

is ceased, our dancing is turned into mourning: the crown is fallen from our head: wo to us because we have sinned; therefore is our heart sorrowful; therefore are our eyes become dim.—Jer. Lament, v. 2. But, Rev. Brethren, the intensity of our evils is not to make us forget our religious principles. It is better to suffer poverty, persecution, and all the afflictions of this life; it is better to suffer death itself, than to commit the slightest sin. The calamities under which we groan are not to be remedied by offending God, or by violating His law, and neglecting the admonitions of His Church. Whatever our lot may be, we are to bear it with patience and resignation to the holy will of God; we are never to forget that we are disciples of a crucified Saviour, and that the sufferings of this life, if borne in a proper spirit, will merit for us the eternal joys of Heaven. We may, indeed, exert ourselves to get our grievances redressed—it is just and expedient that we should do so. We may expose our complaints and our wants to those who are in power, and call on them to do us justice; but in doing so we are never to violate any just law—we are never to take vengeance into our own hands—we are never violently to resist the constituted powers, however they may treat us. Teach your flocks, my Rev. Brethren, to enter into the spirit of those doctrines, and to regulate their conduct by them—teach them to merit an immortal crown, by bearing patiently their unparalleled sufferings—teach them to walk in the footsteps of the Saints, and especially to imitate the patience, the humility, and resignation of the Most Holy Mother of God, who is our hope, our sweetness, and our life, in this valley of tears—teach them to seek for consolation in the sacraments and the other mysteries of religion—teach them to put their trust in God, to approach Him with fervent and humble prayer, to explain their necessities to Him, and to implore His assistance. If they act in this way, God will look on them with compassion, and stretch out the right hand of His Omnipotence to relieve them; or if it be in the ways of His Providence that they should continue to suffer here, He will give them grace and strength to bear their present calamities; and when they shall have terminated their short and miserable career in this world, He will bring them to the regions of eternal happiness.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit, Brethren.—Amen.
 † PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop, &c.,
 Primate of all Ireland.
 Drogheda, 22nd Jan., 1851.

CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. KEANE.
 This solemn ceremony was performed in the parish chapel of Middleton on Monday. The chapel, which is an edifice capable of affording very large accommodation, was crowded almost to excess. The consecrating Bishop was the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, Archbishop of Cashel; Chaplain, Very Rev. D. Leahy, V. G., Thurles; the assistant Bishops were the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cloyne, and the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick, attended by their respective Chaplains. The other Bishops present were the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, Bishop of Waterford; the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork; and the Right Rev. Dr. Egan, Bishop of Kerry. There was a large number of clergymen present from that and the adjoining dioceses.

After the ceremonies prescribed by the Church for this solemn occasion had been performed, up to the reading of the Gospel, the Rev. Jeremiah O'Brien ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most eloquent sermon, which was listened to with the most marked attention, from the text beginning:—

“You have not chosen me but I have chosen you; and have appointed you, that you should go, and should bring forth fruit; and your fruit should remain; that whatever you shall ask of the Father in my name he may give it to you.” &c., &c.

The ceremonies were then proceeded with, and, at their close, when the consecration of the new Bishop was completed, the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, then Bishop of Ross, addressed the immense congregation in a few touching and simple words, which went direct to the hearts of his listeners, who responded to them by the most touching manifestations of sincere and earnest feeling. He expressed the deep regret with which he parted from his beloved congregation, to whom he was so much attached, and amongst whom it was his wish to have lived and died. But God had otherwise appointed it, and all should bow to his holy will. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for all the kindness he had ever received from them; and he assured them wherever it was his destiny to go, they would always have the first place in his affections and his memory.

The audience were much moved by this heartfelt address. After the usual prayers, the Bishops and clergy then left the chapel, and the proceedings terminated.—*Cork Examiner.*

CONFIRMATION BY CARDINAL WISEMAN.—Cardinal Wiseman, who has just returned from a brief visit to the Irish metropolis, officiated on Thursday at the confirmation of between 600 and 700 Catholic children, resident in the north-western division of the diocese of London. The ceremony took place in the Catholic church dedicated to St. John, in Duncanterrace, Islington, the incumbent of which is Mr. Oakley, formerly minister of Margaret Chapel.—There was a large attendance of Catholic clergy present, and all that portion of the building not occupied by the recipients of the sacred rite was densely crowded with spectators of both sexes. The Cardinal was received on his arrival by the assembled priests, headed by Mr. Oakley, by whom his Eminence was conducted down the centre aisle to the chapel of the Virgin on the right of the altar, whence, after having performed his devotions, he proceeded to

the sacristy, where he was robed in his pontificals, and the mitre placed upon his head. The Cardinal then re-entered the chapel, attended by the acolytes, and took his seat under the high altar, from which he delivered an impressive address to the confirmants, among whom were several adults, and then performed the ceremony of the imposition of hands. The children now advanced in rotation to the front of the altar, where the Cardinal performed the remainder of the sacrament, anointing each confirmant with the chrysum, and giving them the usual blessing—“*Pax tecum.*” During the ceremony the choir chanted the “*Veni Spiritus Sanctus,*” and other hymns adapted to the occasion. After the ceremony the Cardinal received an address from the Catholic congregation of the adjoining parish of St. Peter and St. Paul, Clerkenwell. The address was presented by a deputation, headed by Mr. Richard Swift, and was graciously acknowledged by his Eminence.—*Times.*

