

arms, and make no sign. England's difficulty has come; has not Ireland's opportunity also arrived? Do you mean to let this opportunity pass also? or are you very braggarts, cowards, slaves?

ANOTHER "BASE OF GRACE."—We have been informed that the conduct of a certain Mr. Bryan M. Namara, a "Scripture reader," as the swaddling papers delight to call them, is likely to form the subject matter of a *East* post-future investigation; the moment the police can lay hands on him. It seems that the "teacher of the Gospel" levanted on the 20th, from Ballycrov, near Westport, county Mayo (Mayo of Partice, Achill, &c.), forgetting to leave with the proper owner the sum of £30, which he obtained by executing a clever forgery on Mr. Talbot of Westport, in the name of the Rev. J. Constable, his patron. A description of the traitor "saint" has been, we are informed, forwarded by Mr. Talbot, per telegraph, from Athenry; and the authorities are making inquiries as to his whereabouts which there is little doubt must be proving uncomfortable to the erring and erratic "open-air preacher."

BIGOTED AND SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.—The *Savannah's News-Letter* relates, in becoming terms, a most disgraceful outrage of intolerance, namely, the destruction of a beautiful mediæval cross, of great value as a work of art, on the convent of Parsonstown. It is to be hoped that the Attorney-General will be as prompt in searching out and punishing the miscreants, who have committed this act, as he has been in prosecuting the Redemptorist Fathers. The following is our contemporary's account of this infamous outrage:—"Parsonstown, 22nd November.—The Dublin entrance to this town receives a very pleasing effect from the buildings forming the Catholic chapel, with the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, and their schools attached, all of which are executed in an excellent style of Ecclesiastical architecture, of which all classes and creeds in the town and vicinity feel a considerable degree of gratification. The entrance to the convent was crowned by a beautiful mediæval cross in stone, which was very much admired, as well from its own merits as its suitability to the style of the buildings it ornamented. Universal indignation was felt throughout the town this day when it became known that this admirably-designed cross had been ruthlessly torn from the place where it had been fixed, and found broken on the highway. This wanton act was committed between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock last night. The senseless and malicious perpetrators of this abominable mischief must have used much force to effect it, since the cross itself was of considerable weight, and fastened to the keystone of the arch of the gateway over which it stood, and which was also pulled down. It is, therefore, manifest that more than one person was engaged in this nefarious transaction.

If the outpour of Protestant bigotry a year ago was followed by calamities and disgrace that silenced scurrility, and were never paralleled in English experience, we may rest assured that the outcry against the Redemptorist Fathers will likewise be followed, by condign castigation. Indeed already the darkening of the political sky shows the proximity of the coming storm. A deficient harvest and industrial mutiny—closing factories and trembling banks—the revival of faction and the depression of wages—the necessity of new loans and the ill-feeling of America: these are the instruments with which Providence will arrest and humble persecution. It is not with the depraved population of her Protestant towns that England can hope to recruit her armies and preserve her empire. Those towns produce legions of thieves, but they do not produce regiments of soldiers. London contains one hundred and fifty thousand habitual gin-drinkers—this army of toppers, who can handle the "rummer" with great dexterity, will handle the firelock awkwardly: London alone trains up 120,000 children to crime, but she does not train one hundredth part as many youths to the military defence of their country. Could she convert all her rascality into soldiers, England would become a first-rate military power. But this rascality, instead of recruiting the army in the Crimea, will only recruit the army of lost souls in Hell. London has 40,000 adults unable to read and unwilling to fight. She has 23,000 whom the police take up yearly for drunkenness, but whom Sergeant Kite will refuse for soldiers. Were Protestant England to exhibit her culprits in a "palace of crime," as she exhibited her manufactures in a "palace of industry," she would bear the prize from all nations. London alone might contribute the four thousand, who, in that city, are committed annually for violation of the law, as well as her three thousand receivers of stolen property. The chairman of a meeting last week in Suffolk calculated the number of children (mere children) committed for trial at sessions and assizes at 17,000 annually. England provokes God's vengeance, not only by persecuting his Clergy, but by generating hordes of villains. Could any nation in the world vie with her in this score? An empire so prolific of thieves and so scanty of soldiers should not, in time of war, quarrel with the Priesthood of a nation which has always abounded in soldiers, and, thanks to its Priesthood, is always stingily furnished with thieves.—*Tablet*.

