

and Irish independence, contains the following just and sensible remarks in reference to the possibility of a descent upon Ireland being one of the objects of the American filibustering expeditions:—"Anything more utterly hopeless than such an expedition—(says the Freeman)—is not within the range of human imagination. We need scarcely say that, on this side of the Atlantic there is no encouraging element, and surely, before venturing on such an experiment as the invasion of a country 4000 miles distant, the promoters of the undertaking should acquaint themselves with the sentiments and feelings of the invaded, without whose active co-operation in the event of a landing every man in the expedition would be certainly captured or destroyed. The most sanguine sympathisers with the objects of such an expedition in this country would reprobate the attempt in face of the utter discouragement which must await it. There never was a time when the people were less disposed to armed insurrection, and from the constant intercourse between Ireland and America, the originators of this madness—if it be anything more than a dream—must have discovered the total absence of any sympathy for such movements. We hope no such idea is about to be realised. We cannot believe that any rational men would countenance an enterprise so foolish in conception and fatal in result. To compromise the lives of thousands of men—and less than 10,000, with half a dozen swift steamers of large tonnage and great power, would be inadequate to the attempt—is a serious affair for the projectors of such an intrepid scheme. Forty thousand men could be easily concentrated on any part of the island where the invaders might land. They would be surrounded before they had advanced 20 miles from the coast, and; as the British Government would not be particular in dealing with men guilty of such an aggression, the catastrophe would be alike violent and lamentable."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duchess of Buccleuch has been admitted into the Catholic Church by Dr. Manning.

The Rev. Francis Lascelles, L.L.B., Incumbent of Merevale, near Coleshill, has resigned his benefice into the hands of the bishop of the diocese (Worcester), and has been admitted into the Catholic Church.

MR. MACAULAY.—It is understood that Mr. Macaulay retires from the representation of Edinburgh at the next dissolution of parliament. Lord Melgund is spoken of as the successor to the great essayist.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Misfortunes seldom come alone; and the proverb seemingly holds true with nations as with individuals. Difficulties are falling thick and fast upon the head of England. Her working population are almost in a state of social insurrection against the present high prices of provisions. For two or three Sundays past they have met in riotous gatherings in London; and on next Sunday they are to meet again to appoint and inaugurate a "Provision League" to reduce and keep down the price of food. These gatherings will lose nothing in audacity by their recent success in their agitation against Lord Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill; and now that a London mob knows its power, it will not be likely to yield on a subject which it feels so acutely, and which so vitally concerns it, as the question of food. And if to this we add the probability of manufacturing industry coming to a dead lock, in consequence of the momentary crisis which prevails at present, and which makes the country tremble on the brink of bankruptcy, it will take some more convincing proof, than the magniloquent declamation of the English press, to show us that the country is in a flourishing condition, and that English victories abroad compensate for commercial disasters at home.—Tipperary Leader.

The Liverpool Journal of Saturday, dated 2 o'clock in the morning, says:—"We have a telegraphic message from London conveying most serious intelligence, and we vouch for its information coming from a source which excludes the possibility of a doubt. The country is on the eve of a war with the United States, unless public opinion is brought to operate on her Majesty's ministry. An active change of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between the Earl of Clarendon and the American Minister. The cause assigned by ministers, for the appearance of our ships at Bermuda, was the report of a Russian privateer, now fitting out in the port of New York; but the fact is denied, and it is well known that this is a mere pretext, for the real cause refers to the Mosquito Territory. The enlisting business never occasioned an angry word from the Government at Washington, nor caused a solitary word against Washington. The Mosquito question is the one which imperils the peace between Great Britain and the United States. It has been for some time a source of diplomatic dispute between the two countries, and now tends to an open rupture. It would be madness to quarrel about it. Her Majesty's steam troopship, Simoon, Captain Sullivan, have repaired the defect in her after hotwell, left Spithead yesterday afternoon for Balaklava, with the 1st Light Infantry Regiment of the British German Legion. A rather romantic circumstance has attended the departure of these troops. On Monday night one of the privates was discovered to be a woman, and a very fine, handsome, young woman, too, French, the wife of a soldier of the regiment, who is a Swiss. This gallant wife regularly enlisted, and passed muster; it would appear afterwards. On the discovery of her sex the fact was reported to the Colonel, who ordered her to be landed, but she begged so hard, and her appeal was so heartily and generally supported by the comrades of her husband, that she has been allowed to accompany him in her capacity as a soldier, pro tem., as she expressed her determination to fight and die in the same service as her husband. The enthusiasm of the regiment is universal at this unlocked for episode in the outset of their martial career. So pleased were a number of visitors to the ship, officers and men, with her spirit and prepossessing appearance, that a subscription was speedily raised of upwards of £20 for her. She shouldered her rifle and has performed her military evolutions admirably.

