

tions, were titles derived from spiritual authority—they related to office, not to territory. Their Bishops were Bishops of certain dioceses, not speaking of the ground or houses over the surface of the country, but Bishops over the Catholic souls which were to be found in the territory. His Lordship, in conclusion, was again greeted with the strongest demonstration of personal affectionate regard. The meeting then separated.

MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS OF LEEDS. (From the Leeds Times.)

The annual *soirée* for the benefit of the schools attached to St. Patrick's, Leeds, was held on Tuesday evening last, in the Music Hall, Albion-street, and was attended by about 700 of the Catholics of Leeds; and additional interest was imparted to the proceedings by the knowledge that the Rev. Dr. Cahill, of Londonderry, and the Rev. Edward Scully, of Sheffield, and for three years Priest at St. Patrick's, York-road, would attend. As might have been anticipated, in addition to the customary educational topics discussed on these occasions, all the speakers referred, more or less strongly, to the recent anti-Papal agitation, and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill onslaught upon Catholics.

The Chairman proposed "Dr. Cahill and the Catholic Clergy of Ireland."

The Rev. Dr. Cahill, in rising to respond to his health, coupled with the Irish Clergy, was received with loud cheers, which lasted several minutes. When silence was restored, he said—"Ladies, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, my friend in the chair has painted me in such glowing and gorgeous coloring, I question much 'if my mother could know me' at the present moment. (Loud laughter.) I am glad to hear that cheer, as it is a practical refutation of the articles which the London journals have published against me; and it proves that the ferocity with which I have been attacked has not a response in the hearts of those persons in Leeds, whose esteem I value, and whose applause is my highest reward. But it is a bad way to answer my charges against the Whig cabinet by levelling a calumny at my head, throwing dust in the eyes of the public, as a cowardly substitute for a reply to me, and putting words into my mouth, expressive of sentiments which religion and my own natural feelings equally abhor. But this is the way the *Times* does its work, and this is the answer which Europe has received for the revolutions which the Russell cabinet has caused in five different countries; and for the concerted attempt which that vile cabinet has made to sap the foundation of the Catholic Church. But abuse and calumny may for a moment lead the public mind astray, in some quarters in this country, but the quotation I have made from the despatches of the servants of Lord John Russell will be read when these calumnies are forgotten, and will warn my countrymen never again to trust the English cabinet but to rely on themselves for the defence of their civil liberties, and for the maintenance of the indefeasible rights of conscience. (Loud cheers.) In reference to the attacks which have been made upon me, what must be the feelings of honest Englishmen, many of whom I see here around me, when I re-assert, that I am incapable of uttering the sentiments to which vile London journals have tortured my words. I never have, either privately or publicly, given expression to any sentiment towards the people of England as a nation, except to say that I have felt immeasurable gratitude towards them for the relief which they afforded to my poor starving countrymen; and that I have ever considered their national character as a distinguished admixture of truth, of honor, and of generosity. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) This is, therefore, the last time I shall allude to these charges; and I am confident there is no Englishman who will not cheerfully retract the hasty concurrence which he gave in his first impulse to my cowardly and deadly calumniators. When I entered this hall on this evening I had determined not to say one word on politics, as I had understood we had assembled here to celebrate an annual festivity on the progress of Catholic education in Leeds. And on the subject of education it is not just that any topic should be introduced to disturb the harmony with which the genius of education ever fences round the sacred inclosure of literature. This is a neutral ground, where men of all parties and colors can meet; where the souls of men, as it were, can creep out of the body for an evening, and hold intimate communion with each other, without fear or disguise; where the entertainment shall be founded on courtesy and good breeding; where every man appears in 'his best'; and where we can enjoy a true feast of reason at a distance from the hurricane of political anger which rages outside. And there is no nation in the world where a communion of the mechanical arts and scientific education can be understood with so much pleasure and utility as in England. You have in this country the wealthiest aristocracy in the whole world—their palaces are made of pearls and precious stones—they are clothed in garments set in diamonds, and they walk on golden sand; but there is often to be found amongst the working and commercial classes an aristocracy of mind, where the humble man can rise to an eminence more exalted than the drowsy peer, and stand on a lofty point of mental elevation, to which he would perhaps have never arrived had he been born with a bag of gold tied about his neck, and the title- deeds of a bloated and ancient descendant cumbrously heaped on his back. (Loud cheers, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs for several minutes.) In England you set a higher value, and justly, on the man who makes more money from the judicious exercise of his talent and skill than the lord from his baronial possessions; and such is the genius of your country, that the son of the humblest man can hope to occupy the first place in the service of the Queen

