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most regular attendees. These courses were principally remarkable for their perspicuity, simplicity, and at the same time, cogency. His specimens of argument and reasoning were so judiciously selected, and so judiciously very exactly the warmest criticism. In the latter end of the following year, at the request of the Most Rev. Dr. Bramhall, then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, he delivered another series of lectures at Saint Mary's, Moorefields. These lectures were in vindication of the doctrines and practices of the Church of England, and they enjoyed such extensive attention, that the Churchmen of that city gave to a prolonged controversy, which was highly distinguished by the ablest talents, and the most judicious views, on the Cardinal towards far above, his adversaries. It is asserted that this discussion was the precursor of those movements which have since taken place in the Church of England. A few months after these lectures were published in Dublin, and the interest they had created in their audience, was increased by the discovery that they were afterwards widely followed in their

premise on the Holy Eucharist," which occasioned the celebrated controversy with the Rev. Dr. Turner, afterwards Bishop of Ely. This work was quickly followed by Dr. Wiseman's famous work entitled "Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion." To characterize the scope of this work or the vast ability it exhibits is unnecessary. It has long since become a standard work, read and studied by the learned of all religious denominations. It has passed into several editions and as many languages, and is held in such esteem as to form a kind of text-book on the very important subject with which

ably deals. After this the deceased made another visit to Rome, where he remained for a short time, and, it is said, was mainly instrumental in inducing the then Pope (Gregory the XVI.) to increase the Vicars Apostolic in England. Dr. Wiseman shortly after returned from the Eternal City as Coadjutor Bishop to Dr. Walsh, of the Midland district. He was also appointed President of St. Mary's College, Oscott. Here he continued to work with in-

St. Mary's will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be its students at that memorable period. In 1847 he again visited Rome on matters in reference to the Catholics of England, and, it is believed, to consult with the Pope on the subject of the important changes which were subsequently made. On the death of Bishop Griffiths, in 1848, Dr. Wiseman became pro-vicar apostolic of the London district, and was soon afterwards nominated conductor to Bishop Walsh, *coadjutor*.

successions, on that prelate being translated to London. On the death of Dr. Walsh in 1849, Dr. Wiseman became Vicar-Apostolic. During the time that elapsed from his second visit to England up to his succession in 1849; great changes in religious opinions had taken place, and within the very centres of the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge the preachings and writings of Dr. Wiseman were operating. On the 6th of August, 1850, Dr. Wiseman was summoned to Rome by the present Pope, who, on the 29th

Sept., in that year, issued his apostolic letter for re-establishing the English Catholic hierarchy. At the same time his Holiness issued a brief elevating Dr. Wiseman to the archiepiscopal dignity, and, in a private consistory held the following day, the new archbishop was raised by the Sovereign Pontiff to the dignity of Cardinal by the title of St. Pudenzia. Cardinal Wiseman was the seventh English Cardinal since the Reformation, the six preceding him having been Pole, Allen, Howard, Duke of York, Weld and Acton.

The deceased Cardinal was not only a great ecclesiastic, but also a great philosopher, an Italian of acknowledged genius. Perhaps to some time in his career did this illustrious churchman act with more dignified firmness and judgment than during the agitation which preceded the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. In the midst of that outburst of intemperance, fury and bigotry, Nicholas Wiseman never flinched or swayed, and when the worst passions of an ignorant mob were aroused and he was assailed by brutal violence, the Cardinal Arched

shop, with the firmness of a hero and the humility of a martyr, remained imperturbable, notwithstanding that he was frequently in danger of personal violence, and the cry "Papal aggression," which had been raised, resounded from all sides, and was re-echoed with vindictive bitterness and malicious point in the daily journals of the Empire. His mission seemed to be the restoration of the English Catholic hierarchy, and from that no threat, insult or reproach would he permit to divert him: "I was before this he had, as a boy, been hostile to the Pope."

The storm of that angry time passed, and the foolish piece of legislation which it caused has already become obsolete, and will be soon forgotten. The deceased Cardinal was well known in literary circles as one of the able contributors to the *Dublin Review*. Among his productions which appeared in it, must be mentioned his celebrated "Structure of the

“Oxford movement,” which was subsequently reproduced in a new shape, under the title of “High Church Chains.” His essays and contributions to the *Dublin Review* were collected and published, with a preface by the author, and His Eminence was supposed to have written the able article, “The Catholic Church,” which appeared in the *Penny Cyclopaedia*. Amongst numerous writings of high merit, a prominent place must be assigned to his “Appeal to the Reason and Good Feelings of the People of Ireland,” published while the non-

the clamor against the new Hierarchy was at its height. In this he showed that the matter which had created so much alarm, related simply to the spiritual government of the Catholics of England, and was, in no sense, a temporal measure, or any practical aggression on the freedom of Protestants.

In the autumn of 1853, at the invitation of the Most Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clogher, his Eminence visited this country to preach the dedication sermon on the opening of the new church of St. Michael, Ballinacorney. The

circumstances attending this visit are too fresh in the memory of the public to render it necessary for us, on so painful an occasion as this, to regret, to recapitulate at any length the numerous agreeable associations of that visit. From the time of his arrival to that of his departure from our shores, his journeys were so many popular ovations. His presence was everywhere hailed with affectionate veneration and acclamation. He was "addressed" and fêted. The people and the people's clergy everywhere flocked to him, and wherever he moved a

He still continued to work—to work ceaselessly, zealously, indefatigably; but an insidious malady was all this time making inroads on his constitution—a malady which, though it might be delayed in its fatal results, could not be baffled, and at an early hour on Wednesday morning, Feb. 13, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Nicholas Wiseman, passed from this life to receive the immortal reward of a life well spent. In his demise the Church lost a great and noble member.

Catholic Church has lost another prince, an able advocate, and a faithful student—learning laments an ardent and profound scholar, and mankind a noble example. The death of such a man, distinguished eminence in all the higher and nobler walks of intellectual, creates a void which is not easily filled for in him many excellences united and produced a whole—grand, impressive, elevating in fact, as near perfection as it is permitted poor humanity to approach.

The publisher of the *Home Journal* (France) gives notice that he will suspend publication of his paper for a month, during which time he will endeavour to place it on a more remunerative basis.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, gives a report that France has assured the American Government that there is no truth in the reported cession of Mexican territory. The transaction is a mere lien on the production of French persons.

He also repudiates the run.ors of contemptible recognition of the South by Napoleon.

