

We are at a loss to know, says the Galway Mercury, why England should hope that, now in her season of distress, Irish Catholics should feel inclined to enter her service. How has she treated Irish Catholics at the seat of war? She saw them die in defence of her honor, in support of her glory and empire; but she left them in their dying moments without a priest to console them, without a priest to whisper a word of hope to their departing spirits. Aye, and English, bible-reading and Christian England, would have continued so to leave them in the awful moment of death, without any spiritual aid—without the consolations afforded them by their church, had not gallant France shamed her to grant even a few chaplains to the army; but to her navy, England still refuses a Catholic chaplain. And having treated Catholics thus, she yet presumes to call upon them to aid her in the hour of danger!

Reduction of the Police in Kerry.—The meeting of magistrates held in the grand jury-room on Friday not having been open to the press, we can only state that the general opinion was that the police force in this county should be reduced to its status before the famine.—Traveller Chronicle.

A long requisition, including the names of 30 Catholic clergymen, appears in the *Traveller, Nation, and Freeman's Journal*, convening a meeting of the county of Tipperary, for the purpose of "advancing and sustaining the principles of tenant right, as enunciated by the Tenant League and the several Tenant Right Conferences of 1852, 1853, and 1854." This meeting which is similar to that held in Callan, is to be held in Thurles on Sunday, the 26th Nov.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says—"The friends of W. S. O'Brien have it in contemplation to solicit the powerful interest of the Emperor of the French, at one time himself a political exile, on behalf of that unfortunate gentleman, who is yet an exile from his own country, and it is believed that the influence of the Emperor will be exercised with our gracious Sovereign, so as to remove all conditions from the royal pardon, which may be done with great safety and propriety, as the hon. gentleman has finally bid adieu to political agitation for the remainder of his life."

Mr. Edward Dowling, the victim of Sadlerism in Carlow, was liberated on Monday, after an imprisonment of two years and four months.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes a long correspondence between the Rev. James Faulkner, Catholic Chaplain to the House of Industry, and the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland; from which it appears that a Protestant Patient, named Whitehead, whose relatives are Catholics, having been received into the Church, at his own desire, while he was in the White-worth Chronic Hospital, a Protestant clergyman, well known in Dublin for controversial asperity, but who is wholly unconnected with the hospital in question, visited it, and uttered many threats upon the subject of the attendance of the Sisters of Charity in the hospital; declaring that he would denounce the hospitals in the public papers. This circumstance led to the establishment of two rules, by one of which no person except the clergyman of his own religion is allowed to visit any patient for the purpose of giving religious advice and consolation; by the other, no patient wishing to send for a clergyman of any other religious community except that in which he was registered, at his admission, is permitted to do so until he has obtained the permission of the governor.

There are unfortunately to be found in Ireland, as in other Catholic countries, persons who appear to be unconscious that there is something greater than nationality, far more important than tenant-right—of deeper interest than the politics of the day, or the names of parties by which Ireland should be governed. And yet the fact is so, though they will neither see nor admit it, that what is beyond all other things of transcendent importance is the preservation of the Catholic Church in Ireland; the sustenance of religion, the spread of piety; the maintenance of the faith, as it was preached by St. Patrick, and as it has continued down to this day amongst us. The vitality of Ireland as a nation would soon disappear, if that which has hitherto preserved it—the Catholic Church—were impaired. And sad would be the change for the Irish, if they obtained all the temporal blessings, physical comforts, and animal enjoyments this world could bestow upon them, and yet found themselves in the condition of schismatics or heretics—without faith, without piety, without the sacraments—without priests to administer them, and without bishops to ordain priests. Better any sufferings, any evils, than that these, the worst of all sufferings and calamities, should fall upon the Irish nation.—*Weekly Telegraph*.

