

ENGLAND.

CONSECRATION OF ST. GEORGE'S, OF YORK.

On Wednesday, the 4th of September, was consecrated at York, the new Cathedral of St. George's. High Mass was sung by the Rev. R. Tate, D.D. The Sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis. We copy from the *Tablet*, the conclusion of his Lordship's discourse:—

"His Lordship adverted to the movements in what were termed the religious world, drew a withering picture of the humbled and abandoned state of Anglicanism, with its Bishops unable to proclaim the doctrine of their Church on the very threshold of a Christian belief, that of Baptism. On treading over to-day the flagged pavement of their ancient city, his Lordship said when he cast his eyes on the many monuments of past times, but especially on that mighty temple, the glory of England, dear to the memory of every Catholic, his heart became sad when he remembered her former glories, and now beheld her in desolation, and diverted to a worship inconsistent with that glorious structure. In contemplating its now unhallowed appropriation to a worship so contrary to the object of the founders of that holy Ministry, the inscription on the church at Athens might now be inscribed over its former altars: 'to the unknown God.' For three centuries, Oh! Lord, Oh! Lord, Thou hast tolerated error. How long, how long, Oh! God? When shall again the gates of that glorious Church be thrown open to a Catholic people—her altars re-erected, that spacious roof again resound with the chants and litanies from God's own anointed priests? But, suddenly stopping in this eloquent exclamation, his Lordship said—Perhaps it is best to be humble—to wait without these aspirations—to leave to Him His own good time to remain behind the cloud—not to be pulled up in our estimation—to be little in our eyes—to remember His ways are unsearchable—that Thou art a hidden mystery, Oh! God.

"The new church stands in St. George-street, Walmgate; it has been erected by the conjoint designs of Mr. J. Hansom, of Preston, and Mr. C. Hansom, of Clifton. The style is the early decorated. The church covers a space of 105 feet by 55.

"There are two entrances to the church—one from St. Margaret-street, and the other at the west end of George-street. One of the buttresses at the south side contains a niche, with a carved figure of St. George.

"The nave and the aisles are divided by stone piers and arches, and the chancel is separated from the nave by a moulded arch, supported on triple-clustered piers. The small chapel on the south side of the chancel is separated from it by a carved wood parclose. This holy chapel is beautifully adorned with a rich stained glass window of great beauty, which reflects great credit for its chaste execution on Mr. F. Barnett, of York. The three sacristies are on the north side of the chancel; the organ loft is placed at the west end of the nave. The roof of the nave is supported by arched principals, resting on shafts, and supported by richly-covered corbels; the roofs of the aisle are plain, and are stained dark oak. The chancel ceiling is arched, and formed into seventy-two panels by wood mouldings, the whole adorned by painting and rich gilding. In the cornices are the following inscriptions on the north side—

'Quam dilecta tabernacula tua Domine;'

and on the south side—

'Sancte Georgi patrone ora pro nobis.'

"The altar, reredos, and tabernacle, are superbly carved in Caen stone. The front of the altar is divided into three compartments, and contains—first, a representation of our Lord on his way to Calvary; second, the great sacrifice of Calvary; third, the entombment of our blessed Redeemer. These panels are ornamented with borders of quatrefoils, with St. George's shield in the centre of each."

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 10, 1850.—Ecclesiastical matters continue decidedly flat in this district, owing partly to the absence of the Bishop.

I have heard, on authority which I have every reason to trust, that a person hitherto highly esteemed, and of great influence among the Puseyites, distinguished not only for his exertions in the cause of the Establishment, but also, until lately, for his determined opposition to everything that savored of an approach to Rome, is now himself approaching. It appears that he is now in a Catholic place of retreat. For obvious reasons, it would be unwise to mention his name yet; but I hope in a week or two to be able to announce his conversion as a *fait accompli*. It will cause considerable confusion among a very large number of followers.

On the same authority, I may mention a rumor that one of our most active Bishops is to be sent out with quasi-legatine powers to a distant colony, which appears to give no less trouble to its spiritual than to its civil governors. The confusion of Catholic affairs in the place I allude to must be rather great to call for so strong a measure.

A letter to the *Univers* mentions the conversion of two persons at Avignon—one, a Scotchman, Dr. Boylvin (as the name is spelt), who was sent out to found a Presbyterian Conventicle at Marseilles; another, an English lady, married to a Spaniard.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.

On Sunday last, 8th inst., Dr. Alemanni, the new Bishop of California, sang High Mass and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at St. Nicholas's Church, in this town. Sermons were preached on the same occasion by the Rev. J. J. Murphy, formerly of St. Joseph's.—*Liverpool Correspondent of Tablet*.

