

Cloyne, and Waterford and Lismore; fled to Nantz; the Bishops of Limerick and Raphoe, to Brussels; the Bishop of Clonfert, to Hungary; the Bishop of Loughlin, to Galicia, the Bishop of Killaloe, to Rennes, in Brittany; the Bishop of Killfenora, to Normandy; and the Bishop of Kilmaedna was screened by his friends in England. Besides these, John Burke, Archbishop of Tuam, Patrick Plunkett, Bishop of Arlough, and every other Bishop in the kingdom were forced to fly from it, with the exception of the Primate, Hugh O'Reilly, Geoghan, Bishop of Meath, and McSweeney, Bishop of Kilmore; who, however, was disqualified by age and infirmity from discharging any of the functions of his office.—Dublin Telegraph.

The character of the Protestant mind of Britain is amusingly chameleon. No man on earth could manifest more energy or daring when the calm retreats of female piety were to be invaded, or more languor, inertness, and sluggishness, when the enemy is formidable. Would Lord Raglan exhibit that eagerness in the Crimea which Mr. Chambers exhibited in the House of Commons, the result might now be very different. The Protestant English hesitate where they should be energetic, and where modesty would be most becoming they are boisterously audacious. Had Mr. Chambers exhibited the dilatoriness ascribed to Raglan, or Raglan imitated the untiring earnestness of the member for Hertford, the nation now would be better pleased. They talk of recalling Lord Raglan. In that case they might send out Mr. Chambers, as he was generally at his post. He was not skulking into invisibility. Give him the command, and if he only manifest in attacking the fortress half the energy he showed in assailing the convents, Britain will retrieve her military renown. The nation, like the individual who insults gentleness and virtue, will be the first to be cowed by brute force and vice. The unmanly nation which hounded on the Convent Bill must be wanting in the nobler qualities which are indispensable in war. When English armies were Catholics they were invincible. We are persuaded that the British—the Protestant imbecility—which now hesitates before the Russians, is allied to the blind bigotry which a little time ago brayed at the convents, and this with something like the relationship of effect and cause. This prudence or politician is born of that bigotry. "The Bill for the Recovery of Personal Liberty in Certain Cases" was a very ill-judged and ill-timed measure. The most military race in the Empire were alienated and damped by that bill. The Irish Catholics were assailed by the intense bigotry, the jibes, scoffs, and insults of the Parliament and the press. Busy fanaticism made ready, prepared its machinery, to trample on the tenderest and holiest feelings of human nature, and it is no wonder that overwhelming disaster should crush the armaments of Britain. Only a few months ago British intolerance was roaring for an inquiry into "The number and rate of increase of conventual and monastic institutions in the United Kingdom, and the relationship in which they stand to existing law." Not for the purpose of really inquiring into these, or into anything, but of insulting and vexing the tenderest feelings of Catholic hearts. To molest the Irish Catholics was the real object of these measure or bills, to afford the whole press and Parliament an opportunity of harassing Catholics. But this was a bad way to begin or carry on the Russian war. The men who introduced these bills, the Protestants who sanctioned them, the Ministers who connived at their introduction were (as the event has proved), the most miserable blunderers that ever lived; they have acted like suicides, like the foes of Europe and best friends of that barbarous power which struggles to crush them and us. They outraged the most sensitive and the most military of the many races who people the empire. The malice and cunning of Satan could not have devised a more feasible or effective machinery for alienating the Irish Catholics, and necessitating the introduction of foreign mercenaries. The landlords of Ireland and the bigots of England are the true authors of the recent Bill for the Enlistment of Foreigners. They may divide the honor of its origin between them. The landlords exterminated the farmers, the bigots brutally insulted the Catholics. The intolerant fanaticism of bigotry was more cruel, because more wanton, than the horrible extermination which might be caused, though it could not be exterminated by pecuniary liabilities. If British bigotry did not divide and distract the population of Britain, Russia would not have courage to aggress it. The Orange worthies, who met at Enniskillen, their ferocious language and hideous blasphemies, have contributed to necessitate the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and produce the disasters of Sebastopol, if it be at all true that those disasters have originated in a scarcity of soldiers. The moment the British army was victorious at Alma a fire of invective was opened upon us about Trillick, which tended to persuade many that, if England enjoyed similar victories, they would only be the signal of similar libels; and therefore Catholics are unwilling to enlist. In short, Protestant intolerance, with reference to Trillick, showed itself as libellous and malicious in the 19th century as Titus Oates in the 17th, and, like that perjurer, justice has visited Britain with a punishment which is, in a great measure, the sad result of ferocious and stupid intolerance. The Morning Herald affects to fancy that the legislation of the Whigs is the exclusive cause of the depopulation of Ireland, and consequent weakness of the English army. But the Protestant bigotry, of which the Morning Herald is a favorite organ, has largely contributed to bring about the Crimean calamities.—Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.—The correspondent of the Tablet gives a cheering account of the progress of the old Faith. In writing from Dalkeith, and giving an account of the Christmas solemnities he says:—I am sure that the heart of every Catholic present was filled with gratitude to the noble founders of the church, considering that on last Christmas day they were glad to shelter themselves in an old loft, exposed to the inclemency of the weather. It is really surprising to see how this congregation has increased. The mission was only permanently opened about nine months ago, and very few years before that time the Catholics did not number above thirty or forty. Had the noble lady, the founder of the church, who is now, however, at Rome, been present, she would have been delighted and gratified to have seen such a large and edifying congregation.

