

the part of Russia which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquility of Europe.

"You will join me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

"The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labor and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.

"The act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public account.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention; and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford and the improvement of its constitution I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measures you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavor to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favor of the Almighty; and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honorable termination."

**ACTION AGAINST THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER FOR LIBEL.**—At the Guildford Assizes, on Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Boyle, a Catholic priest, brought an action against the Cardinal for libel, and laid the damages at £10,000. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The plaintiff in this action was a Catholic priest. He had been appointed to the curacy of Islington, in that capacity, in 1847, and it appeared that he remained there until 1850, when he was removed from his office by the Cardinal, and the Rev. Mr. Oakley, a Protestant minister formerly, but who had become a convert to the Catholic Church was appointed in his place. It appeared that after the appointment there was a good deal of discussion as to the policy of Catholics in assuming their religious titles in a French paper called *L'Univers*, and in another called *L'Ami de la Religion*. In the last named, various articles appeared regarding the impolicy of exciting the prejudices of the English people, and contending that the step which had been taken was calculated to injure the cause of the Catholic religion. There appeared to be a supposition that these articles were written by the plaintiff, and it seemed that a long letter, signed N. Cardinal Wiseman, was published in the *Univers* in answer to the statements in the *Ami de la Religion*, in which it was stated that the writer of the articles had been expelled from the Society of Jesus, that he had not been zealous in the performance of his spiritual duties at Islington, and had been dismissed in consequence. This article was subsequently translated into English and appeared in the *Tablet* and the *Catholic Standard*, and it was for the publication in the latter journal of the 28th of May, that the present action was brought against the defendant. The Rev. Mr. Ivors, a Catholic priest, was the first witness examined, and he proved that he was the author of the letters in the *Ami de la Religion* newspaper published at Paris, which were attributed to plaintiff. He also said that he went to Paris after the publication of the alleged libel in the *Univers*, and he saw in the possession of a gentleman, named Cagnet, a letter which he believed to be in the handwriting of the Cardinal. He said he wished to obtain possession of this letter, but he was not allowed to have it. Mr. James endeavored to show by secondary evidence, that this letter contained an admission by the Cardinal that he was the author of the alleged libel, but the Chief Baron, after consulting with Mr. Justice Erle, ruled that, under the circumstances, secondary evidence of the contents of the letter was not receivable. The counsel then called Mr. Gawthorn, the assistant secretary to the Cardinal, and Mr. Prendergast, the editor of the *Catholic Standard*, with a view to prove the publication of the libel, but neither of these gentlemen were able to give any evidence upon the point. Mr. James then said that as he could not prove the fact in any other way, he should call Cardinal Wiseman himself as a witness. Sergeant Shee contended that this could not be done. Eventually the Cardinal was called into court, and took his seat on the bench, but the Chief Baron decided that he could not be examined as a witness. Mr. James said he should tender a bill of exceptions to the ruling of his lordship. The Chief Baron said he was of course at liberty to do so if he pleased. The Rev. Geo. Spencer, known as Father Ignatius, was then called upon by his subpoena, and after some delay he appeared, and was sworn. He said he was on intimate terms with the defendant, and he remembered reading the letter in the *Catholic Standard*, signed 'N. Cardinal Wiseman,' which was the subject of the present action. He said he had some recollection of having had a conversation with the Cardinal upon the subject of the letter, but he really could not remember the nature of the conversation. The Chief Baron asked the witness if he had sufficient recollection of what took place to enable him to pledge his oath upon the matter? He replied that certainly he had not. Mr. F. Lucas, M.P., the editor of the *Tablet*, was then examined, and he stated that, although the letter appeared in his paper,

he had never read it. He had written to Dublin, where the paper was published, for the manuscript, and a roll of paper had been sent to him, but he had never opened it or looked at it, and he now handed it in, in the condition he had received it. Mr. James opened the roll, and handed it to the witness, and he said it was the handwriting of a person named Ormsby, who was engaged on the establishment of the *Tablet*. The Chief Baron inquired of Mr. James, whether he was prepared to carry the proof of publication any further? The learned counsel replied that he was not. The Chief Baron upon this intimated that there was no evidence to go to the jury, and the plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

