

sum. On the 30th ult., at the Catholic school celebration in London, the Doctor has been selected to make the appeal on behalf of the children. From London he proceeds to Stockport, and thence to Bolton and Wigan, at each of which towns he will deliver a course of lectures on the doctrine of the Church. He has also, I understand, received an invitation to Alton Towers, and from the Right Rev. Drs. Smith and Muddock, to visit their respective dioceses in Scotland.—*Id.*

CONFIRMATION.—The Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick confirmed one hundred and sixteen persons at St. John's Church, Boston, on the 10th inst. The children were neatly attired, and their good conduct was a sufficient evidence of the excellent instructions imparted to them by their kind and benevolent spiritual father, Haskins.—*Boston Pilot.*

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—These excellent teachers held their annual exhibition on Friday, the 18th ult., at the Apollo, New York. The shortness of public notice and the necessary change of the proposed day are the only reasons why the Hall was not crowded. The exercises passed off not only with credit, but proved in the most convincing manner that the education given by the Brothers is more solid, more accurate, and better in every respect than that of our best Public Schools. Archbishop Hughes was present, and it was evident how much he was delighted. His Grace accordingly expressed himself in his remarks at the close of the exhibition. He said that in what he would say he did not want to be considered as speaking as a matter of course, he deeply felt, and was glad to say what he did. He only wished that those who think they know more about education than Catholics do, could have seen this examination. The Archbishop continued his remarks in terms of the very highest commendation of these truly Christian Schools.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

CONVERSION.—Mrs. Woodward, wife of the late incumbent of St. James's, with all her children, were received into the Catholic Church on Friday. The lady in question is the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Harro-on-the-Hill.—*Bristol Mirror*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Cork has communicated to the committee that the requisition for the aggregate meeting, with his name attached, has been placed by him in the Cork Chamber of Commerce, whence it will be forwarded to Dublin, with numerous signatures, in a few days. The Honorary Secretary also requests us to state that copies of the requisition have been returned each day, numerous signed by the Clergy and laity throughout Ireland. In addition to the influential names already announced, we have heard, with pleasure, that the signatures of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien (President of St. John's College, Waterford), the Rev. Mr. Foley (Tinnoleague), Very Rev. Dr. Murphy (Kinsale), the Rev. Dr. O'Doherty (Cappagh), Richard Barnwall, Esq., (Trim), Mark A. Lynch, Esq., (High Sheriff of the city of Galway), P. Blake, Esq., J.P. (Hollypark, county Galway), J. K. Sheehy, Esq., J.P. (Kinsale), and many more, have reached the committee. The Clergy have, in all directions, exerted themselves most honorably in the noble struggle for religious freedom, and have forwarded to the committee the requisition sheets numerous and influentially signed by their parishioners. As the entire list of names will be published in a few days, it is desirable that no time should be lost in forwarding signatures to the committee. From what we have as yet learned, we have reason to believe that no requisition ever appeared presenting a more highly distinguished list of influential names than the requisition which will herald the advent of the Catholic Defence Association.

His Lordship the Bishop of Derry has honored the committee with a communication, expressing his wish to learn when the arrangements for holding the aggregate meeting will be completed.

A large number of the Clergy of the metropolitan parishes (amongst whom was the Very Rev. Dr. Yore, Vicar-General) have forwarded their names to the committee, to be attached to the requisition.—*Tablet.*

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.—The weekly public meeting of the Tenant League was held on Tuesday, the 1st inst., in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, and was most numerous and respectable attended.

THE CROPS.—We never recollect at any period for the past six years, remarking a finer or more propitious appearance of crops in general. The oat crop has much recovered its sickly appearance, and wheat and barley look most luxuriant. The potato crop promises well, and up to the present there is not the slightest appearance of any disease, but, on the contrary, the stalks are remarkably healthful and vigorous.—*Mayo Constitution.*

The agricultural prospects for miles round Dungarvan, are of a most promising appearance. The cereal crop most cheering, and though last not least, the peasant's hope—the Murphys—are already appearing without as much as a black eye.—*Waterford Mail.*

Thos. Dowling, of Sligo constabulary, was drowned on Saturday whilst bathing. He was a native of Monasterivan.