It appears by a parliamentary paper that up to Oct. 10, 1854, the war with Russia had cost over twenty-one millions sterling.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND THE GOVERNMENT.—It appears almost impossible (says the Hampshire Telegraph) any longer to conceal the fact, that considerable misunderstanding has arisen between the Government on the one hand, and Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier on the other. In reference to the character and results of the operations in the Baltic, Sir Charles viewing the order to strike his flag, as denoting disapproval of his conduct, has demanded a court-martial for the purpose of its being thoroughly sifted; but we much doubt whether this demand will be exceeded to. In all probability it will be refused on the ground that, as Sir Charles has received no censure, direct or implied, from the Admiralty, in reference to his performance in the Baltic, there is no charge against him to investigate.

THE FLEET NAPIER BRINGS HOME.—Sir Charles Napier has brought back from the Baltic, all safe and sound, his fleet of fifty sail, and though he has not destroyed Sweaborg, Helsingfors, or Cronstadt, or got at St. Petersburg, or had occasion to use those sharpened kullasses we heard about soon after he sailed, it would be very unjust to say that he and his gallant comrades have done nothing. Despite all appearances, the old admiral has really accomplished something, as a brief statement may show. First of all he has organized a great fleet out of very inadequate materials, for his men were composed of old sailors and landsmen, and if he has not turned the latter into first class seamen, he has taught them gunnery to perfection. Next, he has gained complete acquaintance with every nook and cranny of the Baltic and its gulfs, has tried and tested all the difficulties and possibilities of their navigation, and has gained an amount of practical knowledge of those seas, which will be serviceable not merely for the next campaign but for the next century. More than this, he has cultivated intimate relations with their yet neutral nations; has inspired them, it is believed, with confidence in our strength and ability to protect them; and has converted their waters into an Anglo-French lake. As we all know the formidable fortifications of Bomarsund, on which Russia had spent and was spending millions, for the purpose of overawing the nationality and attacking the independence of Sweden, have been abated and destroyed; and the neutrality of Denmark, which existed with Russian tendencies and inclinations, has been converted into a neutrality with English tendencies and inclinations. The naval prestige of the Czar has been reduced to the lowest point, the Russian fleets has been locked up in their fortresses, and Russian commerce has been swept from the northern seas. Finally, by the complete stoppage of the trade in salt, a prime necessity of life, terrible privations must have been inflicted on the population of Russia. All this, moreover, has been accomplished by Admiral Napier in difficult and dangerous waters, without loss or injury of any sort or kind to an immense fleet, and though many of the ships under his command were utterly unfitted for the service to be performed. This may suffice to dispose of the notion that the gallant old sailor has done little or nothing. That he has not done more would seem to be other people's fault, not his.

ANGLICAN TROUBLES.—On Tuesday the preliminary proceedings against Archdeacon Denison commenced. This step consists of an investigation by five clergymen, selected by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the result of it is not to acquit or condemn the Archdeacon, but to decide whether there is a sufficient prima facie case against him to warrant his being put upon his trial. If they decide in favor of further proceedings, these must take place in the Court of Arches—the Ecclesiastical Court of the Province of Canterbury—from which, of course, an appeal lies to the Queen by whom the question must ultimately be decided. In the meantime, Archdeacon Denison and his friends are advertising for subscriptions to defray the legal expenses of "defending the doctrine of the Real Presence;" and it is reported that a similar suit is about to be commenced, upon the same charge, against the Rev. John Keble, the respected Vicar of Hursley, Hants, well known as the author of the "Christian Year."

