

copy of which she had never before seen—she was led in a remarkably short time, to abandon the errors in which she had been educated, and she requested to be admitted a member of the Independent Church.

On a certain evening, some months back, there was a goodly gathering in the conventicle in Orange-street. A crowd of thankful souls assembled to witness the rescue of a sister from Popery and perdition. The presiding minister explained the circumstances which led to the miraculous salvation of the regenerated Papist, and at the convert's own desire (the minister himself not seeing any necessity for it) she was re-baptised.

The whole ceremony of admission into the congregation of the faithful having been gone through, in the presence of an admiring and thanksgiving audience, the young lady was taken into the patronising care of her new friends, and for a time lodgings were provided for her at their expense. But

"Lips, though *prayerful*, must still be fed,  
For not *even saints* can live on *flow'rs*;"

and as it was not quite convenient long to supply life's comforts gratuitously, it was thought necessary to put the convert in a way of earning a livelihood for herself; and a gentleman, one of the partners in a wholesale house in Drury-lane, consented to take her into his private establishment as a governess to his children. It appears the young lady was not quite satisfied with this change, for it is supposed she did not feel herself competent "to teach the young idea how to shoot," notwithstanding her alleged educational accomplishments, and, as a refuge from labor, she feigned illness with such effect that three medical gentlemen, I am told, were deceived by her. Suspicions, from what cause I have not learned, were at last aroused, and inquiries having been set on foot, it was discovered that the whole history given by the convert of her antecedents was a fabrication, and that she had never been a Catholic. The charm that before hung around her was dispelled as soon as it was found she had never been a follower of the "Scarlet Lady;" and being then nothing more than an ordinary Protestant, she was discarded; and I learn she has since decamped—no one knows whither. But though absent in body, her spirit has been fitfully dealt with, and on one day last week the ceremony of "reading her out" was performed in Orange-street Chapel.

These are the leading facts of the case, as I have heard them from a party opposed to our Faith—one who boasted of this accession to the Protestant cause at the time of the impostor's inauguration; so that it cannot be said I am giving an *ex parte* Catholic statement.

I purposely abstain from giving you the little details of this case—the various arts and stratagems practised by the convert on her dupes, the jubiliations of those dupes while they thought they had caught a real Papist, &c., &c.; the foregoing is sufficient to afford you a fresh example of the ease with which our separated brethren are deceived by those who feign conversion from Popery, and how quietly they suffer themselves to be gulled by the Maria Monk and Jeffreys' tales of conventual life. Such "withered weeds from the Pope's garden, thrown over the Protestant wall," as the apostate Achilli, they receive with joy and exhibit with pride; and from the lying tales of impostors such as the subject of this communication, they form their estimate of Catholic doctrine and practice.—I am dear Sir, yours truly,

J. H. LYNCH.

PROSELYTISM IN TUAM.—For the present, at least, we are happy to be able to inform the public, that the herd of proselytising emissaries, who have for some time past given so much annoyance in this neighborhood, have taken their departure from amongst us. We trust that by this time all the rational Protestants of Tuam and its vicinity have seen enough of the working of this unhallowed system. The few Clergymen, also, of the Established Church, who have volunteered to act as guides to these men, will find it more befitting their station, as ministers of Christianity, to confine their missionary zeal to the instruction and edification of their own diminutive flocks. In justice, however, to the respectable portion of the Protestant community, we feel bound to disconnect them altogether from any connection with this unholy warfare.—*Tuam Herald*.

ENGLAND.

DEDICATION AND OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF ST. ROBERT, AT MORFETH.

31st July (Feast of St. Ignatius of Loyola.)

This morning, at seven o'clock, the beautiful Benedictine Church of St. Robert Abbott, raised by the spirited exertions of Dom. Lowe, was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God, and the chaste stone altar was consecrated according to the Roman Pontifical. To-morrow the church is to be opened solemnly by a Pontifical High Mass, at which Bishop Gillis, of Edinburgh, is expected to preach. This exquisite little church is a striking ornament to the town of Morfeth, as its spire is the only one in the place, and may be seen for miles around.

