

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Archdiocesan Pastoral which was read in our Church on Sunday last, it was announced to the faithful that the first Diocesan Synod of Westminster would take place on Tuesday the 20th instant, at the pro-Cathedral Church, St. Mary's, Moorfields.—London correspondent of Tablet, June 17.

ELEVATION OF DR. WEEDALL TO THE PRELACY.—The Very Rev. Dr. Weedall, President of St. Mary's College, Oscott, and Provost of the Chapter of St. Chad, Birmingham, has been, by nomination of the Pope, raised to the dignity of Domestic Prelate to his Holiness. It is well known that Monsignore Weedall was named Bishop by Gregory XVI. when in 1840 he increased the number of the Apostolic Vicariates.—The humble fears of the modest Prelate engaged him to undertake a journey to Rome in order to obtain his liberation from the responsibilities of the Episcopacy, and his representations and entreaties were successful. His present Holiness, Pius IX., by Brief, bearing date the 9th of May, of the present year, has conferred the rank, honors, and insignia of the Prelacy on one whom the voice of the Catholic public has long pointed out as meriting such a distinction.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Plunkett, third son of the Earl of Fingall, was ordained by the Lord Bishop of Southwark, assisted by the Redemptorist Fathers in their beautiful Church at Clapham, near London.—The Earl, and several members of the noble family of Fingall were present on this most interesting occasion.

GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION OF CATHOLICITY IN MANCHESTER.—The week within the Octave of Whitsunday, is, in the city of Manchester, the greatest holiday-time in the year. There is not another place in England where the people so generally claim the privileges of exemption from work to enjoy themselves according to their inclinations. What a glorious aspect did the Catholic Church present to the eyes of the citizens of this great manufacturing emporium, on Friday week! A larger or more enthusiastic demonstration of the children of Holy Church have never taken place in England since the "Reformation." Twelve thousand children walked through our streets, bearing aloft the sign of man's redemption—twelve thousand lambs of the fold of Christ, carried, amidst rejoicing, the representation of his blessed Mother, and sang a hymn to her praise—twelve thousand souls, mostly educated by the Religious, upheld the banner of the Blessed Sacrament, and in heartfelt strains poured forth their love for "the Faith of our fathers"—twelve thousand younglings of the "Household of Faith," male and female, in the fervor of their souls, displayed the figures of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary for loving veneration—and twelve thousand young bosoms bore the most Holy Cross as they wended their way through the streets of the Metropolitan manufactory of the world.

THE FANATICS IN PARLIAMENT.—There has just been a memorable display of that tasteless fanaticism which constitutes the Parliamentary existence of the Sponsons and the Newdegates. One of the estimates proposed in the Committee of Supply on Monday, was the sum of £371,933 for Government Prisons, including a Pittance of £550 for the special services of Catholic Clergymen in England. By this vote it was simply proposed to extend to all the English Government Prisons a system which has long been found to work satisfactorily in Millbank that of registering the religion of each prisoner on admission, and securing him the spiritual aid of one of his own clergymen. In a country at least professedly Christian, indeed, it would have seemed anomalous to omit Christianity from any system for reforming criminals; and the plan proposed was obviously the most simple and unobjectionable way in which the conscience of each prisoner could be reached. But Mr. Spooner's intense Protestantism revolted against so daring an innovation: no matter what advantages it might secure to society—no matter what evils it might avert—he would never consent that "a religion so different from that of the country," should be supported by the State. He accordingly moved the omission of the £550 from the estimate. Mr. Newdegate, of course, echoed the twaddle of his friend: and a shoal of Dissenters (conscientiously opposed to the appropriation of public money to any religious purpose) joined in the cry. In vain Lord Palmerston demonstrated the unreasonableness of the amendment—Mr. Scholefield its intrinsic shabbiness—and Mr. Lucas its ridiculous stupidity: on a division the House affirmed it by a majority of 22. "Here we are (comments the Times) wasting, every year, thousands upon thousands of pounds for every philanthropic quack who will take it upon himself to reform our prisoners: but we grudge a miserable sum for the performance of services which we are most anxious to secure for prisoners nominally of our own persuasion. Roman Catholics sit in the two houses of Legislature, on the judicial bench, and fight our battles whether on land or sea, and yet we refuse to sanction a paltry grant of £500 to the Roman Catholic Priests—poor men themselves—who attend the felons of their own persuasion in our jails."—Nation.