The following is the liberal complained of, as it appeared in *L'Univers* over the signature of N. Cardinal, Archbishop of Westminster:—

"You quote in your article of May 7 a passage on the *Ami de la Religion*, which seems to give the key to M. Cognat's production. In it is drawn the portrait of a priest, pious and zealous, who had grown gray in the service of the altar, who perhaps had laid the first foundation of his church, receiving all at once a notice conveyed in a simple note that he had ceased to be pastor of his flock. He was thanked in the most flattering terms for the services which he had rendered, and at the same time condemned in his declining years to languish in the depth of distress. Perhaps he was fortunate enough to find the means of placing himself during the week in some office in the quality of clerk; then, when Sunday came, he would re-appear at the altar to celebrate the holy mysteries. This last circumstance designates the individual in question in as clear a manner as if his name were uttered. There is here but one single priest in that position; that is to say, who is a clerk in an office all the week, and who ascends the altar on Sunday. For my part, I had no need of these details to perceive, from the commencement of M. Cognat's articles, who was the person whose feelings of resentment they were destined to satisfy, and whose were the complaints expressed in the columns of the *Ami de la Religion*: Did M. Cognat, before making himself the mouthpiece of an isolated priest in England, who takes upon himself to be the representative of all the clergy and of all the Catholics of the country, take the trouble to inform himself of his antecedents and to assure himself of his right to assume to himself this representation? A priest, a clerk in an office, exhibits something so abnormal and so different from the ordinary position of a pious and zealous priest, that that position ought, one would think, to have provoked some inquiry before yielding to him an entire confidence. If a priest, employed in a commercial house in Paris, offered himself to give us details on the character of the French Episcopate, I think that, before accepting all that he would say to us, we should find it opportune to ask for some information about him at the secretariat of his diocese.—Let us suppose that we look at the details given, and that the result of them is to inform us that the priest who presents himself, or who is presented to the public, as the victim of episcopal tyranny and oppression, was formerly a member of a religious society, from which he was expelled; that he was kindly given occupation in a diocese, but that he was never incorporated in it; that, instead of having grown gray in the service of the altars and of having founded a church, he was only employed for some years, and that it was in the quality of curate or assistant priest. Let us suppose that from this inquiry we learn that a great and superb church, built by the bishop at an immense cost, and served by the priest, was abandoned by the faithful, and that duty was scarcely performed in its cold and silent space; that its revenue descended every year below its expenses to such a point, that, in spite of large and continued aid from the bishop, the church found itself heavily in debt and on the eve of bankruptcy. Let us further suppose that the incumbent of this church having given in his resignation—which was accepted—the bishop saw no hope of restoring or reviving affairs without changing completely its existing state. Let us suppose that all amelioration became impossible so long as the curate retained his functions, and that the bishop, in the note to which the *Ami de la Religion* refers, signified to him the motive of his change, and offered him a position which he thought more in harmony with his character. Let us finally suppose that the priest in question refused this offer, and went so far as to deny to the bishop the power of removing him, pretending that he ought to be named incumbent, as if that had been a matter of full right. If the information taken added that the priest provoked and encouraged reunions of his parishioners, whom he made to sign petitions to the bishop for him to be retained, demonstrations which abundant proofs establish were not spontaneous, but the result of intimidation or of personal influence.—If it were added, that it became necessary to fix a day, when his faculties were withdrawn from him, and when his place was filled up, that he refused to give up to his successor the presbytery through which was the entrance to the church, the sacristy, and the confessionals, pretending that the late bishop had granted to him that house in full property, without rent to pay (which is contrary to the titles of property); that the priest then advertised furnished apartments to let, and that it was not till after many months, by means of legal prosecution and considerable expense, that possession could be taken of the presbytery..... what would not that man have to answer to God and to the church for scandal caused, and for calumnies propagated, on such an authority?"