from the success of his talents, and the national encouragement given to his enterprise and his skill. (Cheers.) And what would the world be at this moment if men of genius had not introduced all the improvements which form the aggregate of the universal civilisation of mankind? When Lucius discovered the effect of the loadstone on steel in the 13th century, the world then little knew the future triumphs of this imperishable truth—uniting nations which oceans have separated—bearing the flag of peaceful commerce to every corner of the earth—giving employment to millions of the human race—encouraging the arts of all nations, and bearing in safety the struggling barque of the anxious mariner through the darkness of the night, the wild terrors of the moaning tempest, and the yawning abyss of the angry flood—who could fancy that the infant discovery of steam would in the course of a few years supersede the work of centuries, carry the world forward in a race of civilisation, so as to run through several ages to come in the course of one century, to overcome wind and tide, to assume the mastery of the elements, and to give employment and support to tens of thousands of the human race in every country? And what man, or worlds of men could in their most unchained fancy ever imagine that when Galvani galvanised a frog by accident, in the seventeenth century, he had discovered an agent which in one age would lead to the formation of the electric telegraph, by which nations in the ends of the earth can hold daily and hourly communion; by which space, as formerly understood, is annihilated; the whole era of the earth's surface reduced to one room; and our thoughts transmitted, from pole to pole, with an invisible velocity, which immeasurably outstrips the wildest race of the bounding wind, and which speaks to nations on the blue instantaneous flash of the glancing lightning. (Cheers.) The chairman has alluded to the vile system of proselytism carried on in the west and in the south of Ireland—this statement is but too true; and Englishmen in their honesty are deceived into the belief, that the poor Irish in these famine districts, are degraded by an ignorance below the lowest level of Pagan barbarity; and in order to rescue them from their forlorn situation, they subscribe tens of thousands of pounds, to have them instructed in the truths of Christianity. What a pity that English noblemen and gentlemen should be so deceived by a combination of bigoted and hired conspirators—there never was invented so gross a system to rob and deceive the English people, and to raise up in Ireland the united struggling feelings of anger and scorn. The curse of God and the vengeance of men are roused in viewing the thrilling cruelty, the hard-hearted deceit, and the unblushing hypocrisy of the agents of this shameful system. When poverty strips the poor man of the last rag to clothe himself and his wife and family; when famine—red famine—traces the handwriting of death on the skeleton frame of his starving children; and when the scarlet fever prostrates these wretched victims in one burning bed—then, oh then, is to be seen the lean agent of this society stealing like an evil spirit, and gliding with noiseless step into the poor man's cabin, and offering food, and drink, and clothing, provided he pronounce, with his parched and trembling lip, the recantation of Ireland's ancient creed, and deny his God—(deep sensation)—he is relieved by becoming a perjurer; he is comforted by professing what he believes to be blasphemy; and he is made a sincere and a worthy Protestant by the commission of crimes which virtuous men of all religions brand with the names of infamy and damnation (sensation.) These men, however, live comfortably by this their spiritual occupation. Their profession bears the same relation to the Reverend men who planned the scheme, as a builder to an architect. They merely follow a spiritual trade, and of course the cheaper they can execute the work, the more profitable is their profession. Hence, during the potato failure, or the cholera, or the famine, or any social crisis, Catholic souls can be bought cheaper than in times of national abundance and health; and consequently the price of souls in Connemara or Dingle varies like the funds—being sometimes bought at a premium of fifty per cent., whilst at other times they sell at thirty per cent. below par (loud laughter.) The scale of prices in times of famine and fever, generally are 3s 6d for a child above seven years of age, 5s for a grown girl, and 7s 6d for a man able to attend the reading of the Bible (loud laughter.) Besides this sun, they are also supplied with food and clothing; and, in the language of a distinguished Irish editor—"They sell their souls at an average, for food, clothing, and 7s a week, during their natural lives in this world; and besides all this, they will be supplied in the world to come with coals for eternity" (roars of laughter for several minutes.) I am glad you have coupled my name with the Clergy of Ireland; and when you hear such details as I have now brought before you, do you wonder at our national anger? When you read the report of the Rev. Mr. Osborne, of the Ballinrobe workhouse, where one hundred and twenty starved and naked women have been confined day and night without bed or bedding, or a form or stool to sit upon—when you hear of the Brewery of Ballinasloe, where the carpenters could not be had in sufficient number to make coffins, or rather to nail together rough boards to enclose the hundreds of the starved Irish dead; when you learn that the male and the female, the mother and the child, the husband and the wife, are literally shovelled into one pit, without coffin or shroud—when you understand that this has been the fate of the children of forty generations torn from home, thrust into a putrid workhouse, crowded together like sheep in a pen, and rotting in one common living mass, and then buried without a friend to stand at their graves, without one tear shed over their ashes, and without a child to raise the cry of affection over the poor Irish dead—the murdered dead—do you wonder at the tone and language of the Irish Priesthood? We are the only

