

or Christian to occupy the minds of the people with such scenes? Did they not remind one of the unholy rites of Moloch? And when the population of the city of Holy St. Osmund went forth to see one of those extraordinary spectacles, might not the Druids who slept at Stonehenge have raised themselves from their beds, and wondered whether the mild religion of Christ still prevailed in the neighborhood, or their own unholy rites had returned again to the earth? When they saw, as he was told had been the case—what all Christian Europe would hear with loathing and abhorrence—that there had been conducted in the same procession, and to the same burning pile, the image of her who, on the first Christmas Day, raised her own Child Jesus, and, on the first Good Friday, stood the companion of His sorrows for man at the foot of the cross. Oh! with her gladly would he be associated in ignominy, that he might one day be her companion in joy, and he would not shrink from companionship indeed with her here or at the foot of the cross! But he believed that these things had been long since forgiven, and God grant that they might be soon entirely forgotten! The Cardinal concluded with an allusion to the approaching Christmas, and an invocation having reference to that festival.

ST. GEORGE'S SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

What does the State do for the support of the Catholic Church in England? Nothing at all. Does it contribute one farthing towards our chapels, colleges, or churches?—does it do anything for our religion? Much it does *against*, but nothing whatever *for* it.

To what purpose, then, are inquiries instituted at the several Courts out of this country as to what is or what is not done in the arrangement of Church matters there; or as to what the Court of Rome permits, tolerates, or endures in these countries as to the members of the Catholic Faith?

Does England pay anything for the building or repairing of our places of worship?—for the education of our clergy?—for the support of our worship, of our Priests or Bishops? On the Continent all these matters are more or less looked to and provided for by the State, and, in some instances, all for the worse. All for the worse because it gave a kind of claim to those Governments to interfere in the arrangement of Church affairs, and because the Church, as to its external support, lies prostrate, bound hand and foot at the feet of the State.

The Catholic population of the old Catholic States of Europe have yet to learn how to support the externals of religion—how to erect churches—how to keep them in repair—how to provide for the expenses of public worship—how to defray the charges for the education of her Priests and for their support, without any government grant, or without even the countenance of the State.

The state has, indeed, spoliated the Church everywhere in Europe; but the State almost everywhere does out a something for the support of the Catholic Church. But England does out nothing for the support of the Catholic Church in the country, whilst, at the same time, it compels the Catholic body to contribute, not only towards the support of the Established Church of England, but even to pay Rectors' rates of every parish.

If the State in England contributed, or did anything for our Church here, it might make inquiries as to what Rome permits, tolerates, or endures in these countries where the worship is in any way supported; but with what face can she ground her claims or demands of fettering and directing us here, because States elsewhere, who pay the Church out of the State fund, fetter and thwart her freedom?

So long as we continue faithful subjects and observers of the law, why interfere with our religious liberty? We ask nothing from the State, and we fear nothing from it; we fear the law and reverence it—we pay for the building of Protestant Churches, and contribute towards the support of the Government of the country, and are compelled to pay even for the sustenance of the Protestant Clergy, and in return all we ask is, give us religious and civil liberty—let us manage our own spiritual concerns in our own way. We ask this, and we will manage them in our own way, say what, and do what, you please.

Then, as to any arrangement with the Holy See. What arrangement can be expected so long as things remain as they now are? Has Rome to thank the State for anything it has done for the Catholic Church here in England? Has any one thing been done that could form the groundwork for a Concordat? Anything that could reconcile the Holy Father to submit to aught in the way of repression towards his insulted and injured spiritual children in this country?

Surely there are times when even the dumb would be made to speak, and when the coldest and half-dead of our body would warm and move into life. Let the marauder of Switzerland scale the snow-clad St. Bernard, and dismantle the Hospice, turning the gentle monks out of the snow, and leaving the house of refuge on the mountain a place for the wolves; and let England learn from that scoundrel even what fetters and chains they fasten on the action of the Catholic Church there. Who would take those—not cha-mois, but Monks of St. Bernard hunters—for a guide in anything? Yet the fomenters of disorder pay the Church, and so do those Siccardi prisoners of the noble Archbishop of — the name it stinketh in the nostrils—pay also, or say they will, after the spoliation now meditated—pay for the Catholic worship; and because they pay they will insult, and, to the utmost of their power, will degrade, the holders of spiritual power there.