PHASES OF PROTESTANTISM.—The Morning Herald says:—"The grand peril to England is a departure from Bible principles. Neither of the two great universities are free from danger. Cambridge is not untainted. Only yesterday (Friday) . . . from the university pulpit, by a select preacher, before the heads of the houses, the Divine inspiration of Scripture was boldly impugned! This mischief, to this flagrant extent is almost new at Cambridge, but at Oxford, owing to Tractarianism, (1) it is unhappily no novelty. Several of the most distinguished tutors in the first colleges at Oxford have long been declared Rationalists. These are England's greatest perils."

Upon this the Tablet remarks:—"The English Churchman was very wroth with us for saying some hard things same time ago about the poor Church of England being destitute of authority and dead, and at least very like a corpse without a soul, and without a voice, and without motion or action of any sort; but we submit that the Morning Herald tells a tale well nigh as bad as ours. England's greatest perils!—God help poor England; her perils at home and abroad are fast multiplying! If she would only hasten back to Catholic unity, before a patient God shall have shown the world what he thinks of her. Neither of the two universities are free from danger! If the fountains be thus polluted what must the stream be? If preachers, select preachers, tutors the most distinguished—and several of these distinguished tutors preach—profess openly the anti-Christian principles of creedless and hopeless rationalism, what must be the religious condition of the students and the clergy, especially as the latter can now with impunity subscribe the Thirty-Nine Articles without believing in the necessity of Baptism; nay, more, may openly deny the necessity of the divinely instituted and fundamental Sacrament of the Christian religion? They are now engaged in a furious prosecution of Archdeacon Denison; because yielding to the force of truth, he has boldly proclaimed the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist. They hate the idea that God in His boundless mercy is, in their island, and in the midst of them on the altar. They know Him not. We wish the Archdeacon something better than a triumph before an earthly tribunal over his Grace of Canterbury. Besides, they meditate, just now, to go before Parliament, and get the creator of the English Church to add one article more to the 39, to make 40 articles, the addition being made to exclude the Puseyites and those believing in the Real Presence from the English Church, and so to drive out of it all but Puritans and Rationalists. And in wishing that this suggestion of a distinguished correspondent of the Morning Adver-

iser may be carried out, we think we are wishing the well-meaning votaries of Puseyism no harm.—It will serve to disenchant these disciples of a visionary branch church, and it may serve as a practical comment on the amount of freedom which a Protestant Church professing the doctrine of private judgment, accords to its members.

HOW INFIDELITY IS CREATED.—The Sporting Clergy. In "the supplement to the Bay and Newcastle Post," bearing date September 17, 1854, are published "The Game Lists for the County of Suffolk"—"First Publication." In this first batch of Suffolk sportsmen there appears no less than forty-seven clergymen! At the head of every twelve or fourteen squires or yeomen stands a pastor or evangelist, one to whom is entrusted by God and the Church the cure of immortal souls; who is to watch for them as one who must give an account" who, by his ordination vow, is bound "to give himself wholly to the work," "to make full proof of his ministry," "to give himself to prayer and the ministry of the Word." And he conceives that he is carrying out his solemn vow and redeeming his pledge by taking out a license as a sportsman, exchanging his study for the cover of pheasants and the turnip and stubble field, and leaving his sick and dying poor, and the half-taught children in the school, while he amuses himself like a country gentleman! In our simplicity we thought that the race of sporting and dancing clergymen was all but extinct. But this statistical news tells another tale.—Record, [a Church of England paper.]

The Marquis of Westmeath has written to the Times to correct the statement of expressions attributed to Sir E. Lyons at the attack upon the batteries of Sebastopol. The gallant admiral says:—"By the bye, I am made to say in the papers that I would be d—d if I left my place. Now, the words I used were—'Tell them the admiral is resolved not to leave this; words that will not be forgotten by those who heard them, and felt that their lives probably depended upon them. No, my dear —, it is not in moments such as these, when the honor of my country and the lives of my brave companions in arms depends upon my decisions, that ribaldry finds any place in my thoughts or words. I am rather praying to God to grant that I may judge coolly and collectedly, and decide properly.—Agamemnon, Katschia, Nov. 26th."

UNITED STATES.

