

The Daily Express, reviewing the materials of the Irish Liberal party in Parliament makes this gratifying distinction between those who preserved their honour unsullied, and the section who bartered their souls for Treasury gold...

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—A respectable farmer named Nolan, a tenant of the estate of the Earl of Hessborough, in this county, has entered on the 114th year of his age...

AN ANCIENT TOMB.—On Saturday evening, as some persons were engaged digging potatoes in a field belonging to Mr. David Bodel, of Ballynahatty, adjoining the "Giant's Ring," they came upon a broad, flat stone, which, upon being removed, proved to be the entrance to a tomb...

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE VACANT SEATS IN THE CABINET.—The Right Honorable Henry Labouchere is the new Colonial Secretary. Mr. Labouchere, it is well known, is "a Whig, and nothing more."

The Post Office is still vacant. An offer of this post was made to the Duke of Somerset, but nothing, it is believed, is likely to come of that move.

UNKIND CUT.—We believe that it would be better for the Church and better for the State if the number of Bishops in the Upper House were diminished.

Admiral Napier has been returned for Southwark, vacant by the death of Sir Wm. Molesworth, by acclamation.

The War Minister, it appears, intends to accept the services of a certain number of militia regiments who may feel disposed to volunteer for duty at the Cape of Good Hope.

Two divisions of the British Swiss Legion, under Colonel Dixon, to the number of 1,400 of all ranks, embarked at Portsmouth on Friday for Balaklava.

It is rumored that a new corps is to be formed at Chatham, termed the Cossack Corps, open to the Poles in England and elsewhere.

THE ALIEN BILL IN THE COMING SESSION.—We have received the following piece of information from a reliable source:—About a fortnight since a gentleman well known in the literary world—the principal correspondent at Paris of the Independence Belge—is said to have met M. Walewski, lately French Ambassador at this court, and now Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, and asked him what he thought of the rumors respecting the introduction of an Alien Bill into the British Parliament during the coming session...

Mr. McCabe has advertised his third volume of the "Catholic History of England." It should be ready for delivery with Macaulay's third and fourth volumes, for the benefit of those who wish to consult both sides of English history.

The newly-appointed Bishop of Salisbury, following the example of the Bishop of Exeter, has refused to license a Clergyman to a curacy in his diocese, because he will not admit the truth of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

THE JULY DISTURBANCES IN HYDE PARK.—The Records of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, who were appointed commissioners to inquire into the conduct of the police during the Hyde Park disturbances in July, have made their report. They blame Superintendent Hughes for giving his sanction to his men to use their staves, and come to the conclusion that various members of the police were guilty of misconduct; but others displayed moderation, and when the events of the day are properly appreciated the commissioners think they will not afford any just ground for lessening the confidence of the public in the general good conduct and efficiency of the metropolitan police.

The strike of factory operatives in Manchester and the dearthness of food are apparently about to revive those public demonstrations of the working classes and the advocacy of those extreme political views which were rife some seven years ago. On Thursday night a meeting of operatives was held in Manchester, at which it was declared that the high prices of food are attributable, not to the war, but to the jobbing of speculators and monopolists; and they called upon "the government at once to pass a law forbidding the exportation of articles of food, whenever the prices range above a fair average rate; to induce parliament to pass an act enabling the government to import, at the national expenditure, a large amount of corn and flour from foreign countries; and to establish public granaries, in opposition to private speculation, in order to save our nation from famine, destitution, and woe."

