

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—It is remarkable that the emigration from various parts of Ireland still progresses, notwithstanding the many inducements which the people now have to remain in their own country.

Fire.—At three o'clock on Friday, the extensive stables, &c., belonging to Charles Bianconi, Esq., Clonmel, were discovered to be on fire.

FATAL RESULT OF A FACTION FIGHT.—Sunday last in the neighborhood of Emly, a dispute having arisen between two parties or factions (the Ryans and Kennans, better known by the soubriquet of the 'Three and Four Years Old,') they proceeded to decide the quarrel in their usual 'style,' viz arms, bludgeons, and every weapon that came nearest to their hands were put in requisition.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.—On Sunday evening last, about seven o'clock, as Michael Kenna, tenant to Hugh William Bradshaw, Esq., J.P., Phillipstown House, was returning from the village of Emly, towards Duncannon, where he lived, he was waylaid by a man, who struck him several blows on the head with a blunt instrument, and then escaped across the fields.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CONVERSION.—Mr. De Vere, an English gentleman, was received into the Church on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at Bayonne, in France.

RENOWNED CLERICAL SECESSIONS FROM THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Some extraordinary rumours are afloat amongst the clergy, and are leading to very serious discussions in reference to the probable fate of Archdeacon Denison.

The University of St. Nov. publishes a letter from an ecclesiastic, who was present at the consecration of the Bishop of Roseau, at the Pro-Cathedral of St. Mary, Moorfields (Diocese of Westminster), on the previous Sunday, in which letter, after describing, very graphically, the holy ceremony, he concludes as follows:—"Indeed, we could scarcely believe ourselves to be in England, and in the capital of that country which for more than three centuries, had proscribed the religion and the worship of its ancestors."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—We have all the portents of a storm. The political atmosphere is heavy; little straws have been whirling about for some time, and now heavier matters are taken up and carried to a distance.

THE WAR HAS NOT TAUGHT US THAT WE ARE THE WEAKEST POWER.—or that we need to submit to bad faith, injustice, and illusage. This, the people of England are now prepared to do. The Times is almost as warlike. It says—"In these circumstances it would be fatal to show signs of flinching. England is fixed in her determination to repress Russian aggression, in whatever quarter it may appear."

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THE FRENCH ALLIANCE IN DANGER.—The warning of the English press by the *Monitor* has begun to bear fruit. On Wednesday night Her Majesty's Theatre contained an assemblage of 3000 or 4000 persons, to inaugurate Julian's winter series of "promenade concerts."

THE CHOICE OF A PLACE FOR THE HOLDING OF WHAT MAY BE CALLED THE SUPPLEMENTARY CONFERENCE is said to be a point on which a decision has not been come to by the allied governments. It appears that it has been intimated that London ought now to have its turn.

LORD PALMERSTON HAS BEEN MAKING SPEECHES at Manchester at the rate of three a day, to which we refer those who desire to see, at considerable length, the praises of that Noble Lord and his Administration. In the words of the *Morning Star*—"With respect to foreign policy, he spoke of honour, dignity, rights, and insult, as if all the nations of the world had combined to heap contempt and odium upon England."

WORKING OF THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—Is it not clear that at length the film is being cleared from the eyes of our countrymen, and that they are discovering that Church Establishment which has been more extravagantly praised than any other religious agency, is to a large extent, a thing of vane and varnish—of stucco and gilding; that it works badly, that it is behind the age in respect to responsibility, to adaptation, and to administrative efficiency; and that, to all administrative proposals of reform, there is the insuperable objection, that they would override the rights of property, and the vested interests which are inextricably bound up with the Establishment?—*Liberator*.

BISHOP MARRING.—Lord Palmerston has now made his third and fourth appointments, in filling up the vacant sees of London and Durham; and as both are to be divided, and the promotion of the Bishop of Ripon creates another opening, his lordship, if he weathers next session, will have made seven "successors of the Apostles," or about one-fourth of the occupants of the episcopal bench.—*Ibid*.