We have reason to believe that the Catholic journals of Ireland are at length opening their eyes to the condition to which party strife has reduced their country. The scandal given at Callan leaves no room for misconception. The League agitators seek to attract attention, and, at any cost, to awaken public interest for their own advantage. The evidences of good will which the English Government has for some time manifested towards the Church, notwithstanding an opportunity of making the Ministry the objects of their attacks, and local questions not offering sufficient interest to inflame public feeling; they have thought proper to excite a conflict against the prelate. The Tenant-Leaguers seeing their ranks grow thin, cast about for new elements of vitality by setting themselves up as a power-protective of the political rights of the clergy—rights which they accuse the bishops of having infringed. We can comprehend all the importance which Ireland would attach to such a question, if seriously undertaken by the parties interested, if the clergy really did appeal to Rome against certain decisions of the bishops relative to the part permitted them to take in the public manifestations of political parties. But no such event has come to pass. Thanks be to God, no conflict has arisen between the clergy and their prelates. The most perfect harmony reigns between the chief pastors and the clergy of the second order, who labor under their direction with so much zeal and devotion! The entire matter has merely come to this, that a political party, which sees itself on the eve of losing its influence, seeks to repossess it by raising a question calculated to excite the country. We insist on this as the true state of things, because it is of importance that no one should deceive himself upon the question which the Tenant Leaguers would wish to raise before the country. The affair, once understood, the efforts of the agitators will be vain, and they will find themselves checkmated by the awkwardness with which they have sought to bring about this antagonism, by the terms even in which they have broached the question.—*Translated from the Univers, Nov. 10.*

THE PROTESTANT OPERATIVES.—A meeting of the Protestants of Dublin was held on Wednesday, the 29th November, in the Rotunda, for the purpose of adopting an address to Her Majesty on the present state of the war. The room was not half filled by an audience composed principally of females and boys. On the platform were several clergymen and laymen, members of the Protestant Association. The chair was taken by the Rev. Edward Newenham. The meeting having been addressed by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Drew came forward to propose the first resolution. He spoke of the great Protestant bishop, the Apostle Paul, "the feather wits" of Lord Massareene and Ferrard—of his visit to Tuam, &c.; but during the course of his observations never once alluded to the object for which the meeting was called. In his usual meek and charitable spirit, he congratulated "that great assembly" upon the fact, that two millions of the Irish Papists had been disposed of by the famine, and three other millions driven over the Atlantic, to be settled by the gallant Know-Notthings. At the conclusion of his speech the reverend speaker was saluted with several rounds of Kentish fire, and by the waving of a solitary yellow cotton pocket handkerchief, which an enthusiastic youth in the body of the hall had tied to a stick, and amused himself with by waving it round his head, to the evident annoyance of those by whom he was surrounded. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Dr. Gregg (who attacked the government for affording spiritual consolation to the Catholic soldiers in the East), by Mr. John Vance, M.P., Mr. Maxwell, D.L.; Rev. Mr. Bunside, Mr. M. Synnot, Mr. G. W. Mansell, T.C., &c. At the conclusion of the meeting, a collection in aid of the Patriotic Fund was made.—*Dublin Freeman*.

The Rev. gentleman's rejoicings over the depopulation of Ireland, are not sympathized with at the present moment, at least, on the other side of the Channel. It is felt that it would be "mighty convenient" to have some of these same Irish Papists to fill up the ranks in the Crimea. Speaking of the little progress that is made in Ireland by the recruiting sergeant, the *Nation* says:—"We do not well know how the Irish Militia will be formed, unless by summarily drafting the Constabulary into them, for at the present rate of emigration in some Counties there would hardly be enough of men at the proper age left even for the operation of the ballot. Indeed, recruiting goes on very, very slowly throughout the Empire. While the waste is 5,000 a week, and the incoming 6,000 a week, the recruiting sergeant is barely able to whip up 1,000 a week (so says the *Times* again) in all the British dominions, for paulo post future waste. It is a very perplexing question of Supply and Demand, indeed; and it is to be regretted that so many able-bodied men were starved and banished out of Ireland within the last seven or eight years. They would have made very capital food for powder!"

A MAN KILLED BY A BULL.—A respectable farmer, Bernard Conlan, of Colliers, within a mile of Cayn, was preparing to bring his bull into the fair when the animal attacked him, knocked him down, beat him, and injured him so that he died in the county infirmary on Monday. Conlan, we are told, held the bull by the horn, all the time, and this alone prevented his immediate destruction. Though upwards of 60 years of age, he was a man of great strength, as what he did proves clearly enough.

