

And he adds, that Prince George of Cambridge and his suite delayed Limerick with vice during their residence there. Al, that is one of the secondary curses of foreign dominion, of which the name is Legion. A citizen army, which please God Ireland will soon possess, is the centre of an vicious system of corruption; and "A Cleric," must bear, with whatever patience he can muster, an infliction which we have fifty thousand reasons for believing is near its last day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.

SIR—I am told it is a fact that Prince George, who is burning to be at the Irish, threatens if Dublin resist him, to fall back on the Park and burn the city with bombshells. The Conservatives and neutrals ought to know the sauce with which they are threatened. Tell them this that they may beware in time.

Yours,

P.

A patriotic constable, whose name and address have been forwarded to us, sends the following interesting "police intelligence."

"During the past ten years, I have sedulously devoted my time in eliciting individual opinion among my comrades, in Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, and I now feel satisfied in stating, that out of 12,000, 10,000 would, and will fix on bayonets, and vindicate the freedom of thier en, slaved and suffering countrymen. The men are from profession cautious, and I must say even meanly so, in concealing a feeling which God has implanted in all their hearts. At present, I could not find 20 amongst them that would come together, and avow their sentiments. They are all determined enough, taking them singly, or individually, on defending the rights of their country; but bring fear or more of them together, and a feeling of distrust is immediately perceptible among them—they are afraid of each other, and I fear will continue so, until one among themselves will boldly harangue them, ere long, under arms, in the period, or at the period of smoke and excitement. I don't mean bottles of smoke—but bullets with fire and smoke. Under the protection of the God of battles and by his divine aid, I fervently hope to be the first man in Ireland to tear down the union-jack, and plant or erect the green flag of Ireland on the Castle. This is no enthusiasm—it is the cool, deliberate resolve made years ago, and never altered, nor ever shall, with God's assistance, be altered by me."

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

"The public" has very properly taken no notice whatever of the suicide committed last week by a British soldier at Ennistymon. Ho was under the command of a Captain Tuckey; and because he would not be allowed to see his wife, who had died in childbed, or to be present at her funeral, "the unhappy man" committed suicide on parade.

The public has, we venture to say again shown a proper degree of insensibility to this case; for look you, what has a soldier—a British soldier—to do with affection, in the service? What right has his wife to lie-in without leave from the commanding officer? But for her to die by the way, and then for her husband to expect to attend her to the grave—why this was little short of a mutiny. 'No wonder twelve wise men, after sitting on the headless body of the poor private, returned a verdict of "shot himself in a fit of temporary insanity." "Insanity!" No doubt of it.

As to Captain Tuckey he may be consoled by knowing that he has conducted himself in this matter like a true British officer, and that no one would have displayed, under the circumstances, a more military indifference to the best feelings of human nature. He may rest assured no harsh word will come to his ear from his superiors, and that his ladder of promotion will not be a step the less.

This case will, we hope, be a lesson to all married military men.

The Duke of Wellington is a Repealer at last. This Dublin Herald, the most active organ of anti-Repeal in Ireland, declares that "rumours are now afloat in certain circles in London, that his Grace makes no secret of his opinion, that the time has now come for giving a constitution to Ireland." Yes, he or Peel will be the man to do it. No Whig would have the sense or courage.

Eight Sisters of Visitation have proceeded from Baltimore to Wheeling, U. S., for a new foundation at the latter place.

MARRIAGE HONORABLE IN ALL AND THE BED UNDEFILED.—Heb. xiii, 4.

The above sentence of Scripture is thus translated in the authorised English version (Protestant): "Marriage is honorable in all, and the bed undefiled." At first sight, there appears to be no very material difference between the two translations; but when considered attentively, and, especially, when read in connection with what precedes and follows this sentence, in the same chapter, an important difference is discovered. Many eminent Protestant commentators agree in recognizing this expression of St. Paul as hortatory, or preceptive, and not declaratory; in other words, they understand him as saying, 'Let marriage be honorable in all,' &c.; whereas the authorized English version makes him say, "Marriage is honorable in all." In the original Greek, there is no verb expressed; and some commentators, taking the sentence as declaratory, supply the ellipsis by the indicative of the substantive verb, whereas others, taking it to be hortatory, or preceptive, supply the ellipsis by the imperative. That this latter is the more correct understanding of the passage, the following Protestant authorities will show. I must observe that, in the preceding verses, as also in those which follow the 4th verse, from which this passage is taken, the Apostle is giving commands or exhortations.

BLOOMFIELD says: "Since the whole passage is hortatory, the best expositors in general are with reason, agreed that the ellipsis here is not est (is), but esto (let it be)."

SUSMANLIER understands the sentence in the same sense. "Ab omnibus conjugio suis servetur honor."—(Let marriage be honored by all.)

LATHER thus translates it. "Die Ehe soll ehrlich gehalten werden bey allen, und das Ehebett unbedeckt."—"Marriage shall be honorably observed in all, and the bed undefiled."

