The second proposed alteration applies to the ordination service, from which the new reformers proclaim their determination to sweep away every phrase that appears to "sanction sacerdotal assumption." the gloomy bigot of Geneva is evidently their model, and as, according to the true Protestant theory, every man is the fit quack for curing the ailments that afflict his own conscience, we see perfect consistency in the purpose of the "Revision Society," to reduce their Ministers to the proper dissenting

'Fhe third alteration is framed to square with the decision of the Privy Council in the Gorham case. Baptismal regeneration is to be emphatically denied, and Protestantism is to issue a new protest against the doctrine of the first Protestants, that children who have been baptised and have died without committing sin, are certainly saved. The modern Reformers will not admit so consoling a doctrine. It may or may not be true, they say; and, reversing the merciful rule of our Courts of law, which gives the prisoner the benefit of any doubt that may exist, they resolve that the harsh side of the question shall be adopted, as more consonant with Protestantism.

Akin to this is the next proposal for the revision of the Liturgy, as it affects the burial of the dead. The revisers will not permit their "Ministers" to read in a monotonous, sepulchral tone that his dear brother is interred "in the sure hope" of a happy resurrection. Hitherto the revisioners have been sheer

Calvinists—here they become sceptics.

We were of course, prepared for their declaration of war against the certainly very unprotestant part of the Anglican Liturgy concerning the visitation of the sick. That is "rank Popery," we allow, and must have been always a sore place for those who revile the Catholic doctrine of Confession and Absolution. True the "reformers" of the days of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and the Dutchman, suffered it to pass as sound, orthodox Protestantism; but then they had no Exeter Hall to enlighten them, no Evangelical Alliance to direct them, no Earl of Shaftesbury to lean them. Henceforth, all Protestants in this Empire must die unconfessed and unshriven. There is, nevertheless, real consistency in this revision. As there are to be no "priests" and no "sure hope," it would be absurd not to apply the pruning shears to the "Visitation of the Sick."

The Athanasian Creed also is to be clipped. The modern Reformers are not so cruel, after all, as they appear at they first blush; for though they expunge "hope," they also obliterate anathema. We shall certainly be curious to see how the Creed of St. Athanasius will read after it has undergone the proposed reformation. It appears to us that the Revision Society have either gone too far or not gone far enough. Would it not have been more simple, more efficacious, and more Protestant to expunge the Athanasian Creed altogether! What is there in common between the glorious Catholic Saint whose life was an incessant conflict with Arianism, and the Protestant reformers who in heresy and schism but follow in the wake of Arius? Again, why don't they have the courage and the decency to fling aside the Creed of the great Catholic Council of Nice? And as they protest against Catholicity, why not manfully prove their consistency and endeavor to give their doctrine the semblance of truth, by reforming the Apostles' Creed, and ceasing to proclaim an untruth as often as they profess to believe in the Holy Catholic Church? Men who profess to stand exclusively upon Scriptural ground, ought not to tolerate innovations like these symbols of faith; and as they are engaged in the work of Liturgical revision, they may as well moke a clean sweep of the three Creeds. There will then remain no barrier to a fraternal embrace between the "Lord Archbishop of Canterbury" and the cobbler who lays aside his last to ascend the barrel and preach the Gospel in Bonner's-fields.

"OUR COUNTRY AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY."

(From the Detroit Catholic Vindicator.)

Among the first things that "strike" the observation of the foreigner when he lands on the shores of our republic is our newspapers and their advertisements. Since he knew anything he has heard of "enlightened America"-" the freedom, the dignity, and the intelligence of the American people"-and the "American press." He has also heard sung in song and story "our religious toleration,"—"our freedom of speech, mind," &c. With such prepossessed notions in his head, naturally enough the foreigner expects to find some evidence of it as soon as he gets to the "land of promise," and of course, the first thing he enquires for is a "newspaper." Having found an ebullition from "our press," he opens it, and with a heart filled with joy at the idea of having escaped from the intolerance of the British government, and while reflecting on the proscriptive laws of England, and the persecutions which he and his countrymen have to undergo, he lights upon the following advertisement among the "Wants!" WANTED-A PROTESTANT COACHMAN, one