This advowson of Ditchingham, Norfolk, was sold by auction on Thursday week at the Auction Mart, by order of the executors of the late Lord Henry Howard. The rectory has a house and garden, and thirty-two acres glebe; the tithes have been commuted at £556; but the living is limited to the presentation of Foundation Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The age of the present incumbent is forty. It was knocked down for £110.—Guardian.

CELIBACY IN ENGLAND.—The late British census shows that celibacy prevails to a large extent in England. Out of return of 67,609 households, only 41,316 are genuine families, the remainder being domicils kept by spinsters, bachelors, widows and widowers. As this is not an exceptional statement, but given as a fair average of the census report, more than a third of the adult population of England would appear to be unmarried. In the south-eastern division, the result was even worse, for there, of women under 45, 170,000 only were wives, while 120,000 were spinsters or widows. It is to be remembered that marriage is going out of fashion in Protestant England. Its tie is too lasting to suit the tastes of the times.—Catholic Standard.

TRADE OUTRAGES.—Alarming outrages have recently occurred in the neighborhood of Sheffield, instigated by trade quarrels. Vengeance is vowed, threatening letters are sent, and assassination attempted by members of the trade unions against those who resist their demands. At Loxley three weeks ago, bottles of gunpowder were in two instances dropped

down from the tops of chimneys at night into the fire, but exploded, happily, without causing loss of life. At Dore, the scene of the last and most alarming outrage, the same thing had been done a fortnight previously. On account of this dangerous condition of things Eliza Parker, a saw-grinder, at Dore, who does not choose to succumb to the demands of the trade union, has been obliged for a long time past to fortify his house like a castle.

The Essex Standard gives an account of diggings at home. It seems that on the shore of East Suffolk, between Bawdsey and Boyton, veins of coprolite have lately been discovered—a valuable mineral used in the manufacture of various fine wares, and the refuse as manure. Gangs of twenty and twenty-five men, women, and children are daily at work at these diggings; in one cottager's garden £20 worth of the mineral has been obtained, and hundreds of tons are being shipped. The veins also bring to light interesting geological remains, there having been turned up, it is said, relics of enormous and extinct species of fish, animals, and shell.

BRITISH CIVILISATION.—We have to record another of those cruel tragedies enacted no where so frequently as in England—that pious and enlightened nation which so recently favored Ireland with a hundred missionaries, and China with a million copies of the New Testament. Mary Ann Brough, aged 48 years, and the wife of a hard-working, sober, and honest man, has for many years enjoyed a condition of comparative ease and independence. She was selected as the first nurse for the present heir to the British throne, and actually suckled him for several months, losing her situation, however, by disobeying the directions of the medical attendant. Since her dismissal from Buckingham Palace, she has resided at Esher, near Claremont, her husband enjoying constant employment in that Royal demesne. They had six beautiful children—three boys and three girls—the eldest between eleven and twelve years of age, the youngest an infant of one year and nine months.—From their neat and comely appearance, the elder children were especial favorites with Louis Philippe and the other Royal exiles of France, who, of course, frequently met them in the grounds. One might surely imagine this British mother to be a picture of contented happiness, and a model of matronly virtue. Well—what is the fact? Detected in an adulterous intrigue, she was abandoned by her husband on Tuesday week: and on the Saturday following, she cut the throats of her six children with her own hand! She then attempted to commit suicide, but lacked sufficient energy to finish the crime—the only fact which appears to give her any present concern. In a description of the tragical coolly volunteered to the authorities, she observes that "She had more difficulty in cutting the throat of the infant than she had in killing the other five." The former caused her a deal of trouble in committing the act, as it was awake, but the others being fast asleep, she killed them easily!—Nation.

Suicide, confining it to England and Wales, according to the third annual report of the Registrar-General, is most prevalent in London, the proportion there for the particular year being 10.9 to 100,000 inhabitants. Next to this stand the South-Eastern counties, bordering on the metropolis, where it is 8.4 to 100,000; the range in other parts of England is from 6.8 to 7.6, which is the proportion in the Western counties; whilst in Wales it is but 2.2. The total number in the year was 2,001. The greatest number of suicides occurred in the spring and summer, when crimes attended by violence, and also attacks of insanity, are most common. November appears by the report by no means the peculiarly suicidal month proverbial remark would make it. It would also appear that the opinion of certain theoretical writers is not correct, which holds that suicide is most common where education is most diffused.

