which none of us hesitate to do in private life. If we have committed a mistake, we apologize for it, and make every reparation that an adversary can expect, or an honorable one would be willing to receive. If our apologies are refused—*if a quarrel is to be fastened upon us, showing a foregone conclusion for war—why then it is matter of thankfulness that we are not altogether unprepared. We have come out of greater odds before now without leaving our enemies cause for boasting.*

THE BOMBARDMENT OF NEW YORK—INVASION OF CANADA.

[From the London Telegraph, Oct. 29.]

* * * * * * *

The United States possesses a nucleus of a navy, numbering seventy-four ships of war and some 2,000 and odd guns. This is not a very large navy, as compared with Great Britain and France. But is it not be forgotten that the maritime shipping of the United States rivals our own in tonnage. The United States are in a position to fit out a superb fleet from the merchant navy, composed of sailing vessels and steamers. The ocean would literally swarm with their armed clippers and the commerce of England, within six months after the declaration of hostilities, would be almost annihilated. Not a ship that left our English ports for the East or West Indies, Australia, the Cape, or Canada, would ever reach her destination. This would be a consummation we should not at all relish. In point of fact, while we could assemble great naval squadrons, the United States would, at the same time, sting us everywhere by a cloud of clipper hornets from which our commerce could not escape.

As to our being able to effect any military operations in a war with the United States, that is a farce. We have now some fifty thousand men in the Crimea, which constitutes the larger portion of the rank and file of the British army. The Americans, on the contrary, possess the finest organized militia in the world. Their riflemen are faultless. It is not too much to say that, within one month of a declaration of hostilities, the Americans would, and could, muster an army of some five hundred thousand men on the British frontiers. And, although hastily summoned to arms, they would not be raw recruits, as ours, but well-trained soldiers, for each one, in his adventurings in the backwoods, has handled the rifle with unerring aim; throughout, winter and summer, in the forest and the prairie, pioneers of the wilderness, men inured to danger and hardship—trained with the long rifle in hand from earliest boyhood; their own commissaria' and engineers—at home in every position—whether trailing the wild Indian or engaged in the bear or moose hunt—on foot or on horseback—on the "long cob" or in the canoe; wild, determined, fearless, wiry, up to every work; each and every one of whom considers himself fit to be President or Commander-in-Chief—such would form the rank and file of an army of 500,000 down-Easters on our frontiers; and work well too. The Americans are peculiarly a military nation. They possess the qualifications for generalship, in which we are grievously deficient. There are hundreds amongst them who could command an army of invasion with the most brilliant genius. They are fully up to their work, as soldiers; and, as tacticians, they have not one whit degenerated from their fathers who drove us from the Union in 1776, and combatted with us in 1814. As to martial enthusiasm, there is no bound to it. We are cold and phlegmatic; the American fiery and ambitious. The future of that people is to be a great military nation, which will sweep the American continents from Hudson's Bay, on the north, to Cape Horn, on the south, and no nation can stay their destiny.

An American army would advance from Maine into New Brunswick, and St. Juan and Frederickton would fall without a blow. Another army would simultaneously cross the Saint Lawrence, and invest Montreal and Quebec. From New York State, Kingston and Toronto would be summoned to surrender. The lakes would swarm with American armed steamers. Bombard New York, and the cities of Canada would be razed to the ground. The knowledge of this fact forms the strongest fortifications necessary to protect the Atlantic cities. No power we have in the Canadas, with all their loyal inhabitants, could preserve them to us. They would be invaded at fifty points at once, and in one great combined movement the Provinces would be wrested for ever from the mother country. So much for the commencement of the war; what would be the prospect at its termination? The West India Islands and the Bermudas, one by one, would fall to the Americans. Thus our transatlantic possession would be lost. During this time Australia would improve upon our difficulties, and it is not too much to add, that Tasmania would cast the lone star of independence. Our colonies lost to us in the Atlantic and the Pacific, England would, in truth, have achieved a grand success to remunerate her for going to war about Cuba. We would impress this fact upon our readers. The declaration of hostilities with the United States would sound the first knell to England's supremacy as a nation. Not only should we be worsted abroad, but at home—in the general commotion of affairs which would follow—dynasties might change, constitutions be overturned; that which is now below would rise uppermost, and, in the frothing cauldron of our "hell broth," things stranger might occur in the world's history than the child assuming the power and position once maintained by the parent.

Those who would urge a war between England and the United States are no friends of their country; and the Ministry who would listen to such evil advice, would deserve at the hands of an infuriated people a punishment which could only be expiated by their lives. We have interfered between the Turk and the Russian—that is well and good—but emboldened by that successful experiment, let us not interfere between Spain and the United States. An ardent love of our country bids us exert our power, while there is yet time, to avert a calamity which no true patriot can reflect upon without a shudder.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENLISTMENT SCHEME.

