

"Know-Nothingism" in the United States has had one good effect; that of checking Irish emigration. We read in the *Nation*:—"Emigration is declining very rapidly. In the course of a year or two the ratio of decrease will, probably, be as remarkable as it is in the case of Pauperism. In the present year, there are not more emigrants than there were on the average during the ten years which preceded the famine. There is the difference, to be sure, that the few thousands who went then were hardly missed out of a superabundant and prolific population, and that the young men flying from the English recruiting sergeant, and the young women who follow them now, are the very heart's blood of our people. The grand fact remains, however, that our population is at last reaching something like an equilibrium. The decrease is entirely perceptible within the last five months—showing that the past harvest is regarded by the people as a turning point in the fortune of the country. In the year 1850, and 1851, and 1853, there was a very slight variation in the amount of the emigration. We quote the United States statistics. The figures were—116,582 (1850); 115,537 (1852); and 113,164 (1853). In the one year, 1851, the drain was terrific. It reached 168,256. But the fall upon the present year, is still more astounding. In the first five months of 1854, only 17,649 Irish emigrants reached the United States; and the first five months of the year cover the best part of the emigration returns. We can hardly be far astray, therefore, in assuming that the emigration of the present year will very slightly exceed one-fourth of last year's—and we are further warranted in calculating upon a still continued decrease—not merely because the circumstances of the country are improving—but because the "Know-Nothing" feeling which is growing up in the United States.

A movement set on foot by the Earl of Clancarty, for the introduction of flax cultivation into the west of Ireland, promises to be abundantly successful.—The hitherto bleak and arid province of Connaught is likely to send to the linen manufacturers of Ulster a good supply of an article which the war with Russia has rendered somewhat scarce and dear.

The take of fish in Galway Bay last week was unusually abundant. Fine hake were sold at 2d each.

GENERAL O'DONNELL.—The successful leader of the Spanish insurrection, is of Irish origin. His father and uncle, the Counts of Lubisbal, were officers of much distinction during the war of independence.—Leopold O'Donnell, the present Minister of War, entered the army young, some years before the death of Ferdinand. O'Donnell is about forty-six years old, of lofty stature; the lower part of his face is large and massive. His complexion is rather fair. His military talents are very good, and he may safely be placed in the same rank as the Conchas. He never figured much as a politician, though, from his conduct in 1840 and 1841, and his taking office under the Narvaez Government, he was considered as belonging to the Moderado party. He is a man of much energy and determination.

The *Cork Reporter* remarks, that at the opening of the present assizes of that county the "singular combination" was presented of two Catholic judges, two Catholic High Sheriffs (city and county), and a Catholic mayor.

KILKENNY ASSIZES.—ARISTOCRATIC MORALITY.—A most important trial took place last week in Kilkenny and occupied several days. It is an ejection case, in which Viscount Mountgarret is defendant, and Mr. Pierce S. Butler, late M.P. for Kilkenny, is plaintiff. The trial commenced on Tuesday. The plaintiff is the eldest son of the Hon. Col. Pierce Butler, and the noble defendant is the son of the Hon. Henry Butler, the elder brother of Pierce, and the legitimacy of the defendant is questioned by the present ejection proceedings, on the ground that when his father married Miss Harrison, on the 3d of September 1811, he had been previously married in April of that year, in Scotland to Mrs. Colonel Colebrooke. That the servants were called up to witness a declaration by Mrs. Colebrooke, assented to by the Hon. Henry Butler, that they were man and wife, and Sarah Stride, the identical servant of the lady, was produced, and deposed to the marriage. The defendant's case, as suggested by his line of cross-examination, is, that no such marriage of his father ever took place, although he cohabited with the lady. But in reality she had been married to a gentleman named Taaffe, on the 1st of Jan., 1811, and in 1812, the ceremony was more formally performed by a Catholic priest, although Mrs. Colebrooke being a Protestant, that marriage in Preston might be null. It was also relied upon as a strong impeachment of the evidence of Sarah Stride, that, in 1816 or 1817, she swore in a suit in Scotland that her mistress had been married to Mr. Taaffe, on the 1st of January, 1811. The false swearing was not denied by the witness; but she explained this was done under the influence of Mrs. Colebrooke, to whom she was greatly attached. Mr. Justice Ball charged the jury, who, after considerable deliberation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 6d costs. This decision acknowledges the Scotch marriage of the Hon. Henry Butler with Mrs. Colebrooke, to be, valid, and thereby declares the present holder of the Mountgarret titles and estates illegitimate, thus diverting the succession from the issue of the regular marriage of the Hon. H. Butler with Miss Harrison, to the issue of their regular marriage with Mrs. Colebrooke. Several points have been reserved by counsel, on both sides, and the case will be carried to a higher court. The property involved is worth £10,000 a-year, with the peerage.