ON TUESDAY WEEK THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S WENT THROUGH THE RITE OF ELECTING A BISHOP, the election of course falling upon the government choice, Dr. Tait.

A PROTESTANT LECTURER.—The notorious "Baron" de Gamin or Gammon has been visiting Yorkshire, but has met with a very sorry reception. The local papers which have been sent to us contain reports of his lectures, couched in such abominable language that it is impossible for us to give any extracts, and the only wonder is how any but the most depraved persons could listen to such obscenity as fell from the lips of this "No Popery" lecturer. Yet, in the words of the *Huddersfield Chronicle*, "a language that should be shuddered at as disgustingly loathsome filthiness, was listened to with complacency, and often called forth manifestations of delight from the audience!"

MONKS TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH.—Upwards of eighty benefited clergymen, in the diocese of St. David's, have memorialized Bishop Conop. Thirlwall against the theological teaching of the Rev Rowland Williams, the professor of divinity in Lampeter College. The protest is specifically directed against the teaching contained in the professor's sermons, published under the title of "Rational Godliness," the tendencies of which were pointed out about a year ago in the *Quarterly Review*, and have since occasioned much discussion.—*London Paper*.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING WAS HELD AT THE LONDON Tavern on Thursday, in support of Mr. Miall's assault upon the monstrous iniquity of our age—the Protestant Establishment of Ireland. Letters, promising support, were read from a considerable number of Protestant Members of Parliament. The universal opinion was in agreement with that expressed in the last number of the *Quarterly*, that Mr. Miall had gained great strength by the majorities of last May, in support of Mr. Spooner's anti-Maynooth agitation.

PROTESTANTISM DEFINED.—Col. Sir H. Rawlinson observed the other day, at a meeting in the Exeter Hall, that twenty years ago Protestantism was unknown in Turkey. On one occasion a Jew presented himself to the resident of Bagdad, and claimed British protection, alleging that he had come from Jerusalem. He was informed by the Consul General that according to international law he was not entitled to protection.

PUSSYISM AT EAST GRINSTEAD.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of East Grinstead has just been held, the vicar being present, at which resolutions were passed condemnatory of the Popish practices of the Rev. J. Mason Esq., the Principal of Sackville College. Representations have been made to the Bishop of Chichester, to the effect that Mr. Neale encourages confession and other practices diametrically opposed to the teaching of the Church; and the Earl of Delawarr, the patron, has been called upon to remove Mr. Neale from the headship of the college, in consequence of his religious principles and practices.

CONSECRATION OF BURIAL GROUNDS.—The Bishop of Exeter is about to illustrate anew the absurdities of burial ground consecration. Because the Tiverton Burial Board will not separate dead Dissenters from dead Church men by a wall more than eighteen inches high, his lordship not only refuses to consecrate any part of the ground but he is about to withdraw the license he had granted for interments in what was intended to be consecrated ground. This suggests the enquiry. What are the practical consequences in the cases of those Churchmen who have thus unwittingly been buried there? Will any damage ensue? And if not, cannot others with propriety and safety also find their last resting place? True, the service of an Episcopal minister may not be available, but the burial-service of the Episcopal Church may be read by other lips. As the ice has already been broken by the use, with a Bishop's sanction, of unconsecrated earth, will not Churchmen pluck up courage to go still further in the same sensible direction?—*Liberator* for November.

A FEW MONTHS SINCE IT WAS DECIDED BY A MAJORITY of the guardians of a Welsh Union not to appoint a regular chaplain to the house, and the spiritual duties have since been performed by various Dissenting ministers of the town. The following is a *verbatim* copy of an entry made in the "Chaplain's Book" by one of these gentlemen:—"September 14. Attended and held Divine Service at their real Time The congregation very Fair and very attentive and it was indeed a Time be remembered may God water There They Sovers and Seed."

