

The Cork Examiner apostrophises the London Times as follows: "And now, indeed, might Ireland turn to that great organ of English feeling and opinion, and ask whether it remembers its 'fiendish' and 'damnable' gloatings over the extirpation of the Celtic race over the half million of graves, which would never have been filled, as they were, had the fiftieth part of the cost of this year's campaign been expended in time over the thousands that foundered at sea; while on their despairing flight from home—over the millions who carried their strong arms and their brave hearts to another land? Does the Times, while it scorns all England from its propriety, remember its cold-blooded philosphising over an expiring race, while the West and the South—where the recruiting Sergeant was at one time most certain of success—were being thinned of their population by hundreds of thousands? Perhaps the hour is come when the verdict of Coroners' Juries—"Died of starvation"—are to be avenged."

WHO IS TO PAY FOR THE WAR.—The Cork Examiner speculates very pertinently upon the burthen which the Eastern Expedition is likely to entail upon Ireland:—"There is one question of transcendent importance affecting the interests of every class and grade in the community, from the possessor of many thousands a year, to the man whose labor is his only capital, and whose weekly income is but a few shillings; it is this—who are to pay for the war? Who are to pay for the millions lavished in costly blood, and only less costly munitions? Who are to pay for its blunders, its slaughters, and its victories? Who are to pay for the cost of the war, from the embarkation of the first man, to the close—not of the war—but of the present year? We see boastful statements from naval correspondents of the newspapers, how their ship fired so many shell and ball—500 or 1,000 shell from a single ship in a single day! Now it is said that not a shell is flung against the enemy—mottling the face of fortress, burying itself in the earth, exploding in mid air, blowing up a magazine, or shattering human limbs—that does not cost from £1 10s to £2 before it leaves the iron throat from which it is projected. Fire off a million of those deadly missiles during the campaign, and you add a couple of million pounds to the War. Pass over the enormous cost of provisions, forage, munitions of all kinds, army and accoutrements, clothing and necessities, horses, mules and carriages, and the almost fabulous expense of their transport; even pass over the portentous items for the two fleets—the fleet that did so little good in the Baltic, and the fleet from which so much is expected in the Black Sea—and come to the money cost of the human item, the Man, without whose skill, whose courage, and whose right arm, powder and ball, iron and steel, are of little avail. It is computed that every man who stands in the British lines, or who stood there on the morning of the fight of Alma, has cost the country £150. If so, the havoc in their ranks on that bloody but glorious day—the destruction of life, or even of limb—has cost no less than £300,000. Every thousand men stand the country £150,000.—Judge, then, what the awful mortality in both seas, and on both shores of the Black Sea, has cost the community. It can only be counted by millions.—"Who is to pay for the War?" We assume its cost to be many, many millions of pounds—it may be twice, three times, four times the amount of the gross receipt of this year's income tax—or it may be much more. And who is to pay it?—is it we who are to pay, or our posterity. In other words, are we to pay our way as we go on, or are we to share the burden with those who are to succeed us? If we are to pay, then the income tax must be raised to 15 or 20 per cent, and the old system of taxation revived in all its oppressiveness, to the injury of all, to the ruin of many. We must remember that there is a tax which is felt by every individual in the community, but especially by those who live by their labor, and whose whose incomes are small—the bread tax. We are paying a war price for the first necessary of life. Bread has been ranging almost to famine price; and this tells fearfully upon the industrious classes. War also interferes with trade, and restricts the manufacturer. It increases the burdens of a nation, while it diminishes the power of bearing up against them. If, then, we are asked in 1855, to pay for the War of 1854, why, the nation cannot stand it, that's all—indeed we should add, won't stand it either. If the war were a mere Caffre brush, and nothing more than that, the best thing would be to pay for it as it went on, and have done with it. But it is quite a different thing to have to provide for one million and twenty or thirty millions; and if twenty or thirty millions have to be met some way or other, it is far easier for the community to pay the interest, than to be crushed under the capital. £33, paid as interest, is a trifle; whereas £1,000 in a lump is a very serious item. And so is the interest of £20,000,000 added to the National Debt; a trifle, as compared to £20,000,000 added to the taxation of a single year. The one could easily be provided for; the other would swamp every interest in the country, and fling it back many years out of its legitimate path of progress. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer described the Income Tax as a Mighty Engine of Finance. We in Ireland are already of his opinion that it is a mighty engine; but we should be sorry to witness a discharge of heavier metal from it than what Ireland is favored with at present; for we have a notion that this mighty engine of finance could be rendered as formidable and as fatal to Irish pockets, as the Lancaster gun is said to be to Russian ships, Russian walls, and Russian ranks. Our posterity have done nothing for the present taxpayer of these kingdoms which would at all justify them in crippling themselves for the benefit of said posterity. If the debt can be wiped off before they come to the estate, well and good; but if not; why, it was to defend the honor of state that it was incurred; and as they are to succeed to its honors, they must take their fair share of its obligations.—We of the present day are paying our share of the cost of the Great War which only terminated with the victory of Waterloo; and why should not those who come after us do "into their grandfathers" as we are doing unto ours? At any rate, the question is one of first importance; and one upon which the country will have to decide ere many months."