A JUDGE IN DANGER OF BEING UNSATED.—On Monday, whilst Chief Justice Monaghan was presiding in the country Court at Kilkenny, his lordship was not a little astonished by an application being made to him by a cabinet maker of the city for payment for the chair on which he was then sitting upon the Bench. Upon inquiring an explanation upon this strange demand, the learned judge was informed by the cabinet maker that he had made and upholstered the chair with the expectation of being paid for the job at the assizes; but upon now coming to seek for his money, he was unable to get the grand jury to make any order upon the subject, therefore, he had no one but his lordship to look to for redress. The Chief Justice who took the whole in good part, and seemed highly amused by the occurrence, cut the matter short, by requesting that the secretary, the sheriff, and the grand jury, would put their heads together and contrive to settle the matter amongst them without delay, suggesting that it would be as little conducive to personal convenience as to official dignity for a judge to lose his seat, and be compelled to distribute justice from the bench in a standing position for the remainder of the assizes.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

THE TIPPERARY ABDUCTION CASE.—SYMPATHY WITH MR. CARDEN.—The correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* writes:—"The majority of your readers will learn, I have no doubt, with very considerable surprise that a strong sympathy is manifested in this neighborhood for Mr. Carden. This feeling is not, as might be supposed, confined to the lower classes, who have been constantly accused of this tenderness for great criminals, but is generally felt by persons in a much higher class of life. It is quite easy to ascertain that this exists, as the trial and the circumstances form the sole topic of conversation. I have myself heard several gentlemen, many of whose names were on the county panel, palliating the crime of Mr. Carden, and speaking in strong terms of indignation of what they call "persecution" on the part of the Government.

Mr. Carden is not attired in the Clonmel prison costume, and he partakes of all dainties that he prefers at his own expense, except wine and whiskey.

MR. CARDEN'S PLANS.—Some particulars not elicited on the trial, are communicated by a Clonmel correspondent of the *Freeman*:—"It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the energy and zeal with which the crown prosecuted Mr. Carden, they failed to develop the entire of the arrangements which he had made for securing his intended victim. The trial having closed the arrangements which he had made are now very freely spoken of by his friends and others to whom he confided his plans. Mr. Carden had for some time previously been concerting measures for effecting his object, and finally decided upon conveying Miss Arbuthnot to Galway, where he had a steamer chartered for the purpose of taking her out to sea. Relays of horses were placed along the entire route from Rathfriland in Galway. He intended, on arriving at some pre-arranged point off the Galway Bay, to place his victim on board the steamer, which, in order to avoid exciting suspicion, was lying off the coast at some considerable distance from the harbor, and it was then his intention to have sailed direct for London. I understand that Mr. Carden has stated since his imprisonment to his confidential friends and advisers, that the preparations for his atrocious crime cost him no less a sum than £6,500.

