

attended their efforts at proselytism; the extent to which religion suffered here is alone known to God; for, besides the public apostates, there were many others who fell victims to the system; the numbers of the Soupers, for a certain period, were very great, but of late they have been diminishing considerably. Within the last two years, I believe, not less than two hundred of these persons have been publicly received back into the Catholic Church, besides the children who were attending the Protestant schools at Ventry, and who were on the high road to perversion; and I also firmly believe that if these people have a good crop next year, they are determined, generally speaking, to abandon the system altogether. I forget to mention, in speaking of the insincerity of these persons, that they generally bear in their looks the indications of it. Whenever you meet them, you are struck with their downcast appearance, and they seem like persons who are conscious of having committed a great crime.

I have given above the very words of the parties whose statements I received just as they appear on my notes, rather than give you the substance in my own language, believing the former, though more tedious, would be more satisfactory. This communication has so exceeded ordinary limits that I must trespass on you again rather than still further extend it.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. G. Tait, C.C., Queenstown, which took place on the 30th ult. The deceased was in the 29th year of his age. He was much distinguished for his talents, and by his mild and gentlemanly deportment won the respect of all who knew him.—*Cork Examiner*.

Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Sligo, is seriously ill. The Grand Orange Lodge of Antrim determined not to have a procession upon the 12th.

Sir John Carden of the Priory, Templemore, dismissed some Catholic laborers who refused to work on Corpus Christi day.

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.—The weekly meeting of the Dublin District Tenant Society took place on Monday, 7th July, at the Council-rooms of the League, No. 2 Beresford-place, Mr. George Kearney in the chair.

THE BOYNE VIADUCT.—We understand that Mr. Evans, the successful contractor for the erection of the viaduct over the Boyne, accompanied by some other gentlemen visited Drogheda on Thursday. Amongst other places which they inspected in the town, they were through the spacious work-shops connected with the Drogheda iron works. It is thought the works connected with the building of the bridge will be commenced immediately.—*Drogheda Argus*.

DISCOVERY OF MINES IN WATERFORD.—A correspondent of the *Waterford News* writes from Kilmacshomas:—"Mining agents, from the firm of Rothschild and Baring, of England, are visiting and inspecting the newly-discovered mines, and are seeing the Marquis of Waterford this week, on whose property they are, to make the necessary arrangements with him, and to begin to work them at once. Judging from all the circumstances, it is probable that, in the course of a month or so, two or three thousand of our poor labourers will be employed in these valuable works, and nowhere is to be found a finer or more honest set of labourers than live in the vicinity of these mines. The three mines are situated in the parish of Clonea, in this county, and when opened will drain the parishes of Newton, Portlaw, Fews, Clonea, and Rathcormick, of the masses of idle and wretched labourers."

THE WEXFORD INDEPENDENT SAYS:—"One extensive agriculturist, resident in the vicinity of the Mackamores, or Gorey district, has sent us a large bundle of the green stalks of the young crop, which exhibit unmistakable marks of the plague-spot that attended the destruction of the potato from the commencement of the disease. He says in his letter—"These have been taken indiscriminately from an early potato plot, and are from different kinds. Let there be an end, therefore, to the exhibition of rambling pufflers."

GALWAY RAILWAY WORKS.—It may be said that our railway is virtually completed; for on last Saturday an engine and some luggage waggons came direct from Dublin with a heavy load of iron, comprising various matters required at the terminus, which is now nearly finished.—*Galway Vindicator*.

A VETERAN VOLUNTEER.—David Fleming, the last of the volunteers, died near Fintona on the morning of the 1st of July, at the ripe age of one hundred years.—*Tyrone Constitution*.

The Tiger steam-frigate, 400 horse power, has arrived at Queenstown, to embark the 60th Rifles for the Cape.—*Cork Examiner*.

PURCHASE OF LAND IN IRELAND BY A RETURNED EMIGRANT.—One of the lots of the Kingston estates, a week or two since, was bought by an Irish emigrant named Patrick Dwyer, who brought over £11,000, about £1,800 of which he devoted to the purchase of a farm which had been occupied by his family, with the intention, after he had effected the transfer, of returning to the United States, where his industry had been rewarded by an independence. Dwyer had been sixteen years in America, where he had succeeded in amassing a fortune, and now, having left his mother in possession of a small fee-simple estate, he has gone out once more to resume his honourable and prosperous career. We have learned that when the deed of transfer was in preparation it was suggested to Dwyer that, as his mother is advanced in years, the property ought to be conveyed to her in trust, leaving him the ultimate ownership; but the manly and generous fellow, peremptorily declined, declaring that he was determined to make his mother the absolute owner, without any condition whatever.—*Evening Post*.

