

all the rage of those storms, and fleets, transports, boats, rafts, and all, be dispersed before the landing is made good. The *Times* the other day compared the expedition to the Spanish Armada, a comparison about as much to the purpose as Monmouth and Macedon. But there would, indeed, be a resemblance if the elements were to fight on the side of Russia, as they did for England in 1588. There never was narrower shaving than the risk the Allies have run of it. Nor will the steamers be able to do much more than save themselves, if they even do that. It is fruitless to attempt to tow vessels, when a lake-like sea, like the Euxine, is disturbed by a storm. The bawlers snap like pack-threads. It seems little short of madness to have delayed the expedition to the very eve of a visitation so easy to foresee.

Should the attack succeed, in spite of all the delays and blunders which the Allies have committed—should Sebastopol succumb before the inclemency of the weather compels them to retire—it will not be easy to exaggerate the severity of the blows to Russia. The ultimate consequences are neatly enough summed up in a letter from Varna, which appeared in the *Nouveliste de Marseilles*:

"If, as there is every reason to hope, the expedition succeeds—if that fortress, hitherto deemed impregnable, experiences the fate of Bomarsund, where Russia imagined she could defy our valour, you may then say that the army of the East has achieved one of the greatest conquests in the world. For Russia will then be erased from the number of naval Powers in the South; Circassia will be wrested from her grasp; the Black Sea will have ceased to be a den in which she may with impunity form plans for the conquest of Constantinople and India; the Danube and the Dardanelles, freed from her yoke, will be thrown open to the commerce and industry of all nations, and she falls back to what she was 150 years ago—Muscovy. Once masters of Sebastopol, the Allies will array hesitating Europe against the Colossus of the North, which will then have no alternative left than to renounce its proud ambition and devour in silence the humiliation attending its defeat."

It is too much to say that all these consequences would result from the mere fall of Sebastopol, but they might, from the measures to which the capture of Sebastopol would be the first step, and which probably France is prepared to carry out, even should England hold back.

ANGLICAN BROILS.

(From the *Cork Examiner*.)

The *Globe* of Saturday contains an article which we subjoin respecting the great struggle now impending in the Protestant Church, upon the trial of Archdeacons Wilberforce and Denison. The Gorham case, to which our contemporary alludes, gives no idea of the importance attaching to the approaching contest, in which the fate of Protestantism seems to be directly involved, and the result of which must in any event detach vast multitudes from the English Church. Bad as it was to allow "Romanising" clergymen in the bosom of that Church, yet the zealots will probably find that they never committed a greater blunder than in this attempt at their expulsion. Transubstantiation is the great doctrine involved, and we find in the *Press* some of the passages on which the charge against Archdeacon Wilberforce is founded, and in which that doctrine is advanced apparently in the most explicit manner. They are as follow:

"When our Lord spoke of his Body and Blood as bestowed upon his disciples in this Sacrament, he must have been understood to imply that He Himself, Godhead, Soul, and Body, was the gift communicated. His manhood was the medium through which his whole person was dispensed. 'Christ is in that Sacrament,' says St. Ambrose, 'because it is the body of Christ.'"—Page 78.

"What was that body which was offered to the Holy Apostles at the Last Supper? Was it not the self-same body which they knew to have walked on the sea, and to have been transfigured in the mountain? Was it not that body which was about to emerge from the unopened tomb, and to enter, the doors being shut, into their assembly? Was it not, in short, the body of God, which must needs receive new qualities from its relation to the Deity, with which it was personally united?"—Page 82.

"That which our Lord did in person at His Last Supper, He has done ever since by the medium of His ministers. Through them does He still bestow that gift of His body and His blood which He gave to His twelve apostles. He still speaks the words of Institution, and thereby affirms the presence of Himself, of His Body, Soul, and Godhead. Neither is His Body any other than that human body which, by the mystery of the Incarnation. He made His own; that body which was once humbled, but is now awaited; the self-same body which He took of the Virgin, and which suffered on the cross."—Page 95.