England does not pay us; and may the State here never pay one farthing towards the support of our worship. Let it, then, leave us alone; and let it never look to other lands and States—and what States

—for lessons which we have forgotten here—and may they never be relearned; lessons of repression and tyranny—of pain and penalties—of "foreign aggression," not on the souls, but on the purses and natural bodies of men. What do you, gentlemen of the Establishment, want? Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and all the ground, and houses, and all the inhabitants, non-Catholic? Very well; have them—you have them, and precious good care will you take that we shall not have them. What else do you want? No Catholic Archbishop over the Catholic souls in Westminster, and round about St. Paul's, or anywhere else! Well, that we cannot oblige you with.

FATHER THOMAS.

It affords us much gratification to learn that the deservedly respected clergyman, the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, P. P. of Cloyne, has been appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese of Cloyne, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, now Bishop of Ross.—*Cork Examiner*.

DIocese of Ross.—The *Cork Examiner* says it is probable that the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane will take place on Sunday fortnight, the Feast of the Purification. The new Prelate will reside at Skibbereen, from which parish the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick has been transferred to Middleton.

CONVERSIONS.—On the Epiphany, at Hereford, Robt. Büdolph Phillips, Esq., of Longworth, Herefordshire, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and formerly high sheriff of the county, was, after many years' study of the subject, received into the Church by the Rev. J. B. Morris, of Prior Park. We have this upon unquestionable authority.—*Nation*.

Chandler Berrian, Esq., youngest son of the widely influential and respected rector of the Prot. Epis. Trinity Church in this city, abjured Protestantism and was received into the Catholic Church just before Christmas.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MR. J. O'CONNELL, M.P.—The *Limerick Examiner* says—"The collection for Mr. John O'Connell is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The collectors are discharging their duty with zeal and perseverance, and the people are nobly responding to the important call.

THE BATTLE AGAINST WHIGGERY.—In reply to a circular issued by the Secretary of the Congregated Trades, Mr. O'Sullivan, calling on the city and county representatives to oppose the introduction of any penal measure against Catholics, the following letter has been received from Mr. John O'Brien, M.P.:—"Elm-vaile, 13th January, 1851. Sir—I am in receipt of your letter, received on my return here, and beg to assure you of my strong sympathy with your body on the occasion to which it refers.—I am, your very obedient servant, JOHN O'BRIEN."—*Limerick Examiner*.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of the Roman Catholic Clergymen of this Deanery was held in this town on Tuesday week, at which, we are informed, munificent donations were contributed for the Catholic University. Each of the Parish Priests contributed £10, and the Curates £5, for this truly national work. Similar large donations were given at Dummora on Monday week, at the meeting of the Clergy of that Deanery. We understand that meetings of the Deaneries of Ballinrobe, Castlebar, Westport, and Claremorris, respectively, have been also held during the week, for the same purpose.—*Tuam Herald*.

The *Limerick Reporter* remarks—"The Protestant Bishop of Limerick, Dr. Higgins, was not present at the meeting of Protestant clergy on Thursday, when the address against the 'usurpations' of the Bishop of Rome' was adopted. It is said that his lordship is much averse to the insane and bigoted movement which his clergy have thought proper to join."

PROSELYTISM IN WEST GALWAY.—The Biblical Crusaders, under the auspices of the Bishop of Tuam, are actually engaged in milking their dupes with their vain promises of perverting the paupers of West Galway. In furtherance of this pious fraud, the Bishop of Tuam has received from the Bishop of Tuam the sum of £100. This is something not unlike "robbing Peter to pay Paul." We beg leave to ask the Bishop of Tuam, has this hundred pounds been taken out of the five hundred which ought to be annually distributed among the poor of Tuam, as allowed them by law upon the annexation of Ardagh to Tuam? Hearts that were frozen when famine stalked the land, melt into pity when the pauper Connaught wretch is to be perverted—to be lured from virtue and piety into vice and irreligion; purses which were closed when thousands were carried off by hunger, are loosened when the famishing pauper is to be converted into a sanctimonious hypocrite; and all this is done, or attempted to be done, for the purpose of propping up the tottering fabric of Protestantism in Ireland! How the end sanctifies the means in the opinion of such audacious and unblushing deceivers.—*Galway Mercury*.