An Irish Marquis is named for the government of the Virgin Islands, vacant by the death of Sir Murray MacGregor; and Sir Winston Barron, M. P., and the Right Hon. W. Baines, M. P. for Hull, are spoken of as likely successors to the late Mr. Sheil, at the Court of Florence.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

LURGAN, 1st JULY, 1851.—This day—formerly a boisterous one in the province—has passed off so far, in the utmost quiet. In Armagh, Portadown, Lurgan, Lisburn, and Belfast, I have heard of none of the usual displays, nor in fact from any other part have we information to the contrary.—*Correspondent of Freeman.*

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.—This interesting, though exciting anniversary, will not, we understand, be celebrated in any public manner by the Orangemen of this district. We have reason to believe that a similarly prudent course will be generally adopted throughout the North, and that nothing will be done in the way of mere display to cause the enemy "to speak reproachfully."—*Banner of Ulster.*

DINGALS UNION.—On Wednesday last 221 emigrants were clothed and otherwise excellently provided, through the praiseworthy care of the humane and much respected inspector of the union, Captain Sparks, R. N., and were conducted from the Dingle workhouse to Cork, preparatory to embarking for Quebec. Besides a good allowance of bread, fish, &c., with all necessary utensils for cooking, the sum of one pound was deposited for each emigrant on arriving at the destined port.—*Kerry Examiner.*

The nephew of an Irish Earl was an unsuccessful candidate for the mastership of Cashel workhouse on Friday. A man of the name of Murphy was elected.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

EMIGRATION.—The Julia Heyn sailed on Tuesday evening from Belfast, with upwards of 160 passengers for Quebec. Many of the emigrants were young persons, and the majority were, as usual, of the farming class. As the ship moved from the quays the cries and screams of their relatives, who assembled in large numbers, were piteous in the extreme; and the emotion of the emigrants themselves, as they waved a last adieu over the vessel's side, evidently overcame by feelings which they strove to conceal, was equally affecting. The Julia Heyn is the eight vessel despatched with emigrants for North America during the present season.—*Belfast paper.*

REGISTERED ELECTORS IN IRELAND.—According to a return to Parliament, obtained by Mr. French, M.P., the number of registered electors in Ireland is 160,890. In counties there are 132,589; in counties of cities or towns, 20,255; and in boroughs, 8,046. The greatest number is in the county of Cork, 13,192.

EXTERMINATION IN MAYO.—The landlords of Mayo, who have deemed it their interest to clear their lands by the extermination of their tenantry, still carry on this cruel and heartless system, unopposed by a momentary pang of remorse of conscience. At the quarter sessions, held at Castlebar, which terminated on Monday evening last, there were no less than one hundred and eight ejectments at the suit of the Marquis of Sligo, who now heads the list of both in rank and number of ejectments. Decrees were obtained on the hundred and eight ejectments, which gives authority to the exterminators to cast adrift upon the wide world near 500 families, consisting of 2,300 human beings, men, women, and children, without house to shelter, or food to sustain life.—*Castlebar Telegraph.*

The average weekly cost for maintenance per head, in Irish workhouses, exclusive of clothing, is just one shilling. When from that shilling are deducted all the profits of contractors, the losses by difference between articles paid for and articles supplied, the various forms of discount allowed in consideration of delay, and all the pickings and stealings inevitable to the system, how much will remain for the weekly sustentation of a diseased and famine-stricken body, be it infant, aged, or adult? Perhaps the best answer is that furnished by the rate of mortality in these awful places. For the last two months in the return before us, that is for last March and April, the weekly rate of mortality for the whole of the workhouses in Ireland was six in a thousand, being 6.4 in a thousand in the week ending March 23. At such a rate a quarter of a million, the number then in the workhouses, would all die in three years. During the worst period of the cholera it was thought rather a fearful thing that the deaths within the metropolitan districts rose to nearly 1.5 per thousand a-week. The mortality in the Irish workhouse during last March and April was six per thousand per week, or more than four times as much. But even that was a very great improvement on the mortality of the four previous years. What with the workhouse test and emigration, nothing seems more likely than that the Irish Poor Law will die a natural death in three or four years, the paupers themselves being passed, as they certainly will at their present rate, below the sod or beyond the sea. This triumph indeed is rather abated by a glance at Kilrush and Ennistymon, which for the present we will leave alone. The Commissioners, it may be sufficient to say, think that they accounted for the awful mortality in those unions in a satisfactory and creditable manner, by saying that the poor of the union had such a horror of the workhouse that they perished starvation out of doors, and only went in, at last, to languish and die. To us this is by no means satisfactory. The reader has now heard enough to be assured that any sympathy he may be lavishing on the Irish ratepayers is entirely misplaced. Those gentlemen are taking good care of themselves. They are the soundest economists in the world, so far as regards the relief of the poor. In a very short time they will have no rates to pay, for the simple fact that their paupers will have all perished unheard and unseen in their workhouses.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SYNOD OF EXETER.—The proceedings of this body were brought to a close yesterday evening, and the acts are to be published "by authority" in the course of next week. The declaration respecting Baptismal Regeneration was unanimously adopted. The *Chronicle* says that, "The thrill of solemn delight which prevailed the synod on the adoption of this important declaration, stamped by the bishop rising from his chair, and solemnly pronouncing 'God be praised!' and followed by a unanimous 'Amen,' is a scene never to be forgotten." Amongst the subjects discussed was that of the "Catechism—the best mode of carrying out the requirements of the Church, as stated in the Rubrics and 'Canons.'" The last resolution adopted was, "That this Synod do invite the earnest attention of the clergy of this diocese to the several orders of the Church in the Book of Common Prayer, and in the canons, respecting the saying daily of the Morning and Evening Prayer; also that the earnest attention of the clergy of the diocese be invited to the 13th and 14th canons as to the due observance of holy days, and that it is the firm opinion of this Synod that the due observance of Ascension Day includes the celebration of Holy Communion, a special preface being provided for it."