Saturday morning 150 young women from the Limerick workhouse left for Canada by the William and Joseph. They were well dressed, looked well, and were in high spirits at the prospect of improving their position in a new and more prosperous land. They have now within this year got, we believe, about 500 young women off their hands in the same manner.—*Limerick Examiner*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING HARVEST.—A weekly contemporary, the *Gardener's Chronicle*, publishes in its impression of Saturday last, tabulated reports from its own correspondents in every county in England, as well as various parts of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, of the prospects of the harvest in their respective districts. The following are the results of our own analysis of reports, from 134 correspondents, spread over the forty English counties:—Wheat—Very good, excellent, average, 31; good, full, average, full crop, &c., 49; average, pretty good, &c., 32; near average, 4; under average, thin, &c., 12; middling, doubtful, or various, 6.—Totals—Favorable, 112; unfavorable, 12; neuter, 10. Barley—127 reports resolve themselves into—Very good, over average, abundant, &c., 33; good, full average, full crop, &c., 40; average, pretty good, &c., 30; short, light, indifferent, &c., 12; various, irregular, &c. Total—Favorable, 103; unfavorable, 12; neuter, 12. Oats—128 reports give—Excellent, over average, very good, &c., 25; good, full average, &c., 46; average, fair, pretty good, &c., 33; near average, tolerable, middling, various, &c., 11; under average, short, light, &c., 13. Total—Favorable, 104; unfavorable, 13; neuter, 11. Partial inquiries made in the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh counties give similar favorable results.

OPENING OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A new Catholic Church was opened a few days since at Maudlands, in the town of Preston, Lancashire, with great ceremony, three bishops (Liverpool, Beverly, and Salford) being present, besides other dignitaries, and a large number of the inferior clergy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Lythgoe, who alluded to the circumstance which had led to the erection of the church. Many of the congregation, he said, might have heard of a servant girl in Preston who lay dangerously ill, but who, when apparently past all hope of recovery, had been miraculously restored to her accustomed health by being anointed by a priest who visited her, with the oil of the blessed St. Walburge, and that, too, in a manner almost instantaneous.—Struck with so singular a miracle, two priests had conferred together, when one of them proposed that they should evince their gratitude for such a mercy by raising subscriptions to be devoted to the erection of a church dedicated to the Saint through whose instrumentality so striking a cure had been performed.

ACTION AGAINST THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—Very possibly on Thursday, but at the latest on Friday next, the action of "Boyle v. Wiseman" will come on for trial, before a special jury, at Guildford. This is the first action brought in our courts by a Catholic priest against a bishop of his own church. Our readers are already aware that what gave rise to this action was a letter written by Dr. Wiseman in the *French Univers*, to which an answer has been lately published by Mr. Bosworth, of Regent street. This pamphlet has excited no small attention in the religious and political world.—*London Morning Advertiser*.

THE PROPOSED PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ARCHDEACON DENISON.—A rumor has reached us that the recently appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells has so far indicated his suspected leaning towards the party tainted with the Tractarian heresy, as to refuse, in most positive terms, to sign letters of request that the case of Archdeacon Denison might be brought to a judicial trial.—*Hull Packet*.

EUCCHARISTIC CONTROVERSY.—The Anglican mind is still in a state of restlessness (and perhaps not unnaturally) with regard to Archdeacon Wilberforce's defence and exposition of the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist. Months, however, pass away (it is now many months since it first appeared) and literally nothing is done; not even by the Calvinistic Dr. Musgrave, of York, Mr. Wilberforce's own Diocesan and Archbishop; and it thus appears evident that the learned author was not mistaken in his opinion that the Church of Henry and Elizabeth will tolerate all doctrines on this and other subjects, even in its pulpit,

from the wildest Calvinism to the scarcely disguised Catholicism of his own celebrated work, which contrasts so favorably with even the best of its Anglican predecessors on this subject. But it is surprising that the necessity of a dogmatic teacher of some kind is not more recognised by advanced Anglicans; and that they can continue to regard us in any sense a "Church," an institution of which latitudinarianism and Erastianism are its distinguishing features; the most contrary doctrines being taught, both by its authorized formularies and by its living teachers and writers; not excepting those who occupy the highest position. The local papers contain a correspondence between the Archdeacon and the Rev. C. Overton (one of his own Clergy), who protests against his doctrines, intimating in no ambiguous terms (and with the self-impugnancy of his school) that he is in the darkness of error. The learned dignitary replies in a courteous note, informing his correspondent, however, with equal plainness, that he considers him "ignorant of the Gospel," and not able to appreciate the assurance which the doctrines of the Incarnation and the Real Presence are calculated to give.—*Tablet*.