On the 18th, 24th, and 25th of August last, an Ordination was held in the Theological College of St.

Bruno, in North Wales, belonging to the Society of Jesus. Eleven members of the College, several of whom were converts from the Oxford party, were successively promoted to the Sub-Deaconship, the Deaconship, and the Priesthood, by the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Vicar-Apostolic of the district. The ceremony for the Priesthood (Sunday, Aug. 25th), in particular, attracted an immense number of people, both Catholic and Protestant, from different parts of North Wales. The chapel was crowded, and many distinguished ladies and gentlemen were of the number. The ceremony was very well conducted, highly imposing, and extremely affecting. At the evening service his Lordship preached a very impressive sermon to a mixed and very numerous congregation.

UNITED STATES.
DIOCESE OF BUFFALO.

CANADIAN CATHOLICS—REDEMPTORISTS—SCHOOLS—ORPHANS.

(From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

Few, if any, of your readers are aware of the silent, though effectual progress of pious zeal that has been exerted among the French, chiefly Canadian, Catholics of this city, and some particulars cannot be uninteresting to the public.

From the first settlement—about twenty years ago—of Canadian families in this vicinity to a recent period, they were without a Pastor. The natural consequence, it may well be conjectured, was a degree of indifference and neglect as unedifying as pitiable. Religious practices, Sunday exercises, communions, private devotions, &c., were confined to the fervent few, whilst the children found almost the sole source of knowledge in the district schools, when at all attended by them, and in most instances neither letters nor religion entered into their discipline. But the prayers of the hungry have been heard; and a kind Providence has taught us to recognise in the Redemptorist Fathers the parents of a reform hardly to be anticipated, and, I may say, wonderful. There are now resident here about three hundred and fifty families of French Catholics; among whom, since the 1st of January last, there have been no less than sixteen hundred communions. Not long since thirty-four received their first communion and fifty-three confirmation. Free schools, for each sex, superintended by a gentleman and lady, have been opened and attended by one hundred and thirty children, most of them withdrawn from the district schools.

When we call to mind that these things have taken place in a community hardly known to exist, individually poor, without influence, for twenty years without a Pastor, without a particular place of worship, and when ignorance, prejudice, and neglect had their wonted effect, we are impelled to a grateful acknowledgment of the wonder; and next to Him who has given the increase to express our heartfelt thanks to the Father whose zeal has been so well rewarded.

In speaking of our Pastor's zeal it may be *apropos* to mention a subject on which he has often solicited the prayers of his flock, viz., the numerous destitute orphans, mostly Irish, who are annually sent to the county poorhouse; numbers of whom are periodically quartered out among Protestants. They are nearly all, if not all, Catholics; and the consequence is, the loss of their faith. Out of the numbers sent abroad, not over six have had the happiness to avoid this condition, through the agency of our Pastor, whose pious efforts have been seconded so far as our pecuniary circumstances permit. But we are poor, and our response to every appeal to our benevolence is yet limited to our fervent prayers that the happy success that has heretofore attended his efforts will be increased in proportion to his zeal; and that ere long no destitute orphan will be suffered to go astray.

ITALY—ROME.

Mgr. Wiseman, the Vicar Apostolic of London, and Cardinal-Elect, passed through Bologna on the 30th ult.

A consistory will be held in the first fortnight of September, for the appointment of Cardinals. As already stated, there are to be three French Cardinals—the Archbishops of Rheims, Besançon, and Toulouse; three German Cardinals—the Archbishops of Cologne, Innsbruck, and the Primate of Hungary; two Spanish Cardinals—the Archbishops of Seville and Toledo; one English Cardinal—Dr. Wiseman; one Neapolitan Cardinal—M. Corenzi; and three Roman Cardinals—Monsignor Fornari, Apostolic Nuncio at Paris; Roberto Roberti, Vice-President of Rome and the Comarca; and Pecci, the Bishop of Gubbio, who distinguished himself by his resistance to the revolution.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The most striking foreign event is the naval display at Cherbourg, which has given occasion to our daily monitors to say that the French build the best ships, and we work them best. The President continues his progress, but with no marked result. The two branches of the Bourbon families have exchanged funeral condolences and sympathetic expressions, which some class of politicians exult in as a sign of a union of interests likely to restore monarchy to France.

The fighting in Schleswig-Holstein is not over; and the only event of notoriety was the visit of Elihu Burritt and his peace friends to urge a cessation of arms and the adoption of a reference; they were kindly received by the Schleswigers, but nothing official resulted. They then proceeded to Copenhagen on their Christian mission. It is said Russia and England are on the point of intervening to stay further hostilities.

