

DECLARATIONS.

"We, the undersigned, declare, that we have worked for several months in the proselytising school at Bonmahon, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Doudney and his wife; that we were required by Mrs. Doudney and the school-mistress to attend weekly Protestant prayers and Protestant lectures, and that under the penalty of having our wages reduced, and of being deprived of the food allowed to the scholars who attend Mr. Doudney's school, and that sooner than lose our faith we have left Mr. Doudney and his school. We make this declaration freely and of our own accord, with the view of making all the reparation in our power for the scandal we have given; and of exposing the base attempts made to rob us of our faith, which we value more than life; and of exposing most palpable lies circulated to the case of Catherine Caghlon.

" BRIDGET CONDON.
" CATHERINE CONDON.
" MARY BRIEN.

"Witness—Ellen Callahan.
Signed 30th of June, 1852.

"I, Julia Tobin, solemnly declare, that my sole and only object in attending the proselytising school in Bonmahon was to obtain strabout meal given each day by Mr. Doudney to such of the Catholics as attended his schools; and that nothing but hunger ever induced me to attend Mr. Doudney's school and hear heretical doctrine therein; and that I was never anything else but a Catholic in my heart, and that I never believed any single point of Mr. Doudney's doctrine. I know nearly all the Roman Catholics who attend Mr. Doudney's school; they laugh at him and his school when they have enjoyed their strabout, the price of their temporary apostacy. I make this declaration, believing I am dying, and with the hope of making as far as in my power, reparation for the scandal I may have given in that locality. I further state that I make this declaration voluntarily and of my own accord, that I attach my name and mark therein in the presence of the witnesses whose names are affixed.

(Signed)

" JULIA TOBIN.

"Witnesses, } Edmund Hunt,
} Thomas Cassin."

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the return of the Royal party from Finnee, Prince Albert goes to the Baltic in Her Majesty's Yatch.

The London Morning Post (Ministerial organ) says editorially: "We have reason to believe that stirring and hitherto unexpected intelligence may be looked for from the Crimea within the next few days." It is supposed to refer to the secret expedition or field movements.

The Liverpool papers describe the first gun just finished for the English steamer Horatio, and which will soon be ready to be tested. According to the estimates which have been made of its capabilities, it will throw a shot of half a ton weight a distance of four miles. Two hundred and twenty-five pounds of gunpowder will be required for a single charge.

A HOLOCAUST.—It appears from a parliamentary return, that since the commencement of the war, the number of officers in the cavalry, Guards, and Infantry, who have lost their lives on active service, is—In the cavalry: 1 lieutenant-colonel; 7 captains; 5 lieutenants, and 2 coronets. In the Guards: 10 captains and lieutenant-colonels; 9 lieutenants and captains, and 4 ensigns and lieutenants. In the line: 14 lieutenant-colonels; 21 majors; 50 captains; 64 lieutenants, and 10 ensigns.

THE HARVEST.—The weather in England has been very fine, and wheat cutting was general over the country. The crop is considered a full average.

ROYAL LOVERS.—We find the following true-love story in a late English paper:—The Queen, it is said is troubled about an affair of the heart which has sprung up between the princess royal and the young king of Portugal, who is again upon a visit here. Not that there is anything objectionable in the latter, that would render him an undesirable husband or son-in-law, or in the throne he is to fill, which is all an anxious mother could aspire after one of her four daughters—not that the queen would not gladly see the princess royal well disposed of in marriage—but that, the young king is a Catholic, and is thus debarred from allying himself by marriage with an heiress, however distant, of the British Crown. Meanwhile, the young king has fallen violently in love with the fair girl of 15, who is not insensible to his merits, and lets pass no occasion, either by presents, messages, or tokens when he is absent, or by tender looks when present, to manifest her sincere affection.—They are not, of course, suffered to meet, except in the presence of others; but there are numerous occasions during the morning walks and rides, or the steamer trips in the bay, when the lover can manifest the sentiments of his heart to the object of the pursuit. It is whispered that among the teachers employed to perfect the royal children in the knowledge of the modern languages, there is one who is a subject of his Majesty, and who is devotedly attached to him, and that through him communications have passed for a long time which never meet the august scrutiny of the Queen.