THE BURY POST STATES THAT ON THE 17th INSTANT, two days before the appalling accident at the Surrey Gardens, Mr. Spurgeon preached in Garland street Baptist Chapel, in that town, from the first three verses of the fourth chapter of the Book of Revelation, and that his manner of treating this subject was 'irresistibly humorous.'

OLD ENGLISH GRAMMATE.—One omission must have struck every Catholic reader of the newspaper reports of the late War banquets. We have had plenty of praise and plenty of blame. Sir Robert Peel, who, as a weekly contemporary amusingly says, "has inherited together with his father's title and estates all his father's talents, except his statesmanship, judgment, sagacity, caution, accuracy and good taste," has fallen foul of Sir Charles Napier. We have had inquiries into the Crimean Inquiry, and in consequence of Sir William Williams' speech to hide his real merits in a cloud of smoke. We have heard perhaps more than all of Florence Nightingale, from whose just praise we should be the last to detract; but we doubt whether the most diligent reader of the *Times* is aware that a single word has anywhere been spoken of the services of the Sisters of Mercy. It is not wholly the fault of the speakers, for on one occasion at least—the Dublin banquet—a just testimony was rendered to them; the mention of which was carefully excluded. After all, however, this was but an exception. On almost every one of these festive days there was an absolute and instructive silence. The reason of course is that they are Catholics. The Protestant public, speakers, diners, reporters, editors and all, prefer to forget what all the world knows, rather than acknowledge that without the heroic sacrifices and disinterested care of those whom they have for centuries agreed to revile and persecute, even the praiseworthy exertions of Miss Nightingale would have been wholly without effect. Such is the simple fact; and it is but justice to add, that those who have seen her correspondences well know, that it is freely, and fully admitted by Miss Nightingale herself. Every Englishman shares the shame of this foul ingratitude. Beyond this, we, as Catholics care nothing for it. It is less than the truth to say that our Religious desire no human notice or human praise. Such rewards they have always dreaded and shunned. Their reward is "very great in Heaven," where are their "Master, and their treasure, and their hearts and their conversation." From men they desire nothing except liberty to serve the poor, and bring blessings to the suffering; and this, despite the heartless ingratitude of their countrymen, they have already won.—*Weekly Register*.

WE OFTEN IMAGINE THERE MUST BE SOMETHING IN OUR Anglo-Saxon nature that compels us to be boisterous and commanding. In everything we have a disposition to push, threaten, and compel. If preachers go to the parks, we must have them down. If Charities begin to reason, we must call them rascals. If a lady writes to the newspapers, a Tory editor must defame her character. If the Pope makes a Cardinal, we must make an Act of Parliament. If a Church needs support, we must steal the silver spoons or feather bed of some Dissenter. Or if a Czar, or a King, or a foreign oracle do not agree with our opinion, our plan is to send a few ships of war to convince him. Watch how our omnibus conductors rage, and swear, and fight! Visit our courts of law, and listen to the barristers! Count the number of actions for defamation of character, assaults, and battery! Or take Astley's amphitheatre, and see how the firing of pistols and the thunder and lightning are cheered by the crowd! The fact seems to be that nothing takes so well in our beloved land as putting one another down, or picking up a quarrel with a neighboring country. Law and force are the great prerogatives of an Englishman.—*Star*.

THE ANGLICAN-FRENCH ALLIANCE MAY BE CONSIDERED AS nearly an *ad. hoc* coalition, and it is now submitted that the manoeuvres of the French Government were successfully counteracted by the exertions of Lord Redcliffe. It does not follow, however, that his Lordship or the Government which approves of his conduct is right; but the inference is in his favor—for the British fleet keeps the Black Sea, and is receiving augmentations. Austria and England are certainly agreed respecting the policy to be observed towards the principalities; and if this fact required further confirmation, it will be found in the hostility of the French and Russian organs to this new alliance.—*Liverpool Post*.