CARDINAL WISEMAN AT ST. GEORGE'S, LONDON.
 The Cardinal preached at St. George's Church on Sunday, the Feast of the Purification. In the morning, he preached on the subject of the day; in the evening, his subject was “the immobility of the Church in the midst of the progress of the world, not inconsistent with its being found most perfectly adapted to each successive phase of humanity.” The discourse was a very brilliant one, and was listened to by a very crowded congregation.

FATHER PROVINCIAL OF THE JESUITS.—The Rev. J. Etheridge, Rector of St. Bruno's College, Benaroh, St. Asaph's, Flintshire, has received the appointment of Father Provincial of the Society of Jesus in England. Father Etheridge passed through Preston on Thursday morning, en route to Stonyhurst College. The Very Rev. gentleman succeeds Father Cobb in the important office.

The Archbishop of Cincinnati, who passed through London last week, on his way to Rome, preached on Sunday at St. James' Church, Spanish place. His sermon was most interesting and eloquent, and gave an American's view of the position of the Establishment as affected by the Gorham case, and the recent agitation.—*London Cor. of Tablet.*

OFFICIAL ACTS OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP O'REILLY.—We understand that the Bishop of this District yesterday confirmed six hundred and seventy-four persons, forty of whom were converts; and among them Rev. Edward J. Ives, who formerly officiated in East Haven, and afterwards in Milford.—*N. H. Register.*

The Catholic Church at Norwalk was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop of Hartford on Tuesday of last week. The Church at Stamford was also consecrated by the same Bishop on Sunday last.—*Hartford Current.*

CONVERSIONS.—Anne O'Connor, of Dredtrasna, became a convert, and was received into the Church last week, by Rev. Denis Cregan, Adare.—*Cork Examiner.* On the 11th ult., Miss Harriet Bagshaw, Staffordshire, was received at Rome into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Martin Crane, Superior of the Irish Augustinian College of Santa Maria, in Posterula. Subsequently she received the Sacrament of Confirmation, and was admitted to Holy Communion, to the edification of all present at the imposing ceremony.—Among the numerous conversions this week I have to mention the names of two of her Majesty's Clergy. One is Mr. Henry Bedford, Curate to Mr. Scott, of Hoxton; I believe that he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his parishioners to an extent not usual among Anglican Clergymen. The other is Mr. Harper, who has been received by Dr. Whitty. It is said that several members of his congregation have declared their intention of following him.—*Correspondent of Tablet.*

Mr. John Denman, of Chelsea, cousin of Lord Denman, and educated to be a Protestant clergyman, has embraced the Catholic faith.—*Nation.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Constitution of the French Republic had fixed the sum of £50,000 as the fair annual price of a President: Louis Napoleon has just been “asking for more,” to the tune of £120,000, and his modest request has been rejected in the Assembly by 398 to 296, a majority within a fraction as numerous as that which recently dismissed the Ministry which dismissed Changarnier.

The *Monteur* publishes the President's refusal to accept the funds which it was attempted to raise by private subscriptions in his behalf. The President considers these attempts as a vote of confidence on the part of the nation, but he thinks himself bound to sacrifice his private feelings to his public duties.—He has been well received by the populace.

Generals Changarnier and Cavaignac voted against the dotation; M. Lamartine voted for it. M. Dupin has been re-elected President of the Assembly.

SPAIN.

The Minister of War tendered his resignation on the 7th, and a few hours afterwards, General Lersundi took the oath of office. The General commanded the second division of the expedition to Italy.

The *Epoca* announces that M. Bravo Murillo, President of the Council, had informed the Director-General of the Public Treasury that the Queen had ordered—1st, a reduction of 5,345,000 reals in the expenditure of two branches of his Administration—2nd, another of 1,000,000 in the judiciary expenditure of the direction of the domains—and 3rd, another of 5,038,000 in the budget of the general direction of the public debt.

SWITZERLAND.