[From the London Telegraph, Nov. 1.]

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Affairs did not progress very smoothly with us in the Crimea; our army became decimated by disease and hardship. Sebastopol and the trenches wofully thinned our ranks. The Duke of Newcastle, then the presiding genius of War and the Colonies, took upon himself to experimentalize in the recruiting line. He spurned the advise of experienced officers as to the legitimate sources of supply for the native raw material for our ranks, and must needs cast a glance upon the foreign ruffianism of both hemispheres to supply so great a want. It is a well known fact that about this time two offers were made to the government to organize, free of expense, a couple of rifle regiments of Anglo-Saxon blood—fully equipped and drilled. Both these patriotic offers emanated from Canadian gentlemen. One from a member of the Provincial Parliament—Mr. Rankin, and the other from a Provincial field officer, who had previously served in her Majesty's regular army. Both the noble offers of these gallant gentlemen were refused—coldly refused almost without any acknowledgment of thanks from the government, of whom the present Premier, Lord Palmerston, was even then a conspicuous member. His Grace of Newcastle conferred with the intellectual Mr. Roberts, his private secretary, formerly a clerk in some West Indian court of assize, and now, of course, pitchforked into the sinecure office of a Commissioner of inland revenue, and, together, those worthies conferred with Mr. Joseph Howe, a Nova-Scotian talker of considerable pretensions, appointed a railway commissioner in that province, and Mr. Francis Hincks, an Irish emigrant settler in Canada, whose recent absurd appointment as Governor of Barbadoes, as a reward for his exertions, has been very justly designated, even by the press of his adopted country, "as an insult to the people of British America."

The result of the advice of these two puffed-up, ignorant pieces of colonial swagger, was a very fine plan to recruit in the United States, in open violation of the laws of the republic. No sooner had this idea been hit upon in Downing street, than Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, received instructions to commence operations. Mr. Howe returned to Halifax, to his dear Sir Gaspard; St. George's Island and barracks in the harbor was fitted up as a rendezvous. The Governor designated himself "Brigadier general of the Foreign Legion," sent home at once to his tailor to find him a suitable quartermaster—for these appointments are often conferred upon strange recommendations—and despatched Mr. Joseph Howe (so the Halifax papers say) into the United States, to commence operations. The British consuls are consulted, crimping headquarters opened, schooners hired, men enlisted on United States soil, and conveyed to Halifax, and from thence to England. Our Minister at Washington gives countenance to these lawless proceedings, and in open violation of the laws of the republic connives at their infringement, and lowers the dignity of the nation he represents by acts more worthy of a low recruiting sergeant than a British Ambassador.

The United States government forcibly represented these matters to our Court; but they only locked the door after the steed had been stolen. However, they were in time to seize several agents of our government, and put them upon their trial in a court of justice for an offence against the neutrality laws of the United States. One of these trials is now pending in Philadelphia, and offence has been taken by the *Times* at the instructions given by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, the Attorney General of the United States, to the District Attorney of Philadelphia, in which document the former, as the *Times* says, goes beyond his province in casting imputations upon the English government regarding its connivance at the guilt of the accused party. We cannot perceive any good reason why an official in the position of Mr. Cushing should not boldly speak out his sentiments. We wish to Heaven that in this country routine would benefit by the example, and show to the world an interest in the honor and welfare of the nation beyond those specified services for which our officials receive their salaries, and otherwise care not one rap.

We have grossly violated the laws of the United States. We have committed an offence for which we should at once offer reparation; for there is no surer indication of the greatness of a nation than its willingness to redress an injury may have inflicted. Our government should at once recall Mr. Crampton from Washington, Sir Gaspard Le Marchant from Halifax, cancel the appointment of Mr. Hincks to Barbadoes, and salute the American flag

CONDESCENDING AND CONSIDERATE.

[From the London Examiner, Oct. 29.]

