

stand, intends to pay a visit to Limerick before his return to England. He travels continually in the habit of the Order of Passionists.—*Limerick Reporter*.

A magnificent painting of St. Francis at prayer, has just arrived from Rome, for the Convent Church, Waterford.—*News*.

(From the London Correspondent of Tablet.)

London, Sept. 25, 1850.

The Rev. Mr. Kyne, who is now the head Priest of the Clerkenwell mission, is at present occupied in giving an open air mission to the neglected Catholic population of Bartlett's-buildings, Gray's Inn lane, and the neighborhood. The number of confessions is large enough to keep six Priests employed every evening till a late hour.

Some impression has been made upon the population of Spicer-street, Spitalfields, by the following occurrence, which I may call providential. In the early part of last week there was a tremendous explosion at a firework maker's close to the chapel and school-house of the mission; windows were broken, roofs blown off houses, and furniture smashed to pieces by the concussion. The Protestant church was damaged, and the national school-house had nearly every window blown in: but neither the chapel, nor the school, nor the Priest's house, of the Catholic mission, received the least damage, though they were quite close to the scene of the accident, and though its effects extended far beyond them, and all around them. Whatever may be thought of the incident, it is quite clear that it is just the one to make a deep impression on the minds of that ignorant but inquiring population.

The Rev. Henry Wilberforce was received on Sunday, the 15th Sept., by the Jesuits, at Brussels. His children were received a few days afterwards at the Church of the Carmelite Nuns at Malines.

I understand that the brother of Mr. Maskell was received on Sunday at the Oratory, in King William street.

Bishop Hendren has resigned his Vicariate of the Western District, in consequence, it is supposed, of the extreme destitution there. It is hoped that Bishop Brown will be appointed to the Western as well as the Welsh District.

Bishop Hughes, of Gibraltar, is at present in London, on his way to Ireland. Mgr. Verrolles, a Vicar-Apostolic in China, was in London for a short time last week. This Bishop has almost earned the title of a martyr. As a specimen of what he has had to suffer I will relate the following circumstance:—He was once "wanted" by the police of China, who knew him to be concealed in a house which was well watched. There was no escape; so his friends made him get into an empty oil-jar, which they buried in the garden, leaving him a passage for air through a tube, the end of which was above ground. The police, feeling sure that he was in the house, kept possession of it for two days, during the whole of which time Mgr. Verrolles was left in this torturing position. At last the coast was left clear, and he was dug up; but he had become so swollen that they were obliged to break the jar before they could extract him from his narrow prison.

Strong hopes are entertained that Cardinal Wiseman will return to England about Easter.

The spire of Fulham Church is fast rising, and has created great alarm in the mind of the London correspondent of the *Oxford Herald*, who makes an invidious comparison between that and the Protestant Church at North End, which has only a miserable tower, there being no funds forthcoming for the spire.

SCOTLAND.

THE CATHOLICS IN DUNTOCHER (WESTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND).—Duntocher, 21st August, 1850.—In the year 1841, the Catholics of Duntocher purchased and fitted up, as a chapel, school, and clergyman's dwelling, a house which had been built for a mason-lodge. The hall above-stairs serves as a chapel; the ground-floor is the school-house and clergyman's residence. The house had been gradually sinking for a considerable time, till, at the present moment, it is eleven inches below the proper level, and it has, at the same time, fallen out about nine inches. The gable has drawn one of the side walls with it, which presents a very alarming appearance, as it is rent in three different places from the roof to the foundation. It is believed that the outside stair is all that prevents the gable from falling out. The threatening appearance of the building induced the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch to have the house lately examined. Mr. Carrick, Inspector of Buildings to the Dean of Guild's Court, Glasgow, was accordingly engaged to present a report on the state of the house. The report declares the house to be in a dangerous state, and requires that at least one-half of the building be taken down. Urged by the sufficiency and smallness of the present building (it does not contain more than 240 sittings, while the numbers of the congregation amount to 1,400), the Catholics of Duntocher had long determined to raise a larger and more commodious chapel. With this view, they commenced last year a weekly collection, resolving to carry it on until they should have themselves raised the necessary funds; but the dangerous state of their present house compels them to depart from their first intention, and appeal to the charity of their brethren for assistance. They are at present unable to meet the expense themselves; nor, even estimating the cost of a chapel and dwelling-house at 6000*l.*, would their unaided efforts suffice in a period of less than twelve years. The congregation consists, without exception, of the poorest class. The majority are workers in the cotton manufactories of this place; the rest are laborers. When it is stated that there are no exceptions, it is not an exaggeration. Such is the sober truth. So great is the poverty of the people,

