

Gillis, D. D., Coadj. E. D. S., President; the Rev. Stephen Keenan, Dundee, Vice-President; the Rev. Paul MacLachlan, Falkirk, Treasurer; the Rev. Jas. Clapperton, Peebles, Secretary; the Rev. George Rigg, Edinburgh; the Rev. James A. Stothert, do.

The object of St. Andrew's Society is to enable the Bishop of the District to extend the blessings of our holy religion to various localities under his charge, where there is yet neither Priest nor Chapel. Few persons are aware of the sad amount of spiritual destitution that prevails over by far the greater portion of the Eastern District of Scotland. But if any one will consider for a moment the wide extent of country which the district embraces, and run over the list of Missionaries attached to it, as given in the *Catholic Directory* of this year, he will find abundant evidence that so small a handful of laborers must be utterly inadequate to cultivate so large a field. He will find entire counties—in some cases two, in some nearly three adjacent counties—dependent for all that they enjoy of the blessings of religion on the unaided exertions of a single Priest. And yet, in every one of those counties there is hardly a town, or village, or rural district, without its small group of Catholics, exposed to a variety of petty persecutions, and left almost entirely to feed the flickering lamp of Faith by their own private devotions.

What must be the consequence of such a state of things? On the one hand, the Priest is often harassed and borne down with excessive labor—is subjected to an amount of mere travelling expenses almost insufficient for the support of an additional Priest—and has still to lament that his frequent absence from the flock more especially committed to his charge greatly retards the progress of religion in one place, while his short and occasional visits serve but little to promote it in others. On the other hand, the people, living at great distances from Priest and chapel, and being, for the most part, totally unqualified to instruct either themselves or their children, enjoying but seldom the opportunity of finding consolation or strength in the Blessed Sacraments or in the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar, are only too ready to fall a prey to the snares of the proselytiser. It is true, indeed, there are not wanting instances of stern and unconquerable attachment to the Faith—instances of sterling and generous piety that, from time to time, neither grudges the expense nor spares the labor of journeying many a long and weary mile to enjoy the consolations of religion.

Every Priest of the District can tell of many such pious souls whose regular visits, from the remotest corners of his charge, come, ever and anon, to edify and cheer him in his labors; and his piety, if better known, would furnish a useful lesson to many a more favoured member of the Church, who can see all the blessings of religion brought home to his very door, to be treated, too often, perhaps, with indifference and neglect. Still, as might naturally be expected, it not infrequently happens that, from the want of regular instruction and pastoral superintendence, many both forget the principles and fall away from the practice of their religion. They may still, it is true, retain the name of Catholics, and be held as such by their Protestant neighbors; but their conduct is totally unworthy of their creed, and serves only as a "stumbling-block and a stone of scandal" to "those who are without." Whereas, were their "conversation" only such as the Apostle requires of men in similar circumstances, they might, "by their good works, bring others, who speak against us as evil doers, to glorify God in the day of visitation," and be the happy means of shedding the light of Faith on "many that sit in darkness and the shades of death."

It is, then, to provide, in some measure, a remedy for this lamentable state of things, that the institution of St. Andrew's Society has been resolved upon. It comes before the Catholic public with the countenance of the leading members of the laity of the District, who express their readiness to co-operate, with all their might, in an undertaking so full of charity to man, and so conducive to the glory of God. It comes recommended by the unanimous voice of the Clergy and the most earnest blessing of the Right Reverend the Vicar-Apostolic of the District; and hence, it is to be hoped, under the heavenly protection of that Divine Being whose true and rightful worship it seeks to revive in many a long-abandoned spot, where only the mouldering ruins of His ancient temples remain, to tell how that same worship was paid of old by generations now no more. Thus recommended, it surely cannot fail to enlist the generous support of all the Faithful of the District—of all, at least, who value their religion as the best and dearest gift that has been bestowed upon them.

In order to combine the efforts of the entire District in so good a work, it is proposed to establish a yearly collection in every Mission. Each missionary will superintend and take charge of the collection in his own locality, and will keep a collection-book, in which shall be duly entered the names of the contributors and the sums contributed.

To satisfy all parties that their contributions have been turned to good account, there shall be issued annually, about the beginning of July, a full report of the receipts of the year, and of the purposes to which they have been applied.

J. CLAPPERTON, Sec.

UNITED STATES.

