

Mr. Charles Manning, brother of the Rev. H. E. Manning, was last week received into the Catholic Church, together with his four children.

The Rev. Henry James Coleridge, M. A., Fellow of Oriel College, was lately received into the Catholic Church at Clapham. The *Guardian* "regrets being obliged to confirm the report."

A Chester correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes: "The following persons renounced the errors of Protestantism, and were received into the communion of the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Edward Carbery:—On Passion Week, Eliza Pugh, Mrs. Gallagher, and Mrs. Burns. On Easter Sunday, Mr. Thomas Robertson Hyde, Mrs. Hyde, their three daughters, and Thomas Williams. On Easter Monday, Miss Margaret Taylor, Bridget Sandford, and Michael M'Namara.

GREENWICH.—The work of conversion is progressing most favorably here since the opening of the beautiful Church of our Lady Star of the Sea—upwards of twenty-five persons of education having been received into the fold of Christ. The ceremonies of the Holy Week were carried out with a precision and splendor hitherto unknown to any but the churches in the metropolis, the Rev. and respected Pastor being assisted by his zealous Curate and his brother of Deptford, and several gentlemen of the congregation.

On the 25th ult., two young ladies received the habit and white veil of the Order of Mercy, in the chapel of the sisters of Mercy, at Providence, R. I., at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Bishop of Hartford. Their names are, Sister Mary Frances (Miss Jane A. Major,) and Sister Mary Liguori, (Miss Mary P. Major,) both being converts. We are pleased to learn that the good Sisters in Providence are about to enlarge the sphere of their usefulness by establishing houses at Hartford and New Haven.—*Phil. Catholic Herald*.

DEATH OF ANOTHER CLERGYMAN.—We regret to have to announce the death of another of our clergy. The Rev. James Maloney died at Honesdale on the 27th ult.—*Ibid*.

Died, at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in this city, on Wednesday, April 21st., Mother Josephine Cullen, Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy, in this diocese. She was a near relative of Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh, whose election to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin occurred a few weeks ago. Her family is well known and highly esteemed wherever it is spread, in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, and Meath, in Ireland. There are few families that have given their country so many members distinguished for all the sterling qualities that ennoble the patriot and the Christian. There are four sisters of Mother Josephine nuns in different conditions in Ireland. *Requiescat in pace.—Pittsburg Catholic*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

AN AMIABLE LORD LIEUTENANT!—At the Royal Dublin Society, on the 16th April, His Excellency, the Earl of Eglinton, appeared, and delivered himself of a very beautiful oration; and in that oration, he gave expression to the most amiable sentiments—a specimen of which will be found in the following sentences:—"What a bright and happy island might not this be if her children were but true to her and to themselves, and would cast away for ever their dissensions and internal strife. (Loud applause.) Would that I could express, in words sufficiently strong, my earnest desire to be the harbinger of tranquility and prosperity amongst you. Would that I could convey, through you, to those in the different localities you have come from, my determination to allow no difference of creed, of politics, or of country, to stand in the way of the promotion of the best interests of Ireland, and of the preservation of its tranquillity." These are fine sentiments. Nothing can be better. We do not know that Lord Clarendon ever said anything more agreeable; but then comes a very important consideration—are they spoken sincerely, or a *la Clarendon*? Are they mere words—words intended to delude; or, are they the forerunners of a future honest policy? Did Lord Eglinton give utterance to them in the hope they would be believed, but with the intention they should never be acted upon? or did he speak them thinking that he, a Tory—the author of the insulting clause in the "Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill," and surrounded with Lord Roden and the Orangemen, and with such law advisers as Mr. Napier and Mr. Whiteside, could really act upon them? Is he the deceiver or the deceived? A day cannot decide these questions; but the first incident in our political affairs will, in an instant, test such promises. If they were meant to cajole, then the applause with which they were received will but strengthen the reproach with which they shall, on a future occasion, be quoted.—*Telegraph*.