that, when the clergyman visited every individual among them, calling upon all to contribute to the fund for raising a chapel, he found only 268 individuals able to contribute. Of these, a considerable number could not give more than a half-penny weekly. For some years the congregation was flourishing, and was fast paying off the debt incurred by the purchase and fitting-up of the chapel. But, in the year 1846, the largest and finest of the cotton mills belonging to the late William Dunne, Esq., was burned to the ground. By this accident, about four hundred Catholics were reduced to destitution, and, as there was no prospect of employment, finally compelled to leave the place. The strength of the congregation was thus broken, and the debt again increased till it now amounts to nearly 300*l.* Such is the plain statement of those circumstances which have urged this congregation to throw themselves on the faith and charity of their more favoured brethren. Subscriptions in aid of this Mission will be gratefully received by the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, Abercrombie-street, Glasgow; or by the Rev. Alex. Munro, Catholic Clergyman, Duntocher, by Glasgow.

"I attest the truth of the statement made in the above document by the Rev. Mr. Munro, of Duntocher, and I, at the same time, beg most earnestly to recommend the case of his poor people to the consideration of their charitable brethren.

"† JOHN MURDOCH, V.A., W.D."

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK AN ARCHBISHOPRIC.

The Catholics of this diocese and indeed of the Union, will be rejoiced to hear that it has pleased his Holiness, Pius IX., to erect, at the request of the late provincial council of Baltimore, the See of New York into an Archbishopric, having the Sees of Boston, Hartford, Albany and Buffalo as Suffragan Sees. As a consequence upon this change, our present much esteemed diocesan has been raised to the dignity of Archbishop.

The following is a copy of the letter of the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda forwarding the Brief. Cardinal Fransoni, whose signature is attached to the document, is the brother of the Archbishop of Turin, who has been imprisoned in the fortress of Fenestrelles by the Government of Sardinia, for daring to vindicate the rights of the Church.

The Brief is signed by Cardinal Lambruschini, and is sealed with the seal of the Fisherman, which represents St. Peter seated in a boat, in the act of drawing up a net and having the inscriptions,

PIUS IX., PONTIFEX MAXIMUS.

Most Illustrious and Reverend Father:

In compliance with the wishes of the Seventh Council of Baltimore, duly authenticated to us, the Church of the Most Holy God, in New York, has been elevated to the grade of an Archbishopric, to which, as Suffragans, have been assigned the Bishoprics of Boston, Hartford, Albany and Buffalo, and letters apostolic, in forma brevis, have been issued and accompany this letter.

From the heart I tender you my congratulations at this new dignity, and pray everlasting supremacy to God in the world.

(Dated) Rome, from the sacred College for the Propagation of the Faith, 1850.

(Signed) J. PH. CARD. FRANSONI, Prefect.

It is more than probable that the Bishoprics of Cincinnati and New Orleans, have also been erected into Archbishoprics, thus making five Archbishoprics in the United States.—*Truth Teller*.

We learn from the *Catholic Herald* that the Rev. F. X. Gartland, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Bishop of Savannah, Geo.

BISHOP HUGHES.—We understand that the Right Rev. Bishop announced in the Cathedral, on Sunday last, his intention of going to Europe at an early day—probably in November.—*Truth Teller*.

We understand that Bishop Timon has purchased the residence of Mr. Geo. B. Webster, fronting on Terrace, Swan and Franklin Streets, Buffalo, for \$27,000 for the purpose of a Cathedral.—*Boston Pilot*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ITALY.

THE ORGANIC LAWS.—The *Giornale di Roma* of the 11th September at length publishes two of the long-expected organic laws promised by the *motu proprio* of his Holiness of the 12th September, 1849. Both these laws are promulgated by Cardinal Antonelli in the name of the Pope; one relates to the organisation of the Ministry, and the other establishes a Council of State. By the former law all the branches of public administration are divided into five ministerial departments—viz., the Interior, Grace and Justice, Finance, War, and, lastly, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Fine Arts, and Public Works. The relations of the Holy See with the other Powers are exclusively confided to a Cardinal Secretary of State, to whom belong all matters relating to treaties, protection of Pontifical subjects, passports, naturalisation, and legalisation of foreign documents. The five ministers form a Council of Ministers, to which their deputies are not admitted. The Cardinal Secretary of State is President of the Council of Ministers. The Minister of Grace and Justice controls the tribunals of the State; he grants pardon and commutation of sentences in the name of his Holiness, and regulates the discipline of the judicial order. The tribunals of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, however, depend from the Cardinal Secretary of State. All affairs of importance, to whatever department they belong, are to be discussed in the Council of Ministers. Those which have already received the Papal sanction cannot be again discussed by the Council without the special permission of his Holiness. By the second law the Council of State is composed of nine ordinary