THE "DUNDALK DEMOCRAT" IN JAIL.—A journalist has been sent to jail for defending the principles of the Irish Independent Party. On Monday last, Joseph Cartan, Editor of the Dundalk Democrat, was lodged in the county Prison of Louth, in virtue of a verdict obtained by Lord Clermont. A more vindictive and wanton proceeding we have no recent record of in Irish politics.—Nation.

THE SHIP "FRIELS," UNDER DANISH COLORS, FROM MIRAMICHI WITH DEALS, WAS SEIZED AT BELFAST AS BELONGING TO RUSSIA. It gives us pleasure to be able to say that there are even in Ireland, Protestant clergymen who have not wholly forgotten decency and their country in their love of their faction. The reading of the disgraceful State prayers for the 5th of November was, it seems, made a party test this year, and congregations were warned beforehand to watch and denounce all who neglected it. The Protestant Dean of Drogheda has published in the papers his dislike of this. He says: "I am happy to say that in my parish church I was not reading a service which Catholics regard as offensive, on a day, and at the very hour, when so many of our Catholic soldiers were fighting gallantly and nobly for the glory of England, and in opposition to 'Russian tyranny and arbitrary power.'"

ON THURSDAY NIGHT SOME AUDACIOUS THIEVES EFFECTED AN ENTRANCE TO THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF THOMASTOWN.—They rifled the vestry-room, and carried away two silver chalices and other sacred vessels which they took from the tabernacle, scattering the consecrated vessels about, and also tearing up the clergyman's vestments, for the purpose of appropriating the lace with which they were embroidered.—Kilkenny Moderator.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Morning Chronicle says "the Government has, we believe, decided to summon Parliament immediately, at an early day in December, and a royal proclamation will probably receive her Majesty's sanction at the Privy Council which is to be held this day. The immediate object for which the Legislature will be assembled thus early is understood to be the amendment and extension of the Militia act which do not at present clothe the executive with the power required by the existing emergency."

CONVERSION IN ENGLAND.—The Rev. Matthew Parsons Houghton and his wife were received into the Catholic Church, St. Marie's church, Rugby, this week—this conversion will be an addition of nine souls to our holy religion, the family consisting of seven young children.—Catholic Standard.

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FLOATING BATTERIES FOR THE BALTIC.—The workmen at the Clyde Forge are at present, and will probably be for several months to come, employed in making iron plates for the floating batteries destined for next year's campaign in the Baltic. These vary from eight to 12 feet in length, and 21 to 36 inches in breadth, according to the portion of the battery for which they are intended. The thickness is four inches, and each plate will weigh from one to three tons. They are made of scrap iron (the punchings of rivet holes, cuttings of iron, &c.) a number of pieces of which are put into a furnace, and then hammered into a homogeneous mass by the tilt hammer. A number of these pieces are then laid on each other, according to the size of the plate wanted, and then welded together under the hammer. In the experiment made to ascertain the resistance of iron to shot, the shot passed through eight half-inch rolled boiler plates bolted together while the heaviest shot in use was shivered to pieces on a four-inch plate of malleable iron like a snow-ball on a stone wall. The plates are to be bolted to the outside of the floating batteries, which are at present being constructed by three English ship-building firms. Two Glasgow firms are also engaged in manufacturing similar plates. The fleet of steam floating batteries building in England and France, amounts to no fewer than 40, and the whole are to be launched by March. They are to be armed with 12 of the largest Lancaster guns. The 20 building in London are from designs supplied by the French Government. They are nearly 2,000 tons burthen, flat-bottomed, with round stern and stern, 180 feet extreme length, 56 feet in width, and 20 in depth, each being propelled by horizontal engines of 200 horse-power. They have two decks, the upper being bomb-proof, and the lower the fighting deck. They are to be encased with nearly 700 tons of wrought iron slabs.—Greenock Advertiser.