who understands the care of Horses and driving. No Irish need apply. Address C. B., Herald Office, stating age, country and expected wages. This makes him pause a little, open his eyes, and:

begin to think that the ship has brought him to the wrong port, "But no; that is impossible—here is the New York Herald, which I have read so much about." "A Protestant Coachman!" and he begins to wonder what sort of an animal that is. He had heard of "ladies' coachmen" and " gentlemen's coachmen? and " mail coachmen;" but of protestant coachmen, he knew nothing. Where he came from, protestants drove coaches just in the same manner as Ca-

though a little puzzled, when his eye in another corner of the paper catches the following:

ANTED—A WET NURSE WITH A FRESH BREAST of MILK. She must be healthy, of good constitution, and a Protestant. A young unmar-ried woman preferred. Address Box 127, Herald Office.

What virtue there can be in protestant milk, our hero cannot divine; but he thinks it superflous to advertise for a protestant nurse, seeing that they make the stipulation that she be "young and unmarried." At least where he came from all the wet nurses were married, and there was not a protestant within twenty miles around.

But, our hero goes on, anxious to get through, and then have time to reflect on what he has read. Under the head " matrimonial," he culls the following:

GENTLEMAN WHOSE POSITION ENTITLES A him to seek among the wealthiest and most res pectable, wishes to become acquainted with an amiable and accomplished lady with a view to matrimony if mutually pleased. None but ladies moving in the first walk of life are invited to address O. F. S., Broadway Post Office.

Rather hard that-too bad, positively-to think that the feminine gender are so scarce that a man has to advertise for a wife;—and our new comer begins to regret that he did not bring along the "girl he left behind him;" but immediately under the above he reads:

MADAME MORROW WILL CAUSE SPEEDY marriages, who will all enjoy the greatest happiness and matrimonial bliss, and will show the person they will marry, through an instrument which she will cause to illuminate itself by invoking the powers of her wonderful science, and will tell all events of life and even the very thoughts. 76 Broome street, near Cannon street. Gentlemen not admitted.

And again: MISS BRUCE, SEVENTH DAUGHTER CAN BE consulted on the present past and future events of life, at her residence, 48 Canal street, 2 doors from Broadway. Ladies, 50 cents, and gentlemen \$1.

And again:
A STROLOGY—MRS. FLUERY FROM PARIS,
Whose relatives prophesied Napoleon I, is the celebrated and first person of the present age, to foretell future events true and certain.

And again: 5,000 DOLLARS REWARD-IS NOW OF-dame Clifton in the art of strology. She is the only lady in the city who can give correct information on all things through life. N. B.—Madame C. is no humbug, nor does she wish to impose on the public; she also cures all diseases in their last stage, particularly the worst forms of rheumatism. Call and satisfy yourselves. Residence 65 Thompson street, beween Broome and Spring, brick house, stone stoop.

And again: MADAM ALWIN, FROM PARIS, TENDERS her services to the ladies and gentlemen of this city in astrology, by books and science, and is to be consulted about love, marriage, business, law matters, etc. She will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they will marry, also the names of her visitors. Madam Alwin speaks the English, French and German languages. Residence 309 Bowery, between First and Second streets. Office hours from 10 A.M., to 6 P.M. Ladies 50 cents. Gentlemen \$1.

"Intelligence! enlightenment! the great republic! -and is this what such high sounding names mean? Have I sailed across the ocean to dwell among witches, fortune-tellers, and people so ignorant as to be the dupes of such imposters? Have I left my own "green isle," with all its glorious memories and all its high renown, to be met at every corner with-No Irish need apply,' and to be insulted whenever you ask employment with the question ' Are you a Protestant?' Rather would I pass my life in one of our own wide bogs and be obliged to keep soul and body together on sixpence a day, than subject myself to crawl under the iron hoof of such intolerance. ignorance and superstition, even though it should be over mines of earthly wealth." And having said so, our hero throws down the printed sheet with scorn, and with staff and bundle on his shoulder, he is seen to make for the nearest ship about to sail back to his own "green isle."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. LEAHY .-The solernn and affecting rite of the Consecration of a Catholic Prelate took place on Sunday, in the beautiful church of St. Mary's, Pope's-quay, Cork. The presence of the two highest dignitaries of the Church of Ireland lent an additional interest to the imposing ceremony. - Cath. Standard.

