

designs. Without the slightest wish to reflect in any way on the press which allows itself to be made the vehicle of such statements, or upon the constituencies whose votes are found to be influenced by such calumnies, we wish to point out to the good sense and moderation of the American people the causes which have led us, even in a time of war, to increase our squadron in their seas, and may possibly lead us still further in a direction the first steps towards which we are now most unwillingly taking. We have neither the wish nor the right to intrude our opinion on that form of government which has been established in the United States; but we have, and we claim the right, to take every reasonable precaution against that spirit of unbridled license which the present Government of the United States seems inclined to tolerate. At this moment North America is in profound peace with the whole world; yet it is not the less true that in her ports are fitting out at this moment piratical filibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbor. These expeditions do not receive the sanction of the American Government, are not equipped by its funds, will not be conducted by its officers,—but their preparation is nevertheless well known to the President and his administration, and receives no check from that quarter. This toleration, we are willing to suppose, proceeds from weakness merely, and would be exchanged for vigorous action, only that the power to act is utterly wanting. The American people are so free that they will not be controlled by a Government of their own creating, and, though laudably eager for the preservation of their own dignity and the assertion of their own rights, cannot bring themselves to tolerate an Executive sufficiently strong to compel respect for the rights of foreign nations. It is because we see no hope of finding in the United States a Government capable of preventing its citizens from waging private war on their own account against the best friends and truest allies of the great republic that we are most unwillingly compelled, even in the midst of the great European struggle in which we are engaged, to assume a defensive attitude, in order to trample out the first sparks of this fire, and prevent a conflagration which, if once allowed to spread, may cause incalculable misery to the human race. It is the misfortune of the American Republic that she contains within her borders so many desperate and lawless men; it is still more her misfortune that she does not possess an organization sufficiently powerful to crush these criminal attempts. That which she cannot do we are compelled, at least so far as the lawless enterprises directed against ourselves go, to do for her. We cannot wait patiently till these lawless emissaries of insurrection and plunder have set their feet within Her Majesty's dominions, and encountered there the resistance which is sure to overwhelm their wild and desperate schemes. We cannot wait till we are placed in the terrible dilemma of either sparing men to whom clemency is cruelty to the human race of which they are the enemies, or of inflicting a just punishment, which may be the means of inflaming against us the passions of the American people and leading to a disastrous and fratricidal war. We will, if it be possible, prevent the crime that otherwise it would be our duty most severely to punish, and this we do in the name and in the hope of peace. We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in enrolling unhappy men for these desperate and criminal enterprises really contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable, or even possible. All they can hope is that the miserable fate sure to attend such wretched adventurers may be the means of inflaming the public mind against England, and stirring up the passions of the people to a point which might render war inevitable. This consummation it is the duty of the American Government, if it can, to prevent, and, as it cannot, of the Government against which such attempts are aimed by all means to avert. If we can prevent these expeditions from sailing, or intercept them in mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the danger that must arise should they be carried out to their natural development. The course of action we have adopted is bold, but for that very reason we believe it to be prudent and safe.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop and Parish Priests of the diocese of Elphin assembled in Roscommon on Thursday last, to select the names of three Clergymen for transmission to Rome, in order that one of them may be appointed by the Holy Father Coadjutor to the Most Rev. Dr. Browne. The result of the scrutiny is, as we believe we have been accurately informed, that the Very Rev. Dr. O'Hanlon, Prefect of the Dunboyne Establishment, Maynooth, has received nineteen votes; the Rev. Dr. Kilroe, Roscommon, fifteen votes; and the Rev. Mr. Gilhooly, one vote.—*Tablet*.