On Monday, a man of herculean strength, named Cronin, who lately returned from America in a state of mental aberration, became outrageously mad. He rushed through the streets of Killarney, threatening with a knife in his hand, the life of any person who might approach him. After some time he was taken and bound—subsequently he broke loose, and catching a favorite dog, he tore him piecemeal.—*Cork Examiner*.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION IN DUNGARVAN.—On the 5th July an inquest was held before Thomas Denneby, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of Jeremiah Crowley, found on the public roads, and which was conveyed to the Dungarvan workhouse the day before. Verdict—Starvation. July 1st same coroner held his inquiry at same workhouse, on the skin and bones of Thomas Whelan, who was brought to the workhouse from the roadside in a speechless state. Verdict—Starvation. The interregnum of the week presented a save all to the relieving officer's character, in the lying skeleton of a man prepared for death on the public streets of Dungarvan, by the priest. He did

not die. He is alive, as he was conveyed to the workhouse. Another man, a teacher, was also conveyed by some humane farmer in a very precarious state. He is yet alive in the workhouse of Dungarvan.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

INQUESTS IN IRISH UNIONS.—A return has been published of the numbers and dates of the coroners' inquests that have been held on the bodies of paupers that have died in the workhouses in Ireland in the years 1848, 1849, and 1850. This return shows that the number of such inquests throughout Ireland in 1848 was 59, in 1849, 92, and in 1850, 91.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—The criminal tables for the year 1850 show a decrease of 10,663 committals, or 25.90 per cent., as compared with the preceding year. The committals in 1847 were 31,209, in 1848, 38,522 in 1849, 41,989, and in 1850, 31,326.

EXTERMINATION IN THE WEST.—The *Galway Vindicator* informs us that at Outward Sessions last week there were 330 ejectments entered, and decrees obtained for 329, all upon one state, formerly a kind of principality, and the fee of the late Thomas B. Martin, but now, under mortgage, in the grasp of the Law Life Assurance Company.

WORKING OF THE POOR LAW.—At the Quarter Sessions of Outward last week, in a case of appeal against poor rates, upon the examination of one of the collectors (Gill) he admitted that he had seized for poor-rates, due by one man, twenty-three sheep, sold them for a sum under two pounds, and that he himself became the purchaser. Gill further admitted that the tenant was now an inmate of the poorhouse. The barrister at once refused to adjudicate in any other case where Gill was concerned. The consequence was, that over 200 civil bills at the suit of the Clifden Guardians were niled.—*Galway Vindicator*.

The *Limerick Examiner* states that "In the town of Charleville the breweries and tan-yards, in which large numbers of the town's people formerly found constant and remunerative employment, are now closed up, and some of them occupied by paupers. There are nine workhouses in that small town containing over 2,000 paupers."

DUBLIN COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—The third trial of the action brought by Captain Wynne against the Marquis of Westmeath commenced on Monday, in the Dublin Court of Exchequer, before the chief Baron and a special jury. It is an action for libel alleged to be contained in a petition presented to Parliament, and also procured to be published by the defendant in the newspapers, imputing to the plaintiff various acts of improper intercourse with female paupers belonging to the Union of Carrick-on-Shannon, while filling the office of poor-law inspector of that union. The defendant filed pleas of justification, to the effect that the charges he made against the plaintiff were true. On the first trial, the jury disagreed and were discharged without giving a verdict, and on the second trial a verdict was given for the plaintiff with £2,000 damages. This verdict, however, was subsequently set aside on the ground of surprise and a new trial granted, which is now proceeding. The details have already sufficiently nauseated the public not to inflict a third repetition of them, especially when the case is already understood as given on the points above stated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—In preaching at St. George's Southwark, on Sunday, Cardinal Wiseman observed, in the course of his sermon—"But he now came to consider some expressions used by the Protestant bishop of this city, in the venerated Abbey church, a few feet from the shrine of England's most glorious, because Catholic, king—expressions which, in the presence of the blessed sacrament, in that chair of truth, he should not hesitate to stigmatise as atrocious and hateful to God. Dr. Bloomfield had asserted that "the Church of Rome had entered into compromise with the powers of darkness, by which she had obtained a seeming but unsubstantial triumph." That such a fearful accusation should be brought by a Bishop of a Church which pretended to be a branch of the Catholic Church, against the (in his theory) most extensive branch of that Church, was inconceivably outrageous. But what sign was there of any compact? Was poverty, injuries, calumnies, and the other afflictions which were the portion of the Church in this country, the return which Satan offered men who paid homage to him? No; when he had the temerity to tempt our Blessed Saviour, he offered him the riches, kingdoms, and glory of the world.