THE COLLECTION FOR THE UNIVERSITY .- The collection for the University on Sunday was eminently successful. It was alike creditable to the zeal and energy of the Clergy in the respective parishes and churches and to the munificence of the Catholic inhabitants of Dublin. The total sum collected in the city amounted to nearly £1,200-a very large sum, when we remember that most of the parishes in Dublin have already contributed towards the general fund.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland-the Archbishop of Dublin, and the newly consecrated. Bishop of Cork, are about to proceed immedialely to Rome, to assist at the great meeting of the Prelates of the Catholic Church. Previous to his departure the Archbishop of Tuam addressed a Pastoral to the Clergy and laity of his diocese, from which we make the following extracts:-

"The Holy Father exhorts the faithful to offer up their fervent prayers to the throne of mercy in order to appease the wrath of God, so manifest by the wars, and plagues by which the world is afflicted, and to bring down the light of truth and the blessings of concord on those children of darkness who, "tossed about by every wind of Doctrine," "know not the ways of peace." But he desires the prayers of the faithful, with a peculiar earnestness, for one object tants drove coaches just in the same manner as Catholics—
tholics—
But without further comment our "green islander"
reads on, with as much zeal and enthusiasm as ever,

glory of God and the honor of the Virgin Mary, His lessed mother, on the subject of her Conception. -We have received an invitation from his Holiness to assist on the coming solemn occasion in the Holy City, and, like our predecessors who were wont to visit the shrines of the apostles and lay their homage at the feet of their successors, we shall feet it a grateful duty to comply with the express wishes of the exalted head of the Catholic Church. In obedience to the same authority, and in the discharge of the sacred duty of preserving the faith of the young pure and untainted, we have dissuaded them from entering the Queen's condemned Colleges, and this diocese has been the foremost and most prompt in contributing to the Catholic University, for which, as you are already informed, a simultaneous collection is fixed for next Sunday. We have to request that renewed exertions also be made in favor of our own diocesan college and schools, in consequence of the increased support which those very condemned colleges have received, we regret, from the public funds—a support which they never would have received, had our Catholic pledged representatives been faithful to the solemn promises made to those whose confidence they abused. Nay, more, had they remained faithful to their trust, it is our conviction that two of those very colleges, instead of being seminaries of infidelity or indifference, or at best untenanted solitudes, would have been ere now transferred to the Catholics for the education of their children, and placed under the control and administration of the Catholic hierarchy."

ILLNESS OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL.-Within the last few days this distinguished divine has had a very sudden and severe attack of diarrhoa, but we are happy to say that his medical attendant has now pronounced him out of danger, and that we may soon expect his complete restoration to health.

The Marquis of Sligo, with that generosity which has always distinguished him, has presented the Sisters of Mercy of the Westport Convent with a subscription of £30.

A. Carberry, Esq., has given two houses gratis for the use of the Sisters of Mercy who are about coming to Dungarvan: Waterford News.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev James M'Kenna, P.P. Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow, on the 25th September last.—Nation.

The vacant order of St. Patrick will be conferred. we hear, on the Earl of Lucan, now commanding the cavalry brigade in the East.

A vacancy has been created in the representation of Limerick City, by the death of Mr. Potter a few days ago near Dublin. Mr. Sergeant O'Brien is the popular Candidate.