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.—The body known under the above title is the organised association of the Tractarian party in the Church of England. The report for this year possesses considerable interest, especially on the subject of the Catholic Hierarchy, as to which they are divided between disgust at the outcry raised by the Protestants and anger at the refusal of the Pope to recognise their own Catholicity. They say:—"What is popularly styled the Papal aggression is a continued expression more definite and systematic than heretofore, and therefore more obnoxious to English Churchmen, of that pertinacious refusal of the See of Rome, and of the Churches in communion with it, to recognise the Catholicity of the English Church, which has perpetuated the lamentable schism

of Western Europe. Reasonably as we may enter our strongest protest against a proceeding so repugnant to the Catholic rule of the undivided Church as the intrusion of a new Hierarchy into the territories already occupied by lawful Bishops, we cannot conceal from ourselves that it is to the shortcomings of English Churchmen, in times lately passed, to the forgetfulness of Church principles, and the neglect of Church ordinances, that the continued existence of a separatist Episcopal communion in the British isles may in a considerable degree be attributed. It seemed, therefore, rather an occasion for silent mourning and self-humiliation than for clamorous indignation and angry abuse; and thus it is a matter of congratulation to the committee that the Union has taken no part in the display of fanaticism with which the country has been pervaded."

ROCHESTER ABOMINATIONS.—Sir Benjamin Hall stated in his speech in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, that when the charter was first granted to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, it was provided, that six old men, called almsmen or bedesmen, should be allowed £40 a year, to be divided amongst them. It appeared, however, that these men no longer existed; and it seemed by the return from the Signet-office that the last bedesman was appointed in 1776, and the last payment was in 1790; so that for the sixty years that had since elapsed the caputal body must have divided £2,400 amongst them. But "would it be believed that the clerk of the chapter, until very lately, went through the solemn farce of half-yearly saying, 'John Featherstone, come forth and receive your annuity;' 'John Smith, come forth and receive your annuity;' (laughter). Although this abominable impostor, who was acting in this manner under the very eye of the dean and canons, knew full well that these men had been in their graves for above fifty years."

The *Bucks Advertiser*, with an irreverence that is becoming sadly prevalent amongst our provincial contemporaries, suggests nothing less than the introduction of a Bill into the House of Commons "making it lawful for the Queen to suspend payment of the State clergy for six months, that she may find out how many of them would preach without it."