PRIVATE LETTERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM CAPTAIN COLLINSON, STATING THAT WHEN HIS SHIP WAS IN CAMBRIDGE BAY, A PORTION OF A COMPANION DECK, WITH THE QUEEN'S ARROW STAMPED UPON IT, WAS PICKED UP, WHICH IT IS SUPPOSED BELONGED TO THE EREBUS OR TERROR.

POPULAR FAVOR.—An English paper has the following remarks upon the fate of George Cowell, the leader of the Preston operatives, during the late strike amongst the workmen:—"A year ago, who so popular as he? Who so cheered and applauded when he harangued them with his rough eloquence, and worked hard in the movement in which all their hearts were set? At this moment he is in Lancaster jail, arrested for a debt of £150, incurred for printing balance-sheets and documents connected with the agitation. It was through the hands of this man that upwards of one hundred thousand pounds passed for the support of the Preston operatives. That he dealt fairly by that money is pretty clear, from the fact that he cannot pay; the printer's bill, Twopence a head collected round the Preston mills would furnish the sum, but the operatives refuse to give even that; and so George Cowell is, now in Lancaster jail, and has doubtless made some valuable reflections upon the most prudent way of managing his opportunities whenever he has such another chance."

PROTESTANT ADVERTISEMENTS.—The London Times contains the following:—"To Anti-Romanists."—The editor of a weekly periodical, which has been of more efficient service in resisting the aggressions of Rome, and in serving the interests of true religion than any Protestant contemporary, is for the moment, in urgent want of £400 at 5 per cent, to enable him to carry on the war with vigor. He will satisfy any capitalist who feels an adequate interest in the holy struggle, now at the hottest, of his thorough responsibility, and can prove that the investment would be as safe as if the security were real and not personal. "No money-lender, bill-discounter, or bill-agent need apply." They would probably recognise an old acquaintance if they did, comments the Weekly News.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—This day, hitherto conspicuous in Britain through the notorious Guy Fawkes, has this year been made mournfully famous by the battle of Inkermann.—Punch, varying the popular street doggerel for occasion, says— "Remember, remember the fifth of November, Sebastopol, gunpowder and shot, Where General Liprandi, Charged Pat, John and Sandy, And a jolly good licking he got."

UNITED STATES. "GONE TO ROME."—A young New York lawyer, of an old New England Protestant family, is on his way to Rome, bearing letters from Archbishop Hughes, as a candidate for the priesthood.—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

A DISTURBANCE HAS OCCURRED IN THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH IN NEWARK, N. J., GROWING OUT OF THE CONVERSION OF THE PASTOR TO CATHOLICITY AND HIS ATTEMPTING TO ENFORCE CATHOLIC FORMS OF WORSHIP.

THE NEW YORK POST ANALYSES THE EFFECT OF THE HARD TIMES UPON VARIOUS KINDS OF BUSINESS IN THAT CITY. Real estate has fallen thirty to fifty per cent., the eating houses and hotels have lost half their business, the pawnbrokers are overrun with trade, the theatres are crowded more than usual, and strongest sign of all, some of the ladies wear their old bonnets.—Montreal Transcript.

A CATHOLIC PAPER IN ST. LOUIS.—We are informed, says the Western Tablet, that the Catholics of St. Louis, convinced of the necessity of having a local Catholic organ, have at length determined to establish a paper on such a basis as to insure its future success. About \$8,000 have been subscribed in shares, as a capital to set it going, and the celebrated author of "Alban," "Lady Alice," &c.—J. V. Huntington, Esq.,—has been employed to conduct the editorial department. Under the auspices of Dr. Huntington a paper must succeed, even in St. Louis.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—Augustus Bostay was arraigned here to-day, charged with extensive forgeries, committed in Quebec, and was held to await a requisition under the extradition act. Six hundred dollars in gold, and a large quantity of baggage, were found with the prisoner at one of our principal hotels.