RECIPROCITY.—The State of Maine says, and he generally speaks in fairness and moderation, that some impatience is felt, at the delay of the English Government in bringing the Reciprocity into full operation. The necessary legislation has taken place by the Congress of the United States, the Provincial Legislatures of Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The only Legislative proceeding now required is the sanction thereto of the Imperial Parliament. The recent session was called to consider War measures only, and no action was taken upon this great question before the recess. Parliament meets again for business on the 22nd inst, at which time Lord Elgin will resume his seat in the House of Lords, and which, action will be taken on the question.—Montreal Sun.

MR. MCGEE'S LECTURE.—Mr. McGee lectured, by invitation of the Catholics of Boston, on Monday evening, at the New music Hall, which was crowded to excess. There could not be less than four thousand persons present, among whom we noticed the Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick and a large number of the Rev. Clergy. The lecturer was enthusiastically received. (A few radicals attempted to create a disturbance, but were silenced by the judicious management of the Committee. Mr. McGee may well be proud of the reception he received. The lecture was one of Mr. McGee's best.—Boston Pilot.

ERIE RIOTS.—The Bishop of the Catholic Church has been vigorously active in restraining lawlessness, and, so far as the people under his command are concerned, they have from first to last acted like good and faithful citizens. The proclamation of the Sheriff was read and circulated by the Catholic Bishop and priests, and their people urged to obey the laws. Not an Irishman was among the rioters.—Cleveland Herald.

THE DISBANDED COMPANIES.—The Telegraph learns "that Col. B. F. Butler, of Lowell, will resist the disbanding of the Irish companies in his regiment, we presume by refusing to transmit the order, and thus bringing himself before a Court-Martial." The Shields Artillery met on Monday evening, and voted to test the legality of Gov. Gardner in disbanding that corps.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The Governor of Massachusetts, in his address to the Legislature, had a good deal to say about keeping church and state separate. The fact that the very assembly which he was addressing contained forty ministers who left their pulpits to become politicians, no doubt gave him cause of alarm. Nevertheless, he recommends the disfranchisement of Catholics as the most effectual method of illustrating the blessings of civil and religious liberty.—Catholic Mirror.

The Rev. Eleazor Williams, of the Diocese of New York, Missionary to the Indians, and believed by many simpletons to be Louis XVII. of France, has been at Montpelier, Vermont, prosecuting before the Legislature the claim of the Caughnawaga Indians to the best half and most valuable agricultural portion of the State. The justice of the claim seems to be admitted since the report of a Committee of the Legislature proposes to pay the poor Indians for the lands embraced in it; though we fear that they will not receive a tithe of their real value.—Banner.

In the Iowa Legislature there are—in the Senate 9 farmers, 5 doctors, two mechanics, 1 baker, 1 editor, 6 lawyers, 4 merchants, 2 speculators, 1 Clerk Land Office. In the House: 37 farmers, 7 doctors, 2 mechanics, 1 surveyor, 11 lawyers, 10 merchants, 1 miner, 1 editor.

A LEGAL BULL.—The Irish do not make all the bulls. One of the most brilliant and able lawyers at our bar in the case of Green, said, Gentlemen, some are opposed to circumstantial evidence. I am not. You might as well say, because a man undertakes to fire a gun, and that it bursts and blows out his brains and kills him, that that man is not to be allowed to fire a gun again, as to say a man shall not be hanged on circumstantial evidence, because innocent persons suffer sometimes.—Chicago paper.

During a quarrel between two boys in Cincinnati, recently, one of them stabbed the other in the throat with a knife, killing him on the spot.—American paper.

PERSONS OF COLOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania granting political and civil rights to persons of color now residing, or who may hereafter reside, in that state.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.—A writer in the Nashville Union and American, of the 10th December, takes up this subject in a manner somewhat different from most other Protestants giving his letter at least an air of novelty, which induced us to devote sufficient space for a portion of his arguments against the Know Nothing conspiracy. After denouncing in general terms all attempts at a union of Religion and Politics, he says:—"There is one branch of the Church, however, of which I cannot complain, viz., the Catholics—for they have not, so far as I know, in this country, sought to proscribemen for their opinions, or to enforce their opinions on others by legislation. They have not severed their church, because its Southern members did not have a northern conscience. Nor has a General Assembly of them ever passed laws condemnatory of the lawful institutions of the country. Nor did they ever blaspheme the name of Almighty God, by petitioning, in his name against the legislation of the country, to deter and appal men in the performance of their duty. Nor, lastly, did they ever seek to exterminate another denomination in secret and midnight conclave."