GREAT MEETING IN THURLES.—A meeting was held in Thurles on Monday, the 12th ult., for the purpose of recommending fit and proper candidates to the county for its adoption at the next general election. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. P. Leahy, V.G., President of St. Patrick's College, Thurles; Archdeacon Laffan; the Very Rev. Dr. Burke; Mr. N. V. Maher, M.P.; Mr. F. Scully, M.P.; the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, P.P., Templemore, and various other gentlemen, in speeches of great eloquence and ability, expressing approval of the policy of the Irish Brigade, and confident anticipations of the benefits that a general adoption of its principles would confer on the country. Resolutions were come to, thanking the present county members, Messrs. N. V. Maher and F. Scully, for their conduct during their past Parliamentary career, and expressing the determination of the electors to secure their return at the next general election.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING IN OUTERARD.—On Monday, the 12th ultimo, in accordance with a numerous signed requisition, a public meeting of the electors and inhabitants generally of the Baronies of Ross and Moycullen, was convened in the court-house of Outerard, for the purpose of taking into consideration the important question of Tenant Right, as defined in Mr. Sharman Crawford's bill; and, also, to make arrangements for securing the return, at the next election, of two members of Parliament for the county

who shall adequately represent the views and feelings of the constituency upon the landlord and tenant question, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Irish Church Establishment, and other matters of national interest.—*Galway Mercury*.

CATHOLIC ELECTORS OF LONDONDERRY.—An adjourned meeting of the Catholic electors of this city was held in the chapel yard, Long-Tower, on the 13th ult. There might have been from two to three hundred persons in attendance, a fair proportion of whom were electors. John Casey, Esq., was called to the chair. Mr. Francis O'Neill, who acted as secretary, then read a resolution, the purport of which was, that as Catholics they pledged themselves to withhold their votes from any candidate who would not pledge himself to vote for a repeal of the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," and oppose the enactment of any measure which would in any way restrict the civil or religious freedom of any class or denomination. The Rev. Mr. Nugent regretted that when the resolution was drawn up, the members of the committee which had been appointed at the last meeting had not been in attendance. He would just say, however, that so long as his bishop was insulted, so long as he was told that he was no bishop, but merely an intruder, and had no right to put the mitre on his head; so long as no bishop but the Protestant should be recognised; then, to any Catholic who objected, he would say, that even now, at the eleventh hour, they should come forward, and take an active and decided course. The resolution bound the electors to withhold their support from any person who would not vote for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, through which such a deep and vital insult had been offered to their religion, and by a party to sustain whom in office the Catholics of Ireland made many sacrifices. The Rev. John McLaughlin said that in order to ensure unanimity, it had been judged sufficient to make the general declaration embodied in the resolution; and to show they were not influenced by sectarian bigotry, the resolution required the candidate to oppose any measure restrictive of the religious freedom of any of their fellow subjects. In Liverpool, Sir Thomas Birch had always received the votes of the Catholic electors, and the return he made them was to vote in favor of this vitally insulting bill. They had now taught him a lesson by turning him out, which he was not likely to forget. The resolution was then put from the chair and carried unanimously. Mr. Bernard M'Feely then proposed, and Mr. John M'Closkey seconded, that the foregoing resolution be signed by all the electors present, and that an opportunity be afforded those who are about to sign the same.—Agreed to. Mr. Bernard M'Feely said they should also come to some resolution with regard to municipal affairs, for they were trampled on and insulted in every manner. The meeting then separated.—*Londonderry Journal*.

We have reason to know that there are electors in Armagh who will expect the candidate of their choice to interest himself for the liberation from penal exile of Smith O'Brien and his colleagues in misthrene. It has been all but officially intimated that Lord Derby, in a spirit of generous magnanimity, will recommend an act of Royal clemency, which would be highly appreciated and gratefully received in Ireland. It is well known that Mr. Whiteside, the Solicitor General, is most anxious to see the generous purpose accomplished. We presume Mr. Moore sympathises with his friend, Mr. Whiteside, and we are satisfied that our representative, Colonel Rawdon, as a chivalrous soldier, and an independent member of parliament, will give his best services towards accomplishing an act which would reflect credit on the government of the country.—The greatest political enemies of Smith O'Brien and his exiled friends never denied to them honorable motives—an exaltation above any sordid or selfish feeling. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Memoirs of Lord George Bentinck, has borne honorable testimony to the pure and unselfish character of Smith O'Brien. The liberation of the exiles should be made a hustings question. To the rebuke of Irish nationality, a more earnest action in behalf of Smith O'Brien and his friends prevails in many parts of England, than of the country for which the martyrs of a well-meant, though misdirected enthusiasm, periled their fortunes and their lives. How long are we to be set down as mere talkers?—how long is Ireland to be regarded as "the jest of the fool, and the scorn of the free?" One would think that such a question as the liberation of generous and high-minded exiles would infuse a soul even into the sluggish mass of Russian slavery. We hope our country is not so "sunk in the slough of despond," as not to move even while a generous English statesman wails, as it were, for her prompting.—*Ulster Gazette*.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ROSAS AT QUEENSTOWN.—Her Majesty's steamer *Conflict*, from the River Plate, arrived at Queenstown on Friday, having on board General Rosas, his family, and suite. The *Conflict* left the Plate on the 10th February, touched Bahia on the 5th March, and was bound for Portsmouth, but was obliged to put in here owing to head winds. During her voyage one of the boilers burst, by which four men were killed. The general and his family landed, and walked about Queenstown. In the course of the day his daughter and daughter-in-law, accompanied by some of the officers of the ship, visited Cork, and returned to Queenstown the same evening.—*Cork Reporter*.