A correspondent from Mitchelstown says—"This town is infested with proselytising bigots. Religious liberty is a blessing; but to have that liberty abused by using the poverty of a people as an instrument for the destruction of their conscience and religion, is not to be tolerated."—*Nation*.

TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—PUBLIC MEETING IN GALWAY.—One of the most numerous attended meetings that has been convened in Galway for some time, was held in the town Court-house on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the deputation which had been sent to London to watch over the interests of this port during the inquiry of the Packet Station Committee. The business of the meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Daly, who went into a detailed account of the proceedings of himself and his colleague, Mr. E. O'Flaherty, from the time of their departure from Galway to their arrival in London, including their interview with his Excellency, and their flattering reception in Belfast. Mr. O'Flaherty, M. P., also addressed the meeting in eloquent terms. A vote of thank was passed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, after which the meeting adjourned.—*Galway Indicator*.

ACCIDENT TO THE ENNIS DAY COACH.—The tide rose to such a height on Thursday evening, between four and five o'clock, as to inundate the low lands public roads at the Clare side of the river Shannon, in the vicinity of Coonah and Meelick, to a depth of four to

six feet, the waves rolling over the fields with irresistible impetuosity, prostrating bounds and ditches, and sweeping all before them. The Ennis day coach, on its way to this city, filled with passengers, had a narrow escape of being lost, between Meelick police barrack and the Lansdowne-bridge, where the road was almost instantly flooded, as the coach approached, to the distance of a mile, the water in some instances being five feet deep. The inside passengers were John O'Brien, Esq., M. P., and his daughter, Miss O'Brien; Captain Crowe, Ennis; and John T. Devitt, Esq., of this city. The outside passengers were Mr. Lynch, P. L. I.; Mr. Bradshaw, of the National Bank in this city, who had been in Ennis on business, and returning with a large sum of money; Mr. Carroll, of Ennis, architect; a Kerry gentleman, and two cattle dealers. Kelly, the experienced driver, on observing the tide rushing over the country, was unwilling to proceed; but, on being urged so to do by the passengers, consented, and did not get far beyond the Meelick police barrack, at the Limerick side, when the horses got belly deep in the water, which also entered the body of the coach. The alarm of the passengers, especially of Miss O'Brien, may be easily imagined; and to add to their dangerous position, the horses became restive, especially the leaders, who ran the vehicle upon a small bank at the road-side, near to a deep ditch, into which the coach would have been upset but for the presence of mind of the passengers, who all bore their weight to the other side to prevent such a calamity. The entire then alighted, and were immersed nearly breast deep. Miss O'Brien was so terrified that she became faint, and was conveyed on Mr. Carroll's back in safety to Lansdowne-bridge. The heroic act, at the risk of his life (having had to wade through a deep tide for half a mile), deserves the highest praise. The driver and all the parties abovementioned also succeeded with much difficulty in wading through the water to the same bridge, Mr. Bradshaw holding above his head the box containing the money of the bank.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE LATE ACCIDENT NEAR BELFAST.—The inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed by the falling of the Messrs. Boyd's mill, has been again adjourned to next Thursday, in order to give time for a report from the engineers appointed to examine the construction of the building. Mr. Magee, the contractor, who had been arrested, was admitted to bail, himself in £500 and two sureties in £250 each.