Two daughters of a farmer, in the neighborhood of Kilsrush, have died through eating a root which resembled a carrot, which their father had procured to administer to some sheep which were diseased. An inquest has been held on the bodies, and a verdict of "accidental death by poison" returned. A third daughter is ill, and scarcely expected to recover.—*Clare Journal*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S THANKS.—Nothing can be more graceful or better imagined than the terms of the despatch communicated in the Queen's name to the army.—The patience of the soldiers after landing—their fortitude in the midst of pestilence—the arduousness of the march—the bloody struggle—the brilliant victory—the offices of kindness rendered by the sailors of the fleet to the dying and the dead—the proud sorrow of friends and relatives at home, are all fully and aptly commemorated. Policy, would, of course, dictate the fullest acknowledgement of the services of our allies, but there is something warmer and more generous than mere fact in the assurances that Her Majesty feels additional pleasure in thus recognising the noble daring of her soldiers, and sympathising in their victory, when she reflects that that courage has been evinced, and those triumphs won side by side with the troops of a nation whose valor the British army has, in former times admired and respected in hostile combat, but which it has now, for the first time tested in the generous rivalry of an intimate brotherhood in arms. The voice of England will echo the hope that the blood of the two nations so profusely shed upon the banks of the Alma, may constitute an alliance which shall endure for the benefit of future generations, when the remembrance of this battle-field is hallowed by gratitude for the consequences as well as the glories of victory.

Arrangements have been made by the Chaplain-General, the Rev. G. R. Gleig, with the Secretary of War, for a staff of Chaplains of the following strength for the troops in the East:—12 Chaplains of the Church of England, 8 Catholic, and 3 Presbyterian Chaplains.

RECRUITING.—The number of recruits to Her Majesty's land forces since the increase of the bounty has considerably augmented, and 100 is about the average daily attested in the London district alone.

The Secretary at War, has addressed a circular to the Colonels of Militia informing them that the rapid augmentation of the regular army, being at this juncture of vast importance, it has become necessary to call upon all embodied as well as disembodied Militia corps to supply as many volunteers as possible to the Guards, the Lines, and the Royal Marines, that it is intended to limit the demand thus made on the Militia to 25 per cent on their strength. The bounty is to be raised from £6 to £7.

Two members of parliament were killed at the battle of Inkerman on the 5th—Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Pakenham, of the Grenadier Guards, member for Antrim, and Lieutenant-Colonel James Hunter Blair, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, M. P. for Ayr.

GOLD DIGGING IN CHESHIRE.—It is said that gold dust has been found in Cheshire within two miles of Birkenhead, and in quantities sufficiently large to warrant "a digging."—*Chester Courant*.

Great excitement has been caused in Glasgow by the alarming extent to which the Sunday observance question has been carried by a knot of clerical agitators who insist upon no opinions, but their own being allowed on that day, or subject. It was a strong measure to close every place of refreshment in the city save the Temperance shops, but on Sunday week, every cab and omnibus was withdrawn from the streets, and a gentleman whose wife was taken ill in church could get no conveyance unless he produced medical certificate to the cab owner. This in a city having 400,000 inhabitants is intolerable, and warns us what we may expect if fanaticism ever gets the upper hand in England.—*Cor. of Commercial Advertiser*.

THE MEDICINE—AS BEFORE.—On Sunday afternoon says the *Glasgow Daily Mail* the police in Glasgow discovered an apothecary selling whiskey, slightly medicated, to customers, shut out from the public house by Forbes Mackenzie's Act. The liquid was poured out of a medicine glass, and the phials or other vessels brought by the purchasers were carefully labelled "Cholera mixture; dose—half a wine-glassful three times a day."

CHURCH "AS BY LAW" ESTABLISHED.—We read in the *Preston Guardian*, that—"On Monday last Police-constable Breakell, Sergeant Walmsley, and Police-constable Dunderdale visited several houses and shops in Preston belonging to members of the Society of Friends, and made seizure at each for the payment of Easter offerings, oblations and obventions, due by the owners to the Rev. J. O. Parr, vicar of Preston. The sums originally charged in payment of the due varied from 6d. to 8d., but with costs in addition amounted to 15s to cover which sum goods were seized as follows:—From W. Clemesha, Avenham-road, two hams; from Isaac Fearon, Bank-parade, a sugarloaf and a ham; from Michael Satterthwaite, Bank-parade, two hams; from Joseph Jesper, Bank-parade, a copper kettle and a warning-pan; from David Wilcockson, Friargate, a canister of tea; from R. Benson, jun., Bushell-place, three brass pans; and from M. Graham, Friar-gate, two sugarloaves."

