

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

"OUR COUNTRY AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY."

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."

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."

But, without further comment our "green islander" reads on, with as much zeal and enthusiasm as ever,

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

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

What virtue there can be in protestant milk, our hero cannot divine; but he thinks it superfluous to advertise for a protestant nurse, seeing that they make the stipulation that she be "young and unmarried."

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:

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE POSITION ENTITLES him to seek among the wealthiest and most respectable, 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.

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.

MISS BRUCE, SEVENTH DAUGHTER CAN BE consulted on the present past and future events of life, at her residence, 43 Canal street, 2 doors from Broadway. Ladies, 50 cents, and gentlemen \$1.

ASTROLOGY—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.

5,000 DOLLARS REWARD—IS NOW OFFERED to any person who can surpass Madame Clifton in the art of stirology. She is the only lady in the city who can give correct information on all things through life.

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.

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?

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. LEAHY.—The solemn 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 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.

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 immediately to Rome, to assist at the great meeting of the Prelates of the Catholic Church.

A letter from an officer in the Crimea, dated September 18th, and published in the Cork Reporter, says: "Such a stunning sleep as the priest, the adjutant, and I had, huddled together in a corner of the field."

THE NO-POPE MOVEMENT.—It is said—but we can scarcely believe it—that Mr. Disraeli is on the eve of a visit to Ireland, to be formally installed as parliamentary leader of the Irish Orangemen.

glory of God and the honor of the Virgin Mary, His blessed 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 feel it a grateful duty to comply with the express wishes of the exalted head of the Catholic Church.

ILLNESS OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL.—Within the last few days this distinguished divine has had a very sudden and severe attack of diarrhoea, 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 McKenna, 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 Luccan, 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 South 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 South Wales, heartily rejoice at your restoration, and that of your compatriots to partial freedom."

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 Princess steamer, from Liverpool.

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 several militia officers throughout this county have received notification of their services being called into immediate requisition. It is stated that both north and south Mayo Regiments will be called into active service, and already have Col. Gore 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 Buffs at Newry, arrived at the Drogheda terminus. They were marched to the Beggar's-bush and Linen-hall barracks, where they will be quartered whilst awaiting embarkation to join their regiments in the East.—Freeman.

A telegraphic despatch was received at the Admiralty on Thursday, from Cork, announcing the arrival of her Majesty's ship Phoenix, 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 Chancellor, 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 protection had been refused—the refusal for which inquiry coming from the gallant English Under Secretary, Mr. Lacom, whose attempt to have Mr. Birch'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 treated. Is there in that district a Catholic magistrate? Not one. Is there a Catholic Stipendiary Magistrate? Not one. From Newtownlimavady 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.—Weekly 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 mulcted 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 Whigs and Peelites—to subject us to an Income Tax. May it be increased ten fold, if Irish constituencies do not seize the earliest opportunity of ejecting those representatives who voted for it. Let England pay the cost of fighting for a balance of power in which we can feel no interest.—Nation.

"Agitation," in the old O'Connell sense, is, it 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 of Bread.—Generally throughout Dublin on Tuesday an advance of a half-penny took place in the price of the 4lb loaf, in the three qualities, best, second, and third. The price of the first quality is now 8½d; second ditto, 7½d; and the third ditto, 6½d. Some of the bakers, however, did not alter their figures, being so fortunate as to retain large stocks of flour at the late receding rates.