Any violent check to the upward progress of America in United by Great Britain, except under such provocation as it is not easy to imagine, would disgrace the annals of the country for ever, and to a serious degree retard the progress of all true civilization. That her really influential men are disposed to sanction wild projects of piracy we will not believe. Filibustering is no limb of the republican State, but an excrescence requiring to be cut out of it. The art of surgery may be performed, we honestly believe, without giving just occasion of offence. *A strong English fleet assembles at Bermuda, ready to act if need should arise for action.* The apprehension is that a descent may be made on Hayti as a step towards Cuba, but we are not pledged, or *should not be pledged to the protection of that miserably mismanaged Spanish possession, which sooner or later the United States must seize if they be so evilly minded, in despite of all Europe may do to the contrary.* Some indeed hint at a design against Ireland; but the government can scarcely share this impression, or the fleet would not have been sent out of the Irish seas. If you expect a burglary in Piccadilly you do not draft off your police into Bermondsey. In any case let us by all means prevent lawless people of every sort from intending upon our possessions; and for the rest, show what forbearance we can. Against States affecting to hold within themselves all necessary powers of repression, much grave complaint and virtuous indignation may fairly be expressed for permitting what they knew how to prevent. But as to America, we ought to know, and if we have read anything of history must know, what is the truth; and let us act upon it in a practical and manly temper. At a time when we are beating down the despotism of the East, we owe it to humanity to treat with forbearance, nay, with all due generosity and sympathy, whatever difficulties may beset the course of freedom in the West. Great indeed should be the cause of offence before we so much as think of those men as one nies who are allied to us not only by blood and race, but by that common love of public liberty, which sorely needs to be more widely spread among the nations of the world.

ARISTOCRATIC SUPERCILIOUSNESS AND REPUBLICAN SUSCEPTIBILITY.

[From the London News, Oct. 30.]

We feel convinced that there is nothing in the relations of England and America, or in the state of public feeling here and on the other side of the Atlantic, to render a war between these countries inevitable, if the governments of both countries are animated by those patriotic sentiments and principles which ought to regulate their conduct. The main question at issue in the angry correspondence which has passed between the two governments relates to the conduct of Mr. Crampton in the matter of enlistment for foreign service. This is not the real ground of quarrel against England with the party in the United States under the influence of which the government at Washington appears to be acting. *That party's enmity to England arises from its conviction that England is hostile to its filibustering projects of foreign aggression.* But it shrinks from appealing to the American people on such a ground, and therefore catches hold of the Crampton story as more likely to tell on the patriotic feelings of Americans. If both the English and the United States governments sincerely desired peace, the Crampton difference could be easily settled. We cannot acquit our government of levity and rashness in having authorised recruiting operations in the United states, without having taken care previously to ascertain the exact nature of the American law on that head, and the wishes of the Cabinet at Washington. The letters of the Attorney General of the United States, and the concealment of the concession made by the British government, betray a disposition on the part of President Pierce's Cabinet to drive matters to extremities. And we regret to add that the conduct of our own Cabinet, in giving its sanction to *ex parte* and irritating statements of the case, in no less than three newspapers, proves that it is equally wrong-headed. *This bad blood between the Colonies at Washington and St James's does not we fear, date from yesterday. We have long been conscious of the fact that the communications between our Foreign office and the American Embassy have been animated by anything but a cordial spirit. Unwarrantable aristocratic superciliousness on the one side has been met by unwarrantable personal susceptibility on the other.* This deplorable state of affairs is the only cause that seriously endangers the amicable relations of two great people, allied in blood, attached to each other by millions of ties of social and business connexions, each unable to conquer the other, but each able to inflict incalculable harm on the other. Will the English and American people allow themselves to be dragged into a war by the sordid self-seeking calculations of factions, and the personal susceptibilities of their respective Cabinets for the time being?

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CABINETS.—WHICH IS TO BLAME.

[From the London Chronicle, October 31.]

It is, of course, impossible to believe that two great nations will go to war solely because one of them attempted to enlist recruits from among the citizens of the other. We have nothing to say in behalf of our government for making that attempt. It is precisely a case where success is attended with no honor, and where failure covers with confusion and shame. Our government have had enough. *In fact, they appear, from first to last, to have been the dupes of the astute Yankees, who laid trap after trap into which our rulers unsuspectingly walked.* We well remember, when disputes ran high at home respecting the Foreign Enlistment bill, that the American papers boastingly informed us we could have 20,000 steady rifles from the States whenever we wanted them; and when the British authorities, probably influenced by such tempting prospects, organized the means of enlisting the persons who were represented as so eager for action, men appear to have been hired to stimulate zeal for the object only the more easily to betray those engaged therein. It is no business of ours to moralize on the baseness of this conduct. Our part is with our own authorities, who appear throughout to have shown a shopkeeping which must have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of their tempters. It is fair to add, what we learn on the authority of a respectable newspaper in America, that no sooner was it known how warmly the United States government took up the matter as an international offence, than an ample apology was tendered, and assurances were given that the attempts to enlist should be immediately abandoned—assurances which, it is admitted, have been honorably observed. Here, then, the matter ought to have ended, as with all States amicably disposed it would have terminated. In the present instance it has certainly not so concluded, but threatens to become inflamed into a national quarrel. The question arises—who is to blame?