The English version of this passage affords an illustration of how easily a translator may mistake his province, and may become an interpreter. The Latin Vulgate and Douay version exactly represent the original text, and leave to the reader the same facility of supplying the ellipsis, as he would have had were the original before him. Hence, the English version, as doubly faulty, in supplying the ellipsis, and in badly supplying it, as the best expositors are agreed. When we recollect how frequently this text is quoted, against the principle of the Roman Catholic Church, regarding the superiority of a life of celibacy, and the unlawfulness of marriage in those who, either by vow or by receiving holy orders, have taken on them the obligation of remaining unmarried, it is not so much to say that the translator's judgment was uninfluenced by the peculiar doctrines and practices of the Reformers and the disciples, regarding such obligation.

With regard to the following words, "in all," as I am not writing a commentary on the passage I shall content myself with remarking, that, whereas most Protestant expositors understand this of all persons, Catholic expositors generally understand it of all things, a meaning which, it might easily be shown, the context requires, and which has the authority of the most eminent commentators of antiquity.—A. E.—*St. Louis Paper.*

AMERICANS AND THE POPE.—Pope Pius gave the Consul of the United States a private audience on Saturday, 12th ult., to receive the address of a large number of the citizens of New York, to the Sovereign Pontiff, expressive of their respect and admiration for the character of one who has done so much to promote the cause of liberty in the pontifical States, and in Italy generally. Major Smith, of New York, the bearer to Rome of this address, was presented to the Pope, who expressed his warmest thanks to the citizens of New York, and his earnest wish for the continued prosperity of the whole American people.

DIOCESE OF CLEVELAND.—Sixty children lately made their first communion in Cleveland, and one hundred and thirty six were confirmed in the same place by Right Rev. Bishop Rappo, on Sunday the 4th March.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

MILITARY FRATERNISATION.—Tuesday evening a number of soldiers were passing up William street—they commenced shouting for Repeal! They said they were the men to stand to their countrymen, and that they need not be afraid of them (the soldiery) firing on them.—They gave three cheers for the success of the Confederates, and were much applauded as they passed up the street.—*Southern Reporter.*

PERSECUTION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Sad, indeed, was the condition of the Church and people of Ireland at this period! The young and the old—the venerable Bishop and the youthful Priest were torn from under the very altar; dragged from their holes in the earth, where they burrowed like vermin; or caught as they crept from them to administer the sacraments to some dying sinner, and instantly put to death. O'Brien, Bishop of Emly, was in 1661, bound in chains, and cast into prison in Limerick; and neither threats nor promises were spared in order to induce him to abandon the Catholic Faith. These however proving unavailing, he was harged, and his head being taken off, was placed on a pike, and raised on the citadel, where it remained until after the restoration. About the same time, Egan, Bishop of Ross, was tortured and put to death in that town. He has for a long time been concealed in a cavern of a neighboring mountain; but, having left his retreat to visit a dying person, he was discovered on his return, and on his refusing to renounce the Faith, was given up to the fury of the Puritan soldiery. His arms were struck off his body on the spot, and he was then brought to a neighboring tree, amid the jeers and scoffs of his tormenters, and there hanged on one of the branches by the reins of his own sword. Also Emir Mathew, Bishop of Clogher, being loaded with irons, was cast into a dungeon in Enniskillen, where he was at length freed from his sufferings by being hanged. His bowels were afterwards torn out and burned, and his head was placed on a pole in the public market. Arthur Maginnis, Bishop of Down, being old and infirm, died at sea, endeavoring to escape his enemies. Of the other prelates, celebrated Nicholas French, Bishop of Down, escaped at Ghent, where he died on the 23rd of August, 1678. Walsh, Archbishop of Cashel, after being hunted for a long time through the mountains of Tipperary, at length found a asylum at Compostella, in Spain. The Bishops of Cork and Cloyne, and of Waterford, fled to Nantz; the Bishops of Limerick and Raphoe, to Brussels; the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, to Hungary; the Bishop of Leighlin, to Ghent; the Bishop of Killaloe, to Rennes, in Brittany; the Bishop of Kilsnora, to Normandy; and the Bishop of Kilmacduca was screened by his friends in England.—(Elenchus, Episcopus a Nihil Fernensi, quoted at length in the *Harvard Democratica*, p. 389, and following.) Besides these, John Burke, Archbishop of Tuam, Patrick Plunkett, Bishop of Ardagh, and every other prelate in the kingdom, were forced to fly from it, with the exception of the Primate, Hugh O'Reilly, Geoghan, Bishop of Meath, and Al Sweeney, Bishop of Kilmore, who, however, was disqualified by age and infirmity from discharging any of the functions of his office.—*Duffy's Magazine.*

THE LEVANT.