This will be admitted to be as clear as words could possibly make anything. Archdeacon Wilberforce, however, puts forward the Catholic doctrine through the medium of the fiction that it is also the doctrine of the Established Church, and the legal question will turn upon the point, whether such is the case in spite of the universal opinion entertained to the contrary. If the decision should be, as it must be, against the Archdeacon on this point, then the momentous question will remain whether his opponents will dare to expel him, in the face of the notorious fact that thousands of clergymen hold the same principles with him, and that the decision must drive them out at the same time. But if the strength and extent of Tractarian feeling should not deter them from an endeavor to cast it out, in what a condition will such a proceeding leave the Protestant Church in England, stripped of those of its Ministers most distinguished for intellect and self-sacrifice.

The following is the article from the *Globe* to which we have above referred:

A second time, within less than half a dozen years, the doctrine of the Church of England is to be brought to the test. Archdeacons Denison and Wilberforce have been formally accused of teaching Catholic doctrine, and the question is forthwith to be decided, in one case by an Archbishop, in the other by a special Commission of Inquiry. On the theological dispute we cannot be expected to offer any opinion. It is of minor importance to the general public whether the Established Church does or does not hold the doctrine of transubstantiation. But no one can watch without extraordinary interest, the progress of a suit which will decide whether the Church is armed with the requisite powers for enforcing a similarity of doctrine among all her appointed teachers. To this day the Gorham controversy has not produced the slightest effect. The highest ecclesiastical authorities in the kingdom, that is, a Committee of the Privy Council with the two Archbishops as assessors, were occupied for several days in hearing evidence as to the teaching of the Church with respect to one of the Sacraments. The matter was left in doubt, and, at this moment, it is impossible to discover the orthodox doctrine on the subject of baptismal regenerations. The opinions of grave and learned men were cited on both sides,—it was found that the language of divines was ambiguous, and it was decided that the question should be left an open one. Of course we bow to that decision. It is not for us to criticise, in the presence of a Royal Commission, but we do humbly venture to hope that the inquiries now about to open will be more satisfactory in their results. We should like to know, first of all, whether the Church will abide by the decision, and secondly whether any machinery exists for expelling from her communion such persons as may refuse to be bound by the decree of an Archbishop or an Ecclesiastical Commission. We are quite aware that, on minor points, identity of doctrine is unattainable, but surely on a question so vital as that affecting the Sacraments, there should be no hesitation. Let us know, once and for all, what and how fine are the limits which separate us from the Church of Rome. It is only that the Romanists admit seven, while the Church of England retains but two Sacraments? Are the doctrines so subtle, so mysterious, and transcendental, that they baffle the comprehension of common men?

There is another point to be noticed. It is many years since this ecclesiastical controversy was opened, and it is for no short time that Archdeacon Wilberforce has been described, in common parlance, as a Catholic in disguise. Of the school to which this dignitary belongs many have had the honesty to join a Church whose discipline they obeyed and whose doctrine they had long admired, if they had not, we must believe unconsciously, enforced it. But why was this endured for so long? Why were men, distinguished though they were for ripe learning, fervent piety, and devoted zeal, permitted to disturb the Establishment? The accused Archdeacon might justly complain that, only at this late day, have they been formally accused. A great question, however, is involved in the present inquiry. It amounts to this. Is the State or the Church the real authority on points of doctrine, and has the Church the power to excommunicate heretics?

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, has received £350 from the Rev. Dr. Donnelly, the Delegate of the University Committee in the United States, being a further contribution from America in aid of the Catholic University Fund.

CONSECRATION OF THE RT. REV. DR. LEAHY.—We are authorised to state that the Consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy will take place in the Church of St. Mary, Pope's-quay, at 11 o'clock, on Sunday, the 1st of October. His Grace the Primate, assisted by several Bishops, will perform the ceremony of consecration. —*Cork Examiner*.

CALLAN.—We understand that the Lord Bishop of Ossory has translated the Rev. John Aylward, P.P., from the parish of Clough to that of Callan, rendered vacant by the demise of the late lamented Rev. John Mullins, P.P. —*Kilkenny Journal*.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill preached at Ballyglass on Sunday last, in aid of the new chapel, when £500 was contributed by the congregation.