The following day, August 1st (Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula), the church was opened. When we beheld the Lord Abbott of Westminster (*in partibus infidelium*), President of the Anglo-Benedictine Order, clad in the ample black cowl, with the ancient English hood drawn over his head, and his pectoral cross on his breast, we felt ourselves transported to the days of England's glory, when the poor, supported by the many noble monasteries that once enriched the kingdom, the poor law and the poorhouse were things that did not exist.

ST. ALPHONSUS'S DAY.—Friday, August 2, being St. Alphonsus's Day, the Redemptorists had a Grand Function at Clapham. Mr. Oakley preach-

ed in the morning, and the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman in the evening, to densely-crowded congregations. The Bishop took for his text the words, "The first shall be last, and the last first," and said that, among the many applications this passage would bear, there was one which particularly struck him as he was standing beneath the rising walls of a church dedicated to the first, the Mother of Saints, and to the last of the canonised servants of God—St. Alphonsus. The Catholic alone can call all ages alike his own. All the Saints are but one bright galaxy, in which the last is as the first, and the first as the last.

MANCHESTER—COMMEMORATION AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SALFORD.—On Sunday last, a Pontifical High Mass and Vespers were celebrated in St. John's Church, Salford, by the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, in commemoration of the opening of that sacred edifice. The Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman preached in the morning, on "the Intellectual and Social State of England, compared with its Religious Condition;" and, in the evening, the same most gifted Divine preached on "The Permanent Effects on the Church of England of the late Gorham Controversy." The magnificent church was crowded to excess on both occasions; so much so, that many felt it impossible to procure seats, or even a standing place, from the pulpit to the porch. The majority of the gentry present consisted of Protestants of the Church of England, lay and clerical. The morning discourse was listened to with breathless attention. The comparison between the social and religious condition of the English people evidently struck the hearers with awe. It appeared like a warning "from above"—a judgment from Heaven, withering, blasting, and condemnatory—wealth without limits, crime without bounds, intellectual acquirements of the highest order without a ray of sound religious knowledge or saving faith. Such was the conclusion deducible from every argument used on the occasion by that exalted Divine and far-famed scholar, Dr. Wiseman.

THE RIGHT REVEREND DOCTOR WISEMAN.—This learned Prelate preached two sermons on Sunday last at St. John's Catholic Chapel, Salford. Collections were made after each, to the amount of 160*l*. On Tuesday last, he passed through Preston, accompanied by his secretary, *en route* to Fleetwood, and returned in the evening, when he joined the Catholic Clergy assembled at dinner at the Bull Inn, in that town. His Lordship is about to proceed to Rome, where, it is understood, the dignity of Cardinal awaits him.

The Pope has conferred on the Very Rev. J. H. Newman, Father Superior of the English Oratorians, the degree of Doctor in Divinity by diploma.

UNITED STATES.

DIOCESE OF DETROIT.—It is extremely gratifying to observe how fast the Catholic faith is spreading over this vast continent. A few years ago the Catholics of Detroit were few and scattered; they had but one Church—no schools—no institutions. Now we can count in the city of Detroit, 4 large Churches, 1 German, 1 Irish, 1 French, and the Cathedral, which is chiefly visited and supported by the Catholics of Detroit. These two last Churches are large, spacious, and splendid, especially the Cathedral, the inward decorations of which are truly magnificent. Those earthly messengers of peace, good will and blessedness to man, the Sisters of Charity—whose fostering care in times of sickness is alike extended to the Protestant as well as the Catholic—have already established a large school and hospital, both of which are in a prosperous condition. There are many other academies, institutions and societies, scattered over this large diocese. Besides there are schools for the instruction of the Indians at the following places:—Pokagon, Mackinac, Pointe St. Ignace, Little Traverse Bay, Middletown, La Croix, Sheboygan, Manestie, Sault St. Mary's, and L'Anse, Keewenaw Bay. The Indian missions are under the care of the Very Rev. F. Baraga, and are, I am happy to say, improving and increasing very rapidly. It is singular that whilst the Indian race remains in its savage state, it is always decreasing, but no sooner do these interesting people become christianized, than they begin to increase, and from being an idle and lawless people, they become sober and industrious. So much for the influence of the Catholic faith.—*Cor. Catholic Telegraph*.