We are given to understand (says the *Albion*) on what we deem reasonably good authority, that the measure which Lord John Russell proposes to introduce next year for the extension of the parliamentary franchise will recognize educational and literary standing—apart from all other considerations—as electoral qualifications.

POSITION OF MINISTERS.—The *Chronicle* says—"Lord John Russell has certainly admirable opportunities for cultivating that style of moral heroism which consists in unshaken equanimity under ceaseless reverses. Two defeats in the course of one right—the first on a financial question, and the second on a point of the Charter—are a pretty strong test of a Premier's philosophy; yet we apprehend that a long discipline has so thoroughly inured him to these occurrences that he will accept, both dispensations with stoical fortitude. We are probably safe in predicting that Lord John Russell will bear this fresh mark of indifference to his administration with patience, but without resignation." The *Daily News* says—"As Mithridates came at last to be nourished by poisons, ministers have come to be kept in office by minorities. It is not easy to reckon up how often they have been left in a minority this session. Certain it is that, as the session wears on, the minority nights fall closer together, and one night begins to be rendered notable by more than one minority. Lord John has learned to undergo a minority with as much placid imperturbability as it was conjectured Talleyrand would have suffered a kicking. He no longer even winces under it. This edifying resignation is in more than one respect sufficiently provoking. In the first place, it does seem to imply a contempt for representative government; a quiet taking for granted that parliamentary warfare is a mere sham. What is the use of a House of Commons if Ministers are to hold on the tenor of their way, however its vote may turn?"

Mr. Drummond has recently done something which will, we trust, enlighten some of our contemporaries as to the value which they ought to set on the Protestant zeal of this enemy of all superstitions, and mummeries, and Papistical forms and ceremonies. We commend to the most particular attention of the ultra-

Protestant organs his "Principles of Ecclesiastical Buildings and Ornaments," published by Mr. Bosworth, of 215, Regent-street. This work bears its author's name and arms, illuminated in the mystical symbol which is called, we believe a *Vesca Piscis*; and it is accredited by him thus, in black letter—"† Henricus-de-Drummond-de-Albury." The scope of this book is to recommend, as necessary to the completeness of all worship—as essential furniture of the House of God, without which a church is mutilated and unmeaning—confession and the confessional—the Holy Sacrament reserved on the altar, with a light constantly burning before it—lamps and candles (of course lighted) on, and on each side of, the altar—a stone altar—the constant use of incense—*corona lucis*—albs, chasubles, and copes, dalmatics, stoles, and tunicles—embroidery, symbolism, painting, gilding, chanting, intoning—tabernacles, triptychs, pictures, and crosses. For these and all other particulars, *vide* the work itself *passim*. Now, we do say—and we think that Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Plumtree will agree with us—that no man who seriously loves, reverences, and recommends these things, has a moral right to come forward as denouncer of Popish or any other "mummeries of superstition." Is it fair, or even decent, in Mr. Drummond to come forward, making "common cause in a common Protestantism" with all sorts of what he believes to be heretics and schismatics—with the *Christian Times* and the *Exeter Hall* spouters—merely for a fling at the Pope? Only let Mr. Drummond's allies be sure of this, that these are his words and his real sentiments—"Amongst Protestants, Clergy, and people, the tendency of all the religious writers, and the whole body of Evangelical teachers, has been to destroy God's order and authority, and to deny to His ordained Priests and consecrated Kings any authority or present presence of Himself in them for the guidance of mankind."—And then he goes on to speak of "Priests as vicegerents of Christ, of the Apostolical authority of the Clergy, and the sacrament of orders."—(Letter to the Bishop of Winchester, pp. 38, 44. 1846.)—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE LAST "ASSERTION OF INDEPENDENCE."—The number of the *Westminster Review* just published, contains an article on "Woman's Rights," that will delight the hearts of the ladies of Sheffield and their fair sisters across the Atlantic. We are threatened with an agitation in England for womanhood suffrage, and Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill is to be considered worthless and deceptive if it does not contain a clause by which the petticoated politician may poll for the "ladies' favourite." We are told by the gallant, whose reasonings startle the readers of the "Westminster," that "the Chartist who denies the suffrage to woman is a Chartist only because he is not a lord. He is one of those levellers who would level only down to themselves." But it is not only the vote of which woman is defrauded, her tongue is brutally chained where it should thrill and bewilder. "It is," we are told, "one of the fundamental doctrines of the English Constitution that all persons should be tried by their peers; yet women, whenever tried, are tried by male judges and a male jury." As to the argument of maternity, that is all nonsense; indeed, some of these gentlemen seem to hint that in the course of time, in America or elsewhere, men will learn the secret of propagating the human race by some other method. At present "numbers of women are wives and mothers only because [poor creatures!] there is no other career open to them; no other occupation for their feelings or their activity."