We (Liverpool Times) have reason to believe that the newspaper penny stamp is doomed, and that amongst the acts which will be passed this session we may enumerate the abolition of this fiscal restriction on the press. The Attorney-General is reported to have said that there were above 100 papers which weekly offended against the stamp laws, and that if he prosecuted one he must prosecute all. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the question as one of revenue was not worthy of mention; and, in fact, the matter has been left to the Home Secretary, who will soon bring in a bill abolishing the penny stamp on newspapers, except for postal purposes.

In addition to the 'Electric Telegraph Company,' and the 'Magnetic Telegraph Company,' Glasgow has just been connected by wires of the 'British Telegraph Company.' There are thus three competitors in the field. The system of the British Company now extends from Dover and Deal to London, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, Leeds, Newcastle, Carlisle, Paisley, and Glasgow. With the continent they have an excellent connection, as the European and Submarine wires meet in one office in London. They have just submerged their cable from near Port Patrick to the north of Belfast Lough, and will thus have a communication with Ireland as soon as the lines can be completed along the turnpike roads from Dumfries and Ayr to Stranraer. The line to Greenock by the turnpike road is nearly completed, and the lines connecting Edinburgh and other places will be immediately commenced. Glasgow will thus enjoy extraordinary facilities for instantaneous communication with every place in the kingdom, as well as with the chief cities of the continent. We are glad to observe that an important reduction has been made by the British Company in the rates hitherto charged for private messages. Shilling charges have been introduced; addresses in messages are sent free, and no charge is made for portage.—Glasgow Free Press.

HEALTH AND CLIMATE OF GLASGOW DURING MAY, 1854.—The returns of the health of the city for the present month are of a very satisfactory character. There is a decrease of no less than 263 deaths, as compared with April; and the total mortality of the month is 1049. The average number of deaths during the month of April in the last five years is 1001; and the excess of 48 above that average, which occurs this year, is, probably, not more than may be fairly attributed to the increase of the population. Cholera, which for the last few months has formed so serious an item in the returns, has now almost disappeared, and numbers this month only 31 deaths, against 184 in April. Diarrhoea has also diminished from 51 to 36. From typhus the city has for a long time back been remarkably free, and this month numbers only 33. Hooping-cough has been, less fatal, the deaths occasioned by it having diminished by 36, although

they still amount to the large number of 89. Measles is sensibly the same as last month; but scarlatina and small-pox have both increased, the former especially numbering nearly twice as many deaths as last month. Tubercular diseases have decreased from 263 to 252. Diseases of the lungs have increased from 90 to 97. The number of births recorded is 719; still-born, 78. The barometrical pressure during the month has been rather low, the average of the whole being 29.591. At the early part of the month, the temperature was low, and the weather unsettled. Thunder occurred on the 9th, 24th, and 26th; on the latter day there was an unusually violent thunderstorm, lasting with slight intermissions from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., with wind, rain, and hail: 1.82 inches of rain fell within twenty-four hours.—Glasgow Free Press.

Mr. Whiteside has not been discreet enough to imitate the example of his fellow-fanatic, by at least suspending his attack upon the Nuns; so the debate upon the Property Disposal Bill was resumed in the House of Commons on Wednesday. This Measure, be it remembered, is based upon the principle, that no act done by the inmate of a Convent, bound by a solemn vow, should be regarded as voluntary; and Mr. Mallin, in resuming the debate actually attempted to justify the Bill upon this basis. But Sergeant Shee quietly demolished his argument by demonstrating that as such a principle was opposed to even the Protestant idea of Christianity, it might well be objected against by Catholics. Sir John Young, himself a Protestant, thought it unwise to attempt remedying evils, the very existence of which was uncertain. Mr. Haufield, also a Protestant, considered that "as Catholics endow such institutions with their property, the House had no authority to interfere." When six o'clock came, the discussion was of course, adjourned to the following night—with what result we have not yet been able to ascertain. This is not the only question, by the way, upon which the Newdegates and Sponsons have been ventilating their intolerance during the week. By a measure now before the House—the Middlesex Industrial School Bill—it is not proposed to authorize Government to endow an Industrial Institution for the poorest class of children in Middlesex. One clause of the Bill empowers the Committee of Visitors, when there is a sufficient number of children of different denominations in the school, to employ ministers of different denominations, for the purpose of affording religious instruction and performing divine service. To ordinary comprehension such a provision as this appears harmless enough. Mr. Spooner, however, declared that the Minister who should sanction it deserved to be impeached:—Mr. Newdegate denounced it as antagonistic to the "Reformation;" Mr. Mullings moved the omission of the clause altogether. Fortunately the good sense of the House prevailed and the amendment was rejected by a majority of 82. There was a vigorous rally of the bigots on Thursday night to oppose the second reading of the Oaths Bill—a measure which aimed at admitting the Jews to Parliament, and relieving Catholic members from the necessity of abjuring allegiance to the descendants of the Pretender. This was too sweeping a reform entirely for the honorable House, and—the bill was accordingly rejected by a majority of four.—Nation.