Ensign Metford, 6th Regiment, who was unfortunately lost in the Birkenhead, was married last Christmas, a few days only before embarking at Cork for the Cape, to Maria, daughter of D. Falkner, Esq., Nenagh, and niece of the late Dr. Sadlier, Provost of Trinity College. The lady, fortunately, did not accompany her husband.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Captains Ommanney, R.N., and Austen, R.N., have been in Limerick conducting an inquiry respecting the statement made by the master and mate of the *Renovation*, and by an intelligent fellow-citizen, Mr. John Lynch, nephew of J. Crilly, Esq. All the statements concur that no persons were seen on board the ships. Captain Ommanney and Captain Austen were on Thursday engaged in examining Mr. Simpson, mate of the *Renovation*.—*Limerick Reporter*.

THE RENCONTRE BETWEEN ORANGE PROCESSIONISTS AND THE POLICE.—The following verdict was returned at the close of the inquest on the body of Samuel Whan, who was shot on Easter Monday at the conflict between the Orange processionists and the police at Connor, in the county of Antrim:—"We find that the deceased, Samuel Whan, came by his death on the 12th April from a gun-shot, fired by some person from the police barrack at Connor; and we are further of opinion that such was without sufficient cause."

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.—Our farmers are beginning to feel exceedingly the want of rain; for the

last twenty years no such continued drought is recollected at this season. A piece of water, called Lough Fergus, near this town, has dried up, which never before occurred—quantities of eels have been taken crawling through the grass. It is much apprehended that a protracted continuance of the present drought will seriously affect vegetation. In other respects, our prospects appear most promising. There is a large complement of land under potato planting, considerably more than that of last year. In some places it has been found impossible to continue sowing the oats from the hardness of the soil.—*Roscommon Mes*.

The March agricultural report of the *Derry Journal* says,—"Prices are more favorable, and farmers better satisfied with their prospects, but there is still a disposition to avoid taking further quantities of land, under existing circumstances; and we know many small farms, from 10 to 40 acres, uncropped—by tenants, at least—where, until within the last two years, the same land would not have wanted a tenant for one day. Emigration is still going on, apparently quite up to the extent it did last year, and, from every appearance, it will continue so until it becomes an evil. Employment is now ready, and the condition of the laboring classes very much superior to what it was before they lost their favorite crop, the potato, in 1846." The reports from the county of Fermanagh are of a like tendency. A local paper says that no such preparations for potato-planting were made since the blight first appeared, and very sanguine hopes are entertained of an abundant crop this year, as the seeds are of a new description. The prospect, it is said, has induced many farmers who had made up their minds to try their fortune in America to remain at home for at least another year.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION.—There is not the least symptom of abatement in the outrushing human tide; on the contrary, the vessels clearing out direct for America from Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and other ports, are more numerous than at this time last spring, whilst great numbers proceed by steam to Liverpool to take shipping there. The remittances by the American mails to families of the humbler classes are very large in the aggregate, accompanied by most encouraging representations of the prospects for the emigrants in the United States.

The *Limerick Chronicle* of Wednesday contains the following:—"The annual tide of emigration to the New World is again at its full this spring from Limerick. The streets and quays are filled with intending emigrants, their wives and children, all of the rural population, whose condition and circumstances manifestly surpass those of their predecessors in the same Exodus. They are a strong healthy class of people, well equipped and provisioned for the land of their adoption."

The census-returns relative to Carlow county have been published separately by the census Commissioners. The population has fallen from 60,553 to 50,124; and the houses have decreased one-third.