This fact is very notorious, that though the Irish and the English Law Churches are united by Act of Parliament, there is no reciprocity between them. Englishmen are imported into Ireland as Archbishops and Rectors. Look for instance, at the diocese of Dublin, which is becoming, under the fostering care of his Grace Dr. (Whately, a colony of Anglican parsons; but who ever heard of an Irish parson being made an Archbishop in England? And who is there who does not know of Bishop Blomfield, of London, strong objection to let an Irishman into his diocese? Irishmen are allowed, in a few places in England, to fill curacies—very badly paid curacies, and miserable in their position in that country; for their brogue is laughed at, and they themselves looked down upon with contempt. It is remembered, they are Irishmen—it is forgotten they are Protestants—and the pure, genuine, bigoted English Evangelical is disposed to distrust them as half-Papists. The prizes of the Irish Law Church are regarded as belonging of right to the English Protestant churchmen—the prizes of their own branch they reserve for themselves. It is not for us to express indignation at this treatment. The haughty English churchmen regard the Irish Protestants as lying upon their sufferance—as dependent upon their good will—because these Englishmen know they are upholding and maintaining the Irish Established Church in defiance of the will of the majority of the Irish people—and, therefore,

these English churchmen fancy they have a right to take to themselves all the honours and emoluments derivable from it. They fancy they are most generous when they permit an Irishman to drudge in an English curacy; and that their disinterestedness is sublime when they permit an Irish parson to be nominated as a Bishop in Ireland. Insult and contempt have long been heaped by the English upon the Irish Law Church. What is the new degradation that is preparing for the Irish Law Church we do not know; but we are not surprised to learn from such high authority as the *Evening Mail* that some such project is in contemplation.—*Weekly Telegraph*.

FABRICATED OUTRAGES.—The *Westmeath Independent* has the following contradiction of the circumstantial account of an agrarian murder near Moate, which lately furnished the Orange journals with material for fierce denunciations of Ireland:—"There is no foundation whatever for the paragraph which has gone the round of the Dublin papers, to the effect that a man named Clarke was murdered near Moate last week; nor up to the present has any such outrage been reported to the authorities." The Coroner of Westmeath has addressed the following letter on the same subject to the *Western Star*:—

"Farnagh, Moate, Nov. 16, 1855.
"Sir—Having seen a paragraph copied from your paper into the *Evening Packet*, headed 'Another Murder near Moate,' I beg to inform you no such outrage ever occurred, and also that I held an inquest to inquire the cause of the death of the deceased, Robert Clarke, when it was proved to the satisfaction of a respectable jury and myself that the said Robert Clarke died from the effects of excessive drinking, which has caused the untimely death of many others—"whisky."—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
"THEOBALD FETHERSTON H., Coroner."

EVICIONS IN GALWAY.—The following communication appears in the *Post* of this evening. The estate upon which the attempted evictions took place is the property of a lady named Blake, and for some weeks past paragraphs have appeared in the Galway papers which would seem to indicate that the dispute between the owner and the tenants is one of long standing:—"Loughrea, Friday Evening. 'This morning a detachment of military, supported by about 150 of the police, under Mr. W. Coffey, C.I., the entire force under the orders of Mr. C. F. Ryan, R.M., and accompanied by Mr. J. M. O'Hara, sub-sheriff, and a number of bailiffs, proceeded to Dartfield for the purpose of ejecting seven families. On the appearance of the military and police the persons who were to be ejected made a show of resistance, and declared that they would not surrender possession of their holdings. Mr. Ryan remonstrated, and advised them to give up quietly, as the law should be carried out at all hazards. The sub-sheriff also spoke to the same effect; but they replied that they would not yield except with their lives. After some further parley the police charged with fixed bayonets, and several of the peasantry were wounded. One man, named Monaghan, received a deep bayonet wound in the groin, and is not expected to recover. The houses, seven in number, were then taken possession of, amid the wailings of women and children who formed a part of the inmates."

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.—We made our readers aware some months ago, that a kirk, the congregation of which had dwindled away, had been purchased in Bathgate for a Catholic chapel. We are now happy to state that mass was said for the first time in this edifice on Sunday last. Before, however, the *quondam* kirk can be turned into a respectable Catholic church, it will have to be subjected to various and important alterations. An altar must be erected, and a sanctuary formed; the pews will have to be considerably changed, and the whole building will have to undergo considerable repairs. The number of Catholics now congregated in and around Bathgate are subscribing liberally towards the funds required to pay the purchase money, and to effect these changes. We sincerely wish them and their excellent priest, the Rev. Mr. Dempsey, all success. The spirit and zeal they are displaying on this interesting occasion are beyond all praise, and cannot fail to secure to them the sympathy and assistance of their wealthier brethren.—*Northern Times*.