According to our present sources of information, the fault does certainly seem to be with the American government. Admitting to the fullest extent the impropriety of violating the American law in the enlistment of American citizens—an impropriety, however, which is committed at the present moment in the territories of nearly all the neutral Powers of Europe, without their making it a cause of war—we have still the fact before us, that the offence has been apologised for, and desisted from. But these conclusions are necessarily imperfect, because we cannot be sure that we have before us all the circumstances of the case. * * * *

Whatever the Americans may think it right to do, the duty of the English people is clear. We have a right to demand from our rulers what is the meaning of this hasty dispatch of ships—these angry diplomatic notices—these sudden indications of war. The war in which we are at present engaged is emphatically a war of the people. Are our rulers disposed to get up another, which is to be considered exclusively their own? We will not believe this of them without further evidence, but we have a right to ask that evidence on the one side or the other should be forthcoming. However good their cause may be—however perfect a defence they may have to make—Lord Palmerston and his colleagues are taking a tremendous responsibility in allowing matters to assume so serious a shape, without taking counsel with those advisers whom the constitution has provided to share their duties and to influence their decisions. Parliament now stands adjourned till the 11th of December. Is it intended to allow that period to elapse without calling the representatives of the people together, or informing them of the grave emergency which has just arisen? We cannot believe this, and we trust Lord Palmerston will speedily call the Parliament together, and relieve the national suspense by laying the whole papers connected with this grave dispute before them.

If it shall then appear that our government has given no other cause of offence than the comparatively venial one of attempting to enlist American subjects; and that the American government refuses to accept an apology, ample in its terms and frank in its offer—if it shall be seen that they are thus bent on war or our a yject submission—why, then, there is no alternative. We must even gird ourselves up to a new combat. Our losses will be severe; to be exceeded, however, we firmly believe, by those of our antagonist. For the calamities endured on both sides the responsibility will not rest with us; and we believe we shall not be the first to yield in the contest. But we have no pleasure in contemplating such a result. Confident that the whole British people are animated with kindly feelings towards the United States, we cannot but anticipate that the respectable portion of their citizens entertain the same feelings towards this country, and we trust that both will agree to stop the insane action of whichever government may be found to be in the wrong, and to declare in a voice that must be heard—there shall be no war. And that not from fear, but from love of each other—from the feeling, so finely expressed by one of America's noblest sons—

Still from either beach
The voice of blood shall reach,
More audibly than speech
"We are One."

CUBA, MEXICO, IRELAND, AND THE FILIBUSTERS—GENERAL WALKER, COLONEL KINNEY AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

[From the Brighton Herald, Oct. 27.]

At the crisis of our struggle with Napoleon, we had to engage in hostilities with the United States; and it is not at all improbable that the Russian contest may witness a similar spectacle. A large party in the States are not at all insensible to the advantage of engaging England when she has an European war on her hands. Like the Irish, they see that her necessity is their opportunity, and that, if Cuba is to be annexed, or Central America taken possession of by filibustering expeditions, in the name, though not with the open sanction, of the government of Washington, now is the time. This, probably, is the clue to that strange preference for Russia over the Western Powers which has from the outset marked the tone of a large portion of the press of the United States, and of which we gave some specimens last week. The success of Russia in the East, and the defeat of England and France, would have left an open field for American ambition in the West. "America for the Americans"—that suffices for the republicans of the New World; and if Europe fall to the share of the Czar, what matters it to them? They evidently rather like the idea of engrossing to themselves the blessings of national freedom and individual liberty. So far from sympathizing with England because—as the people of this country believe—they have a share in these blessings, though not exactly after the same form and fashion as the American model, they take every occasion to show that they neither like nor care for English freedom, and that they have a much warmer regard for Russian despotism and slavery.

In the last number of the New York Herald some extraordinary charges are brought against the English people. They are gravely accused of sending over large sums of money in order to influence the approaching election of President in favor of an abolition candidate, and so of bringing about a separation of the States. In this country, of course, we laugh at such an accusation. We know we have enough to do with our money without sending it to America to influence Presidential elections. But the American community do not know this, and swallow these gross charges in the same way that the Paris population did the charges of the orators of the Convention against Pitt. *The anti-slavery movement is the sore point with at least half the States.* They would stir heaven and earth to put a stop to it. Nothing would more tend to this than giving it a foreign complexion—making it an engine in the hands of English statesmen to weaken and disunite the States. Such a belief, if it once gained ground, would be fatal to the abolition movement in the States and would tend more than any other thing to create an angry feeling towards this country, which might easily be fanned into a war.

The fact is, that in America there is a large, active and unscrupulous party, with such leaders as Col. Walker, Col. Fabens and Col. Kinney, ready to set out on filibustering expeditions against Mexico, Cuba, or Central America, *who see that the chief impediment to their land-robbing schemes is the power of England. As to the opposition of their own government, they hold it in perfect contempt. It is to be wheedled, bullied, or set at defiance, as the purpose suits.* The idea of the central government being any check on the adventurous spirit of the Americans, is too ridiculous to be talked of seriously. *There is a virtual abdication of the powers of government in the States in the presence of popular feeling, whatever direction it may take*—whether it set in towards the plunder of Mexico, the annexation of Cuba, or such an assault upon Central America as was lately witnessed in the wanton destruction of Greytown by the commander of an American vessel, who, we see by the last number of the New York Herald, has since been promoted to the rank of captain.