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—CONNELLY v. CONNELLY.—This was a matrimonial suit, brought by appeal from the Court of Arches to the Queen in Council. As other facts have been disclosed, we may briefly recapitulate the whole transaction. The Rev. Pierce Connelly and his wife Cornelia Augusta Connelly, the parties in the cause, are natives of the United States, and were married in Philadelphia in 1831, being at that time members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. Mr. Connelly was then appointed rector of the Church of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, where he proceeded to reside until the month of October, 1835. At the time, however, the rector's wife became a convert to the Catholic faith, and was received into the bosom of that Church. Mr. Connelly himself was desirous of considering and determining the points in controversy between the two Churches more fully in Europe, and with that view he undertook a journey to Rome with his wife. They arrived early in 1836, and on the following Palm Sunday he, too, was received into the Catholic Church. The converts soon afterwards returned to the United States, and settled in the State of Louisiana, where in 1840 they formed the design of living apart with a view to Mr. Connelly's obtaining orders in the Church of Rome. After another journey to Rome, undertaken by the husband alone, and another return to Louisiana, in 1843, they both proceeded to fulfil these intentions, and again reached Europe in the month of December of that year. A petition of Mr. Connelly was addressed to Pope Gregory XVI., and referred by him to the Cardinal Vicar-General and Judge Ordinary of Rome, who pronounced in effect (as is contended by Mrs. Connelly) a sentence of separation accordingly. In April, 1844, Mrs. Connelly became a nun in the convent of the Sacred Heart on the Monte Pincio, and Mr. Connelly received the first clerical tonsure, and assumed the dress of a Romish ecclesiastic. In the month of June, 1845, Mrs. Connelly bound herself, with the concurrence of her husband, by the following vow:—"Almighty and Eternal God, I Cornelia, the lawful wife of Pierce Connelly, trusting in Thine infinite goodness and mercy, and animated with the desire of serving Thee more perfectly, with the consent of my husband, who intends shortly to take holy orders, do make thy Divine Majesty a vow of perpetual chastity, at the hands of the Reverend Father Jean Louis Rozaven, of the Society of Jesus, delegated for this purpose by his Eminence the Cardinal Vicar of his Holiness for the City of Rome, supplicating Thy Divine goodness by the precious blood of Jesus Christ, to be pleased to accept this offering of Thy unworthy creature as a sweet-smelling savour; and that as Thou hast given me the desire and power to make this offering to Thee, so Thou wouldst also grant me abundant grace to fulfil the same.—Rome, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, on the eighteenth of the month of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five. So it is—Jean Louis Rozaven, of the Society of Jesus—So it is—Pierce Connelly—Victorian Bois, of the Sacred Heart of Jesus—Loide de Rochequairie, Rse. of the Sacred Heart of Jesus."

From the period last mentioned until May, 1846, Father Connelly and the Reverend Mother continued to reside in the religious houses in Rome to which they respectively belonged. But at that period Lord Shrewsbury brought Mr. Connelly to England as his private chaplain, and the lady also came to England, where she became, and we believe now is, the Superior of a community of religious women under the title of the "Congregation of the Holy Child Jesus" at Hastings, in Sussex. Subsequently, however, and at some time in the year 1848, Mr. Connelly quitted Lord Shrewsbury and the Catholic Church. After a personal attempt to reclaim his wife from her convent, he proceeded to institute a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights in the Court of Arches. Mrs. Connelly put in an allegation in this suit, in which her claims to separation were strongly stated on the grounds of conscience and humanity, but many important matters in the case, especially the questions relating to domicile, were not raised. The Dean of the Arches rejected this allegation altogether, as an insufficient defence. From this decision an appeal was had to the Privy Council, which has decided, after two days' argument, that Mrs. Connelly's allegation should be reformed, so as to plead the law of Pennsylvania, where the marriage took place, and the domicile of the parties at Rome, where it was interrupted; so that if these points are raised, the cause may come on for further discussion in the Court of Arches in a new shape.

ST. PANCRAS CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—There was an open meeting of the committee of this association held on Monday evening, the 30th, at the Temperance Hall, Seymour-street, Bunston-square, London. The principal business of the evening was the consideration of an address, calling for co-operation from the Catholics of other districts.

CATHOLIC DEFENCE SOCIETY.—A meeting of this association was held at North Shields, on Sunday evening, June 29th, Mr. Michael Charles Traymer in the chair.

The Mortmain Committee of the House of Commons, at a meeting from which the public were excluded, determined on summoning Cardinal Wiseman to give evidence. The day of his examination is not yet fixed.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Admiralty have decided not to set a steamer this year into the Arctic Ocean, with the object of examining the cairn lying in Jones's Sound.

THE HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

TO MY OBTRUSIVE STEPMOTHER, THE CHURCH BY LAW ESTABLISHED.

"The fortunes of thy house shall totter; thy character, which led the way to them, shall bleed on every side of it; thy Faith questioned, thy works belied, thy wit forgotten, and thy learning trampled on."