His Holiness Pope Pious IX. has conferred on the Very Rev. John Dunne, Vice-President of Carlow College, the well-merited degree of Doctor of Divinity. We congratulate the Very Rev. gentleman on the dignity. —*Limerick Reporter*.

DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICK MURRAY, P.P., MUL-AHARAN.—With deep pain we have to announce the death of the above estimable clergyman, which melancholy event took place on Friday evening, the 8th instant, in the 53rd year of his age, and the 27th year of his ministry.

Died in Drogheda, on Wednesday morning, Mrs. Anne Wall, for many years the superiress of the Presentation Convent, Fair-street. The demise of this truly excellent and exemplary lady has caused the deepest gloom in the town. She was pre-eminently distinguished through life for her piety and philanthropy, indeed for all those shining virtues which render the religious ladies to whom she belonged an honor and an ornament to humanity. May she rest in peace. —*Dundalk Democrat*.

CONVERSIONS.—Died, on Saturday, at Newbuilding-lane, in this city, Miss Margaret Stone. She had been a Protestant, but shortly previous to her decease she made profession of the Catholic faith, and was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Ed. Rowan, C.C. —*Kilkenny Journal*.

Mrs. Crawford, of Parsonstown, in the county of Meath, with her four children, has been received into the Catholic Church; as has also Mr. Francis Silly, of Barley Hill, in the same county, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, P.P., having received the latter, and the Rev. Mr. Dunne, C.C., of Lobinstown, the former.

ARREST OF A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN IN NEWTOWN-ULMAY.—The *Weekly Telegraph* gives the following startling statement from a correspondent:—"Such is the state of this district, that the Rev. James Conway, C.C., on Tuesday night last, could not go into the country to attend the sick without a case of pistols. On his return, and entering a part of the town called the 'Isle of Man,' at eleven o'clock, he observed a female standing at a door; she beckoned to some persons inside: immediately three persons rushed out, and this woman took up some missile, which she flung at him. Then a number of persons rushed out of the other houses. The reverend gentleman caused the driver to push forward with great speed, and as those persons were coming rapidly towards him, in a very threatening attitude, he drew out the pistol and fired it in the air, in order to deter them from attacking him, which had the desired effect. On proceeding about 300 yards he came up to three policemen and a sergeant of the 15th, who were going for him to attend another sick person. He stated the occurrence to the police, who went back to arrest the woman. After he identified her, the policeman suggested the propriety of leaving a man in charge of this woman, and for the Rev. Mr. Conway to accompany him to Sub-Inspector Croft. He did so, and Mr. Croft demanded from him the firearms, and placed him under arrest. Mr. Conway requested permission to attend the sick call, but this would not be permitted. After remaining in Croft's for upwards of an hour, he and Mr. Gage, the magistrate, entered with a committal to bridewell, where he remained during the night. He was told by the magistrate he might have a summons against the woman if he pleased. On the following morning the Rev. gentleman entered into sureties to appear at the next Derry assizes.

Father Petcherine is the first among that band of Redemptorist Fathers whose labors have produced such wonderful fruit wherever they have been bestowed. In himself he is a great example of the Catholicity of the Church. Legally and technically he is amongst us in the character of an alien enemy, incapable of recovering in a court of law the smallest debt, or enforcing the least contract. Yet he has come, driven by that great law of charity which knows no distinction of nations in Christ, to kindle and animate the faith and zeal for good works in a nation that was a stranger to him, but in which his missionary labors have made him almost dearer than if he had been born among us. We add a slight sketch of Father Petcherine's origin and career, which we received from a correspondent, and which we are sure will interest our readers:—"Father Petcherine's father is a Russian nobleman of the first rank, he is attached to the court of the Emperor, and is a Colonel in the Imperial Guards. 'Father Petcherine's course through the University of St. Petersburg was one of the most brilliant description, so much so, that on the first vacancy, he was appointed to the chair of the Hebrew and Greek languages, in which departments he distinguished himself as one of the first linguists of his day. —*Tablet*.

The Irish representative prelates, in the next session will be the Archbishop of Dublin, Bishops of Killaloe, Meath, and Kilmore.