THE PATRIARCH OF JERUSALEM.—The Sultan has sent to the Pasha of Jerusalem the following despatch, dated January, 13, 1849, with regard to Mgr. Valerga, recently appointed by the Holy See to the Patriarchate of Jerusalem:—"The most illustrious Pope has chosen and sent a subject of his called Valerga, to reside at Jerusalem, with the title of Patriarch. Besides that this subject is a man of distinction, you are aware that friendly relations are made between the Ottoman Government and that of Rome. As, then, the Sublime Porte is wont to accord its good will and to testify its regards to such envoys, when occasion offers, we desire your Excellency to offer this personage the respect due to him, and to grant him such protection as he may require."

THE ITALIAN CLERGY.—The greatest enthusiasm has been shown by the Italian Clergy in the cause of national independence. At Milan, the Archbishop was seen at the barricades with the banner of Italy in one hand and a crucifix in the other. At Mantua the Bishop summoned the Governor to surrender the citadel, and saved his life by obliging him to put on the Italian cockade. At Turin, the Canons and Cures opened a subscription in aid of the families, members of which had taken arms to succour the Lombards. From one end of Italy to the other it is the same. The Bishop of Savona has addressed an eloquent circular to his clergy, asserting the duty of the Priesthood to take part in this great movement. "To whom does it belong," he

asks, "to raise civil and social virtues to the elevation of Christian morality, to stamp them with the form and dignity of religion, if not to the Priest?" He appoints charitable subscriptions in all parts of his diocese, and entreats the Clergy to take the initiative in that holy work. This circular excited great enthusiasm in the people. They flocked in crowds to the Episcopal palace, crying "Viva Monsignor Ricardi!" "Viva the zealous preacher of fraternal charity and patriotic love!" "Viva Pio Nono!" "Viva Julio II!"—*Univers.*

SMITH O'BRIEN'S SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, gives this graphic and stirring account of the bearing of Smith O'Brien before the foreign Parliament—

"Smith O'Brien's manly statement in the English Senate to night, and his unequivocal expression of determination on the part of the people of Ireland to achieve their nationality, no matter what extent of brute force may be opposed to their well-directed agitation, will be read throughout Ireland with feelings of unmixed satisfaction. Anything more disgraceful than the reception which the hon. member for Limerick experienced could not possibly be conceived. The house was densely crowded from an early hour, and the instant Mr. O'Brien stood up to oppose the second reading of the nefarious coercive measure, introduced nominally for the purpose of better securing the crown and government of Great Britain, he was assailed with the most violent bursts of yelling which lasted fully ten minutes, and throughout his really magnificent address, the most daring attempts were made to hoot him down. Indeed, to such an extent were the beastly bellowings of the Common House of Parliament carried—so violently and fully four hundred "popular representatives" conduct themselves, that I was in momentary expectation of finding some of "those fine old English" gentlemanly legislators exercising their physical prowess in an antagonistic encounter with the hon. member for Limerick.

Pena cannot convey any adequate idea of the rank barbarism of this degrading exhibition. The howling of hungry wolves in the Zoological Gardens faintly resembled the yell which were hurled against Mr. O'Brien; but he treated them with deserved disdain, and unintimidated, he adopted all those sentiments which the Secretary for the Home Department—adverting to the proceedings of the Irish Confederates—more than once insinuated he would be afraid to avow in the House of Commons. Sir George Grey shivered like an aspen leaf while Smith O'Brien re-asserted his fixed resolution to follow up the course of conduct which he had pursued for months past; and you will not fail to observe that amid the most prolonged cheering he delivered one of those violent anti-English flippancies which nightly emanate from the treasury benches. Every sentence was applauded to the echo. Would to heaven that the Irish people, Protestant, Catholic, and Presbyterian, could have witnessed the savage scene enacted this night, and the insult offered to their interests. Had they been spectators of Mr. O'Brien's reception, the question of Ireland's nationality was gained, or Irishmen and slaves are synonymous terms."

PROTESTANT FEELING.

DROGHEDA.—On Thursday evening week a numerous and respectable meeting of the Protestant inhabitants of Drogheda was held in the Mayoralty rooms.

About eight o'clock there were upwards of a hundred and twenty Protestants in the room; amongst whom we noticed—Messrs. Thomas North, W. H. Rae, Henry Moore, James Davis, Surgeon Ellis, James Moore, J. T. Rowland, solicitor; Isaiah Moore, Robert B. Daly, Wm. Moore, J. Shea, R. M'Alister, John Shaw, W. B. Hudson, A. Smith, J. Harvey, J. Reilly, J. Williams, Henry Bagnall, J. Appleyard, Wm. Beddy, T. Neill, W. Singleton, T. Apperson, J. Calvert, S. Eakins, G. Dawson, &c.

They met to discuss the question of Repeal. Several resolutions condemnatory of the government, and the present lamentable condition to which they have reduced the country, were adopted; also, the meeting approved of the address to the Lord Lieutenant which appeared in our columns last week; but, as the meeting was not publicly convened, the resolutions were afterwards withdrawn that they might be submitted to a more general meeting of the Protestant body the next week.—*Drogheda Advertiser.*