MORE OF THE APPOINTMENTS.—We (*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*) find the following in the *Catholic Mirror* of Saturday:—"On the 4th inst., the Most Rev. Archbishop Eccleston received from the Holy See, the documents containing the Apostolical confirmation of the Decrees and Acts of the 7th Provincial Council of Baltimore. They were sanctioned with some slight modifications. He received at the same time and forwarded episcopal documents, 1. to the Very Rev. F. X. Gartland, Bishop elect of Savannah, Ga.; 2. to the Very Rev. John McGill,

Bishop elect of Richmond, Va.; 3. to Rev. J. Miede, (episcop. electus Musiensis in part. infid.) Vicar Apostolic of the Territory east of the Rocky Mountain; 4. to the Rev. John Lamy, (episcop. electus Agathonensis in part. infid.) Vicar Apostolic of New Mexico; 5. to the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling, a new episcopal see. The Holy See recognises the Council to be held in Baltimore in 1852, as a National Council, and will, as usual, issue its instructions as to the mode of conducting it."

DIocese OF BUFFALO.—We learn with much pleasure that the Right Rev. Bishop Timon has determined at an early day to engage in the work of building a Cathedral in Buffalo. The necessity of such an edifice is most pressing, and will appeal to the special liberality of Catholics outside of the Diocese. *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

The Right Rev. Dr. Alemany, Bishop of Monterey, California, arrived at this port last Saturday. He is making a short visit to Baltimore, after which he will return here and take passage for his Diocese. We learn that he has good hopes, from his visit to Ireland, of obtaining a number of clergy from there, as well as from other places, to assist him in his interesting mission.—*Id.*

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK.—The opening Lecture of the above Institute will be given by the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday evening, Nov. 10th. The subject will be—"The decline of Protestantism and the causes of it."—*Id.*

CONVERSIONS.—Wm. Joseph Paul Tweed, Esq., an English gentleman of the county of Somerset, has been baptized at Barcelona. He was instructed by the Rev. Esteban Casademunt, who is now giving a course of instructions to an English family who are soon expected to be prepared to enter the Church.

The *Haute Loire* gives an account of the abjuration and baptism of a Protestant minister, M. Maffre, of the Canton of Fay-le-Froid, France.

A Clergyman of the Establishment was received into the Church, last Sunday, at the Oratory, Birmingham. I have also to add to the list of converts the names of Mr. Briggot, of St. John's College, Cambridge—lately received at the London Oratory; and of —Mallard, B. A., Trinity College, Oxon—received, last month, at St. Sulpice, Paris. It was not the brother of Mr. Maskell, as erroneously printed, but of Mr. Marshall, H. M. Inspector of Schools, who was announced as having been received at the Oratory last week.—*London Cor. of Tablet*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The news from abroad is stirring. The Schleswig-Holsteiners are gaining upon their invaders, and notwithstanding the mangled accounts we receive, the Danes are evidently retreating before the patriotic troops.

Prussia has got a new and vigorous Secretary for Foreign Affairs in General von Radowitz, and a declaration has been made to the Elector of Cassel, that he must keep within the lines of the Constitution, and that the determination of the Diet of Frankfurt will be utterly repudiated. The King and Queen of Prussia are on the way to meet the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw. The Elector of Hesse Cassel, sustained by Austrian countenance, proceeds in his arbitrary decrees and conduct, claiming absolute and irresponsible power. The people are quiet, but indignant.

Hesse Darmstadt, Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and Wurtemberg, are all in a disturbed state, the Executive being at open variance with the representative bodies. Such a state of fermentation cannot pass over without its results.

Austria, according even to the *Times*' Correspondent, is at its wit's end for money, and he says that any further attempt to return to the old system will bring on another 1848. In Florence, however, Absolutism is rampant, and the press reduced to a nullity.

The Archbishops of Turin and Cagliari, in Sardinia, have been sentenced by the civil tribunals to banishment and confiscation of goods.

France is outwardly tranquil, and the President is resolutely bent on two things—the raising his revenue, and extending the term of his Presidency; and circumstances seem to be aiding him. The Legitimists are crumbling to pieces, as a party; the Orleansists have little power, and the army is pleased to have a chief who pets and supports them to the utmost.

Spain is trying to hit upon some plan to pay her debts, and so support her credit to obtain further assistance. It is said the disappointment which Isabella caused the nation is likely to be remedied, as the lady is again *enceinte*.

FRANCE.

The Legitimist party seems to be falling to pieces; its decay being hastened by the absurd circular put forward by the Count de Chambord. The *Debats* now ridicules the idea of a fusion between the Orleansists and the Legitimists. The *Assemblée Nationale*, an ultra-Conservative paper, has been seized, for a libel on the President of the Republic; and orders have been given for the immediate prosecution of M. Adrien Lavalette, the editor who signs the article complained of. It was hinted that M. Persigny had visited London to procure a loan for the President. It is confidently stated that at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, in November, the President of the Republic will send a message, in which he will recommend the immediate revision of the Constitution to the representatives of the people. The recommendation will be founded on the resolutions recently adopted by the councils-general; which, however, were not in general for the immediate revision, but simply for the revision in terms of the Constitution

