

king it a portion of school duty.\* Recently, their success has been flattering; by this means they have been enabled to obtain the charge of several sons of chiefs of several bands.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

### CONSECRATION OF BISHOP TIMON.

On Sunday last we had the pleasure of witnessing the interesting and joyful ceremony of the consecration of Bishop Timon for the new see of Buffalo.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hughes was consecrator, assisted by Rt. Rev. Bishops McCloskey and Walsh. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Kenrick of Philadelphia preached the sermon on the occasion. A large number of the clergy were present in the sanctuary dressed in albs and chasubles. The Rt. Rev. Consecrator sang the mass assisted by the Rev. Mr. Loughlin as Deacon, the Rev. Dr. Cummings as Subdeacon, and the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly as Assistant Priest. The Rev. Fathers Bolanger and Thibault, S. J. were deacons of honor. The Rev. N. Bacon acted as master of ceremonies.

The various steps of the office as laid down in the Pontifical were observed with solemnity and decorum. The sermon of Bishop Kenrick was upon the nature of the Episcopal office.—After the mass was finished the newly consecrated Prelate was led through the Church by the Assistant Bishops, and gave his blessing to the kneeling people while the choir sang the Te Deum.

The limits of the new Diocese of Albany were incorrectly stated in the report of Bishop McCloskey into his See. The new Diocese of Albany on the north and east is included within the same boundaries as the State, it extends south to the 42nd degree of north latitude (the northern line of Pennsylvania continued through to Connecticut), and went to the eastern limits of the counties of Cayuga, Tompkins and Tioga.—*New York Freeman's Journal.*

### LIVERPOOL.

**ANOTHER FEVER VICTIM.**—On Tuesday, September 28, another Priest fell a victim to the Irish plague in this town, the Rev. John Fielding Whitaker, of St. Joseph's Grosvenor street. It was only on the 2d of June last that he came among us, and he came, as he said at the time of his arrival, to find here his coffin. He was born at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, on the 10th of October, 1810. He took the Benedictine habit at Douay, but gave it up with the intention of becoming a physician. He pursued his studies for this end until he was on the point of obtaining his diploma, when his heart reverted to its former wish—that of devoting himself to the service of the Church. He studied for some time at St. Sulpice, in Paris, and then went to Ushaw, where he was ordained, and sent on the mission in 1837. York, Bolton, Manchester, and Liverpool have successively experienced his zealous labors, in all which towns the congregations under his care dearly loved him as a father and highly respected him as a pastor. Though the Catholics of this town had felt but for a few months his untiring exertions for their spiritual benefit, the deep grief into which his death cast them tells more powerfully than any words with what feel-

\*So! The Protestant missionaries finding their religion no go with the Indians, conclude that it is better to keep up their protest without any professed creed.

ings they had already begun to regard him. He is the tenth Liverpool Priest who during the last few months has sacrificed his life in the discharge of the duties of his holy office. The hand of God has been heavy upon us—heavy indeed. Never before has Liverpool experienced so severe a scourge; half the Priests have died, and the people have fallen by thousands.—When will our merciful God, who strikes that he may heal, order the destroying Angel to sheath his sword, and spare His people? Fellow Catholics, send up your humble and pious prayers to the Throne of mercy, that the time of God's anger may pass away. The dire pestilence that has sent so many to their last account is a ... thank God, greatly abated, but alas, many are still falling victims to it.—*Tablet.*

### A TIMELY DISCOVERY.

The Jesuits have just escaped becoming the victims of a snare (an guetapens), or at least of finding themselves responsible for a mischief to which they were total strangers, and which would have entailed upon them, if not discovered, the most serious consequences. They have rented for some time the Ruffinella, an ancient villa of the Roman College at Frascati, at present belonging to the dowager Queen of Sardinia. The Rev. Procurator of the Roman College, being informed that in the copewood growing on a portion of the premises attached to the holding a manufacture of gunpowder had been established, was fortunate enough to discover it. He immediately requested the standard-bearer of Frascati and prince Aldobrandini to repair to the place; the existence of the clandestine factory was proved, and the Governor of Rome was made aware of it. But if the mine had exploded, what a fine text there would have been for malevolence! Doubtless they would not fail to say that the Rev. Fathers were privately manufacturing powder, and meditated some libicide conspiracy. Who does not remember the time when the citizens of Paris firmly believed; and as imperturbably repeated, that the novices of Montrouge occupied their leisure hours in ball-practice, to fit them for shooting the people!—*Correspondent of L'ami de la Religion.*

### FERRARA.

Of course the chief Italian interest turns to this point. Last week we were assured that the evacuation of Ferrara would take place on the 30th ult.; then that the 3d inst was the day fixed. However, the news which we receive from Ferrara to the 4th, states that the Austrians occupied the town at that date, so that there is no truth in the report that they evacuated the place on the 3d. The Municipal Council of Ferrara has voted \$5,000 for the purchase of muskets for the Civic Guard. Letters of the same date to several Journals confirm this statement.—The *Spencer Gazette* of the 7th has the following from Italy:—"The negotiations between the Cabinets of Vienna and Rome, under the friendly meditation of the Prussian Minister to the Pontifical Court, on the subject of the military occupation of Ferrara, have not been crowned with success, as had been expected. Prince Metternich, indeed, is inclined to conciliation and the evacuation of Ferrara, but Field Marshal Count de Radetzki and the Aulic Council of War, who alone have the direction of the Austrian troops in Italy, have not declared themselves in favour of such a solution. They fear that if the Pontifical Government should, as proposed, garrison the town of Ferrara with Swiss Troops, there might in the present state of