It is, we may infer, from considerations of the necessity of opposing some of those wild and unscrupulous attacks of American filibusters, that the British government has determined upon strengthening her squadron in the West Indies—a step that will be certain to irritate the people of the United States and may, possibly, lead to a demand of explanations from their government. That the President and his Cabinet will be urged to that step, there cannot be a question; and he will have to choose between unpopularity at home and the chance of a rupture with England. We have little hope that he will hesitate between the two alternatives.

The *Times*, in announcing this important step on the part of the British government, refers to the scheme of a "descent upon Ireland," which has been put forth in the States, and speaks of "the duty of the American government to prevent, and, as it cannot, of the Government against which such attempts are aimed by all means to avert" such expeditions. "If (it adds) we can prevent these expeditions from sailing, or intercept them in mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the danger that must arise should they be carried out to their natural development. The course of action we have adopted is bold; but for that very reason we believe it to be prudent and safe."

We question the wisdom of this allusion to a "descent upon Ireland." Unquestionably it has been broached in the States, with many another mad-headed scheme. But it has never assumed such a shape, nor is it likely to do so—except perhaps, in case of actual war between the States and England—to call for the active interference of the American Government. *With Cuba, however, the case is different; and here, we suppose, is the real cause of the reinforcement of our East India squadron.* Neither England nor France is disposed to stand by and see Spain despoiled by a set of filibusters of the finest island in the Atlantic, and which would be only a signal for similar attempts against the other islands of the West Indies. They doubtless see that "prevention would be better than cure;" that, if the descent once took place and the adventurers obtained a footing on the island, and hoisted the stars and stripes, it would be more difficult to interfere on behalf of Spain than by intercepting the expedition half-way. We know, by a recent statement of General O'Donnell, the Spanish Minister of War, in the Spanish Cortes, that the English government has lately offered to assist Spain in the transport of troops to Africa, an offer which was acknowledged with thanks but declined. But the aid which was declined in Africa might be accepted, and even claimed under treaties, in America; and thus we get a clue to the step of the British government a step which could not have been taken without grave deliberation, and without a strong sense of its necessity; for it will certainly tend to intensify and to give a color to the feeling of hostility now rife against the Western Powers in the States, and to lead to embarrassing explanations between the governments of the two countries which may issue in war. Against such a result we trust that the good sense and the good feeling of the mass of the American community may secure us. But when we see how the objects of a powerful party—that opposed to the abolition of slavery, and even resolved on the extension by the annexation of fresh slave States to the Union, whether Cuba or Mexico—may be furthered, both at home and abroad, by a war with England; when we see the tone of the popular press in the States, and the weakness of public men in the presence of that press and of public opinion, we confess we have a strong apprehension that the Czar of Russia may yet gain an open ally, as he has already a secret well wisher in the great republic of North America.

AN IRISH PRIEST ON THE ENLISTMENT IN AMERICA—THE ENGLISH CRIMEAN GENERALS AND IRISH SOLDIERS.

(Dublin (Nov. 1) Correspondence of the London Times.)

Lord Palmerston's old clerical correspondent, the Rev. Dr. Cahill, came out this morning in great force, and in a broadside which occupies nearly half a page of the *Freeman's Journal*, attacks the Prime Minister at all points of his foreign policy. America, Naples, Sardinia, Russia and France, all get a taste of the priestly shillelah; the first-named State, however, engrossing by far the larger share of the reverend gladiator's disinterested attentions. Alluding to the present aspect of affairs in the United States, Dr. Cahill, as a minister of peace, thus pours oil upon the troubled waters of diplomacy:—

So, my Lord, you have advised your ambassador, Mr. Crampton, to enlist the Irish in America. You want them now in order to recruit your wasted army in the Crimea, or to garrison the growing weakness of your distant colonies. Glory be to God that the insatiable cruelty of English law, in exterminating and banishing the poor, faithful Irish, is now forced to acknowledge the national crime by employing your Ambassador to seek their return. Heaven be for ever praised that the perfidy of Lord John Russell's administration (your former chief in the persecution of Ireland) is now exposed before the willing scorn of all the nations of the civilized world. So, you now offer a bounty and pay, and the Queen's uniform, to the despised exiles, whom within the last seven years your administration starved, and jibed, and banished. I thank eternal retributive justice, in the present instance, in thus compelling the public executioner of my country to confess with his own mouth his cruelty to Ireland. I am grateful to the unerring laws of the Supreme Arbiter of nations that the conspirator against the religion and the prosperity of Ireland stands at this moment gibbetted, by his own confession on the pillar of public scorn.