THE STEAMSHIP "ALPS" DECLARED FORFEITED.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says "there have been decided two interesting and important decisions by Judge Ingersoll, of the United States District Court, sitting in admiralty. The British steamship 'Alps' is declared to be forfeited to the United States, on account of smuggling by her steward. As the owners, and other officers, appear to be entirely innocent, the President will doubtless remit the penalty of forfeiture. The decision in the case of the steamship 'Washington' is on points of practice. That vessel is also libelled for smuggling."—Montreal Herald.

SKIBBLE.—Some of our Protestant exchanges are going in for discarding the unmeaning appendage "D. D." The United Presbyterian, with unexampled good sense, recommends, furthermore, the retrenchment of the title "Rev." Our neighbors perceive at last that these vain distinctions are a practical denial of the fundamental right of private judgment, which recognises no difference between preachers and people. Success to the movement.—Pittsburgh Catholic.

IT IS CUSTOMARY TO HAVE A SERMON PREACHED ON THE INAGURATION OF THE STATE OFFICERS AND LEGISLATURE IN MASSACHUSETTS. As they are all "Know-Nothings," the Boston Courier picks out as a text for Samuel K. Lathrop, of Boston, who is to preach the sermon—Job, chap. 5, verse 9:—"for we are but of yesterday, and know nothing."

FISH CAST UP FROM THE SEA.—We learn from the N. O. Delta that a curious phenomenon has lately been witnessed in the port of Vera Cruz. For several days in the beginning of November the shores of the harbor and neighborhood were strewn with dead fish, cast up from the sea. The Delta says:—"So great was the quantity, that serious fears were entertained, lest disease should follow from such a mass of putrefaction. Bodies of troops were turned out each day, who gathered up the fish and buried them on the spot. A general order was issued commanding all those residing in the vicinity to take the same steps for the prevention of disease. An order was also issued prohibiting the sale of fish. This phenomenon continued for several days, and at last gradually disappeared.—It is interesting to naturalists, and we therefore give the explanations of Mr. Adolphus Hegewisch, a surgeon, in the Military Hospital, resulting from experiments made by order of the commandant. In the appearance of all the fish, the first thing that struck the attention was the inflamed and protruded state of the eyes; such as ordinarily takes place in strangulation. This, the doctor says, was not as might be supposed, the result of putrefaction; for the case was the same when it had not commenced. On opening the fish, the intestines were observed to be much distended with a gas, which, on testing, proved to be carbonic acid gas. A decomposition of the contents of the intestines showed the presence of no poison, either mineral or vegetable. A submersion of the intestines and fish in slacked lime, caused the evolution of large quantities of carbonic acid gas. He judges, therefore, that the death of these fish had arisen from asphyxia, caused by this gas. He concludes that this gas has been evolved during a submarine volcanic eruption, and, in support of his opinion, refers to Humboldt's Cosmos, page 221. He also refers to a similar phenomenon which took place in the Mediterranean in 1821, where large quantities of fish were similarly thrown up on the shores of Corfu, Cephalonia, and the coast of Albania, and by their decomposition caused a plague, which carried off large numbers of the inhabitants."

SECOND ADVENTISTS.—Many of the Second Advent people strong in the faith, and still look forward to the coming of our Saviour and the end of the world. Elder Cummings says:—"Brethren, take not one step back to Egypt; neither put off the coming of the Lord to 'next spring,' but continue to go out to meet the bridegroom. Finish up the work that is to be done as fast as you can, that you may be ready to be presented before the Father blameless." The Editor of the World's Crisis, the publication of which has been resumed after a few weeks' suspension, remarks "We have been severely tried and sorely disappointed in not meeting our blessed Saviour in the seventh month of this autumn." A Syracuse paper says that the Millerites have recently been holding a series of meetings in that city, and have labored somewhat earnestly to make converts. The day now fixed for the end of all things earthly, is the 19th of May, 1855.

PROGRESS OF DEVIATION.—In five years the number of believers in spiritual rappers has increased in this country to over two hundred thousand, and they now support eleven newspapers.—Catholic Herald.