A correspondent, writing to a Dublin contemporary, says:—"I hope you have not forgotten to notice that in the debate on the Religious Worship Bill the other day, the Earl of Shaftesbury made the gratifying announcement that in England there were thousands upon thousands of human beings in a state of more abject ignorance than the savages in the interior of Africa."

A gentleman in Dundee has addressed a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointing out the comparative immunity from taxation enjoyed by bachelors as compared with the heads of families, and suggesting the imposition of additional taxes on bachelors and their servants, in order to accustom their shoulders to an equal pressure with that which the heads of families have to bear. To show that the idea is not unprecedented, the writer refers to an Act of 1695, which imposed double rates of assessed taxes on bachelors, besides an additional tax on each servant employed in their domestic establishments.

A TEMPERATE REQUEST.—Judging from the speeches at the recent meeting of the Maine Law agitators, it would appear that those gentlemen are not quite so temperate in their demands as in their drinks. They require, it seems, nothing less preposterous than the immediate total abstinence of the whole United Kingdom—as if, for instance, it were possible, in any amount of time, to teetotalise the cabmen!

THE STATE CHURCH.—By a parliamentary return just issued, it appears that the salaries paid to Bishops for clerical services rendered to the Colonies of Great Britain amount to the annual sum of £32,309.

OUR ORGANISED HYPOCRISY.—You can't get beer on a Sunday during those hours when most you want it, but neither can you say your prayers in your own house in the company of twenty persons beyond the members of your own household, unless you have written yourself a dissenter and also, if we mistake not pay half-a-crown. Moreover, although you can get beer during some part of Sunday, you cannot say your prayers under the conditions above specified during any. The same legislature that passed the Sabbatarian Beer Bill last session, has defeated Lord Shaftesbury's Religious Worship Bill this. The bill of Lord Shaftesbury was a measure for preventing private houses from being closed against conscientious worshippers; but true religion, to the canting imposters who, from the love of spiritual tyranny, vote for Sunday Bills, is as great an abomination as beer.

THE HORN BLOWER.—A Liverpool paper of the 4th August, says—"The Angel Gabriel, an itinerant preacher, or rather creator of annoyance, who presumed to have descended on the Exchange flags, on Sunday last, with a direct mission from Heaven, again appeared yesterday in Chapel street. He began to sing a hymn, but was outdone by a song from a drunken man. 'All round my hat.' A great crowd collected, and, as a matter of course, ribaldry prevailed over piety."

A CONGENIAL CREED.—In various parts of South Wales the emissaries of the Mormonites are most active in propagating and spreading the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints, and among the laboring population they have been indefatigable in urging the odious practice of polygamy. Among the miners and colliers of the iron and coal districts of South Wales the tenets of this sect find peculiar favor, and we regret to say that in too many instances these poor people have been perverted, and a considerable number have this summer left their homes and country to seek their happiness at the great American settlement. More are about to follow this autumn.—Times.

It is a well known fact that it is in precisely the same districts, and amongst the same classes, that Methodism has obtained its most signal triumphs. Between the two, Mormonism and Methodism, there is not much to choose. Arcades Ambo.

UNITED STATES.

CONVERSION.—Under the caption of "Another Conversion," the Episcopal Recorder announces that "Mr. George S. Goldsberry, a student in the graduating class at Nashotah, and a candidate for holy orders in the diocese of Indiana, has joined the Church of Rome."

THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—The latest intelligence received from Norfolk and Portsmouth indicates no diminution in the ravages of the fever in either place. Nearly all who could get away have fled from both cities, and were it not for the Sisters of Mercy, the dead and the dying would be poorly attended.—American Paper.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN NEW JERSEY.—TWENTY-THREE PERSONS KILLED—MANY WOUNDED.—A telegraphic despatch to this office, published in the Commercial yesterday, reported an accident on the New Jersey Railroad, with some loss of life. The despatch, however, contained few particulars, and only mentioned that a train had been despatched from Camden, with surgeons, to the scene of the disaster. Fuller reports, received after we went to press, prove the calamity to have been much greater than would be supposed from the tenor of the first despatch. Indeed in respect to its fatal results, the catastrophe approaches in magnitude the sadly remembered slaughter at Norwalk, although the cause of it appears to have been purely accidental, no blame attaching to the railroad employees beyond the fact that the signal rope connecting the cars is reported to have been out of order. It does not seem probable however, that had the contrary been the case, the fearful disaster could have been avoided. The train to which this fearful calamity occurred left Philadelphia for New York, yesterday morning, at 20 minutes past 10. The accident occurred between one and two miles this side of Burlington. At this place is a curve where the up and down trains usually meet, and the rule of the road is that in case either train is behind time, the one on time shall wait ten minutes and then proceed cautiously, one behind time switching off and backing into a side track when they come in sight of each other. This rule appears to have been duly observed, and when the train from New York came in sight, the engineer of the Philadelphia train immediately reversed his engine so as to go into the turn off, and give the road to the New York train, his own being beyond time. Unfortunately at this moment a gentleman said to be a physician named Hannington or Hannagan, who, in a two horse carriage containing four ladies, was waiting to cross the track, down upon it. Being in the rear of the track, the engineer did not see the obstruction, and the hind-most passenger car came in collision with the carriage, by which the horses were immediately killed, and the carriage was broken into fragments, although the driver and the ladies appear to have escaped almost unharmed. It is reported that the conductor saw the impending danger, and attempted to give the signal to the engineer, but the signal rope was out of order. He then endeavored to pass through the cars to communicate personally with the engineer, but the collision occurred before he reached him. The concussion threw the hindmost car off the track, down an embankment eight or ten feet high. The train must have been backing at considerable speed, for the next two cars were thrown upon the first, and a fourth car were thrown over and beyond the three. The baggage car, tender and engine remained up the top of the embankment and were considerably injured. The cars that were thrown down the embankment were broken into fragments. The scene, as may well be imagined, now became distressing in the extreme. So soon as those who were unhurt recovered from the shock, they nobly set to work to relieve the sufferers and extract from the ruins of the cars the dead and wounded. The shrieks of the latter are represented to be truly appalling. So far as can yet be ascertained, the number of killed is 23, and 40 or 50 are reported wounded.—N. Y. Advertiser.

GAVAZZI writes to the Crusader that he will leave Liverpool on the 25th of August, for New York. He expects to be there on the 5th September, and will stay no longer than November.

THE EXODUS FROM LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Democrat says—The exodus of our foreign-born population from this city to some more liberal clime continues, and instead of the number leaving becoming less, it appears to be increasing. For the sake of the city's prosperity we regret this fact—for the sake of their comfort and happiness we don't know that we can regret. Yesterday a party of eighteen Germans—tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, cigar-makers and laborers—with their families, left the city, bound for Minnesota, via Jeffersonville, Chicago and Galena. Today four other families will leave. They had all concluded to go to Chicago, but three of them have determined to make Canada their home, and perhaps the other may do so too. A movement is on foot to organize a Kansas emigration party of five hundred families. The night of the first meeting one hundred families signed the agreement, and others are signing every day. These emigrants are among our best citizens—mechanics, merchants and laborers—and each family will carry with them a considerable sum of money. These are stubborn facts. Ponder them well, Know Nothings.

THE LOUISVILLE "KNOW-NOTHING" COMMITTEE.—What have the committee sought to establish?—Simply, that no censure is to be imputed to any Know-Nothing for hunting down, butchering, and roasting, men, women, and children, provided they profess the Catholic faith, and were born outside the jurisdiction of the United States. This is the deliberate verdict of an official body representing the municipal government of Louisville; and without doubt it is a verdict which will be eagerly acted upon elsewhere. Already there are dark whisperings abroad that the lost "honor" of the faction is to be won back at Cincinnati in the fall election, though that fair city be wrapped in flames, and its streets run crimson with the blood of its people. While we have no doubt at all of the disposition to carry this threat into execution, we have very serious doubts of the courage of the bravos who, at the last election, marched in all the pomp and circumstance of war, to the German quarter, exulting in the anticipated slaughter of innocent women and children; but, when they found men behind the barricades, skulking back like cravens, to their homes, taking vengeance as they went on the unarmed spectators. There is but one thing which can prevent a repetition of the last election riots in Cincinnati, and that is, a conviction on the part of the Know-Nothings that their opponents are ready and able to defend themselves; or, at least, to sell their lives dearly. The fellows who plot in the dark; who are afraid of daylight; who lie and calumniate; who wantonly insult helpless ladies, must be cowards, from whom brave men, armed with a sense of right and justice, have nothing to fear. It is true that a Know-Nothing general has disarmed the "foreign" companies, and armed "native" negroes to bring up the rear of his brigade—and who doubts the object of these actions?—yet, we have confidence in the municipal government of Cincinnati, which, unlike that infamous body in Louisville, respects the law and the freedom of the citizen; and, we believe, the braggarts, now ripe for murder, will be defeated in their desperate purpose.—New York Citizen.

