

THE CHOLERA—BELFAST.—The number of new cases during the past week, 21. Total number of cases since the first appearance of the disease, 115.—Total number of deaths, 29. Deaths during the present week, 5. The disease is on the decrease.—*Belfast News Letter.*

THE CHOLERA.—The Limerick papers announce the death of the Knight of Glin, John J. Fitzgerald, who expired of the prevailing epidemic, and after a few hours' illness, at Glin Castle, on Tuesday. The deceased was Lieut.-Col. of the county of Limerick Militia, and one of the oldest magistrates of the district.

The old distemper called "murrain," is doing much damage amongst cattle in the county Wexford.

It is stated that the Czar has insurances to the amount of £20,000 on the lives of Irish gentlemen who were indebted to Harman and Co., who banked extremely at Cork, Limerick, Belfast, and Waterford.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Sunday, the 30th ult., His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached the first sermon since his return from Rome, in the Church of Our Lady, St. John's Wood, London. His Eminence took his text from St. John, c. xv., v. 11: "I am the Good Shepherd." The good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep; and dwelt with much eloquence on the unity of the one true Catholic Church, which he ably contrasted with the Church as by law established in this country, one section of which taught that Baptism was a sacrament, and necessary to salvation, whilst another portion of the same Church ridiculed such a belief as folly and superstition. Nor were they more consistent in other material and eventual points. How different was the teaching and the practice, the unity of that one true fold of which Christ Himself was the founder and the head—the one true shepherd. Whose ministers watched with a tender and loving care over those who were committed to their charge, and were ever ready to make every sacrifice for their eternal welfare. What a happy instance we had of late of the love and affection of one of the parties, one of the true shepherds of Christ's flock! He did not hesitate when duty called him, to stem the torrent of democracy which had been let loose upon society, and threatened the subversion of all law and order, to rush into the midst of danger, with the olive-branch of peace and love, and then, while endeavoring to quell the fury of the raging wolves, died a glorious death. In allusion to the Nunneries Bill, His Eminence continued, and we are told that attempts were to be made to snatch from us that which we most cherished. That the wolf of blinded bigotry and unmanly violence had encroached upon us and was about to interfere with that most precious portion of the flock of Christ, those who had given up all, even more than life itself, in return for that life which our Blessed Saviour came upon earth to secure. Was there a Catholic who would not rather go to prison, or to death itself, rather than see their holy members of Christ's Church molested. But a few weeks ago he had knelt at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff, to beg a blessing on resuming his poor labors in this country. He felt that while separated many miles from the superior pastor, he was not from him in unity. His Holiness had not only sent his blessing, but his expression of his love and charity for the members of his flock in these realms. In alluding to his increased responsibilities in resuming his functions here, His Eminence said that he was constrained to raise his voice to teach, instead of meekly bowing his head and believing; and concluded by making a touching appeal to the congregation on behalf of the funds of the Church of Our Lady.—*Catholic Standard.*

LETTER FROM THE BISHOPS OF ENGLAND TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF FREIBURG.

We, the undersigned Bishops of England (in the absence of the Cardinal our Archbishop) to the Archbishop of Freiburg. Salvation in our Lord.

May the Father of Mercies and God of all Consolation console you in the midst of all your trials.

The ravaging wolves have invaded your fold to carry off and disperse your flock. We have heard that the secular power has arrogated to itself privileges which properly belong to the Pastors of souls, and that it has pushed temerity and the spirit of encroachment to such a point as to dare to nominate Priests to Ecclesiastical benefices, to deprive the Church herself of the government of Episcopal seminaries, to assume the direction of these establishments, and to cast into prison, and condemn to heavy fines the Clergy who obeyed the voice of their Pastor and of their Father. And you, Venerable Brother, who, in accordance with your duty as shepherd of the flock, have opposed these criminal proceedings, you are threatened with exile and imprisonment by the violent men against whom you have to struggle. They oppress you with fines and calumnies: they have even endeavored to deprive you of the office you hold from God and the Apostolic See.

But if, on their part, they have not chosen to make any distinction between things profane and things sacred, between the temporal and the spiritual, you on your part, both by your exhortations and by your example, have always, and on every occasion, rendered to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's. What has happened within these last years proves with what fidelity and perseverance the Archbishop of Freiburg and the Priests of his diocese have defended their Sovereign and the laws of their country against men who wished to change everything.