itself. The whole of the Ministers, it is said, have agreed that the measure should be brought forward as a Cabinet question. The reviews at Versailles excite the jealousy of the Legitimists and Republicans. The *Union* (Legitimist) alludes seriously to these as a demonstration of the gravest character. "An attempt is made," says that paper, "to seduce the army by marks of attention; it is caressed, excited, and encouraged to use cries in the midst of its libations. It cries 'Vive Napoleon!' 'Vive l'Empereur!' which are undoubtedly unconstitutional; but which are excusable, because they are the result of a passing emotion. The soldier is always disposed to *fete* the person who regales him. He is never niggardly of his *vivats* after a gala." All this, however, will not prevent Louis Napoleon from proceeding with the reviews. It is announced that on the 10th he will pass in review all the cavalry, consisting of fifty-two squadrons; and the *Moniteur de Soir* announces that the President of the Republic and the President of the National Assembly intend to give a magnificent *fete* at the commencement of the winter season.

The Nepalese Ambassador, with his numerous suite, left Paris on Tuesday morning. At Marseilles the English Government steamer the "Growler" is waiting to conduct him to Alexandria, where he will arrive in time for the next Calcutta mail.

The correspondent of the *Times*, in the lack of news, draws a formidable-looking sketch of an "universal association" of mechanics "for the ruin of manufacturers and capitalists." According to this imaginative writer, the funds in possession of the body amount to the sum of £50,000, divided between the three sections of St. Denis, Puteaux, and Paris; "these separate funds, apparently under the direction of the Superior Committee of St. Denis, were, in reality, administered by a Secret Committee in communication with a well-known Socialist leader, now in France, who is known to be the life and soul of the intrigues of the Socialists," &c. The police, it is added, have for the time checked the progress of this extraordinary body.

SPAIN.

It is stated, that M. Mon, the Spanish ex-Minister of Finance, is preparing to proceed to London, to examine closely the demands of the creditors of the Spanish public debt, and to calculate the chances which exist of arranging those claims. On his return to Madrid, at the opening of the session, he will, it is said, present a plan for the arrangement of the debt, "precisely at the critical moment when the budget for the next year is about to be discussed." The ships which are definitely chosen to transport the troops from Cadiz and Santander to the Island of Cuba, are—the frigate "Isabella II.," the brigantine "Valdes," and the transports "Laborde," "Jason," "Marigalante," and "Georgienne," together with seven merchant vessels. General don Manuel de la Concha, brother of the Captain-General of Cuba, is about to proceed immediately to resume the military command of the province of Catalonia. A great number of invitations had been issued for the grand ball which was to take place at the Palace on the 4th, the anniversary of the King's birth-day. A solemn service was to be celebrated in the Royal Chapel, for the repose of the soul of Ferdinand VII. Letters from Barcelona state that the late inundations have caused serious damage in that province. The greater number of the high roads have been ploughed up, the service of the mails has been interrupted, the crops have been carried away, and a number of lives have been lost. The correspondent of the *Daily News* is informed, "from a good source," that Queen Isabella is again *enceinte*.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

A second attack has been made by the Holsteiners on the town of Frederichstadt. The two extreme points of the position occupied by the Danish army, previous to this event, were Missunde and Frederichstadt; the former was necessarily abandoned in the retreat from Idstedt; but the latter was held for some time after that battle by a small detachment of Holsteiners, though not in force enough to defend the place against any attack; it is an important point, commanding the passage of the Eyder, and the southern border of the rich meadow or dyked district of the Ditmarsches, with its immense supplies of cattle. On the morning of the 20th they advanced with artillery on both sides of the Eyder, for, taking Rendsburg as their point of departure, of course both banks are open to them. At Suderstapel and both banks of the Eyder an irregular cannonade continued throughout the day. At five in the afternoon part of the town had been set on fire, but up till ten at night had not been taken. Toning was occupied by the Holsteiners. The *Kolner Zeitung* has a telegraphic despatch from Hamburg of the 30th ult., stating that the latter had attacked and carried with the bayonet of the entrenchments of Frederichstadt. They took fourteen pieces of artillery. It is also stated that Frederichstadt was surrounded on all sides.

PRUSSIA.

The appointment of General von Radowitz to the department of foreign affairs, in the place of M. von Schleinitz, apparently betokens a decided course for Prussian policy. Three despatches from the Prussian Government to Baron Thiele, the King's Ambassador at the court of Hesse, and to the Hessian Government at Wilhelmsbad, have been published. Two of these despatches, which bear the dates of the 12th and 21st ult., are signed by Count Brandenburg, but the third is dated the 26th ult., and bears the signature of Baron Radowitz. The first two express the regret of the Prussian Government that the Elector should have been induced to resort to measures which are foreign to the constitution of his country, and advise him with all possible speed to return to the path of loyalty and justice. They protest that his appeal to the Frankfurt Council (Austrian) can only add to

the difficulties of his position; that Prussia cannot recognize the competency of that Council to dispose of and to decide on the affairs of Germany; that Prussia protests against any measures that may be resorted to by the members of that Council in their fictitious capacity of a "Diet;" and that His Majesty the King of Prussia reserves to himself the liberty of "making any further decision which may be required by the duty he owes to Germany in General, and to his own country in particular."