MORE "KNOW-NOTHINGISM."—LARGE FIRE IN TROY.—Troy, Dec. 18.—A fire broke out here last night about 1 o'clock, and before it was extinguished some six or eight barns and sheds, together with the French Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, on Ferry-street, were destroyed. The loss on the church is about \$10,000, for which there is an insurance of 2,500 in the Mechanics' Mutual, of this city. The whole loss by the fire is put down at \$12,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE N. Y. FREEMAN HAS AN ADMIRABLE ARTICLE ON THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS," FROM WHICH WE MAKE SOME EXTRACTS:—

"In this critical state of the public mind, contracts, jobs, claims, patents, land-bills, and such like speculations having engendered corruption in Washington—defalcations and dishonesty being almost every-day occurrences in Wall street; foreign appointments being conferred on atheists, socialists, and red republicans; and perambulating demagogues, having a semi-official character, endeavoring to stir up civil war in Europe, in order to create a market for second-hand muskets;—at this juncture, a number of mercenaries, worn out political hacks, the excommunicated of all parties, the rag-ends of factions, all who were wanting in standing, character, or genius, to make themselves felt in the community, banded themselves together for the salvation of the country; and in order to give an additional zest to their secret plottings, they imparted the relish of national dislikes, and the sauce of religious bigotry, in order to seduce the young, the enthusiastic, the ignorant, and the fanatic, who were to make up the rank and file, carry out and give effect to the decrees of the leaders. Thus composed, a party calling itself Know-Nothing" enters the political arena, proclaiming hostility to adopted citizens, to immigration, to Catholics, native and foreign. Now it is evident to all observers that those against whom this new party chiefly directs itself had little or nothing to do with the corruptions at Washington. The dishonesty of Wall street, and the foreign appointments on which so much stress has been laid, were certainly unpalatable to the great body of adopted citizens, Catholics especially; and though they only gave expression to their dissatisfaction as individuals, it is notorious that they looked upon many of the issues which had been raised as fraught with mischief; and in the case of Kossuth, Kosta, and others, they stood on the American ground, to which many who now denounce them have seen fit to retreat. The insincerity of this movement is, therefore, patent on its face.

"Well, this new party has done great things; it has created quite a diversion in Pennsylvania, something of a sensation in our own State, and has made a clean sweep in Massachusetts. Passing over Pennsylvania and New York, we will examine a little the doings of this immaculate party in Massachusetts. Let us remark in this place, that where adopted citizens have least influence, socially and politically, where in fact their power is unfelt, and where there is no necessity for opposing them, and also where Catholics are least numerous, and their principles least known—there is the strength of the Know-Nothings manifested in the greatest degree. In Massachusetts the party has received its most perfect development, and it is there we should look for its principles in all their integrity. The party of "the well-named" lays down as its axioms: Hostility to adopted citizens—hostility to Catholics, whether native or adopted. Now, we are all well aware that there has never been either foreign influence, (so called, or Catholic influence, in Massachusetts. Why, you could not find an adopted citizen or a Catholic within her legislative halls; her legislators have for years refused to do common justice to Catholics; the blackened walls of the convent destroyed by the Massachusetts mob remain to this day, and the State has refused to indemnify the owners for the acts of her citizens, although it is the evident duty of every government to guarantee security and to afford protection to persons and property. Now, is not this a palpable demonstration of the false pretence on which the party of "the well-named" attempts to ride into office?

A YANKEE DALGETTY.—We find the following in the New York Sun of Saturday. A gentleman named Rosevelt, a man of wealth and standing, it is reported on good authority, has been in communication with the Czar for the last four months, concerning the war in the east, and agreeably to arrangements made, sailed for St. Petersburg, via Liverpool, last Saturday in the Baltic. Mr. Rosevelt was a lawyer in this city, but is to be raised to a Generalship, in the army of Nicholas. He has been engaged for the last two months in sketching the plan and calculating the costs of a campaign—all of which are reduced to paper and capable of being rolled up into a compass sufficiently small to enable him to secret it on his person, without fear of detection. There are several persons of standing in this city who are familiar with the plans, having got their information from Mr. Rosevelt.—They state that it is the intention of the Czar, in the spring, to open the campaign on the most formidable foundation, and to carry the war into Great Britain itself. On Saturday a number of the friends of Mr. Rosevelt repaired to the Baltic with him and saw him safely off. It is also stated that among the passengers of the Baltic, were several other individuals who are bound for Russia, each of them to take an active part in the undertaking to take place in the spring. So far as Mr. Rosevelt is concerned, there is no doubt of the fact that he has been engaged by the Czar and that he will enter upon his duties immediately upon his arrival.