Yet in condescending to you in your afflictions, most dear Brother, who have to live in times of such difficulty and misfortunes, we congratulate still more the Church of God in having found in you a man who vindicates and protects her rights and her liberty with so much courage and constancy. God has given you a severe struggle to maintain, that you may one day be victorious, and that the enemies of the Church may learn that, notwithstanding all their ingenuity and the strength which they wield, they are but impotent before that wisdom which arms its defenders with meekness, with long suffering, and with patience. It is with these weapons that you have fought courageously. Venerable Brother; it is by them that you have so successfully advanced the cause of God and of His Church. What a subject of consolation, of encouragement, and of joy, do we find in this invincible faith of an intrepid champion, who, for many years, has grown grey in the camp of the Church, and whose good example reminds us of the examples which we have received from St. Anselm and St. Thomas, both of whom by their patience, and the latter by his death, gained a signal triumph over ene-

mies cruelly bent on persecuting the Church with all the means which human power can furnish.

As for you, venerable and well-beloved Brother, you, in whom advanced age has not destroyed the courage and ardor of youth—you who, always ready to die for God and for His Church, have not suffered yourself to be terrified by threats and by chains, you have already conquered. May Heaven in its mercy grant that those who have undertaken to dispossess the Church of her rights may in the end see their errors and learn to render to God that which belongs to God!

Your Grace's most humble and most devoted servants and Brothers in Jesus Christ,

† JOHN, Bishop of Beverly.
† GEORGE, Bishop of Liverpool.
† ALEXANDER, Coadjutor Bishop of Liverpool.
† GEORGE, Bishop of Plymouth.
† WILLIAM, Bishop of Hexham.
† THOMAS JOSEPH, Bishop of Newport and Menevia.
† THOMAS, Bishop of Southwark.
† WILLIAM, Bishop of Salford.
† THOMAS, Bishop of Clifton.
† WILLIAM BERNARD, Bishop of Birmingham.
† WILLIAM, Bishop of Northampton.
† JAMES, Bishop of Shrewsbury.
† RICHARD, Bishop of Nottingham.

York, February 10th, 1854.

THE ADMIRALTY vs. OUR CATHOLIC SAILORS.—The reply of Sir James Graham on Friday last to the question put to the Government by Mr. D. O'Connell, relative to the compulsory attendance of Catholic seamen at Protestant worship, is one calculated to increase, rather than allay the dissatisfaction already felt on this matter by the Catholic subjects of her Majesty throughout these realms. That reply is substantially and almost verbally the same as on the previous occasion, when the attention of the Rt. Hon. Baronet was called to the subject. It consisted of two distinct statements: the one most lucidly declaring the actual state of things on board every ship in Her Majesty's Navy on board of which is a chaplain, the other explaining that it exists by virtue of the constitutional code of this country comprised in the Articles of War; and which, for the mere reason that such is the fact, Sir James Graham lays down that, like the law of the Medes and Persians of old, it "altereth not." The practice, then, as duly carried out in conformity with the Articles of War, is simply this, and is worth relating, if it be only to satisfy the curiosity of inquiring landmen, how much devotion in the eyes of reformed British statesmen and commanding officers will suffice for a British sailor to send to heaven by, with all his sails set, and before the wind. On Sundays, and on other days, weather permitting, all hands on deck are "piped to church," which church is "rigged" on the quarter-deck for the occasion. All the men a board of her Majesty's men-of-war, are assumed to belong to her Majesty's State Religion, and non-attendance at the parliamentary state prayers (which are read by the chaplain—if there be one on board—if not, by the captain), are corrected with the punishment prescribed by the aforesaid Articles of War for the high crimes of insubordination and breach of discipline, that is to say, with the discipline of the cat.—*Catholic Standard.*