The despatch which Baron Radowitz has addressed to the Hessian Government, refers to and recapitulates the warnings which are contained in the above-mentioned documents, by protesting against any inferences that may be drawn from the resolution of the Frankfurt Council in the Hessian question.

The King and Queen of Prussia are about to proceed to Warsaw, to have a "confidential family interview" with the Emperor of Russia.

GERMANY. ELECTORAL HESSE.

Advices from Cassel, of the 30th ult., state, that the Elector has again resumed his system of "decisive measures." General Haynau (father of the Hessian Secretary of War,) who returned from Wilhelmsbad to Cassel on the evening of the 29th ult., found the city and country in the usual state of perfect order and tranquility, although he came armed with most extended powers, and with instructions again to proclaim martial law in Electoral Hesse. On the 30th, he published a series of decrees, which the Elector had signed at Wilhelmsbad. In these decrees, after a preamble, setting forth that the Elector's authority is supreme and unquestionable, it is provided that the present and all earlier decrees shall not be submitted to, or their legality questioned by the judicial courts of the country; that all judicial decrees, declaring the illegality of former proclamations, are null and void; and that the Commander-in-Chief is instructed to use all means in his power for the purpose of annihilating the opposition of the Courts of Law.

It is also enacted that the court-martials shall take cognizance of, and punish all offences against, and contempt of, the above provisions; that no appeal to any oath alleged to be taken to the Constitution shall be pleaded to stay the proceedings or in extenuation of the crime of rebellion, of which all those servants of the State are guilty who presume to criticize and even to sit on judgment on the supreme will and pleasure of the Sovereign, as notified by the decrees of the 4th, 7th, and 28th of September.

The publication of these decrees has made a powerful impression on the inhabitants of Cassel; still they are orderly and tranquil. 30,000 thalers have been collected to pay the salaries of the functionaries who remain faithful to the Constitution.

In answer to a note from Wilhelmsbad, inviting the Permanent Committee at Cassel to proceed thither and assist Hassenpflug in concocting exceptional laws, the committee have replied thus:—

"A letter of the 24th, signed by the minister of his highness the Elector, has been received here, in which we are invited to repair to Wilhelmsbad, to concur, according to Sect. 95 of the Constitutional Act, in the preparation and issue of certain measures necessary to the administration of the affairs of the state during the continuance of the state of siege. We beg to reply, that we must decline having anything to do with the administration of a state of siege, which we regard as contrary to the constitution, and for proclaiming which we are now prosecuting the minister before the constituted courts."

"THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE."
Cassel, Sept. 26, 1850.

AUSTRIA.

"The Austrian Ministry," says one writer, "appear at their wit's end for means to raise money, and what with this and building up and pulling down constitutions, endeavoring to influence the elections now going on, and so on, they must be tolerably well employed." The duty upon newspapers has occasioned an outcry throughout the empire. A decree of the military commander of Vienna, of the 18th ult., prohibits the circulation of the *Cologne Gazette* in Vienna, Hungary, and all parts and provinces of the Austrian empire in which the state of siege has been proclaimed. The military commander of Prague has announced that every person in whose possession a copy of the prohibited newspaper shall be found, shall be tried by court-martial, and punished according to the provision of military law. It is said that the Austrian Government intends to exclude in a like manner almost all the better class of German newspapers.

Austria has declined the Prussian Free Conference proposal in reference to the affairs of Germany. "In my opinion," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "the fate of the present cabinet is entirely in the hands of the youthful Monarch, in whose correct judgment and resolution, I have no little confidence. Should he in an evil hour yield to the importunities of the retrograde party, it would be necessary to increase the standing army by at least 200,000 men, as nothing but main force could possibly prevent a renewal of the scenes of 1848, and I need not remind you that the state of the Austrian finances is such as to forbid all idea of governing with the sword for any length of time."

ITALY.

Letters from Turin of the 27th ultimo announce that the Archbishop of Turin, Mgr. Fransoni, has been condemned by the Criminal Court convened on the application of the Attorney-General, to be banished from the kingdom, and that the property of the Archbishop will be seized. This sentence was pronounced by the Judges, by a majority of thirteen out of fourteen. The news of the sentence being carried into execution, as announced by the *Concordia*, is considered premature.

The *Bulletin de Paris* states that M. Lucien Marat has left Paris for Turin, charged by the President of the Republic to try to arrange the difference between Piedmont and the Court of Rome.