The waste and pressure of a great war begin to pinch us sharply. As winter approaches—the second winter since we have been fairly embarked in it—we have wheat at 12s. a bushel—consols at 86—the bank demanding six and seven per cent. for the discount of good commercial paper—mumurs and failures in the city—turbulent crowds in Hyde Park—and, at no great distance ahead, at ten per cent. income tax and another loan! These are the ordinary and inevitable incidents and consequences of a contest such as that in which we are engaged.—Guardian.

We believe there can be no doubt that all operations on a large scale for the expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea are abandoned for the present season. The main body of both armies will at once go into winter quarters, and the attention of the newly appointed British General will be for the present chiefly directed to the provision of shelter for his troops, their distribution over dry and healthy spots, the storing of supplies to meet their necessary or probable wants, the construction of proper roads, and the organization of effective transport. Five months of inactivity are before the armies of the East. If it has been the object of the Czar to hold the Crimea during the winter in order to raise the courage of his empire and its sympathizers, that object is gained. Should he be prepared for the inevitable losses of this long and dismal bivouac, should the exhausted provinces of the south still furnish the endless teams of oxen requisite for another half-year of daily convoys, should money not fail, and the patience of those whose deepening poverty must supply it not wear out, then he may have his will, and, by unheard-of sacrifices, add to the fame of his race for obstinacy and endurance, if not for military judgment or political foresight. Whatever be the purpose of the Czar, it seems that no action on our side will interfere with it. He will have to struggle against the elements, against distance and desolation, but, until returning spring hardens the treacherous soil of the Crimea, the armies of Pelissier and Codrington will merely watch their foe.—Times.

THE DELINQUENT BANKERS.—The sentence on Strahan, Paul, and Bates is severe only as an amount of endurance distinctly presented to the apprehension; it is not severe in proportion to the offence, nor less than the fair justice of the case demands. For inflicting less mischief than that which was inflicted, three men are subjected to a fate which strips them of their worldly goods and sends them to compulsory labour. How many unoffending people did they secretly strip of their worldly goods? They sentenced Dr. Griffith and numbers of other blameless people to wholesale confiscation; and it is only too probable that some of that number will, by the act of the three bankers, be sentenced to labour for their livelihood. It is too probable that in some respects the position of the innocent victims may be worse than that of the criminals; the three convicts are penniless and consigned to labour; they may not have the port wine which they could still obtain in the House of Detention, but they are assured their daily bread throughout the term of their imprisonment. How many honest folks would be glad to have so much assured to them.—Globe.

CHURCH PREFERENCE.—The rectory of Millbrook, in Hampshire, is vacant, through the death of the Rev. Mr. Phillips. It is worth £500 a year, and is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. The late rector was very wealthy, and died at an advanced age. He lent money to Bishop North's wife, who was a great gambler, and he received the gift of the rectory of Millbrook in lieu of the debt, North being the Bishop of Winchester at the time. The Rev. Mr. Phillips also possessed the vicarage of Eling, a neighbouring parish to Millbrook, worth £1,200 a year.—Daily News.

The Glasgow Free Press gives the particulars of a brutal assault by a Scotch Protestant mob upon the Irish labourers engaged upon the work in progress in Dumbarton:—"The contest was not so much between Scotchmen and Irishmen, as it was a wanton, unprovoked, and treacherous assault of Protestants against unoffending Catholics." This was shown by the mode in which hostilities between the belligerents were first provoked. It appears that on Saturday night some of the ruffians of the Protestant party went through the streets shouting "to hell with the Pope." Such an anathema from miscreants so vile was deserving rather of contempt than indignation; but the Catholic intrepidity which is bravest at Sebastopol is not likely to brook an insult at home from the foul mouth of bigotted scoundrelism. Accordingly, the miscreant cursers got a good drubbing. "Serve them right," ought to be the remark of every sensible person, when considering the affair so far. Not so, however, decided the party who were identified with those chastised miscreants. Instigated by assassin treachery and brutal bigotry, they armed themselves, confederated in gangs, and laid in wait to abuse and murder all the Irish Catholics who might happen to fall into their hands. Providentially, however, as the Catholics all were determined to resist, efforts were successfully exerted to prevent a general conflict. We are given to understand that several respectable and quietly disposed Catholic families have since the foregoing outrage, left Dumbarton in terror and disgust."