It is with regret we announce the death of the Marquis of Hastings, which took place in Dawson-street, Dublin, on Friday morning at two o'clock. His lordship was in his nineteenth year, and was an ensign in the 52nd Regiment. By the demise of the noble marquis, the title becomes extinct.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—MR. M. O'CONNELL, M.P.—A very unfortunate occurrence took place at Cahirciveen on Saturday evening last, which, it is feared, must terminate fatally. Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., a Mr. Twiss, and some other gentlemen, dined together at the hotel, Fitzgerald's. Some discussion arose after dinner between Mr. Twiss and another of the party. The person with whom Mr. Twiss had the discussion left the room. When he had gone, the latter observed that he had never seen a duel, whereupon Mr. O'Connell said he would show him the way, and got a pair of pistols that had been for seven months in Dublin. They took one each, presented at each other, and pulled the triggers, when unfortunately the pistol which Mr. O'Connell had, happening to be loaded, the ball passed through the right shoulder of Mr. Twiss, and lodged in the other, causing the most frightful suffering, and inflicting, it is greatly feared, a mortal wound. Dr. Crump was called in at once, and the wounded young man sent for Mr. Dillon, R.M., and made a declaration that the transaction was purely accidental, stating that he would not die in peace if he did not make a declaration to that effect.—*Reporter*.

We are happy to say that the ball has been abstracted, and that Mr. Twiss has been pronounced "out of danger." This we have on good authority.—*Cork Examiner*.

EVICTIONS IN CASTLEGREGORY.—Our special correspondent, who has just returned from Kerry, gives the most alarming account of the condition of Castlegregory. Whole families have been recently exterminated in that doomed locality, under circumstances of a most painful nature, and tracts of land lie deserted in the districts between Tralee and Dingle.—*Limerick Examiner*.

MURDER.—Patrick and Charles Daly have been fully committed by Samuel Sheane, Esq., and Thomas Cannon, R. M., Esq., for being concerned in the late murder near Killoughby.—*Leinster Express*.

ENGLAND.

The *Morning Advertiser* says—"We have good ground for believing that within the last few days at least, one member of the Whig Administration had all but sent in his resignation, and that, even now, it is a toss up whether he will not retire before the first day of the session. The party to whom we allude is Earl Grey. The noble Lord and the Premier are at variance on more than one important question. A difference of opinion on certain colonial matters, as well as on the great question of Papal aggression, has, we are assured, much to do with the unfriendly feeling which exists between the two noble Lords. Lord John Russell, and other members of the Ministry, cannot see the policy or taste of the conduct of Earl Grey in appointing, at such a juncture as the present, Mr. McCarthy, a Roman Catholic, to so important a situation as that of the Secretaryship of the island of Ceylon, a place which has been rather remarkable of late for the prevalence of religious dissensions and religious acrimony. Nor does the aspect of this appointment at all improve on our acquaintance with the fact that Mr. McCarthy, whose salary, we believe, is £2500 a-year, is the son-in-law of Mr. Hayes, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and a near relative of Cardinal Wiseman."

We have reason to believe that the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved by the Marquis of Kildare, and seconded by Mr. Peto, M.P. for Norwich.—*Times*.

Lord Wharnclyffe has withdrawn from a contest with Lord Redesdale for the Chairmanship of committees in the House of Lords. Lord Redesdale's election is now certain.—*Globe*.

An Advertisement in the *Morning Chronicle*, from the London Union on Church matters, stated that information had reached the Committee, from trustworthy quarters, that measures are in contemplation by those who took part in the meeting of the 5th December at Freemasons' Hall, under the chairman-

ship of Lord Ashley, to procure a Royal Commission for a Latitudinarian revision of the Prayer-Book; and therefore called true Churchmen to take instant measures to resist this new attempt on the faith of the Church. Lord Ashley has published this contradiction—

"It is not in contemplation by myself, nor, I firmly believe, by any of those who took part in the meeting of the 5th December, when I had the honor to be chairman, to procure a Royal Commission, or any other authority, for a revision of the Prayer-Book, either latitudinarian or otherwise."

In a subsequent leader, however, the *Chronicle* reiterates the substantial point of the contradicted statement—

"It is understood that one of the chief ingredients to be thrown into the cauldron of religious confusion will be contributed by Lord Ashley, in the form of an address to the Crown for an interference, by virtue of any prerogative which it may possess, to reform and purify the Church."

UNITED STATES.