"What is, and is to be the Church of England?" is the title of a recent pamphlet, and a question that is being asked by many earnest persons. The monstrous contradictions of the present system, for pointing out which the late Bishop Stanley, (of Norwich), incurred so much displeasure from the Tractarians, are now acknowledged by every one; and it seems to be extensively felt that such heterogeneous elements cannot much longer co-exist together. Even the authorised formularies, as Dr. Stanley observed, contradict themselves; and it is, therefore, impossible to subscribe to them all in their "literal and grammatical sense," and without resorting to "unnatural" evasions. On the whole, the authorities seem less and less disposed to tolerate the Tractarians, though a tacit toleration now seems all that they expect or desire. Oracle after oracle fails them, or is removed by death; and Dr. Wilberforce is now the only Bishop (for even Dr. Philpotts now shrinking from the contest, on account of his age), who ventures to defend them, even feebly and ambiguously. The recent parliamentary reprint of the proposed alterations in the Prayer-book is a curious and instructive document.—I see that in some cases it was allowed to repeat the rite of confirmation; so that the old lady of Lincolnshire, who submitted to it each time the Bishop came round, finding that it "did her good," was not altogether without authority.

THE "EUCHARIST" AND THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—An application, which strikingly illustrates the constitution and working of the Established religion, was made on Monday by Sir Frederick Thesiger, on behalf of Archdeacon Denison. It was for a prohibition addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to prevent his proceeding against the Archdeacon in a case of erroneous doctrine. The Archdeacon, it seems, having preached two sermons, in which he is said to have maintained the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Eucharist, Mr. Ditchen, a neighboring clergyman, complained to the Archbishop, and the Archbishop wrote to advise the late Bishop of Bath and Wells to send the question to the Court of Arches, where this point of doctrine would be decided by that respectable gentleman, Sir John Dobson; but the Bishop preferred to call upon the Archdeacon for private explanations, and, having received these, decided that there was no need of further proceedings, and contented himself with admonishing the Archdeacon. The late Bishop died in May, 1853. During the vacancy of the See, his powers were vested in the Archbishop, but he then took no steps. Upon the appointment of the present Bishop he again moved him to proceed, and on his declining, proceeded to institute the process which the Court of Queen's Bench is now called upon to stay. His power to do this arises from a provision in the late Act of Parliament, under which alone any Protestant clergyman can be proceeded against. It occurred to somebody, when that Act was in progress, that a Bishop had a direct interest in depriving a clergyman of his benefice in those cases in which the patronage is in himself; and for the protection of the clergyman it was provided that in that case the Bishop should have no power, except that of sending the case to the Court of Arches, all his other powers being exercised by the Archbishop. Of this clause, intended for the protection of the clergyman accused, the Archbishop now avails himself to proceed against the Archdeacon, against the will of his two successive dioceses. The whole proceeding is interesting, as showing the purely parliamentary character of Anglican Church authority. It is all a question, not of Canons and Councils, not of Holy Scripture or Primitive Fathers, but solely of 3 and 4 Victoria, chapter lxxxvi., and 13 Elizabeth, chap. xii. And Archdeacon Denison—a High Churchman, reared over all other High Churchmen, as the most recent buildings on the site of Nineveh are above the most deeply-buried remains of the palaces of Assyrian kings which lie beneath—Archdeacon Denison when proceeded against for false doctrine by the (so-called) Archbishop of Canterbury, can think of nothing better than to move Lord Campbell for a prohibition. In conclusion, Lord Campbell, after consulting the other judges, reserved his judgment, signifying his dislike of the discussion of doctrinal questions in that Court, but promising to grant the prohibition if he thought, on consideration, that there was reasonable ground for it. So the matter rests; and now His Grace the Most Reverend John Bird Sumner, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, is humbly waiting to know whether Lord Campbell will or will not allow him to proceed against Archdeacon Denison for false doctrine on the subject of the Holy Eucharist.—*Catholic Standard*.

UNITED STATES. THE MOST WONDERFUL FACT OF THE DAY.—The Legislature of the State of Vermont were recently voting in a Brigadier General for the Militia in that State. The well-known Bloomer, Lucy Stone, was one of the candidates for the appointment; and seven men were actually found among the State Legislators who recorded their votes in her favor.—*Sun*.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—Some very amusing letters from Utah have been recently written by new saints, and published in the *Chicago papers*. One lately-acquired brother is in raptures with the institution of polygamy. He has three wives; the latest, he says, which he "took three months ago, is from near Hamburg, Germany. She is larger than either Sarah Ann, or Elizabeth, (the name of my second wife), and, I say it without invidiousness or impropriety, is decidedly handsome. Her person is of good size, very round, full chest, bright flaxen hair, and a soft blue eye. She enters into the duties of her new situation with wonderful alacrity, and is very happy, as are also Sarah Ann and Elizabeth. You may be surprised at this, but you will be still more so when I assure you that all of my present wives are anxious that I should get another—one who is fitted by education, and physically adapted, to take charge of the business of the dairy. With such an arrangement of my household, every department of a well-organised establishment, on a patriarchal scale, would have a head to it, and be governed in order. I have no inclination to comply on my own account, as I am well-satisfied with those I now have; but, if I should do so, it will be entirely out of regard for them. My daughter Louisa is engaged to be married to a man from Pennsylvania, who has already a wife and three children."