If the Anti-Convent Crusade were not so dangerous as a nuisance, it would decidedly be scouted as a bore. Even to the No-Popery appetite of the House of Commons, the everlasting motions of the Chamberlains and the Whitesides are rapidly becoming intolerable.—Take as a pregnant illustration the fate of Mr. Chambers' motion for the appointment of a select Committee on Conventual Establishments this week. The fact that it was to be brought forward on Tuesday night had been assiduously advertised; and boundless was the anticipation with which Exeter Hall waited the result. Well, after all, the honorable members exhibited such little interest in the business that there were not as many present as would constitute a house, so the question had to be adjourned to next day.—Then, on Wednesday, Mr. Digby Seymour—himself an unswerving Protestant, by the way—moved, as an amendment, that the Habeas Corpus Act might be altered, so as to render the committee unnecessary altogether. "I put it to the honorable members," said Mr. Seymour, "whether that would not be a better course, and more in accordance with the dignity of the House, than to appoint a committee so objectionable to the Roman Catholics of this country."—An exciting debate ensued; and the result was, that Mr. Bigot Newdegate was speaking in favor of the committee when the clock struck six—the hour at which the house habitually adjourns upon Wednesday, and Mr. Chambers' motion accordingly fell to the ground. Of course, the fanatics will not stop here, however; and the friends of Religious Liberty had never more urgent need to be vigilant and active.—*Nation.*

An approach to the conventual system has been introduced to Inverness. Several Franciscan nuns have arrived there, with the purpose of devoting themselves to almsgiving and school tuition.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.—Lord John Russell has announced the intention of the Ministry to amend the Militia Acts. Sir James Graham has given notice of a bill for the better encouragement of her sailors, and more effectual manning of the navy in time of war. It does not follow from either of these propositions that they will be submitted to Parliament without delay, that any actual increase is about to be asked for to the numbers of men in the regular forces by sea and land, beyond the additions that have been already voted during the last and the present session of Parliament. It is obvious, however, that both the intended movements are dictated by the responsibilities of actual war. The propositions of Sir James Graham will resolve themselves into the best mode of securing and of fairly rewarding the services of all sailors who are or shall be required for the purposes of war. We need not dread of 'actual invasion,' or of 'imminent danger thereof,' still less of any apprehension of rebellion. But we are in a state of war, and it will be manifestly desirable of her Majesty to be empowered to embody the militia or any part thereof should it become necessary to do so, even though the technical requirements of invasion or rebellion, did not justify us in so doing. The war has already drained us of a considerable, and a most efficient body of the regular army, and more may be required to be in readiness for foreign service. In such case it would be obviously desirable to have the power of calling out and embodying for home service the regular mili-

tia, which has already received, and is even now in progress of repeating, the preliminary training necessary to make them useful auxiliaries or substitutes in home service for our regular army, drained for foreign service abroad.—*Observer.*

The Committee on the subject of emigrant ships have made their first report, comprising the evidence of several witnesses. One of them, Mr. D. Finch, gives an account, of which the following is a summary:

I went from Liverpool to Quebec last autumn, in the Fingal, of the Blackball line: she was lost coming back. We had 200 passengers out to America and 1,100 tons of railroad iron; the ship was only 930 tons register. Most of the passengers were shipped on board that vessel, in consequence of the Joss. flows, in which they had been going out, having to put back. The Fingal was a good ship. She was visited by the emigration agent before she left Liverpool, and regularly cleared by him. Ten days after we left, the cholera broke out, and we had thirty-seven deaths from it—I rather think forty-one. There was no medical man on board. The captain attended to the sick as well as he could, upon the whole, but he did not consider himself bound to look after the health of the passengers, and he refused, to my knowledge, to attend to passengers when they were in bad health. The medicines given in cholera cases were Epsom salts and castor oil, and 35 drops of laudanum, and the face was rubbed with vinegar. I represented to the captain that these were very improper medicines for cholera; he told me to hold my tongue. These medicines were administered by the mate, the captain and the steward, but they were afraid of the disease, and did not think it was a duty they were bound to perform, and they left it to any persons of feeling to do what they thought proper. I heard the sailors refuse to throw some of the bodies overboard; they were afraid of touching them, and I consider they objected because they were not paid. In one case the body was not sewn up in canvas before it was thrown overboard; the captain said "we are not bound to do it; it is only according to courtesy." Throughout the voyage the passengers—men, women, and children, the sick and the healthy—were all indiscriminately mixed together. I saw two or three in the same berth, and there were seven who had no berth. There was no separation of the sexes, nothing to prevent their being together night or day. There were sixty or eighty young women on board. There was no stewardess. The boards of the berths were not sufficiently fixed, and after we had been about ten days at sea they were all broken down by the working of the vessel, owing to the cargo shifting; they were not put up again. A great many lay, or had their beds on the floor. There were two temporary waterclosets, but they were soon down. First, the doors were knocked away, and there were no means of concealing the person then. They were for men and women, indiscriminately; there were no other waterclosets. After they were destroyed there was a very bad smell below; indeed, you could not stand below owing to want of cleanliness. I came back in an American ship which had permanent waterclosets. Some of the provisions in the Fingal were not good, and we had not the proper quantity; sugar was served out in more cases than one, with only eight ounces to the pound. In the last week of the voyage the allowance of water was only two quarts a day for three persons, though we made the voyage in three weeks less than the period the act requires a ship to be provided for. The bread was deficient in quantity. We got no meat unless we paid for it.—Our galley was swept away, and for several days we had to get our provisions cooked in the open air, shipping seas at the same time. The galley was not large enough. There was an unfortunate case of stabbing on board, through a dispute about the cooking. The passengers had to get their provisions cooked as they could; there was a cook to keep a fire but not to cook for them. There was a great deal of struggling and some could not get into the galley. One person was three days without eating a bit of cooked food, we presume, from not being able to get to the cooking place. At Quebec, a gentleman came on board, and it was understood that he was the emigration agent, but he did not muster the passengers, or ask if there were any complaints. It is not so easy to get redress there as here; an emigrant is in a more helpless position.