Prussia and Austria are at extremes about the Ger-

man Diet; which has re-assembled at Frankfort, and which Austria upholds as authorised and complete, and which Prussia absolutely repudiates.

The little state of Hesse Cassel is in a critical state. Its military prince is accused of violating its constitution and levying taxes unconstitutionally. A state of siege has been declared, the newspapers suppressed, and the usual routine of despotic suppression been resorted to.

In Spain, the elections have been signally in favor of the Government, and the progress party been entirely put aside for the moderates, whose tendencies are not over liberal.

FRANCE.

Excepting the details of the President's visit to Cherbourg, there is nothing important in the French papers. The vast majority of the Councils-General have voted in favor of a revision of the Constitution, but their decisions are, for the most part, either couched in cautious or very ambiguous phraseology, or they are confined to the assertion of an opinion that the constitution should be revised in legal shape and form. Only two or three councils have made the coveted declaration in favour of a prolongation of the President's term of office. In several of the councils the Red Republicans and Socialists have voted *en masse* for the revision, in the hope that they will thereby be able to rid the institution of the presidency, which they think unnecessary and vicious.

Serious riots have occurred in the Drome. On the 4th instant, at Clonselet, in the canton of Loriol, and department of the Drome, the *generale* was beaten for the rescue of some prisoners. A mob snatched one from the gendarmerie at Mirmande, and several communes seemed disposed to favor an insurrectional movement. The insurgents, however, were dispirited at the approach of the troops. It is added that the disarmament of the five neighboring communes of the department of the Ardeche will be effected without difficulty.

The prefecture of police has terminated a severe investigation into all the societies which, during the last year, have been formed for working the mines of California. Some of them are honorable; but there is more than one which is a veritable trap, a hundred times worse than the famous *commandites* which the tribunals had to punish in 1835 and 1836. Many of the directors of these companies are, in fact, according to the police report, *chevaliers d'industrie*, or insolvents, who have passed, with arms and baggage, from the unprofitable field of politics to the advantageous domain of Californian speculation. The government will soon publish in the *Moniteur* an article which is to unveil many intrigues.

The Minister of the Interior has granted a privilege for a new kind of spectacle, to be called the "Champ de Foire." It is to be situated in the Rue de Bondy, and to occupy a large tract of land which separates the Rue Samson from the Rue du Faubourg du Temple. A lease for three years, at 60,000*f.* a-year has been signed, subject to the reserve of purchasing the land at the end of the three years, at a price to be agreed on. The works necessary for the establishment are estimated at 150,000*f.* The opening is fixed for the month of April, or at the latest, May next. There are to be gardens, restaurants, cafés, concerts, pantomimes, rope dancing, and all kinds of farcical performances. The place is to be open all day, and the price of entrance is to be 50*c.* The concession has been granted to M. Bourdier, an actor of the Cirque, on the Boulevard.

SPAIN.

The elections have been almost unanimous in favor of the Government and the leaders of the Progressista party have been everywhere set aside. That party, it is said, will be represented in the Cortes by third-rate men, who are not orators, who possess no influence, and who are devoid of the necessary capacity to initiate any measures, and of the eloquence indispensable for their development or their defence. It is probable that after some impotent efforts, everything like a rational or respectable Opposition will completely disappear, or become merely the mute and insignificant protest of a negative vote. Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister, had left for Vienna, and the French Ambassador, having likewise obtained leave of absence from his Government, was about to depart in a few days for Paris.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

On the 8th instant, an action took place along the whole line of the outposts. The fighting was more especially lively about the left wing of the Schleswig-Holstein army. This, consisting of the ninth and eleventh infantry battalion, and the first cavalry battalion, was at first forced to fall back upon Suderstapel; after which, reinforcements having arrived, the Danes were thrown into disorder by them, and pressed back to the Treene. Fifty-eight prisoners were brought into Rendsburg, while nine waggons of the wounded of the first cavalry battalion arrived at Heide. The centre of the Schleswig-Holstein army has advanced to Jagel (near Schleswig) and Breckendorf; this is, as yet, the only result of the fight.

On the 3rd inst., Messrs. Jos. Sturge, Richards, and Elihu Burritt, visited Rendsburg, in order to prevent a further effusion of blood, and to promote an amicable adjustment of the difference, by persuading the Staathalterschaft, and subsequently the Danish government, to refer the question at issue to the decision of arbitrators. They were very kindly received by the Staathalterschaft, who listened to their views with attention, but were unable to give them any satisfactory reply, seeing that they expressed their readiness to submit to any peace which is based on the rights endangered by the conquering desires of the

Danish mob at Copenhagen. With this reply the friends of peace were compelled to depart, after having been hospitably entertained by the government. They are now on their road to Copenhagen with the same intention.