Recent accounts from Geneva state, that the Socialist party is actively organising its forces in that

canton, in Fribourg, and in Neuchatel. The anarchists had relied on being able to return two members of the Grand Council in the town of Neuchatel, but the two Conservative candidates were elected by a majority, weak, it is true, of thirty-five and forty respectively, out of 1,200 or 1,300 electors. At Chaux de Fonds, however, they succeeded by intimidation in preventing the Conservatives from coming forward, and returned their two candidates by 400 votes—upwards of 1,200 electors not having taken part in the ballot. In Geneva, the authority of M. Sidler, the Federal Commissioner, was openly set at defiance. M. James Fazy placed at his disposal the gendarmes and the police, but as the latter are devoted to him, the decrees of the Central Government were not carried into effect whenever they displeased the Geneva Dictator.

ITALY.

It is said that M. Siccardi is about to secede from the Piedmontese Cabinet. This will be great loss to the Liberal party; foreign influence is suspected. Rumors of an approaching Austrian intervention in Piedmont and Switzerland are listened to in Italy, with credence. Mazzini's committee continues to display much activity. It is said that the largest amount of subscriptions in aid of the republican cause has been collected at Genoa. It is added that Piedmont has supplied 627,000 lire; the Roman States, 536,722 lire; the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, 214,341 lire; Lombardy and Venice, 516,364 lire; and the minor Italian States, 291,511 lire.

SINGULAR OUBRAGE AT FORLINI.—A letter from Rome, of the 31st ult., gives details of a singular outrage committed at Forlini-popoli by Il Passatore, the notorious robber-chief who infests the Romagna. A party of brigands made their appearance at the theatre at a moment when it was crowded to witness the performance of the *Death of Cesar*. It must be kept in mind that in Italy the theatres do not open until eight, p.m., when, in small towns in particular, all the shops are closed and the streets deserted, the inhabitants being either at home, at the play, or at the cafes. Forlini-popoli is a town of four thousand inhabitants, surrounded by a high wall, with two gates, and about three miles from Forli, of which it is a sort of suburb. It is, therefore, highly probable that, at the time above stated, there was not a soul in the streets. The curtain had just fallen after the first act of the piece, when, to the astonishment of the public, it rose again, and discovered ten well-armed brigands, with their muskets levelled at the pit and boxes. At the same instant about thirty more penetrated into the pit, and guarded every outlet. Il Passatore then stepped forward with the keys of the town in his hand, and said:—“Signori, you are well aware that you are in our power; any attempt at resistance on your part would force us to extremities, which it depends on you to avoid; so just mind what I recommend you to do. I shall call several of you by name; each man, on hearing his name, shall step forward, and go home accompanied by two of my friends, who will help him to carry all the money he has, and bring it here, without leaving a *pappeto* (a groat) behind.” Having made this speech, the orator produced a formidable list, and called over the names, incurring with the most exemplary obedience. The twelve carabinieri, to whom the safety of Forlini-popoli was entrusted, had been all bound and gagged, so that no assistance could be expected from that quarter. The Gonfaloniere was the first called, and experienced some ill-treatment from the ruffians. These operations taking some time, some men, to shorten the business, went from bench to bench, collecting watches, chains, rings, &c. After the whole booty had been thrown in a heap on the stage, the curtain was let down, and the brigands withdrew. The money carried off was valued at 40,000*l.*, the trinkets at double that sum. The number of brigands cannot have been less than four hundred. A strong detachment of Austrian troops has been sent after them.

AUSTRIA.

In Austria it is said that a great political *coup* has been made by including all her territories, Hungarian, Slavonic, and Italian, in the Confederation. Should this be so, the balance of the celebrated treaty of 1815 is overturned, and an immense preponderance in the councils and politics of Europe given to Austria. Should the Dresden Conference end in any such arrangement, it is probable that both France and England will insist on their opinions being obtained. The political consequences to freedom itself, and to all free Governments, would be of a most important kind.

THE AUSTRIANS IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Austrian and Prussian troops entered Holstein and occupied the fortress of Rendsburg on the 8th. On the morning of the 9th, a Danish force of 2,000 men, foot and horse, arrived at Rendsburg, and at twelve o'clock on that day they proceeded to garrison the Citadel and the detached forts on the northern side of the fortress. The Danes were introduced into the Citadel by General Signorini, who rode out in state to meet them. They were not, however, allowed to introduce artillery into the works which they occupied.

The fortress of Frederichsfort was occupied by the Danes on the 8th inst. The Holstein troops which had hitherto held that fortress, arrived at Kiel on the afternoon of the same day.