DARING OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER.—Two Prussian men-of-war arrived off Portsmouth on Thursday morning. They are the Gefion, a frigate of 48 guns, and the Merkur, 6 guns, from Constantinople, bound for Dantzic. The officers of the Gefion relate an interesting rencontre they had off the Lizard with an English war-steamer some six days since. The latter was a three-masted paddle-wheel vessel, mounting 6 guns, and appears to have taken the Prussian colors for those of Russia; the similarity of the eagles in the national colors of Prussia and Russia, together with the light wind that prevailed at the time, causing the Gefion's to hang so loosely as to be somewhat indistinct at a distance, probably originating the error.—Whatever was the cause the English steamer opened her ports, and took other measures for action, bearing down on the Gefion in threatening style. Commodore Schroeder regarded her approach as one of a hostile character, and prepared for action himself, by opening his ports, &c., although he felt surprised that a vessel of 6 guns should dare to attack one of 48. As the steamer approached nearer she discovered her error, and then made off. The officers of the Gefion speak with candid admiration of the courage and pluck displayed by the 6 gun steamer in presuming to bear down to make an attack on a 48 gun frigate. She is believed to have been the Centaur, Captain Thomas Harvey.

DR. CUMMING ON THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.—In a sermon delivered on the "day of humiliation" in London, Dr. Cumming of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, viewed the subject of the present war in the light of prophecy. "He believed that the war on which this country had been entered was a justifiable war. It was a war for the preservation of great rights and great interests—a way in fact, to keep off the invader; and as it was a just or a right war, we might pray to God not to destroy Russia, but to bring her to a sense of the errors of her ways in the sight of nations. At the same time looking to prophecy, he could not conceal his belief that Russia would not be finally driven back, but that she was yet destined to triumph over Europe, and to be an instrument in the hands of God to exhaust Mahomedanism and to fulfil prophecy.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.—The strike at Preston, and generally in the North, seems nearly at an end. Latterly it has been complicated by a strike at Stockport, a lessened demand for manufactures, mills beginning

to work short time, and a reduction of wages. Increasing demands were made on the workmen's funds, and the supply diminished. A well-meant but unsuccessful attempt, by the suffering shopkeepers and others, to mediate, was turned aside by the Masters' Association sternly declaring that the rate of wages cannot be settled by mediation, but must be left to the free operation of supply and demand. The workmen are said to have sacrificed, in the shape of wages, upwards of £150,000.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.—The select committee appointed to inquire into the allegations made in the *Times* newspaper upon the subject of Irish members, held a private meeting on Monday.

OMINOUS.—Nelson's flag-ship, the victory, sunk suddenly at her moorings at Portsmouth a few days ago. A number of men were in her at the time, but, being all upon deck, they were every one saved.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—From the Government emigration returns we learn that 31,500 emigrants left Liverpool during the month of April; for Canada, Australia, and the United States; being the greatest number ever known to have left the shores of the Mersey, in one month; and the present month bids fair to exceed in numbers that of the past one.