FLOATING CATHOLIC CHURCH AT PORTSMOUTH.—The *Thalia*, old 42 gun sailing frigate, has been removed from the ordinary to Portsmouth dockyard, to be fitted as a floating church for the Catholics of the fleet at Portsmouth.—*Times*.

The London papers are speculating on the probable dissolution of Parliament. In knowing circles, it is confidently asserted that a dissolution may be expected. The *Press* says that her Majesty will summon Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on the 18th of January next, and the *Advertiser* is morally certain that an appeal will be made to the country in March. This we suspect is all a "Tap-Tub" ruse.—*Northern Times*.

WAR IN ENGLAND.—War has broken out in England—a civil war, the most uncivil of any. It is the old story, as old as society, wealth against poverty, capital versus labor. The cotton lords, finding trade dull, insisted on reducing wages; the operatives asked for less work at the old rate; the lords would not consent—they would make the work-people bear all the loss of the hard times; and there is a strike. This is but the beginning. The war in the Crimea will be suspended during the winter; but the war in England will go on. It will be a winter of crime and suffering—of destitution and guilt. It is quite possible that England has now entered on a war more costly and dangerous than that with Russia. It may be that we see the first clouds of a storm that will make the "lady of Kingdoms" reel on her seat. The seventeenth century gave England the revolution of the middle classes—the triumph of wealth against birth; we may be near another revolution—that of the people. The last was the Whig revolution; the next is to be a Radical one. The cotton lords are digging their own grave.—*Fermanagh Reporter*.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.—The London papers say the prices of bread have lowered, in the inferior qualities, to 10d, 9d, and 8d; though the best bread remains as high as 11d and 11½d. It is attributed chiefly to the fact of the lower orders having to use rice, peas, &c. Sugar has also fallen, as the grocers discovered people could do with less; and inferior qualities are now at 5½d and 6d, and beat at 7d and 7½d, loaf-sugar being sold at the last named figure.

Again the farmers of this country are having a singularly favorable seed-time; and in Ireland, where the soil is said to be in the same "beautiful condition" as in the greater part of England, a large tract has been sown with wheat, and more ground is being rapidly devoted to a cereal crop by graziers.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

TAXATION OF THE COUNTRY.—INTENDED NEW LOAN.—A morning paper states that it is the present impression of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the necessities of the public service will be met, in the coming Session, without having recourse to the imposition of new taxes. The public must not, however, console themselves with the belief that no more money will be required to carry on the war. There will be a new loan, and the amount at present fixed on is £25,000,000.