MEDDLING WITH INTERNAL NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

(From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

In copying the following we would recall to the attention of our readers that what England has done in the case of South Carolina, is precisely the case we proposed as parallel to Mr. Clayton's sending Mr. Dudley Mann as a "spy" into the Austrian dominions to try and treat separately with a constituent part of that Empire. What can Mr. Webster say to this, after his apology for Mr. Mann's mission?

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

ALLEGED NATIONAL INSULT.—The *New York Courier and Enquirer* speaks of the correspondence between Mr. Mathew and the Governor of South Carolina, as an unpardonable offence on the part of the British Consul, for which the President ought at once to withdraw his Exequatur and close his official career. We quote:—

"He has committed the unpardonable offence; and any course, short of the withdrawing of his Exequatur, will, in our judgment, be the gravest species of outrage upon the Constitution by the General Government, and merit the severest rebuke from the people as joining itself to secession, treason, and disunion. This is a question which at once brings the value of secession to a test. If this correspondence is to be overlooked, then, so far as Mr. Fillmore and his administration are concerned, secession is a constitutional remedy—our Union is dissolved—and England has a right to hold diplomatic intercourse with South Carolina as an independent sovereignty—a sovereign nation—a separate government *de facto*; and may, at any moment, recognise her independence and enter into treaties with her."

The *Courier*, at great length, comments upon the insult, and urges redress by removing the author of it. We quote again:—

"What right has Great Britain to entertain or express such respect and consideration for any particular member of our Confederacy? We are known to her only through our general Government. Her Minister and Consuls come accredited only to it; and when they presume to address themselves to any one of the States in the manner in which Mr. Consul Mathew has done, they give far greater cause for offence than Genet did, when he was so promptly divested of his authority by Washington."

The *N. Y. Commercial* takes similar grounds on the subject, but holds that the opening of this correspondence by Great Britain with an individual State of the Union, and treating with it as a sovereign, independent power, is somewhat the fault of our own government. The *Commercial* says:—

"There is the correspondence; unusual, unprecedented as between friendly powers, highly improper in any way, and dangerous in its tendencies, if allowed to pass into a precedent subversive of all international comities and international responsibilities. But how came that correspondence into existence? Why did Mr. Mathew's Government instruct him to apply to the Governor of an individual State for redress, when the subject of complaint was an alleged violation of treaty? We can find no other answer than that we gave on Saturday—the late Cabinet unwarily referred—virtually referred—the British Government to that State for redress, and that, too, after the subject-matter of complaint had been twice, or oftener, brought before the Federal Government, with all friendliness and according to established diplomatic usages. The Cabinet at Washington ought to have asserted and maintained the doctrine, tersely put by a contemporary, that 'there is but one sovereign in this confederacy,' and thus have shut up every other channel for the diplomatic discussion of rights under treaties, which of right and usage can be discussed by sovereignties or nations—and it ought simultaneously, assuming Great Britain to be in the right, to have compelled South Carolina to abandon the imprisonment of British subjects."

EDUCATION WITHOUT RELIGION.—The *Washington Republic* thus comments on a recent case of conviction for manslaughter in that city:—"Since his conviction, Camper has been free with confessions and disclosures; but, while some of his statements bear with them the evidence of their falsity, his well-known malignity and deceitfulness throw doubts around them all. Pity for his victim, or that poor fellow's sister and brother, whom he has often seen, has, in no instance, moved him. The presence of his own mother and sister, during his trial, could neither abash nor depress him; and his only pride has appeared to be to evince the stolid indifference that the lowest of the brute creation could manifest. On the morning of the last day of his trial he asked one near him what would probably be the result? He was answered, 'Eight years in penitentiary.' He replied, with an oath, 'I would rather be hung and go to hell at once!' Yet there are hundreds of youths in this city whose ambition it is to look, to talk, and to act as he has done; but who fancy that their rowdy heroism will not lead them so far as to the commission of murder. It requires less restraint to keep a good man from becoming bad than to keep a bad man from committing murder. The murderer has less control over his will in the awful hour of his crime than has the virtuous youth in making the first step upon the road to dissipation and infamy." We commend such considerations to the gentlemen in this and other States who are striving so hard to establish State schools from which all religious teaching shall be banished.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.