THE PAPAL LEGATE IN IRELAND.—The *Freeman's Journal* announces that the first meeting of the Cathedral Chapter of the diocese of Dublin, for the despatch of capitular business, which has been convened for centuries (the last meeting having been held before the Reformation, in the year 1517), took place on Thursday last in the archiepiscopal residence in Eccles-street. It was called (continues the Catholic organ)—“By his Grace the Archbishop, to receive a brief of his Holiness the Pope, conferring several important privileges on the chapter. The Sovereign Pontiff has authorized the canons to wear the same gorgeous costume as that used by the canons of St. Peter's at Rome, consisting of the *cappa magna*, lined with ermine, nearly identical with that worn by bishops. The canons of the chapter, as at present existing, are 26 in number, most of whom are parish priests. All the canons will be entitled to wear the *cappa magna*, while the dignitaries will, in addition, wear purple soutanes, and other canons continue to wear black soutanes beneath the *cappa*. The brief of the Holy Father was read, and, among other matters of business transacted, it was determined that the

chapter should henceforth meet regularly once a month for despatch of business. We understand that the canons will attend in their new robes at the ceremony of the dedication of the church of Our Immaculate Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, on the 6th of December next.”

THE MOST REV. DR. CULLEN—ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—We have had the strongest possible evidences of the feeling by which Dr. Cullen is actuated in reference to all those great questions with which the interests and hopes of the people are identified. We have seen him carefully watching—ever with a jealous care—over the freedom of the church of which he is an ornament—over the educational concerns, not only of the poor, whom he has entrusted to the presiding care of the Christian Brothers, but of the wealthier and the middle classes, for whom he has founded a noble University—wielding the indignant grasp of the proselytiser and the saviour—pursuing his great mission to the avowed advantage of every individual Catholic within the four seas. He has shown himself fitted for the exalted position to which his own great piety, talents, virtues, wisdom, and experience in ecclesiastical affairs, have raised him. He has smoothed asperities—he has dissipated prejudices—he has done all that could be effected towards the establishment of concord and unity within the sanctuary—he has deprived the public enemy of fruitful causes on which calumny, vituperation, and every species of uncharitableness have been grounded; and he has shown that whilst he pursues that moderate course which is at all times the distinguished proof of firmness on the part of the individual who adheres to it, he is just the man most feared, and, we will add, the most hated, by those whose designs against Church and people can never be attended with success as long as they are met and encountered by the formidable weapons which the Archbishop of Dublin so powerfully and triumphantly wields against them. We have not seen him interfere with the free opinions of any man—ecclesiastical or lay; and no one is more conscious than he is that interference with free opinion cannot result in the least amount of good. As to his own opinions on the question of the day, Dr. Cullen has made no secret. Wherever he has come out to mingle in the secular turmoil of politics, he has shown himself fully equal to the occasion, and admirably adapted to the task—whether in resistance to the Titles' Act, or throwing the shield of his protection around the convents of our religious, when assailed by the Drummonds, the Whitesides, the Chambers, the Spencers, &c. Praise, as it were from Rome—censure from London—an industrious effort to throw again the brand of discord among bishops, clergy, and people, where its embers have been dying out, and where strong expectations are not without good grounds entertained that men who desire their country's amelioration, and the tranquillity of their Church, can live together without flying at each other's throats about imaginary differences—such are the means taken by men who call themselves honourable to keep the cauldron at boiling point, and to make the Church the shibboleth of their ever fruitful machinations. We may be sure that if the Roman correspondence were not a flagrant forgery and baseless libel, not one word would be heard in dispraise of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen by the *Times* and that the echoes at this side of the Channel, of the growler of Printing-house-square—the *Evening Mail*, the *Pocket*, &c., &c.—would regard his Grace the Archbishop with more favourable eyes, and speak of him with less venomous tongues, than they now employ whenever they address themselves to any subject with which the name of Dr. Cullen is identified. We look upon these diatribes, libels, and evidences of sheer vexation and madness, as symptoms of so much good, rather than as proofs of evil. There never yet was anything good, for Ireland that did not merit and obtain the angry howl of the infamous *Times*, and the scurrilous abuse of its counterparts here among us. Dr. Cullen has done vast good in clearing the way towards the establishment of that peace without which there can be no combined action among the friends of church or people. He has had assailants who have not thought it beneath them to deal in the most flagrant falsehoods; but, strong in the armour of his own purity of purpose and piety of soul, he can scorn the vile efforts of the *Times* to prolong the reign of discord—and the exertions of its abettors, wherever they exist, to make the Church the arena of the most scandalous contrivances.