We (Times) have not had long to wait for the verification of the opinion which we expressed a little while ago as to the true origin of that warlike spirit which seems so suddenly and so inopportunistically to have taken possession of the Government of the United States. In some most reasonable and judicious remarks which we extracted yesterday from the New York Herald it is clearly shown that the threatening and insulting tone adopted by the Government of the United States in their recent communications with England is neither the result of a sudden frenzy nor of a real and disinterested desire for war, but is in very truth as much an electioneering device as the issuing of a placard entreating the independent voters not to be deceived, but to stand fast by their indestructible principles, or the throwing open the portals of the publichouses for the refreshment of the said independent gentlemen. The great constituency of the whole United States being far too large and intelligent to be influenced by the grosser arts of corruption, and several of the present Government having their eyes on the revisionary occupation of the White-house, the power that is placed in their hands for the public good is abused and perverted for the purpose of influencing the coming appointment of President; and, although the end sought be not war itself, but only so much warlike enthusiasm as may be required to give votes and popularity in the coming contest, yet we verily believe that war itself—yes, war between the United States and England, with its ruinous losses, its fearful conflicts, and its absolute certainty of an indecisive and profitless result—would be cheerfully accepted by General Pierce, Mr. Marcy, or Mr. Cushing, as an infinitely smaller evil than their own ejection from place and power, and the transfer of the management of public affairs to other and safer hands.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN STIRLING CASTLE.—On Sunday night, at about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the rooms of what is called "the Governor's" house—a very ancient building in Stirling Castle, in which also is situated the Douglas's room, the scene of a well known historical tragedy. The fire continued to gain ascendancy until 3 o'clock, when a portion of the roof fell in, and at 5 o'clock the remainder of the roof also fell. Besides the total destruction of the building, not less than £1,000 of private property has been lost, belonging to the officers of the 90th Stirlingshire Militia, who occupied the apartments. A large portion, also, of the silver plate belonging to the officers mess is also said to have been destroyed and lost. The apartments—now a heap of ruins—are among the most ancient in Scotland. A portion of the edifice is said to have been erected by the Picts in the 9th century. The fire was not completely subdued until 7 o'clock on Monday morning. The building burnt down was in the immediate vicinity of the regimental and general powder magazines, in which are stored about 900 barrels of gunpowder. The cause of the conflagration, which was witnessed at its height for many miles around, has not yet been ascertained.

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT IN GLASGOW.—The profits of illicit trade are now so great that "shebeens" are known to exist in every low quarter of the city; and our police, zealous though they may be, are quite incompetent to the task of effectually hunting them down. "Shebeens," we are assured, have risen up in immense and destructive force since the bill came into operation; and the liquor got here is so pestiferous that the effects of drunkenness are viler than before. But, apart from this, we have heard on good authority that measures are in course of organization by which Forbes Mackenzie's Act is likely to be legally evaded by wholesale. Clubs are in course of formation in which the members may drink at all hours—Sunday and Saturday: and, so long as they do not blacken each other's eyes or disturb the general peace, they can span their fingers at the police. The Western Club, with its ballot box and entry money of 30 guineas, possesses all the privileges of a private dwelling. According to a public intimation we have seen, a Workman's or Tradesman's Club is to be established at the Cross on the same privileges, the difference being only in position and entry money, which in the latter case is to be sixpence.

A CLERGYMAN COMMITTED TO JAIL.—The Rev. Dr. Vauehan, of St. Olave's Church, London, has been committed to jail, to take his trial for making false entries in his register of burials. The object seems to have been to obtain double fees.

A FAIR WIND TO HIM.—John S. Orr, alias, Wicked Knaveish the Angel Gabriel, who has played not a few tricks in Greenock, and elsewhere, sailed in the ship Adam Carr, on Wednesday, for Demerara, his native place. An effort made a week ago to raise the funds necessary to pay his passage out, by a theatrical benefit, proved "a benefit" only in the ironical parlance of the greenroom, there being £5 1s to the debit of the adventure, which one or two friends in town were obliged to make up. In fact, poor John's denunciations of the scarlet lady and the police authorities had lately lost all their wonted attraction, and the sound of his trumpet its fascination; and we believe he owed the means of reaching his home to the kindness of a friend in Glasgow. John had ceased to be useful to his employers, and he is kindly sent home after his last riot at Dumbarton. The authorities had determined to try his sanity; he became well known and John is so old least perhaps strange recollections should come to light.—Northern Times.

SABBATH HARVESTING.—We remember to have heard, some few years ago, of Archdeacon Froude having harvested on the Sabbath-day. Being at Totnes in the beginning of the week, we inquired the particulars, and learnt that it was in 1848, when the whole parish turned out on the Sunday to harvest, led by the parson, the Ven. Archdeacon Froude. The only man who went to church that day was the clerk, and the parson "blew him up, telling him that he ought to have been better employed." The season had been wet, our informant says, and no doubt it was a work of necessity.—Western Times.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN PREACHER AND A SENSITIVE CONGREGATION: THE M'LELLAN GALLERY.—On Sunday the minister of one of our Free Church congregations plainly intimated, in the course of his discourse, that there were many then before him "who would never see God." Whether or not the congregation is more than usually wicked, or whether the preacher sees further into futurity than his neighbors, we cannot say; but the intimation came upon the people like a thunderbolt, and not a few of the females set up most lamentable screams and yells as their fears pointed to the fiery gulf which was opening before them. A number left the church altogether; but whether overcome by their sense of guilt, or moved by disgust and resentment at the horrible intimation, which the preacher had no warrant for making, we have no means of knowing. Truly, there is queer preaching now-a-days. Two or three Sundays ago, a minister in the same communion delivered an elaborate discourse against the M'Leellan Gallery, stating that the various pictures of the Virgin and Child therein displayed were nothing more nor less than an insidious attempt to pervert the citizens of Glasgow from the light of Protestantism to the darkness of Papistry! What do Mr. M'Leellan's trustees say to this?