THE MONSTER GUN AND THE LION BREATHING FLOATING BATTERIES.—It is reported that an interesting experiment to be made at Shoeburyness, in a few days to prove the power of the monster gun there, and also, the resisting capabilities of the floating batteries. The *Acta 16*, floating battery, is to be sent over there to be berthed within shot range of the monster gun referred to, so as to prove the effect of 300 lb. shot on the hull. A committee of Admiralty and Ordnance officers are to superintend the experiments. Various opinions from scientific men have been given as to the effects that will be produced.—*Times*.

CURATES' QUALIFICATIONS.—The last number of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* contains advertisements from a large number of curates who want employment. They represent all sorts of shades of religious opinion and social states—such as 'sound,' 'moderate,' 'not extreme,' 'thorough church,' 'rubrical,' 'concordant with the Bishop of Lincoln,' 'single,' 'married,' 'a strong voice,' 'knowledge of music,' 'independent means,' 'energetic habits,' 'considerable experience'—while one gentleman offers to serve per board and lodging, and a trifling stipend.

AN INKPOPER AT WILMSTON IN ENGLAND RECENTLY announced that during the races he had engaged John Smith of Dudley, Palmer's executioner, that he had procured a "cast of Palmer's face and features, forming an exact model of the culprit, dressed in corresponding clothes, as he appeared on the morning of execution," and farther that there would be "the scaffold and beam, with a company of trained officials, who will perform and go through the ceremony of hanging! twice each morning of the races. Performance commencing at ten and twelve o'clock."

UNITED STATES.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.—During the past few days a number of vessels have arrived at Quarantine from Hamburg, on board of which the Cholera had made fearful havoc, and some from Liverpool, on which many cases of small-pox had occurred. The filthy and unventilated state of the emigrant vessels has much to do with the cases of small-pox. It seems that the authorities on neither side of the Atlantic will enforce the existing laws. The appearance of cholera is still more alarming. The popular belief is that there is no fear of the importation and the spread of cholera as an epidemic in this latitude at this season of the year. The fact that Hamburg is some thirteen degrees further north than New York, and that it prevailed with great severity in St. Petersburg (Russia) some four winters ago, may go some way to change public sentiment on that point. The deduction is, that we should be no less careful now to prevent the importation of cholera infection into the city than of any other time of the year. The arrival of immigrants, from the 8th inst. to the 16th, inclusive, numbered 9,862. This is a very large number, and while the above diseases are prevalent on shipboard, too much caution cannot be taken to prevent their introduction here in an aggravated form.—*New York Citizen*.

THE WHOLE WHITE MALE POPULATION OF THE U. STATES, for instance, over 21 years of age, and to be presumed, entitled to vote, is about 5,100,000, and yet the votes cast at a Presidential election seldom exceeds 3,100,000 leaving 2,000,000 of inhabitants who do not use their franchise. In the State of New York, in 1852, the voting population exceeded 800,000, yet the votes returned did not much exceed 500,000. In Massachusetts, the white males over 21 are nearly 300,000, and yet the vote, in 1852, was only 133,000, showing that nearly two-thirds of the adult population, for some cause or other, had staid away from the polls. And the proportion is nearly as great in several other States.

"A FINE COUNTRY"—Several colored men were driven from Alton, Illinois, last week, by authority of the "Black Law" which prohibits colored men from settling in that State.

THE IRISH IN MEXICO.—A society of Catholic Irish have addressed a petition to the government of Mexico, through one of its consuls in the United States, asking permission to establish themselves in the territory of Mexico. This may afford a good opening for Irishmen who have been acclimated in New Orleans, to emigrate to another land where they will be treated less as an inferior cast than they are here.—*American Paper*.