The editor of the Louisville Journal has received from some of the ladies of Bardstown a silver cup as a reward for his services to the Know-Nothings—as a reward for the results which, under his guidance, the party have achieved. He wishes to expiate his crime, let him begin by filling this goblet with the tears of the orphans and widows who mourn the loss of murdered fathers and husbands. Let him remember that he, more than all others, has caused this widowhood and orphanage. Let him remember this, as he raises the goblet to his lips with his blood-stained hand, and let the cheeks of the donors crimson with shame, as the monster quaffs the wine from the cup earned by the murder of their own sex.—Pennsylvaniaian.

A DEAR REPRESENTATIVE.—The Louisville Times states that "the election of Humphrey Marshall (Know-Nothing) to Congress has cost the city of Louisville one million of dollars in money, and ten thousand inhabitants. He is what might be called a very dear representative."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—SHERIFF'S SALES.—Of thirteen pieces of property offered for sale on Monday last, two only found purchasers. The Know-Nothing merchants will have a chance of pasturing their cows in Pearl street before long.—Cin. Catholic Telegraph.

"TAKING A HORN ON THE SLY."—The Detroit Tribune says that a few days since a Detroit gentleman, strolling into a drug shop of the city during the temporary absence of its proprietor, discovering a bottle of claret wine upon a table quietly drank a tumbler full. The apothecary, who was somewhat of a wag in his way, and who had suffered considerably by the thefts of similar friends, soon entered and at once discovering the loss of the liquid, horrified the drinker by informing him that he had taken a large dose of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic! Anticipating a speedy and a horrible death, the unfortunate man sent for a physician, and begged the druggist to give him a powerful antidote. Being somewhat a skillful man in such cases, he administered two teaspoons full of the Solution of Ammonia! The physician coming in, in great haste, approved of the course already pursued, and recommended, in addition, four ounces of Epsom Salts to be taken immediately. The sufferer eventually recovered, and attributes his rescue from the jaws of death entirely to the energetic treatment of the druggist and physician.

MORALITY IN THE UNITED STATES.—EFFECT OF INFIDEL SCHOOLS.—SECESSIONISTS.—At a late term of the county court in Perry county, Indiana, there were twenty-two applications for divorce, seventeen of which were granted.—Catholic Vindicator.

During a term of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, recently closed at Providence, thirty-nine divorces were decreed. So much for Protestantism.—Catholic Mirror.

The Chicago Tribune declares, from what it considers reliable information, that Colonel Kinney's so-called Nicaragua expedition is in reality designed for an attack upon Cuba, and that it is supported by funds furnished from the Cuban juntas of New York and New Orleans.

THE LAST OF BURGOYNE'S ARMY.—The Boston Atlas says, Alex. McCracken, a Scotchman by birth, and who came to this country during the revolution with Burgoyne, and was taken prisoner with his army, died in Colchester, Conn., on the 23rd August, aged 104 years.

THE BOSTON BABY SHOW.—We learn from Mr. Barnum, that the Boston Baby Show will be as large and attractive as the one which took place in New York some time since. It appears to meet with universal favor, and the people of that city are lending all their influence to make the collection of youthful competitors as numerous as possible. The Boston press speak well of it.—Farmer.

As the great showman Barnum is so fond of exhibitions, we will give him a chance of getting up one which will immortalize him, if it succeeds. About twenty-one or twenty-five years from the time of the baby show, let him appoint a re-exhibition of these very mothers with these same children, or as many of these mothers and children as may be alive at the time; and let the public decorate with crowns of gold the heads of all those mothers who shall have faithfully and wisely reared their children in the fear and love of God—who have given them a solid religious education and instilled such principles of virtue and morality into their tender minds, as have made them honest, upright, useful citizens—who have never sworn deceitfully to their neighbor, and have never discharged with fidelity and honor all their duties to God, to their fellow-men, and to the country at large. How few of all those mothers whose hearts expanded with joy on the day of the baby show, on this exhibition, be found deserving a crown of gold for the wise Christian education of their children—how few would be found who shall have, in the education of their children, imitated the Catholic Queen Blanche, who is recorded to have said on a certain occasion, as she took in her arms her infant son Louis, heir to the French throne,—"My son, tenderly as I love you, I would sooner see you dead at my feet than behold you guilty of one mortal sin." In a word, how few of the mothers in question would have reason to say of their children as the mother of the Gracchi did of hers—"Behold my jewels!" On the contrary, they may have, alas! too much reason to say,—"Behold my knives, my robbers, my penitentiary progeny!" Yes, and from that crowd of exhibited babies may come forth, through parental folly, all your depredators and grand swindlers, and pests of society—the future Meiggs, Manchesters, Schnylers, and Bill Poles.—Pittsburg Catholic.