and six extraordinary councillors. It is presided over by the Cardinal Secretary of State, and has a prelate for vice-president. The ordinary and extraordinary members must be at least thirty years of age, Pontifical subjects, and in the exercise of their civil rights. The extraordinary councillors have no habitual duties; they are only called to the sittings in case of absence, or to increase the votes of the Council in certain cases. The vice-president, ordinary and extraordinary councillors, the secretary, and the subaltern functionaries of the Council of State, are named by his Holiness. No Councillor of State can exercise the business of advocate or attorney. The Council of State discusses matters relating to Government, or to administration, as well as to disputed affairs. It is divided into two sections: one for legislation and finance; the other for the interior. The more important matters referred to the Council of State consist of projects of new laws, the interpretation of existing ones, the examination of municipal laws and of the acts of provincial councils, and all affairs directly sent to the Council of State by the Pope. The power of the Council of State in undisputed matters is merely consultative; its resolutions are considered as mere opinions. All the members present sign the resolution or opinion which they have voted; it is then submitted by the President to the Pope if the affair has been sent by him to the Council; if not, it is submitted to the Council of Ministers, or to the competent Minister, upon whose report the Pope decides.

The *Armonia*, a Turin journal, belonging to the clerical party, states that the instructions given to Chevalier Pinelli were, that he should apply at Rome for the removal of Monsignor Franzoni from the See of Turin, and not treat of other matters until he had gained that point. The case against Monsignor Franzoni will, it is said, be ready for trial by the end of this month. Cardinal Falconieri, Archbishop of Ravenna, has issued a manifesto inviting the faithful to a *triduo* (a religious service, lasting three days) which is to commence on the 23rd, in order to pray for divine protection in favor of Monsignor Franzoni.

Mr. Freeborn is about to resign his functions as British Consul at Rome.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 10th, announces the departure from Rome of the 16th Regiment of Light Infantry for Civita Vecchia, where it was to embark for Algiers. The same journal publishes a sentence pronounced by the court-martial of Bologna, against thirty-five robbers, all convicted of burglary and nocturnal attacks. The court having sentenced them all to death, the Austrian commandant of Bologna has commuted the punishment of ten of them to that of the galleys for periods of ten, fifteen, and twenty years.

The Tuscan Government has resolved to grant 25,000 crowns, on the demand of England, for the injuries and losses sustained by British subjects during the occupation of Leghorn by the Austrian troops.

Letters, of the 16th instant, from Rome give favorable accounts of the improved state of public feeling, and announce an overflowing abundance of wine, oil, and grain. A large influx of visitors is expected in Rome for the ensuing season, and health as well as tranquillity prevails.

FRANCE.

Some little stir has been caused during the week by an announcement put forward by one of the organs of the Elysee, to the effect that Louis Napoleon intends to "appeal to the people," if the Assembly declines to prolong his term of power.—A circular put forward *officially*, and by direction of the Count de Chambord, has cleft the Legitimists in twain. In this manifesto M. Barthelemy says, "I am *officially* charged to communicate to you the declaration of the Count de Chambord on the subject of an appeal to the people. He has formally and absolutely condemned the system of an appeal to the people, inasmuch as it implies the negation of the great national principle of hereditary monarchy. He rejects completely all and every proposition implying such an idea as would modify the conditions of stability, which are the essential character of our principle, and which must be regarded as the only means of rescuing France from revolutionary convulsions. The language of the Count de Chambord is formal and precise. He leaves no room for doubt, and any interpretation that would affect its meaning would be inexact." M. de La Rochejacquelin and his friends are indignant at this language, and in a letter to the radical *Evenement*, he says, "I leave to others the care of henceforth defending doctrines, which, in my error, I thought I might support without being held up to public scorn. I shall always rest faithful to the interests of my country in obeying the laws which govern it, without pre-occupying myself with wishing or fore-seeing the future, to which I must submit. I shall religiously keep in reserve, for the satisfaction of my conscience, the political symbol which has been the faith of my entire life, but I admit that the application of it will be impossible if your manifesto should have its effect."

BELGIUM.

Belgium has been celebrating the twentieth anniversary of its revolution. The royal family were absent during the two first days, the 21st and 22nd. In former years their Majesties and the royal Princes used to mingle, almost without any escort, with their loyal subjects, saluted by the acclamations of the multitude. This year the mourning of the court, consequent upon a recent event, together with the alarming state of the health of the Queen, kept the royal family at Ostend. The King arrived on the 25th, with the two Princes, and presided over the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone for the column in commemoration of the Congress, and over the dinner to the present and past members of the two legislative chambers.

HESSE CASSEL.