A Mr. Azor Hoff, of Williamsburg, U. S., favors the New York Daily Times with a communication from the world of shades, made by no less a personage than the first Napoleon. The Emperor's declaration was given in presence of a large "spiritual circle," all of whom were fully convinced, "by the force and power of the communication, that it came from none other than the Emperor himself." Unfortunately, this "force and power" will convince no one else, for the communication is as wishy-washy as can be conceived. It concludes with a prophecy, which is not too long to give:—"Ere three months have passed, dating from this hour, (Nov. 29, 1854) an assassination of a Crowned Head will astonish and bewilder the magnates of Europe, and overturn an Empire. In another quarter, a traitor to his King, but a loyal man to his God, and to his fellows, shall turn his strength against his master, and raise the banner of the people. This shall be some time after the first event of which I have spoken. No more to-night."

CHURCH AND STATE.—The following despatch from New Hampshire must be consoling to the enemies of "church and state":—"Concord, Jan. 17.—The Know Nothing Convention for the nomination of State officers, which met in this city yesterday, nominated the Rev. John Moore, of the Universalist Church, for Governor. Elder Pike was nominated for Congress from the first district.

A NEW FASHION.—An exchange tells us that paper collars for gentlemen are about coming into fashion. The Know-Nothings have sworn off wearing any more Irish linen.

KNOW-NOTHING STAR CHAMBER INQUISITION.—An attempt has been made to revive the Puritanical anti-Catholic Penal laws has been commenced in the N. Y. Legislature. A bill is introduced which aims at the annihilation of church property by secularising it, or confiscating it in case the church refuses to become the creature and slave of the State. The pretext for this anti-Christian law is that a memorial has been presented by the trustees and ex-trustees of the Church of St. Louis, in Buffalo, praying that the legislature may do what can be done by no civil authority on earth, viz., to relieve and defend them from the censures of the Church! These reckless men, although excommunicated, and having no more right now than the Mormons to call themselves Catholics, petition the State to pass a law which may shield them and other excellent Catholics from the episcopal apostolic authority! The Know-Nothings anticipated the petition, and had sworn to oppose our religion. Their anti-episcopal bill, whilst ostensibly aimed at preventing bishops from receiving donations and bequests of property, and vesting the title in themselves, goes farther—it is aimed to damage, if not to destroy, Catholic institutions of education. The spirit is the same as that fanatical, intolerant Protestant spirit which tried to accomplish by Orange mobs what it failed to effect by a prospective and unjust legislation in England.

A KNOW-NOTHING MESSAGE.—The following from the Albany Atlas, on Governor Gardner's message, beats Punch on Lord Aberdeen's Queen's speech:—"To dispel from popular use every foreign language, so great a preserver of unassimilating elements of character," &c.—Message of Massachusetts Governor. The gift of very good English has not fallen upon this apostle of a common tongue; and there are passages in his communication to the legislature which are somewhat ludicrous in contrast with his pretensions to purity of language. "Shipwrecks beyond a parallel" (whether of latitude or longitude he does not say) "have signalled the calendar." "The early Fathers of the Republic" are spoken of as if the function of paternity was generally repeated, "1" and "we" are so mixed up by the writer that it is difficult to tell when he is speaking in the first person. When he says "the oft repeated cry of disunion herald no danger to our ears," he probably relied on the schoolmaster's being abroad. Had that functionary been present, the ample aricular appendages of the writer would have paid penalty for the next following sentence.

"While we honestly concede the common duties evoked by the action of confederation, we will preserve inviolate the state rights retained for each sovereign member that confederacy. With fraternal feeling to all her sister States, and filial devotion to their common parent, yet with acknowledged rights and determination that they may be maintained, there stands Massachusetts."

While the sentiments of Pecksniff are rendered in the language of a Chaudand in this state paper, we think that we frequently discover in its more eloquent passages the good sense and lucidity of Mr. Parlington. The good widow of the late corporal must have written the following:

"Some judicious military organization should exist in every republic for the defence of its liberties and rights. Experience and prudence alike dictate this course. We need no standing army with the germinal seeds of an efficient volunteer militia sown in our midst."

The new executive is evidently well pleased with himself, and when he gets at a good sentence about "developing the movements of nationality," he encloses himself and says it again, till he is quite exhausted and considerably confused.