The Rev. John George Macleod, M.A., late Curate of S. Matthias, Stoke Newington, in the Establishment, was received into the Church, on Saturday, August 5.—*Catholic Standard*.

It is stated that Archdeacon Wilberforce has given to the Rev. W. Brock a formal statement acknowledging the authorship of his work on the Holy Eucharist, with a view to enable the friends of the latter to commence legal proceedings.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

The talk, in the clubs, that Lord Aberdeen is to be supplanted, in the office of Premiership, by Lord John Russell, or Lord Palmerston, before the assembled wisdom of the nation is again aggregated.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

**INTERESTING HABITS OF MINISTERS.**—Mr. Gladstone, when he buys a bundle of asparagus, begins by dividing it into "three heads." Lord John Russell, before doing anything, always looks into Magna Charta, to see if he is justified in doing it. He will not even take a walk, unless he has thoroughly convinced himself beforehand that it is a perfectly "constitutional" one.—*Punch*.

The ship *Shandon*, bound from Glasgow to Montreal, was destroyed by fire on the 3rd ult. Passengers, officers and crew all saved.

Her Majesty's ship *Boscawen* will immediately proceed to Greytown to afford protection to British interests on the Mosquito coast, and the British Government cannot fail to give their most serious attention to this painful occurrence, which affords a curious illustration of the manner in which President Pierce thinks he is vindicating the honor of the American flag. The protest made by Lieutenant Jolly, of Her Majesty's Schooner *Bermuda*, against this abuse of superior force was highly creditable to that officer, and distinctly warned captain Hollins of the consequences of this attack.—*Times*.

Last week deaths were more numerous in the metropolis than births; the former were 1,832, the latter 1,662. The deaths from cholera were 644 having been the week before, 399.

**SCOTLAND.**—Experiments on Scotch drunkenness show that a great deal of the national stability of character is exemplified even in its vices. In 1852, in a given number of towns, there were 1,472 cases of drunkenness taken care of by the Police, on Sundays. During 1853, the Act prohibiting the opening of public houses of any sort on Sundays, was in force. And yet the cases of Sunday drunkenness, in the same towns, were diminished by only 371. It is evident that the Scotch drink on system. The law has not yet reached the mainspring of the evil.—*N. Y. Church Journal*.

**PUBLIC MORALITY IN ENGLAND.**—The Police records in our late English files, have shown a dealing in licentiousness, and a shameless incentive to prostitution disgraceful to English law and Christian morality. The cases we are to speak of throw completely into the shade the comparatively decent, and even refined voluptuousness of France and Italy, where such offences, although none the less revolting and censurable in themselves, are still hidden by a veil, from the public, and kept by the laws from leaping into outrage. In England, on the other hand, recent disclosures would seem to prove them open, bold, shameless—naked in the broad glare of day, and there seems to be no law to drive them back into darkness, keep them decent, or even punish them, except when the assume the forms of outrage. The London Morning *Chronicle* of a few weeks back, deliberately asserts, in a long leader calling the attention of the public to the subject of prostitution, that gangs of wretches both male and female are stationed at Derby, Leeds, Manchester, and other places who make it their business to entice from their homes young girls of from ten to seventeen years of age, for the worst of purposes, and that there are also accredited agents of certain London houses established at the principal railway stations to look out for victims, who are regularly consigned to the London houses like poultry or cattle. These facts speak volumes for licentiousness in England. What must be the demand if such are the means resorted to supply it? The *Chronicle* also deliberately asserts that relative to the population, there are more prostitutes in England than France.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser*.