friends of the poor Irish, and we shall not, or cannot be silent, while they die in tens of thousands in our presence. We are their spiritual Fathers, and we are base cowards if we do not raise the cry of murder as we see our children slain before our eyes, by what we consider unjust laws. Englishmen cannot be angry with our anger, when they hear the case fairly stated; and they should applaud us for our courage and our fidelity, rather than condemn us for our opposition to laws which have made our country a desert, exiled the living, and dishonored the dead (loud and rapturous applause.) I did not intend to speak on politics on this evening, but you have forced me into this course by the terms of the toast, which you have kindly drunk to my name. Protestant Englishmen should feel as deeply the insult offered to their ancestors by the late bill as we have resented it in Ireland. When an English Protestant stands in Yorkminster, or Westminster, or any one of the noble Catholic ruins which the despotism of monarchy has laid in ruins 300 years ago—when he paces the ancient halls of Oxford and Cambridge, and reads in the architecture, and on the tombs of his country the learned names that once shed a lustre on English history, and English literature, and English laws—when he travels across the heath of Runnymede, where his Catholic ancestors forced a weak despot to sign the charter of English liberty; I ask, is there an honest heart in Great Britain that will endorse the dishonor cast on the illustrious English dead, though that calumny has been even published by the Prime Minister of England (loud cheers.) If you owe obedience to the present century, you owe veneration to the centuries that are passed; if you respect the Queen and her ministers you cannot abandon your love of your ancient kindred and name; and he does not deserve the character of an Englishman who could bow before the voice of any man living, no matter what his station or his authority, who would dare to offend the living Briton by branding the memory of your illustrious dead (rapturous cheers.) Do not be angry with me if I tell Lord John Russell from this place that we, in Ireland, set him at defiance. Consent to his penal law would be a compromise of principles—our assent would be fettering the limbs of posterity—but our opposition is a lesson of liberty which will teach the coming generations the science of freedom: and if we should be overcome, our very defeat is victory, as the future children of Ireland will burn with a patriotic ardour to receive in some new future struggle the banners of freedom which have been wrested from us by injustice and tyranny (loud cheers, amidst which the Rev. gentleman resumed his seat.)

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—Rev. Dr. Cooper acknowledges to have received from His Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland, the sum of £276 as under, for the Catholic University Fund—viz., the Lord Bishop of Southwark (Dr. Grant) £5; Anonymous £271.