MESMERISM AND ITS DOINGS.—Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward Police, makes the following statement:—George Farland, of No. 125 Forty-first street, and Dr. Hoffman, of No. 70 Suffolk street, Professors of the science of Mesmerism, called at the house of Mrs. Miller, Church street, yesterday afternoon, to make some experiment in their line of business. A girl named Amanda, who boarded with Mrs. M., and had been put to sleep by this operation of Farland's and as easily awakened; on this occasion, however, Farland had put her to sleep, and then requested his friend, Dr. Hoffman, to add his magnetic influence, which he did by passing his left hand up and down her face and blowing his breath in her ears. This occurred about 4 o'clock P. M. After conversing, they found her in a slumber, and in a short time they proceeded to awaken her by their usual method, but, lo and behold! their power had left them. They continued their efforts for two hours or more, but all was in vain. Becoming alarmed, Farland hastened to procure the assistance of Dr. Hollock, a more professional doctor in the art. Meanwhile Mrs. Miller sent for Dr. Eager, a regular physician. Information was received at the Station-House of the curious affair, and I forthwith went to the house, accompanied by Lieut. Martin, and also sent for Alderman Hoffmire to witness the grand finale and to arrest the professors in case the girl failed to awake. Dr. Hollock attended the girl for some three hours, but with little success, and the sufferer had frequent convulsions. Finally Dr. Eager administered some medicine to the poor girl, and in a short time she was conscious, much to the joy of Farland and Dr. Hoffman, whom I had sent to the Police Station by the advice of the Alderman. Subsequently the individuals were released from custody by Alderman Hoffmire, on the assurance of Dr. Eager that she was sufficiently recovered to be out of danger. The girl continued her mesmeric slumber from 4 o'clock P. M. to 12 o'clock at midnight.

MELANCHOLY INSANITY.—We are informed that A. B. Wyncoco, once a prominent citizen of Waukegan, and the pioneer editor in that young city, is now an inmate of an insane asylum in California. He had become a believer in "Spiritualism," so called, and the spirits had invited him to knock down every person whom he heard doubting the truth of the spiritual theory. He attempted to obey the command so often and persistently that no resource was left but to lock him up in a mad-house, there he now is, a hopeless lunatic.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN NEW YORK.—It has been said that the Slave-trade was still carried on from New York, but as the charge has been of a vague and general character, it has attracted little attention. We are beginning to get light on the matter. There is now lying in the Tombs in this City a man who has been tried and found guilty of being engaged in the slave-trade. This is said to be the first conviction ever obtained under the law by which it was made piracy. The testimony in the case was ample. And though he protests against his condemnation, on the ground that he is a foreigner, and not amenable to the laws of the United States, he does not deny the fact of his share in the business. He speaks of it freely, and relates with unconcealed exultation the particulars of his wild and desperate career.

"New York," says Capt. Smith, "is the chief port in the world for the slave-trade." He repeated two or three times, "It is the greatest place in the universe for it." Neither in Cuba nor in the Brazils is it carried on so extensively. Ships that convey slaves to the West Indies and South America are fitted out from the United States. Now and then one sails from Philadelphia; more from Baltimore; but most of all from New York. This is our head-quarters. My vessel was the brig *Julia Moulton*. I got her in Boston and brought her here, and sailed from this port direct to the coast of Africa." "But do you mean to say that this business is going on now?" "Yes, all the while. Not so many vessels have been sent out this year—perhaps not over twenty; but last year there were probably thirty-five."

A CLINCKER.—The *Buffalo Advertiser*, in commenting upon the frequency of fires, and their possible causes; in his section of the Empire State, quietly remarks:—"There is one piece of information that it may not be inappropriate to make public at this time. It may save from the State Prison many who have been in contemplation to raise the wind in these hard times by burning their unsaleable property. This desperate expedient will not much longer be resorted to if the fact is generally made known, that a large portion of the insurance companies of the country will become insolvent before spring, if fires continue to be as frequent and disastrous, in proportion to the season as they have been for six months past. It would be a little awkward for the enterprising shop-keeper who should undertake to extricate himself from his little embarrassments by burning up his store, if he should fail to obtain his insurance money, and get convicted of arson besides."