The very beau ideal of a bandit, or a murderer as is a murderer,—is the native-born American rowdy. Let any one read the criminal records of the larger cities and it will be found that the most frightful and atrocious crimes are committed by Americans. It is true that among the rowdy and loafer bands in cities may be found those of foreign birth who, in the commission of crimes of every nature, are not behind their American confederates in any particular. But who gave them the lesson that they are emulating? From whom did they learn the familiar use of the revolver, the Bowie knife and slung shot? From whom do they receive their lessons in counterfeiting, swindling and robbery? From whom else but the full blooded rowdy or American bandit?—The German seldom murders deliberately. The Irishman is generally driven to it by revenge. The American takes pleasure in murdering, and he would oftener indulge this gratification, were it not for fear of the gallows.—Had he an opportunity to commit murder where no punishment was to be feared, as was recently the case in Louisville, he would gorge himself with the luxury of spilling the blood of his fellow men. He would place upon the breast of innocent old age while on its knees beseeching for mercy, as was proven to be the case at Louisville, the deadly rifle, with the exclamation—"I take pleasure in killing thee!"—Buffalo Democrat.

The Catholic Miscellany asks "A few Questions?"—"How does it happen that the great champions of the present anti-Catholic warfare, are not themselves, generally speaking, religious men, but rather the contrary? To hear them speak in such feeling tones of warning of the aggressions of Popery, and the dangers that menace Protestantism and the Bible, one would imagine them firm and devout adherents of their own religion. Since they set up for 'Apostles,' we might reasonably hold them to be at least believers. Is this the case? How many of them hold that all religions are alike, and have frequently uttered such a sentiment? How many of them actually disbelieve the inspiration, miracles, &c., of the Bible, while worshipping its name as a party word? And—to speak of the virtuous life that adorns him who stands forth as the special champion of a religious cause—where are we to find patterns of morality among the leading heroes of the new religious crusade? There are good men in their ranks, who have been seduced by ignorance, or some other weakness, to side with an unworthy cause; but these; it will be found on examination, are comparatively inactive or are more intent on the political than the religious ends and aims of the organisation. But those who are most violent in religious partizanship, who are loudest in frantic declamations against the Catholic Church, warmest and most importune in their protestations of attachment to Protestantism and the Bible, are too often notorious violators of the moral law; devoid of all principle, and, if not avowed scoffers, open to the just suspicion of infidelity and contempt of all religion. The Catholic who has studied the history of his religion, is not at all puzzled to answer the question, with which we commenced these remarks.—Even should he not have learned from his creed to account for such moral phenomena, its history would have familiarised him with the same; hence, though he could not explain them, they would never take him by surprise. Without going back more than three hundred years, he would remember how the Lutherans and Henries, German princes and English courtiers, profligate monks, and wicked renegades of every description, while living in open violation of God's law, had nevertheless, His holy name, His holy Book, and the hypocritical words of Religion, Reformation, pure morals, &c., perpetually on their lips. The men, who two centuries ago were foremost in raising the cry of 'Protestantism in danger,' and clamored loudest for test acts in England to suppress Popery, and save Church and State from its 'foreign influence,' were notorious profligates, infidels, and deists, like Shaftesbury, or hirelings in the pay of foreign enemies like the 'patriots'—Russell and Sydney. And, what happened then, why should it not happen now? Corrupt human nature is always the same; in its present warfare against the Church, it certainly reproduces the tactics of centuries ago without improvement, and, even on that score alone, without hope of better issue. Weapons blunted by continual assaults against Christ's invincible Rock for eighteen centuries, are not likely to shake its solidity in the nineteenth."