Warming with his subject, the Rev. gentleman proceeds in this strain:—

My Lord, will you kindly inform the fathers and mothers of Ireland how many of their banished children you have recruited for England in America?—Also, Lord Palmerston, do tell us the success of your officer, Mr. Crampton? Do, tell us, how many men from Clare, from Mayo, from Meath, from Skibbereen, have joined your ambassador? But if the ambassador fail in his scheme, why do you not employ your former friends and companions, Gavazzi, Achilli, Astrazzi, Mazzini, Kossuth, and Ciceroveschio? You cannot fail, my Lord, in your scheme, aided, as you can be, by your former associates in European and English policy. Why not enlist a fresh battalion from your quondam correspondents—the "Free Corps" of Switzerland—who sacked the convents, robbed Mount St. Bernard, banished priests, and killed nuns. Verily, my Lord, you are the man to recruit for England from among your virtuous and moral bands of the continent. But you have the Foreign German Legion, and you have the Sardinian Contingent, most dear to England, since they have confiscated church property, expelled bishops, closed convents, and imitated your own Henry and Somerset. But these legions and these contingents, besides losing at present three millions sterling by them, demonstrate that England has no army of her own to defend your empire; and, again, they prove that, having no military capital at home or abroad as a first rate Power, she is henceforward doomed to be the tool of France, the slave of a preeminant nation, an old diseased skeleton, having nothing left of her former vigor except the inherent and inseparable marrow of Protestant bigotry and persecuting intolerance. Pray tell me, my Lord, whether Mr. Crampton intends coming to Ireland to recruit for the Crimea? I can refer him to certain districts in Ireland where men of his kidney may be likely to find recruits for the honor and safety of England. Perhaps you would think of sending him to Bingle, where the soupers have purchased some Catholic souls at 10s. a piece? This contingent, with a corrupt Bible in one hand, a sword in the other, and perjury in their mouths, would charge the enemy with more courage than the Connaught Rangers. He might try Kells, in the county Meath; examine the soup kitchens in Connemara, look in on the island of Achill, and learn as he passes along how much the Queen's name has been exalted in Ireland by her clergy publishing tracts of blasphemy, fomenting rebellion, and collecting tens of thousands of pounds from the gullible English to turn the Gospel into revenge and to worship God by a lie.

Turning from the present to the future he thus disposes of the *entente cordiale* between France and England:—

Entente cordiale! Pshaw! Wait, my lord, till the Crimea shall be evacuated—wait till France take possession of Asia, and plant her eagles on Turkish soil firmly, and time will tell the tale, that your petty auxiliary battalions, with their stupid commanders, in dreamy senility, shall be ordered home by your Imperial master, giving to England, of course, some commercial advantages, but keeping for France the possession of the soil which she alone has won, and pushing her conquests and their real glories as far as the Indus. In fact, England deserves from France merely the freight of her ships in deporting the munitions of war. Her office has been that of carrier to the French army. She was late at the Alma—she was asleep at Inkermann—and she owes her life, beyond doubt, on that occasion, to the French—she was mad at Balaklava, and she was beaten at the Redan. And how could it be otherwise? All her generals are swaddlers to a man—they are all old Bible-readers, tract-distributers, street-preachers, and psalm-singers. Between the gout and the Bible, they were late everywhere, and beaten everywhere. Old Raglan was in bed at Inkermann—old Simpson praying in a trench at the storming of Redan—and old Burgoyne laid up with the gout, while the men walked up to the middle in mud, last winter, as they staggered, laid down and died on their way from the shore to the camp. And as an illustration of the irradicable and incomprehensible disease of swaddling, inherent in the nature of these old gibbering generals, they have never in one instance borne testimony to, or said one little kind word in their despatches of the invincible courage of the poor Irish who stood in the front rank of the raging battle—who flew with lightning flash against the red iron shower of death, and, with an Irish cheer from their faithful hearts, buried their victorious steel in the bosom of the enemy, and saved and won the day. Yet, not a word of praise from the English and Scotch generals—the old gouty chiefs—the hoary, senile, armed swaddlers in the Lord.

Our chapter is finished. Out of these Irish clubs and the rescue of one vessel wrongly charged as a Russian privateer, has all this excitement and all this alarm been created.