GATHERINGS.

IRELAND.

THE CROP—THE WEATHER—THE HARVEST.  
To the Editor of the Tablet.

Dear Sir,—I am sorry to have to join in the general complaint, that a sixth time has a visitation at the hand of Providence fallen upon the country with grievous weight. The potato crop is nearly all blighted; any progress it had made in a day, a week, a month, or greater length of time, has been checked, and, in some instances, totally undone in a single night. In the fields, and on the highway, the atmosphere is completely charged—loaded with noisome gases proceeding from the decomposition of the half-grown stalks. This process continuing for a few days and nights, the stalks become quite naked; and appear in general a withered wreck, without the vestige of a leaf. . . . So confident and hopeful did farmers become, that they prepared and specially got up a new stock of pigs, that they might again revive that system by which they had long been enabled to pay their rent with ease, and go on reclaiming and improving their farms, as became their vocation under the circumstances. I know thousands of persons who have at this moment from one-third to one-fourth of the entire of their cropped land under this doomed and decaying crop; and no prospect to buoy them up but a meagre, and, I fear, a very insufficient corn crop. The late rains have done much hurt to the potatoes, hastening the progress of the disease, and increasing the alarms of the people. The reports abroad on the subject of the corn crops

are very various and conflicting. My own opinion is, that the harvest will be under, rather than over, an average. The wheat is said to be husky on one side of the ear, as last year; but my experience has led me to no such conclusion.

Much of the winter-sown oats has already fallen before the sickle in this part of the country, and some has been thrashed, and already ground into meal.

No one can yet venture to give a rational opinion as to how the potato may turn out; whether we shall have a third, a fourth, or more or less of the crop safe.—I remain, dear Sir, ever yours, faithfully,  
JOHN FEARGUS MACCARTAN.

New Ross, Aug. 6th, 1850.

WEXFORD.—Harvest is rapidly approaching—tawny oats are being cut down in many places. A snail quantity of oats has appeared during the past week in market, and obtained from 7*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. a barrel. We regret to hear that in some places rust has made its appearance, and we are pained to learn from unquestionable authority that the wheat crop is very seriously injured by a worm in the head. We fear that a loss of one quarter of the produce may be calculated on. Our sanguine hopes of the potato crop are much reduced. In every part of the country, more particularly north and west of this town, the blackness of the stalks, with the presence of a fetid exhalation, is visible and striking.—*Wexford Guardian*.

COUNTY OF CORK.—The Rev. J. Murray, Lislevane, Timoleague, writes to us as follows: The potato is completely gone: though something may be got of the early gardens, it is certain that no good can be had of the late ones; and it would be no rash prediction to say that the whole crop will not supply three months' food to the population.

ROSCOMMON.—Sorry indeed are we to have to admit that the result of the last week has realised our apprehensions. The potato crop is infected, and to a considerable extent, through the length and breadth of this county, while it is undeniably evident that there will be a considerable loss. There is good ground for believing that, as in the preceding seasons, a considerable portion may survive.—*Messenger*.

MAYO.—A correspondent, who travelled the greatest part of Mayo during the past week, informs us of the almost total decay of the potato stalks throughout the county, and the deplorable progress the disease is making among the potatoes also.—*Tuam Herald*.

TUAM.—Within the last fortnight the fatal blight has made its appearance in this locality. There is not a field or garden in the Tuam Union unaffected at this moment. We have travelled within the last ten days to Cong, Ballinrobe, Headford, Athenry, Dunmore, Mount Bellew, and Galway, and from personal inspection, we are under the painful necessity of stating that all along the road, on either side, every leaf nearly is specked with the fatal spot. The root itself is yet comparatively unharmed. We have seen, however, several instances, within the last four days, of potatoes dug, with about one-fourth of them diseased.—*Id.*

NENAGH, AUGUST 5.—The potatoes in this district are going very fast. There is no doubt that the disease has been doing its worst for the last few days.