The Elector has been conferring with diplomatists in Frankfurt, and a telegraphic despatch from Frank-

fort of the 24th inst., states that the Council of German Governments, sitting in that city under the auspices of Austria, has declared that the refusal of the Hessian Diet, to grant the supplies is illegal, and opposed to the interests of the Confederation; that the Hessian Government shall endeavor to restore a state of legality and order, and that "corresponding measures will be taken by the Council." The Bavarian army now concentrated on the banks of the Main and on the frontiers of Hesse, is being reinforced to a considerable extent and a small Hanoverian army is said to be approaching the frontiers of Hesse. The Prussian Government, too, are preparing to concentrate a corps of observation in Westphalia, near Paderborn. On the 22nd inst., Cassel was perfectly tranquil, though suffering from the suspension of all administrative business. Nothing has been done since the Elector's flight from his capital, and it appears that Mr. Hassenpflug has not yet succeeded in organising the Bureaux at Wilhelmsbad. The Council now sitting at Frankfurt to whom the Elector applied for his support, have instructed the Government of Hanover and Wurtemberg to prepare 10,000 men, and to keep them in readiness for any emergency.

The Common Council of Hanau have addressed a petition and remonstrance to his Highness the Elector. Part of it is as follows:—"Royal Highness! we pray you to make your peace with the country, and to put a term to a state of things which must necessarily end unfavorably for you. Consider that a Constitutional Government is impossible for Ministers of that class, and that with your Ministers you have no choice but to overthrow the constitution and to introduce a despotic Government. Listen to our most humble prayer! remove the seat of your government back to the capital of the country, discharge your traitorous Ministers, and fulfil your promise of the 11th of March, 1848, by selecting men who have the confidence of your subjects."

PORTUGAL.

The troops had been kept under arms for three nights in anticipation of some revolutionary movements. The Queen had become very anxious as to the state of affairs, and had ordered the Count de Thomas to return to Lisbon at once; and some changes in the ministry were expected. The treasury loan had been subscribed for at an interest of 12 per cent per annum. The American Portuguese question about General Armstrong is to be referred to the arbitration of the President of the French Republic, according to the suggestion of Mr. Webster, who is about to send out to Lisbon a new Charge d'Affaires for the United States.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

Nothing of importance has occurred since the 12th. The occupation of the islands on the west coast of Schleswig by the Danes is a measure not the least in importance among the events of the campaign. They have now the whole of the sea coast in their power from the mouth of the Eyder northwards, and command all the channels or deep water tracts from the west coast outwards to the German Ocean. Now the islands are lost the Government is blamed for not having provided better for their defence; but the utmost it could have done would not have been sufficient to defend them against the naval force of the Danes, and the few gun-boats the Holsteiners had on the western waters appear to have done as much as laid in their power, that is, they have escaped capture. To prevent the Danes from landing their troops was out of the question.

The Danes have considerably strengthened their force in and about Frederichstadt; the garrison is commanded by the Colonel Latour du Pin, who was so long believed to have been killed. The Holstein official list of the loss in the engagement of the 12th will be published in a few days; the total of killed, wounded, and prisoners is given at 217.

TURKEY.

The question relative to the Hungarian refugees threatens to give rise to new complications. The terms of the convention by which the Porte engaged to keep a strict *surveillance* over the refugees during one year, expires this month. The Turkish Government has manifested the intention of setting at liberty Kossuth and those of his companions who were incarcerated with him at Kutayah. Measures have already been taken to procure them a passage on board a Government vessel, to carry them to England or America. They are also each to receive 500 piastres, which will be given to them at the moment of embarkation, in order to meet their immediate wants on landing. It appears, that these arrangements have alarmed the Government of Vienna, which pretends that the term of one year, stipulated in the convention, commences at the moment of their incarceration, and has protested against the immediate liberation of the refugees. The Divan rejects this demand as ill-founded, and resolves to adhere to its original intention. It has likewise demanded the opinion of the representatives of France and England.—*Correspondent of the Times*.

INDIA.

The despatches by the overland mail bring little additional news. Senhor da Cunha, Governor of Macao, died of cholera on the 6th of July. The following summary of news from Ceylon is taken from the *Colombo Observer*:—"Two years ago our columns conveyed to England intelligence of the Ceylon rebellion, and of the 'rebellion butchery' which followed. It now becomes our duty to announce Lord Torrington's resignation of the post he has so unhappily occupied. The production before the committee of private correspondence is adduced as the reason for this step. The belief that his Excellency's resignation has been the result of a communication tantamount to a recall, has been strengthened by a rumor, which is general, to the effect that he means to take his departure on the 29th of this month for Bombay; there to spend some time with Sir William Gomm."