On Saturday, the 6th ultimo, his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Primate of all Ireland, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of two hundred children, assembled in the chapel of Portadown. The number of persons who came to witness the imposing ceremony, and to see and hear his Grace on the occasion was very great. The children were examined in the Christian doctrine, and their answering gave general satisfaction. After Confirmation, his Grace delivered, in his usual impressive style, an appropriate and pathetic discourse.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Elphin, accompanied by his Chaplain, Rev. Edward Wallace, P.P., Ballygar, sailed for England on Tuesday last, to assist at the reception of the daughter of the late O'Conor Don, in the Benedictine Convent, St. Mary's Priory, Princethorpe, diocese of Birmingham. His Lordship will visit the Archbishop of Westminster before he returns to Ireland.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—It is a remarkable and very gratifying feature, not only in this great town, but throughout all Lancashire, to find in every locality Catholic schools springing up within the last year.—The foundation of several have been laid in this town, the last having taken place on Monday, the 8th instant, in Eldon-street, belonging to St. Anthony's parish.—*Liverpool Correspondent of the Tablet.*

VISIT OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—The utmost anxiety is manifested to hear his Grace, the Archbishop of Tuam, who is to preach on the 28th inst., at Copperas-hill, in aid of very excellent schools attached to that chapel. A vast number of Protestants have signified their intention of being present. His Grace will proceed to London on the 29th or 30th on a visit to his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. The bigots are howling loudly for a prosecution, but yet his Grace will appear as "John, Archbishop of Tuam." There is a certain amount of excitement attached to his Grace's visit to this town.—*Ibid.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM IN ACHILL.—His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam visited the island of Achill on Thursday se'night, accompanied by the Very Rev. J. M'Hale, P.P., Castlebar; the Rev. P. Cannon, P.P., Hollymount; the Rev. Thomas M'Hale, D.D., Irish College, Paris; and the Rev. Patrick Duggan, R.C.C. The chief object of his present visit was to select suitable sites, on the property lately purchased by his Grace for a monastery, and a glebe-house for the use of the Clergy of Achill. Your readers may recollect that his Grace, some months ago purchased, under the Incumbered Estates Court, a portion of the lands lately held by Mr. M'Loughlin, called Buncurry, and which amounts to somewhat over 1,200 acres. It is well situated, commands a large supply of sea manure, and, with judicious management, will be rendered very valuable. There are upon the property some twenty tenants, with whom his Grace

entered into arrangements quite satisfactory as to rent and tenure. On Friday the Archbishop proceeded to view the property, accompanied by the Clergy and a large concourse of the people. The site fixed upon for the monastery and glebe-house commands a beautiful view of the sea and mountain scenery. The buildings are to be at once proceeded with. It is intended to have very extensive school-rooms attached to the monastery, where the children of the surrounding villages are to be gratuitously educated. A model farm is likewise to be at once laid out, for the purpose of having the rising generation instructed in the several approved modes of agriculture. There are several hundreds of poor children who will thus be benefited by his judicious combination of a social secular and religious system of training. On Saturday, his Grace visited the mines of Curran, where Mr. M'Cormack, the truly benevolent friend of the poor, received him, and showed his Grace the several extensive works which he is carrying on there. On Sunday, he held Confirmation in the chapel at Kildounat—the congregation was very numerous and respectable. It was consoling to his Grace and the Clergy to see such a congregation, after the combined efforts of famine and proselytism to seduce and to destroy them. Upwards of 130 persons were confirmed on the occasion. The Rev. Peter Cannon, P.P., addressed the flock in a powerful and effective sermon in the Irish language. His discourse produced a very great impression on the minds of the people. The Archbishop afterwards spoke to them in the same language, and expressed his sincere gratification at witnessing the piety and the religious fervor of the crowded congregation by which he was surrounded. He alluded in feeling terms to the noble stand made by them against all the efforts of an unworthy system of proselytism. Even the few who had compromised their conviction under the pressure of hunger were again returning to the old Faith. The Archbishop remained, during his stay on the island, with the Rev. Peter O'Malley, R.C.C., by whom he and the Clergy who accompanied him, were most hospitably entertained. On Monday his Grace left the island, after a visit of four days, highly pleased with the arrangements made for the future success of this remote mission.—*Correspondent of the Tablet.*