PROTESTANT LITERATURE.—The course of the reading Protestant poor of England has been lately elucidated. It appears that the number of absolutely vicious newspapers sold yearly in England is 11,702,000. Infidel and polluting publications have a yearly circulation of 10,400,000. Periodicals of the worst class, 520,000. The circulation of innoxious publications is less extensive by several millions. The Protestant poor are diligently taught to read, in order that they may peruse the Bible; but, having mastered the art they read in preference those vicious newspapers and polluting periodicals we allude to. One of these publications is written to prove that electricity is the true deity—another that Christ never existed—a third facilitates infanticide, showing how children may be killed without loss of reputation or hindrance of business to the perpetrator. Locke's doctrine as to the material nature of the soul is fully developed in these infamous publications: they say what he hints at—they are superior to Locke. They give us the opinions of Gibbon, without a trace of Gibbon's ambiguity. In buying these you get for a penny what, in reading Gibbon, you get for a pound. Parson Malthead's work is very costly, but in the publication on "painless extinction" you get the pith of the Parson at the small charge of a penny. In one of the difficult philosophy of Hobbes is simplified, stripped of its abstractions, and rendered intelligible to humble capacities. In another we have the marrow of David Hume. A third publication fervidly recommends to the poor what Munzer and Martin Luther permitted to the rich—a community of wives and goods. Such pamphlets are more Protestant than the Protestants themselves. This truly popular literature proclaims war against the bank and the shop as Luther did against the monastery and friary. It does not decry liberty, but it thunders against what is still more valuable—private property. It says, in the words of Martin Luther, "Search the Scriptures. Bigamy is nowhere prohibited in the Scriptures." These Protestant publications—which could only exist among Protestants—which would sweep away property, morality, religion, and even God, must not themselves be swept away? It is for burning these infamous publications that the Redemptorist Fathers are to be dragged like culprits into a court of justice. But it is very natural that Protestants should defend that which is the natural spawn of Protestantism. Protestantism was always the same. The worthlessness of Protestant literature is an old complaint. Would to God it were only worthless. Protestant literature is ruinously mischievous. Wherever it flourishes we have, as in New York, "Free Love Societies," or what is, if possible, worse, "burial clubs." It is for attempting to nip these institutions in the germ (for they have their birth in Protestant literature) that the Redemptorists are to be prosecuted. Such institutions, like the literature that gave them birth, are as old as the "Reformation." It is full three hundred years ago since John of Leyden established in the heart of Germany a society like that Free Love Society in New York. Lord Palmerston seems anxious to snatch from the flames publications which prove that what is vulgarly called God is really electricity. He seems desirous of preserving from destruction a periodical which maintains that Our Divine Redeemer is a myth, that property is plunder, and marriage an immorality. Lord Palmerston is not alone in this crusade against virtue; the whole Protestant press joins in the view halloo; they denounce with fury the well-merited combustion of these books of the brother. This is very excusable. If it were not for the Socialism of the sixteenth century—were it not for bigamy, polygamy, and the violation and denunciation of property, there would be no such thing as Protestantism.—Toblet.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—The necessity of doing something with our youthful criminals is so urgent that there is no scheme for their reformation which

does not deserve some share of our sympathy, and we have to invite attention to the report which appeared in our impression of Saturday respecting the Kingswood Reformatory School, and that to day of the Suffolk Reformatory Institution. From 1846 to 1851 the annual average of children under 17 years of age tried at assize or sessions amounted to 17,000; the annual average of convictions was 12,000. These children were convicted, imprisoned, but not reformed. It is a recognised fact that a child comes out of the prison worse than when he entered. From the figures quoted by Mr. Miles, the Chairman of the meeting held at Bristol to support the Kingswood School, we learn that the children recommitted during the year 1848 amounted to 4,311, and some of these were recommitted twice, thrice, four times, and even oftener. What is to be done?—Times.