The Times has at last discovered that it is bad policy as well as cold blooded murder to exterminate the Celts. It is only for the Scottish Highlanders he pleads at present; however, the mere Irish have not yet arrived at the honor of British sympathy:—"If we want men for our armies—and we do want men—we must go to Manchester, or Birmingham, to the streets and lanes of this metropolis—anywhere, but not to the Highlands of Scotland. You may there go a long day's journey and literally not see a house or a man. Houses and man have been there, but are there no more. Valleys have been cleared, villages effaced, the plough and the spade driven into exile, fields, gardens, busy communities swept away and forgotten, that primeval nature may resume her stern sway. In the last age, and the age before that, it was all for sheep; and it was economy that triumphed over all other human considerations. In the present age the sheep themselves, in many places, are giving away to the wilder species. A mountain, it is found, pays better as a "shooting" than as a sheep-walk, and so, with a brief interval of sheep, deer, grouse, and the black cook, have fairly ousted man. No doubt a man may do what he likes with his own, and no doubt it is much better to breed these pretty creatures for the purpose of hunting and shooting than to harbor a few hundred Christian families, for any profit that is likely to come of them. Yet the nation cannot look on with absolute indifference at the extinction of her people. England is not very sentimental. She does not sit, like Rachel, weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted, because they are not; but, if something is to be said for a sentimental penchant for the wilder scenes of nature, and forms of animal life, we may also be excused some regrets that the old race of Highlanders, that has contributed so much to our poetry at home and our glory abroad, should be reduced to a few game-keepers, gillies, guides, boatmen, and the rest of the pampered mental train. A tame lion is a very poor beast, and in these hangers on of the kitchen it is not easy, or, at least, not very pleasant, to recognize the

race that has existed in insulation and almost integrity for a thousand years or more, and that, only a century ago, marched into the heart of England and threatened the metropolis. We are proud of our Highlanders—of their stature, their fine bearing, their ancient costume—doubtless the very same in which Brennus destroyed Rome—and that peculiar hardihood which is supposed to dispense with the most essential part of modern clothing; but they are hardly to be found except in a regiment in the Crimea, by no means exclusively Highlanders, and a few men and boys, who wear the tartan to impose on, or to adorn the household of, the wealthy Englishman who has the shooting for the season. After the rebellion of 1745, it was estimated that the clans could bring into the field considerably more than thirty thousand able-bodied men. They have long been unable to keep up the tall "Highland" Brigade, without the aid of other races. The Frasers could muster 900; and the other day a Fraser traversed the whole Lovat country with a recruiting party and found scarcely one to answer his summons. Some of the replies indeed, were by no means agreeable.—One man said he had eight sons in Canada, where they were all doing well, and he had no wish to see them return. One drily observed that if they wanted anything from the Highlands for the war they had better take out a few stags' heads, for the country now produced nothing else. Such a depopulation is all the more remarkable in the face of an immense increase in other parts of these isles. Part of this famous race has mixed with the great stream of emigrants, and now contributes to the sinew and bone of Canada or the neighboring republic. Part is still more lost in our great towns. For such a loss it is but poor amends to hear that a few score wealthy southerners are having good sport, and are distributing grouse to their friends."

UNITED STATES.

CONVERSIONS.—One remarkable feature respecting the increasing number of conversions to the Catholic faith this year, is that more of them than ever before are from the Presbyterian and other more rigid and extreme Protestant denominations. We attribute this to the disorganising effects of Know-Nothingism upon these sects as religious bodies. Men are coming to see more clearly that, except as they become Catholics, they must give up all efforts at being religious, or having any living respect for Christianity.—N. Y. Freeman.