About one thousand persons are killed annually in the mines of England.

The newest version of the Premier's title is *Gober-deer*, which in Turkish means good for nothing.

UNITED STATES.

DIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The *Southern Journal* continues to give glowing accounts of the Missions in the English language given by the Redemptorist Fathers. Speaking of a Mission in the Fourth District of New Orleans where there was but a small congregation of Catholics speaking English, a correspondent says there were Two Thousand Communicants at the Church in one week:—"Two thousand Catholics in this district humbly submitting themselves to the influence of the God, and partaking of the Sacraments Church, in a community where, four years ago, two hundred mustered together was a thing almost unknown! Verily, here is the hand of the Most High."

The great object of the "Liberal" party, as they call themselves is to assimilate our institutions to those of the neighboring Republic. What Catholics would gain by the change may be gathered from the following which we copy from the *Boston Pilot*. A correspondent writes:—

"Sometime in November last, the superintending school committee of Ellsworth, (Moses R. Paine, John D. Richard and Seth Tisdale, Esqs.,) gave orders to the school teachers to turn out of the schools every Catholic child who refused to read the Protestant version of the bible. We, (the Catholics), then petitioned that committee to permit our children to read our own version (the Catholic) and if the committee objected to that, to excuse them from reading any version of the bible, and not compel our children to read the Protestant version against the dictates of our conscience; that we did not want to interfere with the Protestant children in the reading of any version parents deemed proper. This petition was signed by upwards of one hundred Catholics, and was duly presented to the committee by the Priest, Rev. John Bapsi, and your correspondent. We had not the least anticipation that our reasonable request would not be complied with, but to our utter astonishment, our petition was refused and that with insults and abuse, particularly from Tisdale, chief spokesman, from whom we patiently listened to a long filthy tirade of foul misrepresentation and calumny on Catholics, and their religion and he concluded by saying, 'we are determined to Protestantise the Catholic children—they shall read the Protestant bible or be dismissed from the schools, and should we find them loafing around the wharves, we will clap them into jail.' This is the answer we received to our petition. On the next day after presenting the petition, two of the committee, Tisdale and Richards, proceeded to the school where the most part of the Catholic children attended and called all the Catholic children out who refused to read the Protestant version, and told them to take their books and clear out of the school; fifteen or more were thus forced to leave that school and for no other reason but solely for refusing to read the Protestant bible."

Well—Thank God, we are not Yankees yet. Our school system has its faults, and our Catholic brethren have ample cause for complaint; but thank God, they are not, and—until Protestant democracy be triumphant—never will be subject to such indignities. Think well on it Catholics, are you give your votes to men who would, if they could, compel your children to join in their heretical worship, or else send them to jail. Remember that these things are done by true "Liberals;" by men of advanced and progressive views.

The anti-liquor law has gone into effect in Cincinnati. As yet, however, there is no diminution of doggerly-signs, or curtailment of police reports.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

SPIRITUALISM.—The Spiritualists have congregated in much force in the city of Washington, for the purpose of improving the theological sentiments of Congressmen. Nightly meetings are held, over which N. P. Tallmadge presides.

A PATRIOTIC PREACHER.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon, delivered a few weeks ago, on matters and things in general, and the Nebraska bill in particular, said, speaking of the ballot box,—"Put it at the gates of perdition, and I would go through legions of imps to deposit my vote in it." This is the same Rev. who made the war speeches for Kon-suth. He is a spunky fellow. Wonder if he wouldn't go inside the gates of perdition to poll a vote.—*Catholic.*

We learn from American papers that twenty to twenty-five deaths by cholera occurred among some German emigrants, while on their way from New Orleans to St. Louis, on board the steamer *Dresden*, which arrived at St. Louis on Saturday last.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR, &c.—On Saturday evening, 13th instant, as a young Irishman, named Patrick O'Connor, compositor on the *Pilot*, was returning home from work, he espied a man drop a wallet containing \$150. He immediately picked up the wallet, and presented it to the owner. The lucky man gazed with astonishment at the frank countenance of the honest Hibernian, and forthwith counted the bills. Having ascertained that all was secure, he magnanimously presented the finder with the munificent reward of—a big lobster and fifty cents.—*Boston Pilot.*