EVICIONS BY A TENANT-RIGHT CANDIDATE.—The *Galway Vindicator* reports that the very free-trade—tenant-right, and otherwise intensely "liberal" Member for Galway—Mr. J. Blake, has served a notice on the Poor-law Guardians of Tiam of his intention to evict fifty-four families, comprising 270 individuals, from his property, in that union. The local journal fairly admits that Mr. Blake has a legal right to evict these poor people; but it descants, with no ordinary eloquence, upon the inconsistency of this gentleman, and others like him, who bellow for tenant-right, and make affecting appeals to English charity on behalf of tenants whom, as far as they have the power they treat like—

THE PEASANT AND THE SOIL.—There was a very interesting fact elicited the other day before the Crime and Outrage Committee, by questions from Sir James Graham—that there is a feeling widely pervading the Catholic peasantry in Ireland that they are the rightful owners of the soil, because descendants of original owners dispossessed by cruel and ruthless confiscations. How on earth this could have escaped the minds of hon. and learned and right hon. gentlemen is inscrutable. It is palpable upon the face of the history of the country; and as, of course, neither in morality nor in law can such confiscations confer a valid title, and as proscriptions occur not where there has been violence without acquiescence, it is self-evident that this must have much to do with the 'agrarian outrages'.

By a private letter received in Cork, dated "Lis-towel, April 12," we (*Cork Reporter*) learn that on Sunday last a fire broke out in that town, which was not arrested in its destructive progress until it had consumed no less than twenty-eight houses. The consternation and fearful excitement created by the melancholy occurrence are described as extreme. The fire originated in a spirit store belonging to a man named Michael Burke, while the occupants of the house, as well as a large number of the townspeople were attending twelve o'clock mass. The letter makes no mention of any personal injuries having been sustained.

MOUNTAINS ON FIRE IN KERRY.—The mountains in the neighborhood of Tralee, from Glounskheen on to the old Killarney road, have presented, during the last few nights, quite a volcanic appearance. Over a space of several miles towards the summit of that mountain chain the heather was in a blaze, representing the most beautiful spectacle we have ever seen. The Paps, in the county of Cork, and Drung Hill, in Iveragh, were also in a blaze, and the ensemble from that portion of the Atlantic where eye could take in a portion of each (for the blaze on the Tralee mountains was visible at its southern side also) must have been grand in the extreme. Keelachloane wood, near Castlemain, accidentally took fire on Thursday, and nearly twenty acres were burned before the fire was put down. All the mountains from Castlemain to Inch have been on fire during the past week.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

LISMORE—RE-CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED FELON.—On the 26th October, 1851, John Ryan, a prisoner under transportation for a period of seven years, escaped from the Lismore Bridewell, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, by ascending through the chimney, which, though barred at the top, he contrived to loosen, and then walked along the eaves and descended to the ground by sliding down the water spout.—He has since been in Cork Gaol for a month, and though a description of his person has been inserted in the *Hue and Cry*, he has continued to evade the very active pursuit as to his whereabouts. Head-Constable Riely, however, arrested Ryan on a lime kiln, about two miles from Lismore, in the company of six others, on the night of the 8th inst. On the following day he was brought before the Assistant-Barrister, who sentenced him to transportation for life.

There are only two custody cases for trial at Lurgan Quarter Sessions. The population of Skibbereen Union in 1844 was 57,439, and in 1851 only 37,283. Paupers are sleeping five in a bed in the Cork Poor House. The new master, Mr. Star, states that four able-bodied women and six boys sleep in one bed.

UNITED STATES.

CORNER STONE.—Tuesday April 27, the corner stone of a new church was laid at Newburyport by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick. The church, when finished, will be the finest looking building in the city. It will be about 170 feet high, measuring from the ground to the cross. The Rev. Mr. Lennon, the excellent pastor of Newburyport, has matured his plans, and his energy, aided by the zealous Catholics of that district, will secure to the faithful a temple of which they may justly be proud. The location is a very favorable one, it is central, near the public buildings, and in the most beautiful quarter of the city. Such a thing had never before happened in Newburyport. It is an old town, lately elevated to the rank of a city. It is a quiet, old fashioned New England town, with a reputation for Puritanism that has long caused it to be regarded as the most precise place in precise, straight laced Massachusetts. It has, like Salem, Plymouth, and other New England towns, a grave, wrinkled, old witch look about it, as if it were haunted by the ghosts of the old puritans, and the witches tossed by them in blankets, drowned, hanged, or otherwise put out of misery. In a town like this, the ceremonies attending the commencement of a Catholic Church constituted an event to be remembered long. Indeed, it appeared to some of the worthy descendants of the pilgrims that the Pope had taken solemn possession of the town. The inhabitants turned out in a body to assist at the ceremony. A few of the more fanatical were filled with horror and concern, and they shut themselves up in their houses, exclaiming, Ichabod! Ichabod! The glory hath departed from Newburyport! But the great mass of citizens were interested spectators of the functions of the day.—*Boston Pilot*.