Court in Nebraska.—The District Court commenced its session at Omaha, on the 22d ult., Chief Justice Ferguson presiding. The case of Charles A. Henry, who murdered Geo. W. Hollister at Bellevue, in April last, came up for trial. The first jury sets in this case that ever was summoned in Nebraska. After the charge from the Chief Justice, the jury retired, and after being closeted three days, returned report, "No bill of indictment against Henry." Chief Justice Ferguson refused to release the charge, and ordered a special term of the Court to be held on the 27th inst., when another grand jury will take the matter into consideration.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

There was a very buoyant stock market this morning, and so far as certain stocks were concerned, a very active one. Erie is working steadily upwards, and serves materially in sustaining all other securities of a fancy order. The sales of Erie at the first board sum up more than eight thousand shares, opening and closing at 55¾ per cent. Reading was in active demand to-day. The last monthly returns show quite an improvement in net earnings. All the Western railroad stocks, good, bad, and indifferent, were freely offered, and closed at an improvement. At the first board Missouri 6's advanced ¾ per cent; Erie Bonds, 1875, ¾; Illinois Central Bonds, ¾; Cumberland Coal, ¾; Pennsylvania Coal, 1½; Nicaragua Transit, ¼; Erie Railroad, 1; Reading Railroad, 1¼; Hudson River Railroad, ¾; Galena and Chicago, ¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 2; Chicago and Rock Island, ¾.

We have noticed sales of Ward Coal Company, consolidated stock, within the past two or three days, at 20 a 21 per cent; also Gardiner Gold stock at ¼ a ½ per cent. There was a little more inquiry to-day for State stocks, and the sales were generally at previous prices. Railroad bonds were comparatively quiet.

At the second board there was a reaction in Erie, and prices fell off full one per cent; other stocks were better. Cumberland Coal advanced ¼ per cent; Reading, ¼; Chicago and Rock Island, ¼; Cleveland and Toledo, ¼. Stocks are rapidly approaching the points from which they receded two or three weeks since, and the probability is that the sellers will make more money by the present inflation than the buyers. Every per cent advance brings upon the market more stock, and the higher the market gets the greater number of operators become bears, and go to work pressing down prices. Stocks have now reached points which are considered good sales, and the bull party is daily becoming reduced in numbers. After the second board Erie sold down to 51¾, closing at 51¾. This looks ominous. When it gets a good start it will go down on the run.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:—

Paid on Treasury account	$39,904 02
Received " "	141,471 50
Balance " "	6,837,577 50
Paid for Assay office	134,672 45
Paid on disbursing checks	65,522 94

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for October, were:—

October, 1855	$131,176 47
October, 1856	112,326 74
Increase	$18,809 73

The receipts of the Stonington Railroad for the same month were:—

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1856	$13,911 92	$8,394 77	$22,306 69
1854	15,728 92	9,753 57	25,482 49
Decrease in 1855			$3,176 80

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in November, were:—

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855	$44,962 01	$53,728 91	$98,691 92
1854	30,702 44	24,331 59	55,034 03
Increase	$4,260 57	$29,597 32	$43,657 89

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made by S. Draper:—

$5,000 City of Wheeling, Va., 6's ..... and int. 60 to 71¼
$5,000 Knox Co., Indiana 6's ..... " .. 22¾
5 shares Grocers' Sugar Refining Co 53
25 " American Coal Co 4

We understand that quite a number of Bank of England post notes, payable sixty days after sight, are in circulation in this country. A large amount came out by the steamship Pacific, and are used here for the purchase of breadstuffs. This movement is, doubtless, intended to prevent or postpone any exportation of specie from England to the United States, and it probably will have that effect. It was stated some weeks since that the Bank of England and France contemplated establishing banks or branches in Constantinople, for the purpose of collecting the large amount of gold coin circulating in that part of the world, and issuing their bills in its place. We have no doubt efforts will be made to get Bank of England notes into circulation in places where they have never been seen before, so as to get hold of all the gold possible, to supply the want at home. In this country the circulation of demand Bank of England notes could not be carried to any extent, but post notes, having sixty days to run, would in a time of distrust be more current than bills of exchange drawn upon individuals. An issue of post notes for circulation here, in payment for grain purchased, would relieve the Bank by giving it time, which appears to be just now an important matter with that institution. It is financiering every way to get time. We have shown that it was selling Consols for cash, and buying them back on time; and there is no doubt but that the exigencies of the Bank are much greater than appears. It is estimated the 800,000 guineas leave London every week for foreign expenditures, on account of the war. The Bank actually lost about £427,000 for the week ending Oct. 27th, instead of gaining £73,000, as officially reported, for it had only reserved that amount out of the £500,000 that went into its vaults from the Australian receipts. The returns for the week ending Nov. 3, which we shall receive by the Cunard steamer, on her way to Halifax, will without doubt show the usual decrease of about five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

At a late meeting of the Board of Underwriters of this city, the rate of insurance on grain in bags was increased to 2¾ per cent, and that on grain in bulk was left open and discretionary with the companies to whom the risk is offered.