Madam—Thy Archbishop of Canterbury has struck the fatal blow by repudiating infant baptism; and mired Exeter weeps at what has happened without being able to procure relief.

In the year of Grace, 1851, after having been assured for three long centuries that thou art the only orthodox propounder of our Saviour's never-failing word, behold my Lord Bishop of Chester, alluding to Lord Cantuar's late charge, exclaims—"I could not name any one work of any Minister in our Church which, though of double the bulk, contains half so many heretical statements as are contained in this one charge."

"So then, Madam, thou hast not only one, but a 'legion' of damnable heresies working mischief in thy impure bosom! Will thy modern Hercules, Lord John of 'mummeries,' undertake to cleanse the Canterbury stable? No; he is too much engaged at present. He is just now fighting a windmill which he Quixotically terms 'Popish aggression.' He cannot be spared.

Thy case, then, is absolutely desperate. Be wise in time, and secure for thyself as many loaves and fishes as thou canst conveniently stow away, for thy hour is almost come. No art of thine can help the wound which Cantuar has made; nor can the ablest of thy Divines throw discredit on the remarks of Exeter.

Say, ye admirers of the Law Church creed, is it not time to take its props away, and let the fabric tumble to the mire—the place that most befits it? 'Tis full of rottenness. Lord Exeter has told us so. Thanks to his souring Pastoral. It is worth a kingdom to us.

CHARLES WATERTON.

Walton Hall, June, 1851.

UNITED STATES.

The statement has been made in some of the papers that "Bishop Timon has laid St. Louis' Church under an interdict, because the trustees refused to give up the temporalities of the Church into the Bishop's hands." When we saw this notice we understood the true nature of the case, but we thought it best to wait till the devoted Bishop of that Diocese should himself furnish us with an account of the matter. We do not know of a single one of the trustees personally, nor has anything been told us about them, but we risk nothing in making the following classification of them:—One or two of the number are *Free-Masons*, and are plotting for the injury of the Church. They have probably the sleekest, most gentle and pious air about them of any people in the parish. They look and talk as if the welfare of the Church were the special object of their lives. Five or six have some little pecuniary ends to gain—some Church money to be misapplied and to fill their private pockets. The rest are dupes. This classification will apply to almost any large parish that gets into difficulty with their Bishop about the temporalities of the Church.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

Altered bank bills are becoming so common, that great vigilance is necessary, on the part of banks as well as individuals, to guard against being defrauded by them. Two twenty dollar bills, altered from ones, were last week sent from a Lowell bank to the Suffolk bank in this city, where the fraud was detected. One was on the bank of North America, Boston, and the other on the Mechanics' Bank of Providence.—When bank officers are deceived, it becomes common traders to keep a bright look out.—*Boston Pilot.*

There was an immense assemblage at St. Louis, on the 4th, to witness the breaking of ground for the Pacific railroad! That was an era in the history of internal improvements in the United States. Let it be remembered—a railroad from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean, was commenced in 1851.—*Id.*

CHURCHES.—Boston contains 98 churches, of which 20 are Congregational Unitarian, 1 Quaker, 13 Baptist, 14 Orthodox Congregational, (Lynde street and Melodeon,) 6 Universalist, 11 Roman Catholic, 12 Methodist, 1 Christian, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Lutheran, 1 German Protestant, 1 Second Advent, 1 Free Will Baptist, 1 Jewish Synagogue, and 1 Presbyterian. Seven of these churches were founded previous to 1700, viz: 4 Congregational Unitarian, 1 Orthodox do, 1 Quaker and 1 Baptist. In the next century 12 churches were founded, of which 4 were Congregational Unitarian, 2 Episcopal, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 2 Roman Catholic, and 1 Methodist. Since the year 1800, 9 Roman Catholic churches have been established in this city, and 70 of other denominations.—*Id.*

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Cornelius McCauley, of Philadelphia, has been appointed, by the President, Consul at Belfast, Ireland. This is an excellent appointment.—*Id.*

An anecdote is told in an Ohio journal of a Theological student, who, when asked for the first time to say grace, being rather embarrassed, began in this very benevolent strain: "O Lord, we thank Thee that while we are enjoying health and prosperity, so many are tossed upon beds of pains, deprived of all the comforts of life." A case somewhat similar to this was that of a Methodist clergyman who I knew, (says the same writer,) and who, not being sufficiently acquainted with the significance of prepositions, prayed "that the gospel might be dispensed with throughout the world."—*Catholic Herald.*