KOSSUTH EXCITEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.—CATHOLIC PRIEST MORDER.—A serious disturbance took place on Sunday evening, about dusk, at the German Catholic Church, in William street, near High street. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the precise facts, but it is understood that the German Catholic priest has uttered language against Kossuth personally, both in public discourses and private conversations. This incensed many of Kossuth's Protestant friends, and a large crowd, numbering about 100, composed chiefly of Germans, collected from various parts of the city, had gathered around the church in Shipman street, with violent and enraged language. A few stones were thrown, which shattered one of the shutters in the priest's dwelling, which is attached to the rear of the Church. The priest, becoming alarmed, rang the church bell, which raised an alarm of fire, and the crowd finally dispersed. Smaller parties, it is said, have since been in the vicinity of the church, loudly expressing their anger.—*Newark Advertiser*, April 26.

Kossuth, after visiting New Jersey, and getting nothing, has been for a week in Massachusetts.—New England has pronounced against him; Boston, Roxbury, Charlestown, and other cities have refused to receive him. Massachusetts is, at present, under the control of freesoilers, who are radicals, upholders of anarchy at home and abroad. They voted him a reception, and he has received it. Their action was taken contrary to the wishes of a majority of the citizens of Massachusetts, but freesoilers care not much for such things.—Crowds turned out to see Kossuth, but little or no enthusiasm has been manifested, the prevailing wish was simply to see a man about whom so much has been said.

Chevalier Hulsemann has obtained leave of absence from his government, for an indefinite period, and will shortly leave for Europe. This has been granted him in consequence of his representations, that he could hold no intercourse of any kind with Mr. Webster. He will, therefore, absent himself till Mr. Webster retires from the State Department. The friendly relations between the two governments are not, however, interrupted.

A bill was reported in the Massachusetts Senate providing for the erection of three asylums, in different parts of the State for the reception of foreign paupers, to be maintained at the charge of the State, each large and ample enough to contain 500 inmates, who are to labor, and thus in part, at least, contribute to their own support. Mr. Warren, Chairman of the Committee who reported the bill, gives an estimate, in which a saving of \$100,000 per annum can be made.

ROW IN A CHURCH.—The *Baltimore Clipper* states that the worshippers in the German Lutheran Church, in that city, on Sunday last, attempted to remove the pastor, Mr. Wise, by force. The congregation have been for some time endeavoring to effect his removal. When he arose to deliver his sermon, he was first hissed and hallooed at, and this not accomplishing the object of making him leave the pulpit, a rush was made for the purpose of dragging him down. This gave rise to a display of fisticks, in the midst of which the police (who had been previously sent for) made their appearance, and soon succeeded in restoring quiet in what should have been the house of God. The minister then proceeded with his sermon, which he finished without any further disturbance.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—There have been several murders in New York within a few days. Joseph Sleet is under arrest for the murder of his wife. John Heavey was stabbed by Patrick M'Cormick, on Monday evening, and died in a few minutes. David Brackett was shot on Tuesday morning by one of a gang of drunken rowdies, named Lawrence Riley. The wounded man was not expected to survive.

KINKLE.—The following paragraph is cut from the *New Castle, Delaware, Courier*, where it appears in a letter from the editor, who is on a visit to the city of Cincinnati. The reader will remember that professor Kinkle has been traversing the country, endeavoring to raise a loan of two millions, in aid of German revolutionists: "I learned a fact to-day, that is exciting some feeling here, and ought to lead our people to exercise a little more discrimination in reference to the manner in which a certain class of foreign pretenders are received here. Professor Kinkle, a German patriot, who came over some time ago in hot haste to get funds to aid in the German revolution, after receiving large contributions in several cities, has invested the amount received in a brewery, in this city, and instead of applying the money to the objects for which it was given has quietly settled down to the dignified employment of making beer."