**THE MORMONITES.**—At Ayr, one evening lately, a party of three women and one man were seen walking together on the beach, and separated, the man taking his position barely out of pistol shot; and to the surprise of onlookers, he commenced stripping as if going to bathe. But surprise was succeeded by consternation on the part of the spectators when one of the women began to divest herself of her clothes. The man met the lady half way, and, to the amazement of all who witnessed the spectacle, gave her his arm and slowly and ceremoniously marched into the knee deep. Adult baptism was the key to this proceeding; for the man, after pronouncing some gibberish, immersed his companion over head and ears, and, pronouncing a benediction, they slowly returned to their respective places. The party went off singing psalms aloud. Subsequent inquiry brought out the fact that the dipper is a Mormonite, a disciple of Joe Smith, and the dippee is a newly made convert. Many of the sect, strangers, have lately been seen in Ayr.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

**THE MORMON EMIGRATION.**—The Select Committee on Emigrant-ships, in the course of their recent inquiry, examined Mr. Richards, who described himself as "President of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Great Britain" and "agent and passenger broker." In the course of his evidence he said,—"We have about 60,000 members of our community in this country, including children. The country is divided into districts, each with its president; and the work of proselytism is proceeding quite satisfactorily. Our converts are more from dissenting bodies than from the church of England. It is not a condition of conversion that they should leave this country within a certain time, but it is authoritatively advised that they should emigrate and gather to the main body in Utah, where our numbers are between 40,000 and 50,000. I engage vessels for the emigration; I sent 2,702 persons out this year from Liverpool for Utah, but 700 of them were from the continent. The cost is about £20 per head. They pay the cost of their passage if they can, but we have a fund for the emigration of poor persons who can be well recommended as moral characters and industrious people—mechanics who will be qualified to increase and enhance the interests of the community. About £18,000 have been applied this year in assisting emigration; most of the money was supplied from Utah. Those who are aided undertake to repay the advance when their circumstances will allow. Our emigrants are of all classes, but mechanics predominate. They generally go out in families. I send them to New Orleans, where there is an agent acting in concert with me, and he receives them, provides for their further progress, and passes them up the Mississippi and to Utah territory. There is a temporary president, authorised by me, on board each vessel, either one of the emigrants or a person who has come over from Utah, and he has the spiritual care of the emigrants on the journey."

A case of a peculiar and painful nature was investigated at the Police-court, Longton, on Wednesday week. The information charged the Rev. John-Magee Marlyn, minister of Hanley Presbyterian Church, with being the putative father of a male illegitimate child, of which Sarah Feidia Holmes is mother. As was to be expected, the investigation excited an unusual degree of interest. The complainant, a young female of prepossessing appearance and pleasing manners, and apparently about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, gave her evidence in a firm but very becoming manner. She is a milliner and straw-

bonnet-maker, living at Hanley, and became acquainted with defendant by going to his church, and being a teacher in the Sunday-school. The gentleman was placed in the witness-box, and distinctly denied the paternity of the child; but the magistrates ordered him to 2s 6d. per week, and costs.—*Nation*.

UNITED STATES.

**A PROTESTANT MINISTER IN TROUBLE.**—The Rev. Mr. Orr, alias the "Angel Gabriel," was indicted on Thursday last for disorderly conduct on the Lord's Day. The case was fully proved, and the defendant was mulcted in the sum of \$74, and obliged to find sureties for his good behavior. This, we trust, will be a salutary warning to all itinerant Protestant preachers.

**DOING OUR WORK.**—In the labor in which Catholics are engaged—that of withdrawing as rapidly as we can make other provisions for their education—all Catholic children from the Public or Common Schools, the present Nativist Know-Nothing movement is coming powerfully to our aid. That a certain number of Catholics have been tolerated as teachers in those schools, has been a powerful motive with the ill-informed among Catholics, leading them to think these schools—if not innocent, at least not altogether or always to be shunned as a pestilence. Multiplied thanks, then, to all who, like the new Know-Nothing party that have obtained ascendancy in Philadelphia, proscribe Catholics, as such, and drive them from the places they have held. Individuals may suffer, but the Catholic community will be great gainers.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

**FRAUD UPON IMMIGRANTS.**—The New York papers daily contain accounts of cruel frauds and impositions practised upon the immigrants who are constantly arriving in that city.

The inability of a wife to make bread has been declared sufficient ground for divorce, by the Jones County Agricultural Society of Iowa.