The directors and trustees of the bondholders of the Ogdensburg Railroad Company held a meeting in Boston yesterday, under the act of the Legislature of New York which authorizes the consolidation of the various interests into a new stock company. The committee is composed of nine, each interest being represented by three persons, and the following gentlemen have been elected, viz:—

Stock—Messrs. J. W. Clark and Isaac Livermore, of Boston, and J. L. Russell, of Canton, N. Y.

First Mortgage Bonds—Messrs. Samuel A. Eliot, James Read and Abel Adams, of Boston.

Second Mortgage Bonds—Messrs. Daniel Denny and Geo. A. Nettelle, of Boston, and George Parker, of Ogdensburg.

We understand that the net earnings of the road during six months ending Oct. 1st last, after paying ordinary expenses and renewals, were $127,555 95.

Mr. Lee has applied for his discharge as trustee. He is president of the company, and finds that the two offices of president and trustee are inconsistent and conflicting under present circumstances.

The gross and net earnings of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of October, and the net earnings for the first eleven months of the present and past fiscal year, were as follows:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

	1854.	1855.
Received from coal	$307,333 09	$361,627 36
Merchandise	24,962 51	31,854 93
Travel, &c	30,959 78	30,646 96
	$362,655 98	$424,109 25
Transportation, roadway, dumpage, renewal fund, and all charges	161,929 64	161,359 61
Net profit for the month	$200,726 34	$262,749 64
" for previous 10 months	1,590,020 60	2,007,340 40
Total net profit for 11 mos	$1,790,746 94	$2,270,090 03

Increase in net earnings this year over last is $479,343 09. The total increase in net income for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, will not vary much from $525,000.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce lift at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of Nov., inclusive—during the years 1853, 201 days; 1854, 191 days, and 1855, 191 days:—

Receipts of Produce at Tide Water.

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Canal open	*April 20.*	*May 1.*	*May 1.*
Flour, bbls	2,521,941	1,939,610	1,955,296
Wheat, bush	7,055,525	8,079,768	4,664,906
Corn, do	2,712,606	9,540,588	9,749,363
Barley, do	2,058,508	1,617,625	1,382,799
Rye, do	165,570	159,115	552,516
Other grains	3,216,217	4,687,198	3,544,641
Beef, bbls	43,573	26,279	25,690
Pork, do	104,672	140,179	76,298
Ashes, do	30,485	18,402	11,708
Butter, lbs	3,443,747	1,411,582	2,106,827
Lard, do	11,483,990	17,658,945	9,297,196
Cheese, do	7,358,377	4,000,135	6,704,048
Wool, do	6,019,025	2,892,097	4,187,408
Bacon, do	20,626,431	17,828,562	8,059,592

In breadstuffs there has been quite an increase compared with last year, while in pork, lard and bacon there has been a large decrease.

Messrs. Page & Bacon have issued a circular to the stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. After informing them that the injunction applied for by the city of St. Louis has been dissolved, and that the sale of the road will take place on the 20th inst., Messrs. Page & Bacon recapitulate the propositions previously made by them for the settlement of the difficulties at issue; they propose that a meeting of stockholders shall be called to act upon the following propositions:—

1. All legal proceedings, both in and out of this State, connected with this company, against us or either of us, or any of the officers or directors of the company, to be discontinued and dismissed.

2. A recommendation to the directors of the company to issue what may be arranged to be (proper parties uniting) 3d mortgage bonds to the extent of $1,500,000 to be sold to us at fifty cents on the dollar, the proceeds to be applied, first, to the full payment of the debt due us by the company and unsecured, and the balance on the note of June 5, and now secured by deed of trust, and under which the road, &c., is advertised for sale.

3. For the purpose of putting to rest all questions relative to stock issued under amendments to the charter at different times, the stockholders to ratify all amendments thereto, and recognise as valid stock issued heretofore under same.

4. The stockholders to agree that in case the city and county will pay, within twelve months from this date, the balance due on note of 5th June, as aforesaid, taking therefor the stock of the company, that they will adopt and accept as legal and binding upon the company the subscriptions heretofore illegally made by the city and county.

5. The foregoing being done, we hereby agree that we will arrange to stop the sale of the road and property advertised for 20th instant, and further, that the same shall not be sold for the period named above under said deed of trust, thereby giving the city and county time to obtain necessary legislation to legalize subscriptions already made, and for the further subscriptions necessary, and the issuance of bonds to pay same and negotiate their securities.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consumption, for warehouse, and also the withdrawals from warehouse, during the week ending and including Thursday, November 15, 1855:—

Movements in Foreign Dry Goods.

Entered for Consumption.

	Quantity.	Value.
Manufactures of Wool	881	$287 000
" Cotton	495	107,224
" Silk	584	364,355