The Rev. Timothy O'Brien, O.S.A., died on Tuesday evening, at the Augustinian Convent, Backstreet, after a protracted illness, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was for thirty years on the mission of Newfoundland, and only returned a few years since. He went there at an early period when the labors of the mission were of the most arduous nature, and he discharged them with fidelity and zeal.—*Galway Vindicator*.

THE IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.—A vacancy in the number of Irish representative peers has been created by the death of Lord De Vesey, who expired on the 19th inst. at Portaferry, in the north of Ireland. The deceased John Vesey, second Viscount De Vesey, Baron of Knapton, Queen's county, a baronet, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, was born February 15, 1771, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, the Hon. Thomas Vesey, formerly member for the Queen's county.

REPRESENTATION OF SLIGO.—A local Conservative journal states that Mr. John Sadler will not seek the suffrages of the electors of Sligo borough at the next dissolution of Parliament. The same authority mentions that Mr. Charles Townley has turned his attention from the town to the county of Sligo.

THE BANK OF IRELAND.—It is reported that the Directors of the Bank of Ireland contemplates a further advance in the rate of discount on bills of long date. Such a step, if adopted, would be ruinous to the great bulk of the Dublin mercantile community, who are but ill able to bear another pressure of the screw.

Matters are not progressing smoothly in the Protestant Archdiocese of Dublin. His clergy openly accuse the metaphysical prelate with gross partiality and favoritism in his appointments to the livings in his gift—and more than once the Dublin journals have teemed with the indignant remonstrances of the disappointed candidates.—In like manner we read a strong letter in the *Evening Mail*, complaining of nepotism on the part of Dr. Higgins, of Derry, and asserting that he has brought a batch of his sons in law along with him from Limerick and Kallaloe, and quartered them upon some of the richest advowsons in his new diocese.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.—The following statement is put forward on the competent authority of the *Belfast Mercantile Journal*:—“We have repeatedly had the pleasure, from time to time, of noticing the improving circumstances of the agricultural interests of this country, owing to the high prices which have been current for some years past for cereals and provisions of all kinds, and the harvest of the present year in Ireland, with the exception of oats, having been good, and the prices likely to be obtained for it highly remunerative, their condition will be still further improved; indeed, their circumstances are now better than at any former period, as is evidenced in a most satisfactory manner by the continued demand experienced at all the wholesale and retail shops throughout the country and at the various foundries, stone-cutters, and other establishments. Our farmers seem determined not to ‘take the world as they have done,’ as they are putting their houses and farmyards into a much more comfortable state than they have hitherto been able to accomplish. The old-fashioned flail is rapidly disappearing, trashing machines usurp their place, and farming implements, on improved principles of all kinds, which some years since were almost unsaleable, are now sought after and estimated at their proper value.”

The number of sheep, for sale at Ballinasloe, has increased from '52 to '55 one million; black cattle half a million; swine a hundred thousand; horses thirty do.; sheep and swine, steeds and steers have multiplied; but immortal men are fewer far. This is what Mr. Horsman, Lord Stanley, and their imitators call “prosperity in Ireland.” What will and must the Queen and Lord Palmerston call it if the war lasts another year?

French merchants are buying largely in the Belfast provision market.