The Nation announces positively that Smith O'Brien is on his way to Europe. On the 19th of July last a great meeting was held in Sydney, New S. Wales, to congratulate the gallant gentleman on the termination of his imprisonment. The following address was adopted unanimously:—" Dear Sir—We, the undersigned residents of Sydney, on behalf of about 90,000 Irishmen, and the descendants of Irishmen of New S. Wales, heartily rejoice at your restoration, and that of your compatriots to partial freedom. We never doubted the sincerity of the motives which induced you to imperil all that is dear to man on earth, in order to redress the multiplied wrongs of your long-suffering and ill-governed country. But we trust the home government will now endeavor to remove by sound legislation the social and political evils of Ireland, and thus prevent those occasional outbreaks of an injured people, which only bring additional misery on the ever-faithful and generous sons of that magnificent island. May you find in the bosom of your family and friends some recompense for the indignities you had to endure during the irksome period of your exile. Would to God that we could congratulate you on the prospect of a speedy return to the land of your illustrious ancestors. May God conduct you in safety to-wards the fair Isle of the West, and may peace and happiness smile on you during the remaining years of your chivalrous life. This is the heartfelt wish and earnest prayer of, dear sir, Your friends and well wishers in New South Wales."

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MILITIA. - At half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday morning the first division of the Cambridge Militia, consisting of nine officers, and 340 rank and file, arrived at the North-Wall, per the seize the earliest opportunity of ejecting those repre-Princess steamer, from Liverpool. Immediately on sentatives who voted for it. Let England pay the Princess steamer, from Liverpool. Immediately on their landing the men were marched off to the Royal Barracks, there to be quartered. The second division will arrive this morning.-Freeman, Oct. 1.

Arrangements are now in progress for raising, enrolling, and clothing the Irish and Scotch Militia. It is understood that those corps which are to be constituted as Rifles are to be clothed in grey, and the other regiments in the same manner as the Line. The Militia of the Highlands will wear trews, the kilt and plume being too expensive.

The several militia officers throughout this county have received notification of their services being cal led into immediate requisition. It is stated that both north and south Mayo Regiments will be called into active service, and already have Col. Gare and Col. Knox repaired to Dublin to receive the necessary preliminary instructions .- Mayo Constitution.

Troops for the East.—At a few minutes before one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon drafts of 180 men and four officers from the depot of the 62nd Regiment at Belfast, and sixty men and two officers from the depot of the 3rd Bulls at Newry, arrived at the Drogheda terminus. They were marched to the Beg-gar's-bush and Linen-hall barracks, where they will be quartered whilst awaiting embarkation to join their regiments in the East.-Freeman.

A letter from an officer in the Crimea, dated September 18th, and published in the Cork Reporter, says: "Such a stonning sleep as the priest, the adjutant, and I had, huddled together in a corner of the field .-You will be glad to hear that the Rev. Mr. Wheble is attached to our division, and remains with the 55th. He is a great favorite. Poor man, he was up the other night as well as the rest of us in the midst of the hubbub, ready for his duty. Our tents have come at

A telegraphic despatch was received at the Admiralty on Thursday, from Cork, announcing the arrival of her Majesty's ship Phonix, at that port, with Captain McClure, of the Investigator, on board, together with the captains of the Assistance and Resolute, and part of the crews.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE MAGISTRACY. - By law the Catholics of this country are declared fitted to hold the Commission of the Peace-by practice, they are, with very few exceptions, as effectually excluded from the Bench, as if the Penal Laws were still in force. There is no law to keep Catholics from the Bench, but there are disabling clauses in the persons of such Lieutenants of Counties, as the professing Liberal Lord Howth, in the county of Dublin, Lord Charlemont, in the County Tyrone, and the Liberal official, Mr. Brady, the Chancellor, who keeps watch and wards over the commission for every place in Ireland; and who, if Lieutenants of Counties neglect their duties, and he was disposed to correct the wrong, and he is not, could appoint Catholic Magistrates in every county .-To show how Mr. Brady, Lord Aberdeen's Chancello, has been acting, let us take two places which have been rendered rather remarkable by recent events.-There is, for instance, the town of Newtownlimavady, in which the Catholics having sought for protection from the authorities were afterwards molested, and then, when molested, refused an inquiry, why protec-tion had been refused—the refusal for which inquiry coming from the gallant English Under Secretary, Mr. Larcom, whose attempt to have Mr. Rirch's Corry Connellan and two Englishmen, all Protestants, made the care-takers of Irish Catholic convicts, we recently exposed, and, we believe, baffled. Let us look to Newtownlimavady where the Catholic population has been so treuted. Is there in that district a Catholic magistrate? Not one. Is there a Catholic Stipendiary Magistrate? Not one. From Newtown-limavady let us look to Ballinasloe, a place rendered somewhat remarkable by the Refusal of the Poor Law Guardians, at the instance of Lord Clancarty, to admit the Sisters of Mercy to the Workhouse. We are told that the petty sessions at Ballinasloe is presided over by none but the Clancartys. Those opponents of the Aberdeen Ministry, are, as proselytisers, in direct hostility with the Catholics. The population at Ballinasloe is almost exclusively Catholic. Is there a Catholic magistrate on the Bench? Not one. Has Mr. Brady, the Chancellor, appointed a Catholic magistrate?-Not one.-Weckly Telegraph. The knock of the collector will soon remind us that