PRUSSIA.

The joint declaration conveying the intention of Russia and England to intervene in Holstein, on the refusal of Prussia to bring back that duchy to allegiance to Denmark, has not yet been delivered to our ministry. It is, however, believed to be impending, and actually signed on the bureau of the British ambassador. The business of the English embassy here is at the present moment conducted by Mr. Howard; and it is said that Lord Westmoreland will only return from the waters to Berlin for the purpose of taking leave. The earl, one of the few Tories now representing his country at a foreign court, is definitively recalled, and his post will be occupied by Mr. Howard. Up to the present hour neither the rejection nor the admission of the Prussian proposal for a free conference has been received from the cabinet of Vienna; such is at least the declaration of official personages. The King's resolution is at this moment more decided than ever. "Not the worth of this thread," said he the other day, picking up a roving one which caught his eye, "not the worth of this thread will I henceforth concede to Austria." Let him remain but true to that declaration, and he may count upon the support of the nation.

HESSE CASSEL.

Hesse Cassel is in a critical state. Nearly all the higher functionaries in the government establishments, particularly of the treasury, the exchequer, the boards of excise and taxes, and the commissioners of forests, have declared that the recent edicts commanding the collection of taxes are unconstitutional, and therefore not to be carried into execution. These officers have made reports to the ministers of their several departments, explaining the grounds on which they must decline to carry out the new ordinances. The lower officers will take their cue from their superiors in all doubtful cases. The chief directors of the government finances have joined in a memorial to the Elector, which will be immediately presented, in which they call his attention to the open and flagrant violation of the constitution just attempted by the ministry, and assure his Majesty that his crown and dominions are endangered by the unconstitutional proceedings of his responsible advisers, concluding with the petition that his Highness will make an end of the present ruinous political condition of the state.

An impeachment has been preferred against M. Hassenpflug, the Hessian premier, and the public prosecutor (Ober-Staats Procurator) has issued a warrant of attachment. The state of siege has been proclaimed in Electoral Hesse. Several newspapers have been suppressed and the presses seized, and five arrests have taken place. Military commissioners, with discretionary powers, have been despatched to the chief cities of the Electorate.

AUSTRIA.

The limited or restricted Germanic Diet (that is, the form of representation of the various states in which the votes are restricted to a lower proportionate number than in the Plenum) met at Frankfort on the 2nd inst., under the presidency of Austria. The powers represented at the Diet are Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hanover, Saxony, Electoral Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, Denmark for Holstein, Holland for Luxembourg, Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Lippe Detmold. Prussia and her allies, who would have a majority of votes if present, have refused to take any part in the proceedings, and will not recognise the Diet in any way whatever. They declare that the Germanic confederation died a legal death in March, 1848; that Austria has no power to revive it, and that they shall disregard the resolutions of the so-called Diet. On the other hand, Austria and her allies have signified their determination to make their resolutions and acts respected, even by force of arms. This important fact is said to have been officially notified by Austria to the French and English Governments.

A letter from Vienna, of the 5th, in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, says:—"The Austrian Government has contracted a loan of 7,000,000 florins in money, on the mortgage of the domains of the State. The money is to be repaid in three years. The firm of Messrs. Schickler, of Berlin, have taken one million of the loan; Messrs. Heine, of Hamburg, two millions; and the remainder has been taken by a house of Amsterdam. The two millions from Hamburg have already arrived."

The Bavarian Government has issued a decree prohibiting subscriptions and collections in aid of the cause of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

THE LEVANT MAIL.

The *Malta Mail* severely comments on a resolution passed by the Board of Health of that island in its sitting of the 27th ult., imposing a quarantine of fifteen days on all vessels arriving from ports where the cholera prevails, Marseilles included; a measure which would seem rather uncalled for in a place where the malady already exists. The last returns published by the *Mail* show a constant decrease in the number of attacks throughout the island. Accounts received from Tripoli, however, state that the cholera rages most fearfully there, and has carried off the Sardinian consul and all his family, even to the servants, not leaving one alive. At Cairo the attacks have amounted to 1,348, and the deaths to 997 in fifteen days, being a mortality of 74 per cent. The Viceroy is seriously alarmed, and is perpetually changing his residence, having a steamer with her fires up to convey him away from the seat of danger should the disease approach nearer his palaces than it has hitherto. All business is suspended in that city.