The silver mines near Nenagh are at work under the General Mining Company, and supplying the Welch forges with lead and copper.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.—A Galway paper (the *Western Star*) denies the soundness of the argument put forward by some of the Irish Journals, to the effect that as the live stock of a country increases there is always a proportionate decrease of the population, and in proof quotes the following statistics to show that the increase in the quantity of live stock offered for sale at Ballinasloe is not the result of the decrease in the population of the western province:—“The population of Connaught in 1821 was 1,110,229, and in that year there were offered for sale in Ballinasloe 33,400 sheep and 7,284 horned cattle. The population in 1831 was 1,343,914, and in the same year the returns of the fair show a total of 61,339 sheep and 6,556 horned cattle. In 1841 the population had increased to 1,418,859, and in the same year the stock at Ballinasloe fair was 77,189 sheep and 14,164 horned cattle. At the last census, in 1851, the population of Connaught had decreased to 1,010,211, without any corresponding increase in live stock, but the contrary, as we find by the returns of the fair that the number of sheep in that year was only 51,353 and horned cattle 13,605.” The *Star* proceeds as follows:—“The increase of cattle and the decrease of the people are not, therefore, consequents of each other; nor do we dread the total destruction of the Celtic race as a result of the growing prosperity of Ireland. The old habits and propensities of that race are certainly fast dying out, and we find the peasantry now vastly improved both in their social and moral condition. The Irish laborer and small farmer never enjoyed greater comfort than at present, nor did they ever subsist on better food, notwithstanding that every necessary is at war prices. The labor-market has risen, and the cottager begins to feel that he can be but badly spared, and in many instances landlords would be glad yet to see the smoke oozing through the thatch of the now roofless cabins. It is now a conceded fact that emigration has been too much encouraged, and that machinery can but ill supply the want of manual labor. The country, however, is undergoing a change; her wealth is increasing, and the din of political turmoil is now entirely hushed. Men who are bent on the accumulation of riches have little time to engage in polemical strife. The day of the demagogue is gone for ever, and Ireland is now on the highway to prosperity. Does the wealth of the country, one may ask, consist alone in its flocks and herds? By no means. The wealth of the country consists in the produce of the labor and industry of its inhabitants, and we are glad to perceive, by the returns lately published, that the increase in the number of acres cultivated this season over last is as much as 111,572. We confess we should like to see tillage promoted and extended. The laying down of large tracts of fertile land in permanent pasture seems like a return to primitive times. While labor remains at its present rates, the Connaught farmer will prefer pasturage to husbandry at all hazards. The present remunerative prices of cattle will prevent tillage from being extended, but there is no doubt, where that system is profitable, it is more beneficial to the country than pasturage under the same circumstances. We have no doubt, however, that Ireland will eventually become less of a grazing country and tillage will soon be more encouraged.”

TIPPERARY IN 1855.—Mr. Serjeant Howley, in the course of his charge to the Clonmel Quarter Sessions Grand Jury, delivered on the 19th ult., thus referred to the present state of Tipperary:—“I am happy to say, as regards the offences occurring in this county, that I may pronounce it in a very satisfactory state. Various causes have contributed to bring about this change, but to my mind there is a very important cause operating to promote tranquillity, and that is the increased prosperity of the people. There was in this county as well as in others great distress, and I am quite sure that a large proportion of the crime for which this county obtained an unhappy celebrity grew out of ‘the food question’—the struggle on the part of poverty to possess itself of some description of property to relieve its wants. The food question, I do believe, was at the basis of those agrarian outrages which once distinguished the county of Tipperary, but now, thank God, almost entirely extinct.”

FORTIFICATIONS IN CORK HARBOR.—Our local readers are aware that fortifications to some extent are being gradually erected on the principal points of the harbor; but, owing to the jealous secrecy of the Government, very little is known of their extent or importance. The principal of these is that now in progress on Spike Island, which, when completed, will prove a most formidable defence. Previous to the war with Napoleon almost the sole protection for that island was a small redan battery on the eastern face of the island, the strength or importance of which

was very trifling; but on the breaking out of hostilities with the French nation the immense value of Cove as a harbor of refuge for vessels and a point of departure for convoys was perceived by the Government of the day, and it was resolved to fortify Spike Island in such a manner as to enable it to become a defence suitable to a great maritime port. Accordingly, designs were made and the works begun, but they proceeded slowly, and the war was ended before the fortifications were completed—not, however, as we can learn, until they had cost nearly a million of money. On the arrival of peace the country began to grow weary of expense, and the works were stopped, and they remained in an unfinished condition until, on the refusal of the colonies to receive convicts from England, it became necessary to establish depots at home, when it was conceived that their labor could be made available for the completion of the fortress of Spike. They have now been engaged on these works for a period of seven or eight years, and at last the results of their labor are beginning to be seen. Most persons who have seen our harbor will remember the position and appearance of Spike Island. It rises from all sides with a rather steep slope to a table-land commanding the entrance of the harbor, the Man-of-War Roads, and the passage up to Cork. On this platform has been built a single fortification, of about 1,000 feet in length, with a breadth of about 700 feet. In shape it is an elongated hexagon, having at each angle a bastion. The platform surmounting this work will be 10 feet broad, on which will be placed 200 guns, mounted *en barbette*, while the bastions will be pierced with embrasures. Behind the platform will be a banquette for the accommodation of men working the guns, and below will be casemate barracks, bomb proof, capable of accommodating 2,000 men. Around the entire fortress runs a ditch about 20 feet deep and 40 broad, both sides being completely faced with cut stone. Only a portion of the glacis is as yet completed on the east and sea faces, but it is intended to level the land all around the fortification, so as to form the whole island into a smooth slope, rising gradually to the fortress. When the works shall have been sufficiently far advanced all the houses on the island will be removed and everything that could afford shelter to an enemy or interrupt the perfect sweep of the guns on every side.