The potato blight in Clare, according to the *Clare Journal*, is almost universal.

COUNTY LOUTH.—We regret to state that unfavorable reports continue to reach us, from authentic sources, relative to the state of the potato crop. We, however, entertain the hope that the crop is not damaged to that extent which is generally stated.—*Louth Advertiser*.

EDUCATION (IRELAND).—According to a return recently made, the amount of local aid received by the teachers of national schools in Ireland during the year 1844, was 25,607*l*. 10*s*. 9*d*., being an average of 7*l*. 16*s*. 11*d*. per teacher. In 1848 the amount of local aid received was 25,299*l*. 1*s*., being an average of 5*l*. 17*s*. 3*d*. per teacher. The local contributions towards the payment of the salaries of national schools consist principally of the weekly fees from the children, of voluntary donations and subscriptions, and in a few cases of permanent funds provided for the maintenance of the school.

INCUMBERED ESTATES.—Gross produce of Sales of Estates in the Incumbered Estates Court, to the 30th July, 1850, inclusive. Total £524,457 16*s* 6*d*.

IRISH MANUFACTURES.—A meeting was held in Kilkenny on Thursday se'night, to establish a branch society for the encouragement of Irish manufactures. The Mayor was appointed to communicate with the Dublin Board, and obtain copies of their rules, &c.

THE LINEN TRADE OF ULSTER.—The advices from the English markets, quoting an advance of 3*d*. per bundle on linen yarns, together with the high prices of flax, both in the continental and home markets, have caused a very firm feeling amongst our spinners. The export of linens, &c., from Belfast, during the past week, amounted to 720 boxes linens, 243 boxes thread, and 47 bales yarn, at an estimated value of upwards of 30,000*l*. The fall trade in the United States has opened well, and rather earlier than usual.—*Banner of Ulster*.

The Trappist Monks of Mount St. Mellary, (Ireland), have recently established a Printing Press in the Monastery.

The Estates of Mr. John O'Connell, situated at Tralee, and producing a gross rental of some Two Thousand Pounds sterling per annum, are now in the encumbered Commissioners' Court in Ireland.

ENGLAND.

At Ipswich, on Monday, a woman of the name of Robinson, was indicted for the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, by administering to him a certain noxious mixture called Burnett's disinfecting fluid, at Fressingfield, on the 16th of August last.

THE JEWS.—Baron Rothschild appeared at the bar of the House of Commons on Friday to take his seat for the city of London. He desired to be sworn on the Old Testament; Sir Robert Inglis objected. A debate ensued, and was adjourned to Monday, by 191 to 62.

On Thursday a meeting of the electors of the city of London took place. It was most numerously attended. Resolutions were passed with acclamation for the abandonment of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. The citizens are earnest in their demand for the admission of their Jewish representative.—*Dublin Nation*, August 3.

THE GORHAM CASE.—It is believed that the following Prelates have declared their approval of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the late Gorham case:—

The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin. The Bishops of Durham, Peterborough, Ely, Hereford,

Lichfield, Chester, St. Asaph, Saint David's, Worcester, Norwich, and Manchester, as not affecting the doctrine of the Church.

The bishops of Salisbury, Gloucester, and Ripon, have returned ambiguous replies to the Tractarian addresses.

The Bishop of Bangor dissents from the judgment. The Bishop of Rochester claims for it "legal respect."

The Bishops of Exeter, Bath and Wells, London, and Oxford, are hostile. The Bishops of Lincoln and Carlisle are not yet known to have expressed themselves on the subject.

The two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have each declined entering into the controversy; but about one-fourth of the members of the Convocation of the first-mentioned have separately addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury against the decision. This address is signed by two only out of the twenty-four Heads of colleges and halls, and six Professors only—all of the Tractarian party—viz., Professors Pusey, Hussey, Reay, Earle, Kenyon, and Cooke; and includes the names of Judge Coleridge, and the well-known Archdeacons Thorp, Wilberforce, and two Scotch Bishops, who, notwithstanding their secession from the English Church, retain their names on the University register as members. The University of Cambridge has not moved.