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The committee have received £2 from the Right Rev. Doctor Errington, Lord Bishop of Plymouth; £1 from the Rev. Mr. Faire, Preston; £1 from R. B. De Barry, Esq., Weston Hall, Nuneaton, Warwickshire; £1 from Henry Verity, Esq., and 10s from the Rev. Mr. Byrne, Hendlip.

We understand that several communications have reached the committee from parties who wish to be informed when the association will enter on its practical operations. It will be in the recollection of our readers that at the aggregate meeting a committee was appointed, consisting of Prelates and members of parliament, to draft rules, and draw up an address to the Catholics of the empire. This committee met on the day after the meeting, and appointed a sub-committee to prepare the rules and address, the sub-committee to report to the committee on Wednesday, the 17th instant, and a few days afterwards the first meeting of the association will be held, at which the rules and address will be brought forward for adoption by the general body.

The enrolling of members has been progressing rapidly since the aggregate meeting, and at the first public meeting the names of the members will be brought forward.

The committee have received (through the Rev. Dr. Cooper) £1 from Captain Berkeley, 45, Canonbury-square, Islington, London; and £1 from Edmund Gorman, Esq., Baker-street, London.—*Tablet.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The 25th Sept. is fixed for a grand banquet to the Irish brigade, at Galway. A great meeting is expected on the occasion.—*Tablet.*

ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Mr. O'Flaherty, M.P., with Messrs. Scully, Keogh, Mrs. Keogh, and others, went on a boating excursion on Saturday from Knockbane, where the members for Tipperary and Athlone have been on a visit with the hospitable member for Galway, and the morning being propitious and the day most promising, the party enjoyed themselves for some hours amid the romantic scenery of Lough Corrib, which presents so many varied features of interest and enchantment to the tourist. On their return in the afternoon, the boat struck on a rock, and in a minute it filled with water. The greatest exertions were used for some time to repair the accident, but to no effect, and it was not without the utmost difficulty that the party were saved by the approach of another boat in which they were rowed ashore, after experiencing imminent danger, the rock on which the boat struck affording no landing room. We are happy to state that, with the exception of the alarm to which the event gave occasion, the party were landed safe and well, and arrived at Knockbane in time for dinner.—*Limerick Reporter.*

DEATH OF LORD RIVERSTON.—Died, at his residence, Flower-hill, county Galway, on September 6th, Lord Riverston. This peerage was granted by James II. when he was fighting in Ireland for his crown, but was not acknowledged by the English government.—Lord Riverston was heir presumptive to the earldom of Westmeath. He leaves two sons.

RUMORED APPOINTMENTS AT THE BAR.—The *Evening Herald* says—"It is rumored that Mr. Justice Perriu is about to retire from the bench upon a promise of promotion for two of his sons in their respective professions. The vacant justiceship of the Queen's Bench is to be filled by the elevation thereto of Mr. Attorney-General Hatchell; and the Attorney-Generalship thus vacated is to be assumed by the Right Hon. Richard Wilson Greene, Q.C., Mr. Hughes continuing to hold his present office of Solicitor-General. These arrangements have been repeated and commented upon among the bar, and are very generally looked upon as settled.

At the last meeting of the Killarney Board of Guardians, Mr. Herbert, M.P., gave notice that he would on that day fortnight move, in consequence of the abuses, the surrender on the 1st May, 1852, of the farm attached to the workhouse.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

Sir William D. Godfrey has leased the lead mines at Castlemaine, County Kerry, to English capitalists. There is not an agricultural laborer in this or the surrounding counties unemployed, so busy are all hands at harvest work, for which the weather is most propitious, and the fall of grain under the sickle has been very considerable. The cereal crops are reported all in good condition.—*Limerick Chronicle.*