Smith O'Brien is in Belgium. But Mr. John Mitchell, still sticking to his crotchet, endeavors to persuade the readers of the *Citizen* that he is still in Van Dieman's Land, and that it is impossible he can have accepted a conditional pardon from the British Government. —*Nation*.

THE VICEROYALTY.—It is announced this morning that Earl St. Germans is to leave for England towards the close of the present month. The *Freeman's Journal* mentions as a "rumor" that his Excellency may not return to this country in his capacity of Chief Governor. To this may be added the prevalence of another "rumor," to the effect that the present may be the last of the long race of Irish viceroys.

TOURISTS IN IRELAND.—The old adage touching an "ill wind," &c., is being verified to the letter this year by the vast crowds of tourists whom the state of the public health in England has driven for safety as well as amusement to this side of the Channel. At present, and for some days past, the streets of Dublin have been crowded with strangers, and the hotels are crowded with visitors, en route either to the Lakes of Killarney, or to the not less attractive scenery of the western highlands. Persons who have travelled recently through the latter part of the country state that the number of tourists to be met there far exceeds that of any season since railway communication first opened those almost unknown regions for the benefit of "home" travellers.

The Cambridge Militia, under Col. the Hon. G. Dunscombe, is expected in Dublin. The 2nd Somerset Militia is ordered to Ireland.

Queen Victoria has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Higgins, as Consul at Belfast, and Mr. Hugh Keenan, as Consul, at Cork, for the United States of America.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE IN CORK.—It was rumored at the Commercial Buildings, and other places of mercantile resort in Cork, on Saturday, that Mr. William Power, of the Woolville Mills, Passage Road, had failed for the sum of £20,000. The fact of the failure was confirmed on Monday.

The "National Education" Committee have published their "Report." The *Nation* gives the following statistics:—"The aggregate population of the nine District Model Schools gives 368 Episcopalian children, about as many Presbyterians, and 1,350 Catholics. Even the Head Model School in Marlborough street, with its vast roll of 1,479 children, yields a Catholic population of 1,311 pupils! In Connaught, there is only one exclusively Protestant school under the Board, but there are 273 exclusively Catholic National Schools in that Province, containing 28,863 pupils, of course all Catholic. In Leinster, there are only 4 of the former class of National Schools, having in all only 138 pupils; but there are in the same province no fewer than 592 Catholic, containing an aggregate population of 69,918. In Munster, there is not a single Protestant National School, that is, exclusively so; but there are 699 Catholic National Schools in that Province, having 84,884 pupils, exclusively Catholic. And even in Ulster—where there are 114 Protestant schools connected with the Board, including all that are Presbyterian, there are in the same Province 176 exclusively Catholic National Schools, the number of pupils in the former being to that of the latter so low as 7 to 163. And, lastly, out of the half million of children in all the National Schools, within a moiety of 400,000; are returned as Catholic."

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.—The English garrison of Ireland at present hardly consists of 5,000 soldiers. The majority of them are thin depots of invalids and raw recruits—and they are scattered through the country, without the least reference to any military disposition. Verily, Her Majesty's Government must feel very secure of the loyalty of her Irish subjects! So far as we are able to learn, the cavalry of this force is about as effective as the Sultan's Bashi-Bazouks. And observe the way they are stationed. One regiment at Dundalk, two in Dublin, one at Cabri.—We believe not one of those regiments counts three hundred men—and that even these are not very well horsed. Then, there are half a dozen of ineffective depots, counting, perhaps, forty men each, flung together at Newbridge. It would appear that it is merely for recruiting and the stud that they are left there at all. There appears to be one infantry regiment, the 90th, stationed in Dublin, and one complete battalion of another regiment, the 91st, stationed at Cork. The rest are depots—and we believe the depots in many cases are very little better than mere recruiting sergeants' parties. It seems to us that they are rather ill distributed. In all Ulster, there are only three barracks occupied—in all Connaught only two. Almost the entire of the Northern and Western coast is without a pretence of military defence. In the South we have half a dozen little depots in Fermoy, and three or four in Templemore, two in Buttevant, two in Limerick, and two in Cork—all good recruiting preserves. But, again, it appears that there is not a single soldier along the whole Southern and Eastern coast, in Wexford or in Waterford, from Dublin round even unto Cork. Add to these, some hundreds of lumbering militia men, and the constabulary; and you have the whole garrison of Ireland. Nor do we believe there is one capable officer on the Irish staff, who, in case of danger, could combine and command forces still-arranged. It is a state of facts upon which comment may be judiciously spared. But none of us can tell the day when a Russian privateer may swoop down upon our coast, and as a mere measure of self-defence we throw out the suggestion, that every man who can, ought to get a gun, put his trust in God, and keep his powder dry. —*Nation*.