THE HEROES OF THE ALMA.—The *Wexford Independent* contains the following statement:—“We understand that the humble hero who bore and held in his death grasp the colours of England at Alma, his predecessors having been shot down, was a brave son of our county—Philips, from near Ballycanew. The fact is indubitable, for letters of inquiry are in town for a sister, as to the disposal of 1,000l. among the immediate heirs of our gallant countryman. The award is made by the order of our Gracious Sovereign and thus enhances the prize. The valor of the act must have been great to cause such a reward.”

STATE SCHOOLISM IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—The Endowed School Commissioners held a court last week in the grand jury-room of the Courthouse at Enniskillen, when evidence was given on the subject of education in Fermanagh. During the course of the examination—“Mr. Trimble, proprietor and principal manager of the *Fermanagh Reporter*, stated as his solemn belief that the people of Enniskillen were the worst educated in the whole civilized world. ‘Few in any rank in Fermanagh,’ he said, ‘know little beyond bullock and turnip. In all Enniskillen he, and some others who interested themselves in the matter, could not get a room for a school, or place to build a house. The natives grow up uneducated without end or aim, and are commonly only fit for soldiers; hence the large numbers that join the 27th, the Enniskilling Dragoons, and other regiments.’ He went on to say—‘There is a minister in this county who has two schools, and to the teachers he gives an annual salary of, I think, thirty-five shillings each! It is well known that a Protestant can scarcely be got now with sufficient education for the common purposes of the police—all through the contest between the Church Education Society and the National Board.’ The Rev. Mr. Porter, rector of Kils-kerry, who was examined, suggested that there should be a sweeping reform in the administration of educational affairs in this country—that there ought to be a Minister of Public Instruction—and that education ought not to be left to the different jarring societies. Mr. J. C. Bloomfield, another witness, coolly informed the Commissioners—as evidence, we presume, of his own superior enlightenment—that he was ‘a Church Education man’—that ‘when he came to his property he set his face, *in toto*, against the national system of education,’ and that ‘he would not permit a national school on his property.’”

We have been informed that Mr. Kirk, M.P. for Newry, when lately examined in Armagh before the school Commission, stated, that it was his opinion that country classical schools should be established on the model of the Queen's College—that Protestants, Presbyterians, and Catholics should be united in these schools—that they should have common prayer—and that no religion should be taught therein. From the preceding notice it is quite evident, that an attempt is about to be made to introduce a principle in the education of the youth of this country which has produced the worst results wherever it has been adopted—the principle of divorcing religion from secular instruction. The effect of this would be to open a way to indifferentism and infidelity. This system will never, assuredly, receive the assent of the Catholic people of Ireland. The example set by the Catholic body of Longford, in protesting against this dangerous project in their public meeting, will, we trust, ere long, be followed by the whole Catholic population of Ireland. The eternal welfare of our children, and even their happiness in this life, depends, in a great measure, on the frustration of such an irreligious system of education.—*Weekly Telegraph*.

Mr. William Grace, formerly a respectable citizen of Kilkenny, has been brutally murdered in Van Dieman's Land.

THE “CAYAN OUTRAGE.”—A correspondent of the *Evening Mail* says:—“I have just returned from calling at Miss Hinds' residence, and am glad to inform you that she has made a wonderful rally. Doctors Roe and Brady think her considerably improved; so much so, that they do not now look upon her case as altogether hopeless. She is, and has been all through perfectly conscious of everything. She was not senseless at any time, nor is her leg or arm broken.”

Mr. Henry Grattan has issued the following announcements:—“Whereas, Miss Charlotte Hinds, a