if Government has been inactive in all that relates to the welfare of the country, it has not been idle in other respects; and a doubled Income Tax will speedily and practically enlighten us all on this subject, and sharpen the gratitude of constituencies towards their representatives who supported the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and enabled him to scourge them with an additional impost. They must not be allowed to ride off on the plea that the necessities of England were so great, on account of the war, it would have been utterly useless to have attempted preventing the imposition of a doubled Income Tax. Why, financial difficulties are the very thing not only to stimulate resistance to extra taxation, but even to, encourage every friend of Ireland to endeavor to abolish altogether the new and unpopular impost inflicted by Gladstone. Will it never be learned that England's weakness is Ireland's opportunity: that when she is strongest we are most oppressed; and that in her evil hour alone can any substantial concessions be expected? During the last general continental war, the British nation were mulcled at the rate of ten per cent. on their property, burthened with ever so many taxes, from which they are now exempt, yet driven at the same time to draw on the loan market to a ruinous extent. Nevertheless, in that long season of financial pressure, our country was spared because England did not feel herself strong enough to perpetrate the injustice of over-taxing a people whose poverty was owing to her own misrule. And in 1842, when an annual deficit of three millions drove Peel to revive the Income Tax to avert national bankruptcy, Ireland a second time was spared, because our rulers were not rich enough to risk the cost of promoting disaffection. The English Exchequer overflowed with an annual excess of those millions sterling, which famine and pestilence had wasted the strength and wealth of Ireland, and emigration continued the weakening process. initiated by a mysterious visitation of Providence, and aggravated by the mismanagement and negligence of Government. Such was the moment chosen by Whice and Peelites-to subject us to an Income Tax. May it be increased ten fold, if Irish constituencies do not cost of lighting for a balance of power in which we can feel no interest .- Nation.

"Agitation," in the old O'Connell sense, 18, 11 appears, about to be revived in the Protestant North .-Belfast, the capital of Ulster, is to be the opening scene of a series of "demonstrations," which are fixed to "come off" in the month of October. The "agitation" happily does not find general favor, even among Protestants of the most ultra views. The Newry Telegraph for instance the accredited organ of the Down Orangemen, unhesitatingly condemns the projected movement; and the Banner of Ulster, the organ of the Presbyterian party, certainly no admirer of Pope or Popery, denounces in equally strong terms the projected demonstration of "Orangeism" in the capital of the industrious north:-" We can imagine no proceeding more mischievous nor better calculated to provoke party strife, than an assemblage such as that described in the paragraph above quoted. Besides, the movement announced is not only grossly impolitic -it is in contradiction to the professions of the very parties by whom it has been inaugurated. These parties, in common with Lord Enniskillen, and other notabilities, have been emphatic in their denials as to the Orange character of the expedition to Derry, and here we have them publicly connecting it with Orangeism in the face of their own previous affirmations. In this policy there is something beyond bad taste—there is a deliberate contrivance for the excitement of popular irritation, and of all the other evil passions that are notoriously associated with partizan exhibitions of the class alluded to. If any special demonstration of public opinion is deemed necessary, it ought to be an assemblage composed of all political and religious orders in the community—not a gathering of proclaimed partizans to work mischief for their own gratification, though to the damage and detriment of every other interest, whether secular or sacred."

Rise in the Price or BREAD. - Generally throughout Dublin on Tuesday an' advance of a half-penny took place in the price of the 41b lonf, in the three qualities, best, second, and third. The price of the