PROFITABLE PRINTING.—One column of advertising in the London Times is worth \$6,000 a year to the proprietors. The surplus profits of the Times are £60,000 a year, sterling.

UNITED STATES.

Good—Glorious!—There are now 7 Archbishops, 32 bishops, 1574 priests, 1712 churches, and 41 dioceses. There are believed to be nearly 3,000,000 of Romanists in the country at the present time. This Society has employed 92 men of different denominations as missionaries. The above is from a report of the American and Foreign Christian Union made at the Tremont Temple, on Tuesday. We beg to direct the attention of the person or committee who made the above report to a very important error, which is in relation to the number of Catholics in this country. It is there put down at three millions, in round numbers. Now this is notoriously under the mark. There are upwards of seven millions; and the number is increasing, proportionally, some 20 per cent faster than the Protestants.—Boston Bee.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Buffalo has at length been compelled to pass sentence of excommunication upon the refractory members of the congregation of St. Louis Church in that city. Thus has the obstinacy of these misguided men, led them on from one false step to another, until at length they have been driven out of the pale of the Holy Catholic Church. Let us pray for the conversion, ere it be too late, of these wretched creatures.

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal will for the future appear but once a week.

A democratic Republican meeting at Tammany Hall has utterly repudiated any connections with the "Know-Nothing." The Charleston Catholic Miscellany attributes these secret associations of the loafers and miscreants of New York, to foreign agency.

The Church Journal of New York, announces an attempt on the part of the Non-Catholic sects to which he belongs to establish a Protestant Convent at New York. As all other attempts of a similar nature this also, will no doubt turn out a ridiculous failure. What can Protestantism have to do with convents?

AN EVANGELICAL MINISTER.—Among the 8,000 Protestant Clergymen who, lately, "in the name of Almighty God," protested against Congress passing the Nebraska bill was the name of the Rev. G. N. Adams. His name is in the published list of the Washington Sentinel. Well what of it! Oh, not much; only he is the Rev. G. N. Adams, who, after seducing a young girl, the daughter of a Congregational minister in New Hampshire, and embezzling five thousand dollars from a widow, whose husband was killed by the Norwalk bridge disaster—this amount having been awarded to her by the railroad company as compensation in damages—left for Paris unknown. He's one of the "signers!"—American Celt.

THE LAND OF THE PURITANS.—The New Hampshire Superior Court, at its late term, held at Concord, heard arguments in eighty-three divorce suits. Thirty-three of the applicants were granted, seven denied; and the decision of forty-three reserved. The Superior Court of Rhode Island, at its last term, had seventy-three similar cases before it; of which forty-two received judgement of divorce, four were denied, three settled, and the remainder continued for consideration.

Horace Greeley is spoken of as the Maine Liquor Law candidate for Governor of New York.

The linen manufactory at Fall River, a projected establishment of which so much has been said in the papers during the last year, has commenced operations. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000. The main building is of four stories, and 300 by 63 feet. The bleachery and store house, of three stories, are about half as long. The number of spindles 10,000; looms 250—when in full operation, about 600. The number of males now employed is 190, females 160—when in full operation about 500 hands will be employed. The works are driven by a 300 horse power double engine, and a single engine of 30 horse power. Linnen fabrics of all kinds will be manufactured, and the company has already sent to market specimens of sheeting, pillow cases, coatings, crash and burials which are in great favor, and created a demand for articles of the same stamp. Foreign flax is at present used, though the time is not remote when the home article will be raised in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of this new and important branch of industry.—Boston Pilot.