Catholicity is increasing in the West to an extent heretofore unprecedented. At the late Council held in St. Louis, several new Bishoprics were proposed in order that the great labor now devolving upon the present Bishops and Clergy may be diminished. Many emigrants at last accounts were putting into Iowa particularly, and forming new settlements and buying up Government Lands for farming purposes. May these things continue.—Catholic Herald.

THE EPIDEMIC AMONG THE EPISCOPALIANS.—We have to announce another withdrawal of a student of the N. Y. Seminary from our own communion to that of Rome. In the present instance the transition was unprecedentedly abrupt, the student in question, who was previously a candidate for orders in the Church of the Advent, Boston,—a congregation whose ecclesiastical peculiarities have almost entirely detached it from the Episcopal jurisdiction in that diocese,—having spent last week at the Seminary, having commended in an Episcopal Church in New York on Sunday morning, having attended Romish worship in the evening, and having formally taken leave of the Seminary next day. The truth these repeated lessons teach us is a very important one, and that is, that until we finally remove from our borders offices for the sale of through tickets to Rome we will find Rome using our territory for a branch road by which her converts can the more readily make the connection between a dreamy mediocrity on the one side, and Romish idolatry on the other.—Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder.

A Missionary Priest, a convert to the faith, after a tour through Western Pennsylvania two years ago, said to us from what he had seen going on through the natural and healthy growth of Catholic communities in that region, that the thought which possessed him was how one day the country would wake up and be astonished to find that it was already Catholic, unawares! A similar sentiment took possession of us some months ago in listening to the accounts given us by a well known Catholic gentleman of Central New York, in speaking of the growth of Catholicity along the line of the Erie Railroad, in the southern counties of New York. He told us how in Ellicottville, where ten years ago there was but one Catholic, there is now a church with 800 communicants. That in the two counties of Cattaraugus and Allegany, within the same time eleven churches have sprung up. That in Wyoming county, in the two towns of Java and China, there are one thousand Catholic families engaged in farming, most of whom have already paid for their land, and having churches, also out of debt. These were instances given us in the State of New York of the progress of the faith.—Freeman's Journal.

A FACT TO BE CONSIDERED.—The number of Immigrants arrived at this port up to November 7, amounts to 121,224. The number, to the same date of last year, was 267,493. This leaves a difference of 155,269 between these months of '54 and '55, a remarkable falling off in the infusion of what are called "foreigners" in our midst.—Irish American.

In reply to several friends of this paper who wish to know the practical effect of our writing on Emigration up to the present time, we are enabled by the facts to state that they have exceeded our expectations; and that there is a healthy feeling in favor of the project throughout all the Eastern States. Indeed, we did not suspect that within the space of time which we have devoted to it, so much could be done—so many prejudices against "moving" destroyed—so many fallacious views of Canada and the West put to flight. Our object now is to give the appearance of a system to the movement—to shape into order, to report its steps, to see it turned to the best advantage for the Church and the settlers.—American Celt.

It is said that six thousand Irishmen, aside from other laborers, perished in the construction of the Panama Railroad.

WINTER AND THE LABORERS.—The coming winter will be one of dear food and little work for the Irish laborers of New York. Proscription will exclude them from "jobs" in which they now earn a living, and a large number of families by this means will be thrown upon the city to beg, borrow, or steal a sus-

tenance. Last year, we venture to assert, that there was more Irish destitution in the Island of Manhattan than in any five parishes of Connaught. The soup-kitchens of Canal-street were horrid parodies on those of Skibbereen. How will the poor who live by daily labor pay high prices and keep themselves now when they were compelled to implore alms then?—American Celt.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—There is a significant fact in fact in connection with the late election in this city. When the victory of the Know-Nothings was no longer doubtful, a body of men known as the O.U.A., in Brooklyn, (an Irish Orange Society,) marched to the residence of Brooks, (the unfortunate man whose ignorance and prejudices in the State Senate attracted the notice of Archbishop Hughes,) and testified their admiration of his anti-Catholic character by vociferous cheering, and blood-and-thunder "anti-Popish" speeches. Two or three evenings later, the Know-Nothing body called a meeting in honor of their success, and before dispersing, gave three cheers for "Irish Protestants" in particular, and "all Protestants" in general. Who will, after this, assert that New York Know-Nothingism is not a war upon the Catholic Church?—Id.