A PROTESTANT CHRISTENING AT WORCESTER.
 We read in *Borrow's Worcester Journal* that on 27th January, the Protestant Bishop of Worcester had a ceremony at the Cathedral, when he administered the rite of Baptism to the child of a native of the Amaconda tribes of South Africa, which had been born in Leicester, at the close of the past year. The

ceremony accordingly took place on Monday last, in the Cathedral, at the conclusion of the afternoon service. “On our entrance into the Cathedral,” says *Borrow*, “we found the choir filled with a large congregation, the demeanor of whom was decorous enough, but not so that of the people in the nave. In front of the baptismal font, and in other parts of the building, was collected together one of the most disorderly rabbles that could anywhere be seen, resembling more such a crowd as would be gathered to witness the antics of the buffoons at a country fair, or the exhibition of a dancing bear in the street, than a sober congregation of persons gathered together for the purpose of witnessing a religious ceremony. As soon as the service was ended, and the people were seen to issue from the choir, a rush was made to the font, and the crowd in a few moments became exceedingly dense, those behind pressing upon those who had secured good places in front, until at last these were obliged to give way, and were precipitated over the forms placed near the font for the accommodation of those who were to take part in the ceremony. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued: the forms were upset, and men, women, and children, being thrown from their feet, were scrambling pell-mell, on the floor together; the recess in which the font is placed thus became filled, but the crowd still continued to jostle each other, and for ten minutes or more kept shouting, whistling, and quarrelling with each other, in a manner which would have almost disgraced the gallery of a low theatre. After some time the Bishop made his appearance, accompanied by some of the officials of the Cathedral, the mother of the child, dressed in the costume of her country, the sponsors, and the child itself, and the ceremony was proceeded with; but so great was the noise and confusion that the voice of the Bishop, although he evidently exerted himself to the utmost of his power, could not be heard at half-a-dozen paces distance, and more than once his Lordship was obliged to stop until order was partially restored. The ceremony was thus, after some trouble, got through, the child being named Leicester England, and its sponsors being Mr. Tyler, (their conductor,) Mrs. Tyler, and Mrs. Edwards. At the conclusion of the ceremony the parties proceeded to the Chapter House, to register the child, but their journey thither, in consequence of the crowd being so eager to obtain a glimpse of the curiosities, was not accomplished without some difficulty. This duty being at length completed, the mother and child were—to avoid the crowd gathered in the nave—conducted through the cloisters into College Green, where the carriage which brought them to the Cathedral was in waiting for them. On their entrance into College Green, they were greeted by the shouts of the crowd there assembled, and the ringing of the College bells. They then proceeded in their carriage, which was covered with the skins of wild beasts, through High-street, to the house at which they were staying, preceded by the brass band of Gagliardi's Museum, and the same night returned to Nottingham, where they are being exhibited, having come from thence in the morning expressly for the purpose of having the rite of baptism performed by the Bishop of Worcester. The mother of the child is a native of the Amaconda tribe of South Africa, the father being a Zulu Chief, from the same region. It is the intention of Mr. Tyler to introduce these interesting specimens of the human race to a Worcester public on Monday next, at the City and County Library.” [Really, at the first glance of this description, one would imagine it depicted the religious proceedings of some tribe of Hottentots or barbarians, such as those from among whom the neophyte was taken. The whole affair is a curious testimony to the sort of instruction the Protestant communally have in the mysteries of the Faith to which they profess to belong.—*Ed. Tablet.*]

PROTESTANT CONVERTS.—Anything more dreary and uncomfortable than a converted savage I have never seen in the form of humanity. He has discarded all spirit and picturesqueness with his kaross, and set up cant and the narrowest bigotry with his high-logs.

“We had a precious specimen at Mrs. Hunt's: a young man of a sepia color, superior to the Hottentot as touching his tint, though on a level with him as touching his nastiness. He had not arrived at the highlow state but, having been the servant of some good man about the bay, had imbibed an inveterate taste for psalmody. Sitting the livelong day propped against the shady side of a wall, he poured forth with endless iteration his one hymn, of which every part was unintelligible, but the concluding words of each verse—

‘Do sufferings off de Laaambe.’

From morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve, unless specially employed elsewhere, which happened rarely, did he draw out this deplorable ditty. He attached no meaning to the words, and knew no more about the Lamb or his sufferings than one of the lower animals. To read, write, or attend to any serious business within hearing of such a nuisance, was impossible; accordingly he became a butt for the missiles of those engaged in more profane occupations: apples, potatoes, segments of pumpkin, were hurled at him, with an occasional handful of wet clay from the well, where the serving-man Ben was pursuing his subterranean work. This functionary had attempted to get up a counter-irritation by instructing one of the Hottentots in a melody of a totally different character; one verse of which ran thus—

‘Father was a Mantatee,
 Mother was a Fingee,
 Sister was a shocking B.,
 And I'm a rogue, by Jingo.’

to the tune of Yankee Doodle: but the unwearied persistency of the sacred songster drove all secular opposition out of the field.”—*Voyage to the Mauritius and back.*