Telegraphic communication betwixt England and Ireland is a "fait accompli," via Holyhead and Howth.

THE LATE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.—We understand that the *Literary Life and Correspondence* of this remarkable lady will soon be published. In England the announcement has caused great excitement. Her connection with all the most celebrated statesmen, both at home and abroad, of the last half century, induces a belief that state and other secrets will enrich the work. It is well known that she possessed the unbounded confidence of Lord Wellesley, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and we hear that the recollections will cause great excitement in the political circles of Dublin. —*Nation*.

AN OWNER WANTED FOR £20,000.—The *Banner of Ulster* says:—"It appears, by a letter which we have seen, addressed to Mr. Graves, a sub-inspector of police, that several parties in the neighborhood of Forkhill are in a state of consideration agitation as to the whereabouts of a woman named Catherine Byrne, alias McGinness, to whom has been left £20,000, besides valuable annuities. Patrick Byrne, the husband of Catherine McGinness, was, it appears, sentenced to transportation some years ago at the Antrim assizes. Soon after the execution of the sentence, he was left the property mentioned by a distant relative. This property was transferred to his son, Thomas Byrne, who was then in America, and who has since died, leaving it, with other sums, to his mother, and now the relatives are in a state of great anxiety as to the existence or fate of the interested party. They seem to be ignorant of the value of newspaper advertisements, and, as a matter of charity, we mention the above circumstances, in the hope that Mrs. Byrne, who is supposed to be in Belfast, and who had two of her sons employed as tanners here some time ago, may be discovered. Information on the subject will be thankfully received by Sub-Inspector Graves."

PROSELYTISM EXTRAORDINARY.—An Italian lady, indulging in the continental fashion of "whiffing a light cigar," accompanied by three clergymen of the church by law established, has been going for the last few evenings to the Austrian and Italian ships at present lying at the Limerick docks, where she engages herself in most industriously distributing proselytising tracts a la *Madiao* to the sailors and officers of these vessels. So stung with indignation was the master of one of the vessels last evening, that, forgetful of his national courtesy, he refused his hand to the proselytising lady on her leaving the vessel! —*Limerick Reporter*.

NOVEL ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—There is at present lying in the Galway docks a vessel chartered to carry a cargo of pent from Achill Sound to London. This is certainly a new feature in the export of Irish manufactures.

THE HARVEST.—The weather, happily, still holds fine—the finest, indeed, for the critical period that this Island has been favored with for the last quarter of that extensive county:—"Among the accounts received from various parts of the county in reference to the condition of the crops and the description of harvest we are likely to be favored with, we have received an exceedingly gratifying report from the eastern part of the county, in the district embraced from this city to Mallow, and thence on to Kanturk, and the adjoining country. The various reports that have reached concur in stating that the present harvest will considerably exceed the average of some years past, and this remark more particularly applies to the oat and barley crops. While the wheat is said in some instances to be deficient in weight and produce, generally only where the soil is poor, in the richer ground the crop is all that can be desired as regards quality and quantity. The potato crop, in some instances, has not been as productive as was expected at an earlier part of the year; but those that remain are of excellent quality, and, unlike former years, little deterioration is at present taking place. At no period within the memory of the oldest farmer—and farmers sometimes attain a very respectable age—have the crops of the agricultural laborers exceeded the rate at which they are at present found. Able-bodied laborers can with difficulty be had, while their employers are glad to accept their services at the rate of 2s. a day; to the women they readily pay 1s., while boys and girls can only be hired in proportion."