GROSS IRREVERENCE.—A case has just been sent by the Bedford Petty Sessions before the Quarter Sessions, arising out of a quarrel at a Baptist Chapel, in which a secession has taken place, and both parties claiming possession, an attempt was made to administer the Lord's Supper in opposition to each other.

LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Notwithstanding the apparent decrease in the number of prisoners for trial at the Central Criminal Court, and Middlesex Sessions, yet, at the present time, the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, contains a larger number than has been collected within its walls for the last seventeen years, viz., 1,320. This increased number is supposed to have been caused by the great number of summary convictions by magistrates, and committals of prisoners suspected of the intention to commit felonies.—*Morning Post*.

THE REV. F. CLOSE AND THE FINE LADIES OF CHELTENHAM.—In a speech at a Bible meeting at Cheltenham, last week, the Rev. Francis Close said: "There were some very smart ladies who went to his church—ladies with beautiful pink bonnets and very fine ribbons (laughter), and dressed in all sorts of finery, and some of these ladies were in the habit of coming out of his church and dropping into the plate little neatly folded packets, done up in brown paper, (laughter.) Now, he might mention it as a statistical fact, that there was never found in any one of these little packets any of the current coin of the realm more valuable than copper, (loud laughter.)"—*Derby Mercury*.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—By the Registrar General's last return we are sorry to perceive that deaths from sheer want continue to increase and swell the lists of mortality in the metropolis. Two persons have recently died from absolute privation at the east end of the town, the particulars of whose cases are as follows:—On the 21st June a labourer, upwards of 60 years of age, was taken by the police from Angel-alley to the Whitechapel workhouse in a most dreadful state of emaciation—indeed, to use the words of a spectator, his appearance was truly horrifying. His case was at once seen to be hopeless, arising entirely from want of food, and after lingering a short time he expired. At the London Hospital, on the same date, another labourer, aged 42 years, died a sudden death accelerated by want. An inquest was held in this case, and a verdict to that effect returned. The return contains the deaths of two children from want of breast milk or inanition. Surely such occurrences as these are disgraceful to the age in which we live, and could scarcely be credited, were they not so well authenticated.—*London paper*.

The emigrants who were wrecked on their passage to New York, in the ship *Halcyon*, left by the emigrant ship General Dunlop on Friday. Upwards of 800 had been subscribed on their behalf.—*Liverpool Albion*.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The Countess of Neully, the Prince de Joinville, the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, and several other members of the family of the late Louis Philippe, are staying at Edinburgh. In a population of 358,951, at Glasgow, 64,285 are Irish.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER HECKEN, S. J.—We deeply regret to learn by the *St. Louis Times* of the death of this good Missionary. He died of cholera while ascending the Missouri River on his way to the remote Indian tribes.

There have arrived at Philadelphia since January, upwards of 10,000 emigrants, which is fifty per cent over the arrivals in the same time last year.

Father Mathew is in Pittsburg. He leaves there, shortly, for New York, on his way home.

EARTHQUAKE IN ST. LOUIS.—The *St. Louis Republican* says that the shock of an earthquake was felt in that city on the 2d ult., at 10 a.m. There were three distinct shocks, the whole occurring in about one minute.

FATAL DUEL.—J. W. Frost, editor of the *New Orleans Crescent*, was killed in a duel, on the 11th ult., by Mr. Thomas Hunt. The parties fought with double-barreled guns.—*N. Y. Christian Inquirer*.