ANOTHER WARNING AGAINST THE TOO COMMON practice of hasty burials occurred in Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, last week. Daniel Stearns, Esq., who had been ill with fever some time, at all appearance died on Wednesday afternoon; all the arrangements were made, and the friends and the clergyman were assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the supposed deceased, when the body appeared warm to the touch. Restoratives were administered, and in a few minutes the man who had come so near being buried alive, was sitting up. He is now in a fair way of recovery.

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN RELATES THE FOLLOWING striking scene at a gaming table.—As a company of our fast young men were busy over the card table, a few evenings since, a singular noise attracted their attention. It was of so unusual a nature that they immediately began to look about for its cause. It was repeated in another direction. Something more than curiosity was now excited, and playing was suspended. Immediately one of the company fell into what the spiritualists call a trance, and proceeded to utter, as if from his deceased father, a homily against gambling and its associate vices. This was followed by an admonition purporting to come from a deceased sister of one of the company, couched in such terms and uttered with such sisterly feeling, that the whole group were irresistibly moved to tears. There was no more card-playing that night. None of those present were believers in "spiritual" manifestations, and the scene was wholly unexpected to all. Whether it was indeed spiritual, or is capable of some other solution, is a question.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT IS RELATED AS HAVING OCCURRED upon the late aerial voyage of Mr. Goddard, and others. When the balloon was near Germantown it was low enough for those in the car to speak to persons along the road. One of the party put his head over the basket, and gave three cheers for Mr. Buchanan, but when he had drawn in his head again it was noticed that the gentleman's jaws had sunk in very much, and that he looked ten years older. The party were at a loss to understand how so great a change could have taken place. Some were about attributing it to fright, when the unfortunate gentleman informed them that while inhaling his teeth had fallen out! The balloon being about 7,000 feet in the air, it was thought best to leave them on the ground!

THE SHIP IN CONTACT WITH THE LYONNAIS.—The ship which came in contact with the *Lyonnais* steamer, on the 2d inst., was the new barque *Adriatic*, Capt. Durham, of and from Belfast, Me., for Savannah. The *Adriatic* arrived at Gloucester on the 4th inst., but no report of collision was made public. Capt. Durham reports in a Belfast paper, that his ship was run into on the 2d, by an unknown steamer; that lights were put up to attract attention, but the steamer came steadily on, striking the barque forward, carrying away bowsprit and forward bulwarks, and doing other damage. It is added that the steamer passed on without rendering any assistance. One of the crew of the *Adriatic* states that Capt. Durham and second mate were on deck at the time, and saw the steamer's lights twenty minutes before the collision. The steamer was seen a few minutes before the shock, but the persons on board the barque were not aware of the damage done, and supposed that the *Lyonnais* kept on her course. The *Adriatic* is still at Gloucester repairing.

CONVENT SEARCHING IN NEW ORLEANS.—JOSEPH HISS EMULATED.—Among the inexplicable outrages which the Mayor of this city has been persuaded by his associates to perpetrate or authorize, none appears to us so wanton, so senseless, or so unprovoked as the onslaught made in his name at 6 o'clock on the morning of the election, by persons having his warrant in their pocket, on the Charity Hospital of this city. It appears that some person—one of the Mayor's secret police, it is said—thought proper to say and swear that he had reason to believe, and did believe, that arms and munitions of war were concealed within the Charity Hospital, and in certain houses in the neighborhood, which he would point out; and upon this statement the Mayor of this city, illegally, unjustly, and in a spirit of most dangerous and unwarrantable usurpation, despatched a body of officers to search the Charity Hospital, and such certain houses in the neighborhood as this secret police agent, or whatever other relation he may hold to Mayor Waterman, might, for reasons of his own, see fit to denounce. That we may not be accused of rashly or unjustly charging Mayor Waterman in this affair, we ask our readers' attention to the following warrant, signed by him, and to its curious contents: [Sealed Warrant.]

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. RECORDED OFFICE, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, First District.

TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE OR ANY CONSTABLE OF NEW ORLEANS GREETING.—Whereas, complaint has been made, on oath of A. P. Philips, before me, Charles M. Waterman, Mayor of the city aforesaid, that from information received, deponent has reason to believe and verily believes, that arms and munitions of war are concealed within the Charity Hospital, or certain houses in the neighborhood, which deponent will point out to the officer. Almut, therefore, prays that a search warrant may issue, so said arms may be seized, to prevent bloodshed this day; and that the parties in whose possession said arms are found be arrested and dealt with according to law.

These are, therefore, to authorize and require you, with necessary and proper assistants, to enter into the said Charity Hospital and other houses pointed out, and there diligently search for said arms and munitions of war. And if the same or any part thereof shall be found upon search, that you bring the said arms and munitions of war so found, together with the parties in whose possession they be found, before me to be disposed of according to law, and for doing so this will be your warrant.

Witness my hand the 4th of Nov., 1856.

CHARLES M. WATERMAN, Mayor. By virtue of this authority, a gang of what are termed police visited the Charity Hospital about daybreak, placed sentinels at all the gates of the premises, and forbade ingress or egress until they had made their search, and returned to their expedition head. Every portion of the building devoted to public purposes was carefully and minutely examined, and to make the indignity and outrage complete, the apartments exclusively devoted to the Sisters of Charity, whom our readers know are wisely charged with the care of the afflicted in the institution, were then and there brutally violated, under the pretext that they also might be implicated in the business of concealing arms and munitions of war for some purpose known only to Mayor Waterman and his secret police. Of course, the greatest dismay and terror possessed these simple-minded, pious women, at this most disgusting violation of their apartments, which was greatly increased by the gallant behavior of the mounted Indians engaged for the election, who had, probably by concert, about this time arrived at the Hospital, and displayed their horsemanship and bowie knives to these affrighted women and inmates of the building.

Two of the sisters, who were on their way to morning devotions at the church opposite the Hospital, were, we are informed, rudely stopped by the police outside the gate and made to return to their apartments, probably these representatives of Mayor Waterman considering that on their persons were concealed the arms and munitions of war, so graphically described by him as being in the Charity Hospital or in certain houses in the neighborhood.

Some one may ask what was the return made by the searchers for 'arms and munitions of war' of Mayor Waterman. Here it is as we find it on the back of the search warrant:—

The within warrant, received at 6 o'clock A. M., and forthwith proceeded to the Charity Hospital, and after due and diligent search make this my return. Nothing found.

C. H. FORNO, Sergeant of Police. November 4, 1856. We hope Mayor Waterman will be able to offer some justification of his unwarrantable conduct, and that it will thus be in our power to lessen the very general indignation and abhorrence his illegal proceeding has provoked by an authorized explanation.—*New Orleans Delta*.

COL. PRINCE'S FIRST MOVE.—Chosen by the voice people for 8 years as a lawyer, Col. Prince gives an early evidence as to his fitness! The close of the Western Assizes was rendered somewhat exciting by a prosecution by Col. Prince against Mr. Arthur Rankin, M. P., for perjury, in making the affidavit to replevy the Stock Book of the Southern Railway. The Grand Jury found the Bill, and defendant demanded a trial at once. The prosecutor was not ready, desired bail to be given to stand trial at next Assizes, and insisted that the Crown Officer, Mr. Cooper, should not proceed in the absence of the evidence.—Mr. Beecher, for defence, insisted that the Bill had been improperly found, as evidently only one witness (Prince) had contradicted the affidavit. The Chief Justice said that it rested with the Counsel. Mr. Cooper then opened the case to the jury, and submitted that one witness might supply sufficient evidence to convict if supported by uncontradicted facts or documents. Col. Prince and Mr. Richmond were examined for the prosecution! The Chief Justice directed the Jury that the evidence was utterly insufficient, and they at once rendered a verdict of not guilty.