for recruits from 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 7 in.

THE NAVY.—The Royal Marines have recommenced, after a cessation of fifty years, recruiting in Ireland, and for this duty Major Langford, R. M., is ordered to Antrim, Captain Countis to Londonderry, Captain Hooker to Lisburn, and Captain Brooker to Coleraine, the parties being unable to complete their establishment in England.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—WYSE v. DUFFY, M.P.

Mr. Armstrong opened the pleadings on Saturday. This was an action on the case for a libel contained in a publication appearing in the *Nation* newspaper, of which the defendant is proprietor. The declaration set forth the libel, to part of which the defendant pleaded justification. To the whole he pleaded the general issue. Damages were laid at £1,000.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. McDonough, Q.C., Armstrong and Mengher; attorney, Mr. Meyler. For the defendant—Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., O'Hagan, Q.C., Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Q. C., and Mr. John O'Hagan; attorney, Mr. Larkin.

Several witnesses were examined, after which the case was adjourned to Monday, when Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant, and Mr. Armstrong replied for the plaintiff. The Chief Justice then charged the jury, after which,

A juror asked, if the judge were of opinion that Mr. Wyse's pamphlet was a libel on Mr. Duffy would it constitute a justification of the letter in the *Nation*?

The Chief Justice—Certainly not. It may be considered in mitigation.

A second Juror—Yes, in mitigation. I take the same view as your lordship (great laughter).

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of about half an hour, a juror came into court and asked his lordship would he discharge them that evening if they did not agree?

The Chief Justice was understood to reply in the negative.

The Juror—There is little chance of our agreeing. We are seven to five.

The gentleman then withdrew, and in the course of a few minutes the jury appeared in Court with a verdict for the plaintiff for one fathoming damages.

The announcement was followed by loud applause.