THE MILITIA BALLOT.—We understand that it is the intention of the Government to resort at last to the ballot, and that it is to be carried into effect, without reference to rank, from the age of eighteen to forty. The term of service is to be for five years, and it is considered that the manner of raising conscripts for the French army will be adopted. The fine of five pounds for not serving will be paid to the Government, who will provide substitutes for those who decline to enter the force.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE PARTY.—A large meeting of the inhabitants of Stroud, Gloucestershire, have given expression to their opinions on the war in an unmistakable manner. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing an address delivered by Mr. H. Richards, the secretary of the Peace Society, on the origin, objects, and probable consequences of the war with Russia, and the chair was taken by Mr. R. Postlethwaite; Messrs S. Bowly, J. Sturge, and others of the Peace party were on the platform. Mr. Richards addressed the meeting at great length, and was listened to with patience, though his remarks were frequently interrupted by cries of dissent. He declared that, even upon ordinary and admitted principles of public morality and international law, the war in which we were now engaged was one which, with wise statesmanship and prudent counsel, ought to have been, and might have been, avoided, and that it was, therefore, an unnecessary war, and, of consequence a folly and a crime. He accused France of being the first to stir up a quarrel, and fixed on the Porte the charge of having commenced hostilities, and on England and France the responsibility of having incited her to it. He pictured the consequences of the war as fearful and disastrous, and said the burdens would fall almost entirely on the labouring classes. Mr. Richards was followed by several speakers, who vindicated the necessity and justice of the war. Among these was a working man named Wood, who denied that the labouring classes were the only sufferers by the war; the rich had their share of the burden to bear, and whatever those burdens might be, the working men would cheerfully bear them for the honour, safety, and welfare of the country. (Loud cheers.) Mr. S. Bowly followed on the peace side, and ridiculed the idea that we were fighting for liberty, or that we could conquer Russia, which was too difficult a task for Napoleon Bonaparte. On a vote of thanks to Mr. Richards being moved, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Harper, affirming "that the war is both just and necessary, and that the warmest support ought to be given to the present Government to enable them to carry it on vigorously until a just and safe peace can be concluded." The chairman refused to put the amendment, and amid the greatest confusion left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Marling, when, thanks having been voted to Mr. Richards, Mr. Harper's resolution was put and carried amid thunders of applause.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—The Rev. H. E. Head rector of Feniton, has addressed the Bishop of Exeter on the subject of a recent interruption of the communion service. He commenced:—"My Lord—Much astonishment, I have been told, was given, not very long ago, by the word 'damnation,' suddenly uttered in not the gentlest tone by the right rev. prelate during the celebration of the holy communion, in the way of correction, it would seem, of the officiating clergyman, who, in reading the passage relating to eating and drinking our own damnation, has substituted 'condemnation' for 'damnation.'" He then proceeded to a philological examination of some of the texts of Scripture on which the doctrine of eternal punishment is based, and concludes:—"Whether this circumstance to which I have alluded in the beginning of this letter has been accurately reported or not I do not undertake to say, not having been present at that communion. This only I affirm, that the clergyman who substituted a softer word for 'damnation' was scripturally correct, and that the prelate who publicly rebuked him for so doing was doubly in the wrong."

DISTURBANCE OF A MORMON CONGREGATION.—A crowded meeting of persons of the Mormon persuasion assembled, as usual, on Sunday night last, at their place of worship at Worcester. The lecture delivered was on the subject of polygamy. Some policemen were present in coloured clothes, for the purpose of preserving order. Elder Wheelock, having delivered a long address in favour of the institution of polygamy, contrary to former custom, discussion was invited, and a number of questions were asked by those present, one of whom, a female, turned the elder's scripture very cleverly upon him, and at last pressed him so closely for direct replies to teasing questions that the "Saints" were fain to take a shelter in a hymn. This, however, was not allowed by the audience, who drowned the music with shouts, stamps, cat-calls, hisses; and the firing of a cracker, which reprehensible proceedings filled the female-portion of the audience with alarm. Shortly after this, and when order had been somewhat restored, the gas was suddenly turned out, and then arose a din almost deafening. A rush was made for the door, a very narrow aperture, causing an upsetting of benches and forms, and this, together with the shrieks and screams of women, who were being terribly crushed, and some of whom had little children in their arms, and the cries of boys and girls, and shouts for candles, completely a scene such as might be fit for Pandemonium, but not to be expected in a licensed place of worship. The police did not attempt to interfere. On Tuesday, at the meeting of the Town Council, Mr. Watkins called attention to "a nest of infamy" in Carden Street, where the Latter-day Saints assembled and promulgated doctrines more calculated to injure the morals of the rising generation than anything since the creation of the world. The Mayor said he could not interfere in matters of opinion.—*Worcester Chronicle*.

THE MONSTER MORTAR.—We have every reason to believe that the difficulties experienced in constructing a monster gun or mortar are likely to be overcome through the genius and skill of our scientific countryman, Mr. Robert Mallett. One of these mortars has been completed at Millwall, and the shell already cast. The dimensions are startling. Instead of the thirteen-inch shell (the largest hitherto), weighing about 200 lbs., and carrying thirty pounds of powder inside, we are to have a shell of thirty-six inches diameter, weighing about 2,400 lbs., and charged with half a ton of gunpowder! The range will be about half as far again as that of the thirteen inch mortar. Half a dozen such shells would have left Sebastopol in ruins.—*Daily Express*.

UNITED STATES.