DRUMMING-OUT THREE OFFICERS.—Three officers of the 3rd Regiment of Light Infantry of the German Legion deserted, and were subsequently apprehended while endeavoring to make their escape from this country—two of them intending to start for America and the other for Rotterdam. A charge of embezzlement was also laid against one of the delinquents; the sum of £60, which had been intrusted to him for the purpose of paying the men, was applied to his own use. The names of the officers were Lieutenant Rotz, Esigun von Weyun, and Esigun von Prondzinski, and shortly after their apprehension they were reconveyed to Shorncliffe, where a court-martial was held yesterday week, and they were sentenced to be degraded, and dismissed the service. The troops were immediately paraded, and after being formed into a hollow square, the "officers" were brought out under guard, and placed in the centre. They were then addressed by General Stutterheim, who pointed out to them in strong terms the disgrace they had brought upon themselves and their comrades. The usual forms of degradation, the tearing up of the commissions, &c., were then gone through, and the prisoners were marched off the ground. Only one of them had retained his sword, which was broken in due form.—South-Eastern Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It has just been ascertained beyond the possibility of cavil that a dispatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan relative to the Crampton difficulty, the tenor of which is, that the British Government, in a courteous but positive manner, decline giving such explanations as have been demanded by our Government regarding the alleged violation of our Neutrality laws by British agents.—This aspect of affairs impose on our Government delicate obligations, and it will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from the present dilemma.

SUPREME COURT.—A DUELING CASE DECIDED.—Some time since a duel was fought on the opposite side of the river by two colored men, named Mexent and Gulpues, in which the latter was mortally wounded and died in a few days afterwards. Mexent and a confederate named Guesnon were arrested, charged with murder, and tried. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against both Mexent and Guesnon, the former as principal and the latter as accessory. Judge Robertson sentenced Mexent to the Penitentiary for five years, and Guesnon for three. From the verdict and sentence the parties appealed to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal yesterday sustained the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the court below.—New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 27th.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal tells the following story:—"A Resolute and Injured Wife."—An incident transpired here last week that has made some talk among parties who have some knowledge of the matter.—A lady from the State of Maine came to this city last week on her way to California. She had as arms two revolvers and a bowie knife. The conductor purchased her a ticket in the California steamer, and she left in the vessel at noon. Her story is this:—A short time since her husband obtained possession of all her wealth, converted all he could into gold, and then deserted the family, took a ship and started for the land of gold, round Cape Horn. But this is not the worst; he took with him a female not his wife. Injured and maddened, the wife has started after her recreant lord; not from love, but from hate; not to recover possession of her absconding husband, but to administer to him a deserved chastisement, not to take him back, but to shoot him and his companion. Wind, weather, and steam permitting, the lady will reach California some time in advance of her absconding mate. He will no doubt be rather surprised to meet her ladyship on the California landing; and unless sea-sickness shakes the wrath out of her, the meeting will not be one of the most conjugal that can be imagined. It is a hard time for runaway husbands and wives. If they trust in sails, steam outsails them. If they rely on steam, the lightning tells to all the world the story of their misdeeds, and reveals their hiding places before their trunks are fairly unpacked.

A DELUSION AND A SNAKE.—Our American exchanges begin to agitate the annexation of Mexico, and hold out as an inducement to that nation "the full exercise of its religious predilections" and "complete security from persecution." We recommend them to secure these blessings to the Catholics within their borders first, then Mexico will be more apt to listen to their entreaties, and sweet offers of Protestant toleration and social freedom.—American Celt.

PROSELYTIZING HOT-HOUSES IN NEW YORK.—Yo (American Celt) called the attention of the different Consulates of European Catholic powers in New York, last week, to the proselytizing character of the Foreign Emigrant Protective Society. Our remarks showed that this body is a Sectarian Soul-stealer, under another name, and that no Catholic, much less the representative of a Catholic State, can consistently sanction it. The following letters, forwarded to us after the appearance of our article, by the Consul General of the Pontifical States, show that he was induced to recommend the institution by false pretences, and while laboring under the belief that it was purely charitable and innoxious:—

New York, Dec. 1st, 1855. The Consul General of the Pontifical States encloses a copy of the letter which he has this day addressed to the Emigrant Protective Society, which the American Celt is at liberty to publish:—

New York, Dec. 1st, 1855. Sir,—Some time last year, I was induced by a person acting for your Society, to add my name to those of others, recommending it to public favor and support. As since then I have had reason to change my opinion of its utility and purposes, you will please erase my name from the paper to which it was subscribed, and not use it in any way as approving of your Society. I remain, your most obedient servant, L. B. BINASSI, Consul General Pontifical States. Mortimer de Motte, Esq., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, 13 and 14 Bible House. We have not received any reply up to the time of going to press, from Monthon, Consul General of France, from Vertu, of the two Sicilies; Mall, of Belgium; or, Simson, of Bavaria. They will, however, without doubt, take the same action as Mr. Binassi, within a few days.