In the Supreme Court of Maine, Lawrence Donahoe has instituted proceedings against the School committee on the following grounds:—

"Laurence Donahoe is a citizen of Ellsworth, has paid his taxes, and is entitled to send his children to the public school. Bridget, his daughter, is of a proper age to attend school, and there is no objection to her right to attend, except it be derived from the facts hereafter stated. The Protestant Bible has always been read in the public schools of Maine, and was designated by the School Committee to be read in the school which the plaintiff attended. The plaintiff's parents are Catholics, and by the authorities of the Catholic Church the reading of this translation of the Bible is prohibited to all Catholics. The parents of the plaintiff, with other Catholics, refused to permit their children to read the Bible, but offered to permit them to read the Douay (Catholic) translation. The School Committee required conformity to a uniform rule, and the plaintiff refused compliance. She was, after due notice, refused to attend the school until she would conform to the rule, and her father has since provided instruction for her at his own expense. If, on those facts the action could be maintained, there was to be a trial before a jury, and if not, judgment was to go against the plaintiffs.

A Boston correspondent of a Portland paper (*The State of Maine*) who seems to be well informed as to the Know-Nothing conspiracy at the East supplies this sketch of their programme, after they carry his State:—

- I. To disband all Irish military companies.
- II. To attach some anti-Catholic qualification to citizenship, or at least to the right of voting.
- III. To enact a compulsory school law, obliging all children, under pain of imprisonment, to frequent State Schools; *id est*, their schools.
- IV. To pass a law regulating the tenure of our Church property, on their principles.

The *American Celt* treats the threats of Protestant "Liberalism" with contempt.

Let the bigots be warned from history. Trade is their delight, and wealth their glory. Let them remember how much Spain lost by banishing her Moorish and Jewish traders; how dearly France had cause to lament her exiled Huguenot artists and mechanics. Whatever justification the French and Spanish rulers had, this conspiracy has had none. Since they became aggressive, we have been defensive; since they have been so violent, we have been all patience; since they choose Sunday as a day of riot, we have but the more carefully kept it as a day of rest. Suppose you, who are, so far, neutral and non-committal, allow them to triumph over your good intentions and our lawful rights? Who will suffer in the end? The first State which proscribes, will be the first to downgrade. Take out of Massachusetts 250,000 Irish workers, who will on an average subtract \$100 a-piece from its monied or labor capital, and in one night the State becomes twenty-five millions poorer than it was. Men may smile at such a hypothesis as extravagant, but they forget that the Irish have lately learned to emigrate. Those who make one such move, seldom fear to make another. Men who crossed the Atlantic in quest of justice, will not be balked by Lake Erie. And when the Irish are gone, who will feed the furnaces of Wareham and Fall River? Who will make the glass of Sandwich and Cambridge? Who will fill the beaches of Randolph and Milford? Who will scoop out the quarries of Quincy? Who will cause the mills of Lowell and Lawrence to leap and run, from the impulse of their master,—MAN?

If our voice could reach the neutral and liberal citizens of those States in which the present conspiracy is most formidable, we would say to them, Your silence is bad, even for your own interests. Take this assurance for certain that the Irish settlers in America, will never submit to be degraded, civilly or socially, to what they have been in times past. They have been rising, they ought to rise, they will rise. The attempt to reduce them to a servile condition, to make them "the lower class" of the North, and to keep them there, will not succeed. Even if all the natives combined in the effort, they could not succeed, while Canada is on one side of us and Mexico on the other. We say this is no menacing spirit, but merely as looking forward to a contingency which may unhappily arise, if (as remains to be tested) the friends of equal rights are in a minority. That, we shall not believe, till the facts are before our eyes, especially as all our leading Statesmen and senators, and most of our State Conventions, have emphatically condemned the present conspiracy. Six months hence we will be better judges of the power and plans of the Know-Nothing; till then, we must learn to look to ourselves carefully, and possess our souls in patience.—*American Celt*.