Ships for Train & Co., of this city, (Boston), are having three ships built to run between this port and Liverpool—the "Chatsworth," the "Cathedral," and the "John E. Thayer." Their present fleet comprises the "Star of Empire," "Chariot of Fame," "Daniel Webster," "Parliament," and "North America."—Ibid.

BUFFALO, June 28.—A terrible accident occurred, this morning, at Niagara Falls. A little girl, five years of age, who was playing on the top of the precipice, known as the "Devil's Hole," approached too near the edge, and overbalanced. For an instant she clung to the bushes; but, losing her hold before assistance could reach her, fell into the gulf, a distance of 150 feet. She still survives, but her recovery is impossible.

THE CHOLERA IN BOSTON.—Alarmists would have it appear that the cholera is prevailing as an epidemic in this city, but facts show that such is not the case. Last week there were but four deaths by cholera, while the week preceding there were but ten cases reported. Proper ventilation of dwellings, perfect cleanliness, a scrupulous regard for diet, a free use of chloride of lime and other disinfecting agents, and a clear conscience, are almost invariably sure prophylactics against the disease.—Boston Pilot.

Among the Cholera cases reported in New York last week, was an old lady one hundred and five years and four months old.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The Board of Health report 9 cases of Cholera during last week, and one death from the same disease.

A SAD STORY.—Patrick Henry's youngest son, Nathaniel died recently, destitute and alone, at an Inn in Floyd county, Va., without money, friends or resources of any kind. The keeper of the tavern applied to the overseers of the poor for payment of his board and funeral expenses, but was refused.—Nathaniel died of Dropsy of the chest, a few moments after the operation of tapping had been performed.—His last occupation was teaching.—N. Y. Journal.

In Buchanan, Botetourt Co., Virginia, a few days since, a lady and four children were brutally murdered by negroes. The murderers have not been arrested.

Fourteen hundred gallons of liquor were seized at Providence last week, being the first seizure under the new law.

The Newark Advertiser says:—"A few miles from Trenton lives a woman of masculine frame and disposition, who is a very skillful mechanic. She has constructed a handsome carriage, makes and plays violins, and has manufactured a gun, besides many other articles. She is entirely self-taught, and is only 25 years old.

The caterpillars have made awful havoc with our orchards, this year. It is supposed that the fruit crop this season will be scanty in consequence. A proper girdle of tar about the boles of the trees would have defeated the invaders. Let our horticulturalists remember this in the future.—Boston Pilot.

PROTESTANT SECRETARIES.—We doubt if the rapping and tipping fanaticism of the present day can produce anything equal to the scene below described, drawn from the accounts of Drs. Stone and J. B. Dods, (the latter author of "Judge Edmunds Refuted.")

"Forty-five years ago there was an extensive religious excitement produced by a man partially deranged, who had been a great hunter, and who believed himself inspired. All his proceedings were characterized by the greatest fanaticism, and partook of the character of a man as a hunter. In order to resist the devil, and make him flee from you, it was necessary, he contended, to give chase, to tree, and shoot him, as he would a wolf among the sheep, who came but to devour. As the meeting was held in a grove, one individual suddenly started in pursuit, as we suppose, of the devil, and others of a peculiar nervous temperament, having no power to resist, involuntarily joined in the pursuit, and this was called 'the running exercise.' One climbed up into a tree after the devil, and others involuntarily caught the mania. This was called 'the climbing exercise.' One individual was inclined to bark; and soon others, even though they used every method to prevent it, fell to involuntary barking, like dogs, while others gathered around the tree praying for success. This was called 'treeing the devil!'—it was literally a devil chase! And such a time of running; climbing, dog-barking, and devil chasing was, perhaps, never known before nor since.

On another occasion, insisting on the words of our Saviour, being literally understood—"Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven;"—one individual went to playing marbles in the broad aisle of the church; others involuntarily joined him. One old man undertook to expostiate, saying it was carrying matters, as he thought, too far.

On hearing this, an old lady who was down upon her knees amongst the marble-players, sprang to her feet, grasped her umbrella, and taking a side-saddle seat on it, rode down the aisle in full child-like glee. On seeing this, the old man could resist no longer; seized his cape, threw himself astride of it like any boy, and rode down the aisle after her, exclaiming in a singing voice—"Oh, my dear! brethren and sisters, I feel the full child-like spirit carrying me to heaven on a wooden horse!" Several others now caught the mania, having no power to resist it. Others, less serious broke out into convulsive laughter, shouted and howled, and the meeting broke up in one scene of confusion."