CHOLERA AND SMALL POX AMONG THE SIOUX.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis a few days since, mentioned the fact of the death of some four thousand Sioux Indians by cholera and small pox. From the *St. Louis papers* of the 20th we glean the particulars of the story:—"It is stated that a great deal of mortality prevailed amongst the Sioux Indians, during last winter, and at least 4,000 fell victims to those terrible scourges, the cholera and small pox. The latter disease was still raging, and it was feared that its direful influence would be extended to other tribes. During the tribulations felt by the unfortunate Indians, the traders were untiring in their efforts to afford relief.—Being well provided by the company with medicines and vaccine matter, they were always prepared to attend on the afflicted, and by their skill and attention, probably saved the lives of thousands. The more credulous of the redmen are firmly of the opinion that they owe the introduction of the disease into their country to the large emigration which has crossed the plains since 1849. The agents of the American Fur Company have done much, however, to remove the erroneous impression from the minds of these children of nature."—*Pittsburgh Catholic*.

The Editor of the *Watchman and Observer* gravely assures his readers that "it is not customary for Presbyterians at the South to indulge in hot dinners on the Sabbath." He admits that there may be exceptions; but cold dinners are the general rule. We really feel indebted for this information: as hitherto we had never imagined, that such Judaical observance was so common among Presbyterians. The editor hints further, that hot dinners are among the things, "which the law of the Sabbath very obviously forbids." We shall therefore feel still more indebted if he will only point out the "chapter and verse," which enjoins upon Christians the use of cold dinners on Sunday.—*Catholic Miscellany*.

AN ACHILLI AMONG THE GERMANS.—A certain Rev. Theodore Lorent, lately made his appearance in Pittsburg (as we see from the *Courier* of that city,) and caused some little sensation amongst his countrymen. He had been converted from the errors of the Church of Rome to German Catholicity, *alias* Rongoisism, and was collecting money to build a German-Catholic church in Missouri. We know not whether he was a Reverend before his apostasy, or newly ordained in the sect. He was, however, zealous in his object: and was willing to take any assistance, however trifling, for the diffusion of truth. Money, trinkets, &c., all were equally acceptable for the purpose. Becoming soon tired of the troublesome process usually employed on such occasions, his inventive genius suggested a new plan, which deserves praise for its bold originality. Having selected from the mass a few promising individuals, he destined to them the privilege of being the sole contributors to the good work, and fearful lest their ungodly will might not be thankful for such a favour, he concluded to make them instruments in the good cause, without their knowledge. Watching his opportunity, he abstracted from their possession several valuable articles, which with thankful heart he added, on their behalf, to the Church fund. How long this novel style of collection was practised, is not yet known: but it was brought to a close by the graceless obstinacy of one of the contributors, a Mr. Reinhard, who suspecting that Mr. Lorent had made him a sharer in this system of passive merit, procured a search-warrant and proceeded to the lodgings of the Rev. gentleman, where a watch belonging to a nephew of Mr. Reinhard, and other involuntary contributions were discovered. The Rev. collector was brought before a magistrate to give an account of himself: but alas for degenerate Pittsburg! there was found no chivalrous Tustin no gallant Ross to extend the right hand of Evangelical fellowship and protection to the German Achilli. The "distinguished convert" was accordingly locked up, in default of bail; and now sits in his gloomy cell, meditating perhaps "a book" in which he will chronicle his sufferings on behalf of his new faith, and lay before the world the cruelty of the Pittsburg Inquisitors.

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS IN THE U. S. SERVICE.—The grievance is, that Catholic soldiers are forced to attend Protestant worship, and they are punished for non attendance. Under our laws a Catholic has the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. But this right is denied, trampled upon by certain officers of our army.—"They undertake to stand between him and God, to force him to disobey the positive commands of his Church, and assist at a worship which he cannot, in conscience, approve. This is only one of many proofs of the fact that while bigoted Protestants rave about Inquisitions in Catholic countries, they establish in free America a real Inquisition which assumes the right to punish Catholics for obeying the voice of their conscience. There are precedents in favor of the soldier. Catholics have been, in several places, tried for refusing to enter Protestant meetings, and they have been discharged from custody,—acquitted, on the ground that they had committed no offence. The truth is, the alleged offence is utterly unknown to our laws. Hence, the tract peddling officers who persecute the poor soldier, dare not, for their commissions, punish him or even try him, for refusing to attend Protestant worship. They are cunning foxes. They try him for insubordination, for disobedience to orders, which are military offences."

We are just informed that the instructions given Major General Wool, by the Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War, and called forth by the oppression of Catholic Soldiers, by the bigoted Commander of Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, proclaims the full right of the Soldier in the U. S. Service to unrestricted liberty of conscience. The document is worthy of our most excellent Secretary of War:—Roger Williams.—Providence, July 21, 1851.—*Boston Pilot*.