From a summary of the results of the agitation which has reached us, it would appear that the total number of Clerical dissentients from the judgment throughout England, does not exceed 2,000 out of 15,000; and the number of laity who have come forward is insignificant. After the failure of the last effort at St. Martin's Hall, which was remarkable for the absence of Mr. Gladstone, M.P., and others whose presence or absence on such occasions is regarded as indicative of the probability of success or the reverse, we may dismiss the agitation as something beyond a Denison power to resuscitate.—*Church and State Gazette*.

[We are indebted to the courtesy of the Editor of the *Church and State Gazette*, in being enabled to give the foregoing important article thus early.—Ed. *Id.*]

UNITED STATES.

In 1839, the town of Racine, Wisconsin, imported her flour, beef, and pork; but for the year ending July 15, 1850, she has exported 25,000 bbls. flour, 700,000 bushels wheat, 3000 bbls. beef, and 3,500 bbls. pork, besides large quantities of wool, cotton, oats, &c.

There will be a splendid wheat crop this year, in spite of the croakings of speculators. The failure of a flour dealer in New York, with 250,000 barrels of flour on hand, is a fact which is calculated to strengthen such a belief.

THE MERCY HOSPITAL NUISANCE.—The gentlemen who so officiously prompted the proceedings against the Mercy Hospital, by a shameful arrest of Bishop O'Conner, are likely to have the cup returned to their own lips. They presumed that all that was necessary, was simply to make the charge, and that the Mayor would consider it sufficient to harass and disgrace both the institution and its representative. So he was disposed to act, had not the monstrous injustice of his course been made manifest by Mr. Coyle, counsel for the prisoner.

It now appears that the Mayor himself has since visited the Mercy Hospital, examined it thoroughly, inside and out, and publicly states that instead of it being a nuisance, it is the very reverse—a model of cleanliness, neatness, and order. This is not all: the nuisance in the neighborhood is occasioned by filthy tan yards and slaughter houses, the property of the very *disinterested* individuals, who wish to pile their filth upon the Hospital. These persons' turn will, we understand, be attended to; being such sticklers for cleanliness as to involve innocent parties in trouble, and expose them to insult, they cannot complain if simple justice is dealt out to them.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle*.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Cherokee*, Captain Windle, arrived on Tuesday afternoon from Chagres, whence she sailed on the 27th ult. She touched at Kingston, Jamaica, and left that port on the 31st.

She brings advices from San Francisco to the 1st ult., which is thirteen days later than our previous accounts.

The *Cherokee* brings over two millions of dollars in gold dust, over four hundred thousand dollars of which is in the hands of passengers. The *Cherokee* brings the gold dust received at Panama by the steamships *Sarah Sands*, *Columbus*, and *California*.

Important from Oregon—Confirmation of the discoveries of gold in that Territory.

San Francisco, July 1—5 P. M.

The Carolina has this moment dropped anchor, fortunately, just before the sailing of the California. She left the mouth of the Columbia on the morning of the 28th of June, but was detained off the harbour some ten hours in a fog.

Her accounts are not of the character expected. The existence of gold in Oregon is now certain. It has been creating great excitement through the various cities and towns in Oregon, and hundreds are giving up business, and proceeding to the vicinity of the mines. You may remember that an account of the discovery of gold near Oregon City was published about two weeks since in the *Alla California*. The intelligence is now authenticated. Gold has been discovered, and in abundance. That which is now exhibited, shows an entirely different character to any of that dug in the mines of California. It contains large quantities of platina, and is said to be of a richer character.

Other than the gold excitement, there is nothing worth reporting by the Carolina. She did not bring a paper.

The propeller *Eudora* is said to be outside, in a fog. She is from New York.

The Oregon mines are situated about 200 miles south of Oregon city.