The so-called Irish Convention at the Astor House has met, plotted, and gone out like a snuffed candle, leaving sickening exhalations in the nostrils of the public. During the three days of its sitting it exhibited no talent, no concord, and no dignity. It only succeeded in fulfilling our prophecies, and in giving testimony against itself. The reader will see by the report of its proceedings in another column, that its first day was spent in bickerings and blackguardism; that its second was a modified repetition of the first, and that the last was frittered away in concocting and adopting a silly address, which calls upon Irishmen, of all creeds, to form themselves into a body of systematic outlaws, and to prepare for the invasion and "redemption" of Ireland by unlawful means. The sole cause for congratulation which we can find in its history arises from the consideration that its blunders were not extended over a greater period of time, and that it existed just long enough to draw upon the heads of its concoctors the indignation of all respectable citizens.—*American Celt*.

Every friend of equal rights—every unpurged lover of American institutions, every honest enemy of the Irish Emigrant, looks upon the coming contest between the Know-Notthings and the Democratic Party with an interest which can only abate when the light is over, and victory secure to one or other of the combatants. The race for the Presidency in '56 is regarded by all parties with one accord as the test of American feeling; and we see no reason why the apologists of the Proscriptionists in our own ranks should any longer affect to doubt it. It will either result in favor of the Democracy, or inaugurate an era of Protestant Ascendancy. In the latter case, we, Irish Catholics, will be forced to undergo greater sufferings than our present ones—we will be trampled upon by the unscrupulous with the increased ardor with which success inspires fanaticism—we will be stamped into the mud and mire far below our fellow-citizens—we will be branded with the insignia of serfs, and debarred from the commonest privileges of American citizenship. In the former case we will only escape political proscription and outlawry, to struggle as heretofore in social life against a strong tide of prejudice and the hereditary conventionalities of a people primed with puritanism, and made riotous and arrogant with worldly prosperity. One of these two fates awaits us—for even the defeat of the Know-Notthings will not modify native predilections, or deaden the venom of the Sectaries. If all precedents, if all histories be not false preachers, it will, on the other hand, make the bigots more reckless, and inflame their zeal into murder heat.—*American Celt*.

NATIONAL HYPERLUTIN.—In speaking of the probability of war with England, the "local" of the Buffalo Republic thus demonstrates to the public at large, how Johnny Bull would get "banged," should he have the temerity to attempt such a thing. The enthusiasm and fire of Haileck is nowhere when compared to this:—"We have no doubt, if it ever becomes necessary, that a million of Americans, regardless of life, and breathing only revenge for insult and desire for glory, could be placed in New York or Boston in one month—and not such men either, as any invading force would be composed of. They would be men imbued with freedom—with pride—with revenge—with recklessness of personal harm; and with a war-cry of 'Our country, our wives, and our children,' they would grind to a powder any opposing force that could be landed on our coast, for any object or in any cause. Such a people cannot be defeated—they will never retreat—they can only die." Some kind-hearted philanthropist had better smoke that local out or he will be consumed in the blaze of his own patriotism.—*Detroit Tribune*.

POST OFFICE DEFICIT.—The deficit in the Post Office the present year will be about two millions and a half of dollars, or some three-quarters of a million more than last year. There have been added during the year 3700 miles of road service to the operations of the Department.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

CATHOLIC WORSHIP ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.—In the Board of Aldermen of New York, on the 11th inst., after an exciting debate, an order was passed directing the removal of the altar and other appendages of Catholic worship from the Almshouse on Randall's Island.

CATHOLIC CONVERTS AND PROTESTANT PERVERTS.—Have you ever reflected on the striking dissimilarity as exhibited in the characters of the converts to Catholicity, and of those perverts whom Protestantism and their inclinations to evil have induced to leave the church? This dissimilarity is a subject worthy of your study; and may give you some insight into the probable motives by which the two classes are influenced in changing their views of religious truth. Compare the Gavazzis, the Achillis, and the Justilians, as enlightened by Protestantism, and the Newmans, and Fabers, and Wilberforces, who have come under the "monstrous superstition" of the Catholic church:—On which side will you find the learning, the talent, and the exalted purity of character? Which of the two classes will you find winning souls to God by preaching Christ and Him Crucified? The saying of the witty Dean Swift about the "weeds from the Pope's garden, is as true as it was in his day, and will continue true to the end. Protestantism can give nothing to the Catholic which he does not already possess:—It can add nothing to his present happiness, and nothing to his hopes for the future. For the word of God it offers him the uncertain conceptions of the individual mind, and for the unity and fixity of the Catholic faith, the thousand and one vagaries incidental to its very foundation principle:—It has nothing positive, nothing not liable to change with the ever changing phases of human opinion.—*New Orleans Catholic Standard*.