CHURCHES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—From the census returns of the State of New York, it appears that there are 56 different Christian denominations in the State, numbering 4,921 churches. In the districts not yet returned, there are probably twenty more; making the total 4,951. The sects having the greatest number of churches are, first, the "Methodist Episcopal," 1,353; second, the "Close Communion Baptist," 723; third, the "Presbyterian, old and new school," 603; fourth, "Protestant Episcopal," 349; fifth, "Congregational," 301; sixth, "Catholic," 290; and seventh, "Reformed Protestant Dutch," 243.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 13.—Commodore Paulding has been selected, being regarded by the Secretary of the Navy as a prudent officer, to visit San Juan de Nicaragua, with his flag-ship *Polonac*. He was closeted with the Secretary this afternoon, relative to the course to be pursued by him in that quarter. Notwithstanding the avowed innocent objects of the British fleet just despatched to the West Indies, the movement is regarded here with indignation, if not as an incipient step towards a hostile act, and hence additional orders have been sent to the naval stations to-day by the Naval Department, in reference to preparations.

What a flurry has been raised here by the Times Thunder—or, blunderer. If a declaration of war were in contemplation by the British Government, the Times could not well have said more. But though the Times is on a wrong scent, as to any contemplated invasion of Ireland from this country, which was never dreamed of by our native filibusters, and casts undeserved reproach upon our Government by holding it responsible for the piratical invasion of Nicaragua, it may be correct in the supposition that the reinforcement of the British West India squadron has some reference to disagreement on some questions between this Government and that of Great Britain. The Times does not specially allude to the failure of Mr. Buchanan's negotiation. But that cause may have operated upon the British Government as well as the more palpable reasons of economy and convenience, in sending some of their ships of war to winter at the West India station, or off San Juan del Norte. This Government broke up two of Walker's expeditions and endeavored to arrest the last one to Nicaragua; but the difficulty that occurred with the French consul, Dillon, prevented it. The jury acquitted Walker upon the plea that Dillon had refused to attend upon his, Walker's, summons. It appears probable that General Walker will attempt to take possession of San Juan del Norte, under the present pretended Government of Nicaragua, and that the attempt will be resisted both by our own Government and that of Great Britain, and both Governments will soon have a naval force at that point. There is no war in the question—but there is to be an awful backing out on the part of our Government from the demands made through Mr. Buchanan, of the abandonment by Great Britain of all pretensions in Central America. The Monroe doctrine makes a small show, just now, and Gen. Cass must be relied upon for an inquiry, what has become of it. It is not through General Walker that our Government wishes to enforce it, nor even through Col. Kinney's more quiet and feeble efforts to Americanize Central America.—American paper.

A witness in a liquor case in Manchester, Mass., the other day, gave the following testimony:—"Sal soda is ice and water and some stuff squirted into it from a concern. Don't know whether it is intoxicating or not: it makes one feel good—feel lift easier."

In the Vermont House of Representatives, on Monday, the 5th instant, a bill was introduced by Mr. Robertson, of Searsburgh, to prevent traffic in intoxicating liquors, punishing the third offence by death, which was referred to the committee on the liquor law, without printing.

The papers state that a convention of husbands is to be called shortly at Syracuse, New York, to adopt some measures in regard to fashion. They say that since they have to support the expenses of fashion, they have a right to regulate its caprices. It is also said that a proposition to raise boys only, in future, is to come before the convention. The members are to resolve themselves into a husbands' rights party.

A PROTESTANT MOB IN BATH.—On Sunday the Catholics of Bath were prevented by a mob from holding services appropriate to the laying of a cornerstone of a church. We learn from the *Tribune* that during the afternoon a wooden cross was pulled down, and in the afternoon the United States flag was raised in its place. The flag was removed by the acting Mayor, Mr. Russell, but on his departure it was put up again. A rush was made for the cornerstone, which had been previously laid, and several attempts were made to remove it, but this was prevented through the exertions of some of the city officers. The Bishop gave orders that the exercises should not be held, and the crowd dispersed—a lawless mob having successfully interfered with the religious rights of a portion of their fellow-citizens. No arrests were made.

A QUESTIONABLE HERITAGE.—Prentice says:—"Three years ago a man in Mississippi cheated us out of twenty dollars, and now his son cheats us out of about the same sum. The young man's propensity to cheat is probably the only thing he ever came honestly by."