The Rev. Ebenezer Robert Cowie, of Love-green, near Uxbridge, in attempting, last week, to elude a sheriff's officer, who had a warrant for his apprehension under an execution for 60l., broke a blood vessel, and died almost immediately.

Two men were taken before the magistrates, at the Guildhall, London, last week, charged with being found, disguised in female attire, in an unlicensed dancing place, called the Druids' Hall, and conducting themselves in a disgraceful manner. The evidence not being clear against them, they were liberated on bail. It has subsequently transpired that Campbell, one of the men, is the Rev. E. Holmes, minister of the Scotch Independent Church.—*Tablet*.

SUPERSTITIONS.—The herring fishing being very backward, some of the fishermen of Buckie, on Wednesday last, dressed a cooper in a flannel shirt, with burs stuck all over it, and in this condition he was carried in procession through the town on a handbarrow. This was done to 'bring better luck' to the fishing! It happened, too, in a village where there are no fewer than nine churches and chapels of various kinds, and thirteen schools!—*Bunff Journal*.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW ARTILLERY.—Admiral Berkeley and Captain Milne, Lords of the Admiralty: Captain Sir T. Maitland, and Colonel Chesney, witnessed experiments with large guns at long ranges Shoeburyness last Friday. Their lordships and their numerous officers present on the occasion were highly satisfied with the practice, which was commenced at two o'clock p. m. with a 68-pounder gun ten feet long, and weighing ninety-five cwt, on Lancaster's principle of the bore, being oval instead of round, which gives the largest guns all the advantages possessed by the best rifles when shot or shells of a particular description are used. Excellent practice can be made with rifles at considerable ranges, but until the experiments with Lancaster's oval guns or egg-shaped shells correct aim could not be taken at the astonishing distance of 5,000 yards, the range of the practice with Lancaster's invention yesterday. The long period which elapsed during the fight of the destructive projectile, weighing upwards of 88lbs, owing to its elongated form, caused a feeling of great suspense, but when it fell at a distance of 5,000 yards, and in no distance did the shells fall wide or short of the target, the spot where it fell and burst presented the appearance of the eruption of a volcano, the sand being raised to a great height in the air. Experiments were also carried on with Moorson's shells at three thousand yards, the practice with them and with shot was very good. Several other guns have been made of smaller bores, on Lancaster's principle, for the purpose of carrying on experiments with them.

Extensive experiments are now being made by order of government to test the effect of shot made from antimony upon wooden as well as iron surfaces. As far as they have been tested, the destructive effects of these balls are more apparent than those arising from iron ones, for as soon as the surface is struck the metal, owing to its great brittleness, breaks, and the various particles, consequently, become widely spread. The authorities seem to be much pleased with the success which has attended these experiments; and an immediate supply of antimony balls is to be despatched to our fleets in the Baltic and Black Seas.

ADULTERATION OF BEER.—A late partner in one of the metropolitan breweries says, "It is quite notorious if you drink beer at the brewery, and at a publichouse a little way off, you find it a very different commodity." Another witness, himself a London publican, states that most publicans have a system of doing something to their beer:—"It is not possible to make a living by selling beer at 3d. a-pot, for which the brewer gets 1s. a-gallon; but if a pail of 'liquor' be put into it there is that amount of profit." The beer is dashed; there is what he calls 5 per cent of water put in the beer. As to spirits, the same witness states that paying 12s. a-gallon for gin he is obliged to mix water with it to sell it at 4d. a-quarter, which is but 10s. 8d. a-gallon; and that there is added, besides the water, sugar to sweeten it. Mr. Ridley, who has been long connected with the wine and spirit trade, and who has under his management certain offices for the analysis alcoholic liquors, states that the standard price of all the large porter brewers—and as to which there are agreements among them—is 33s. a-barrel, with five per cent, off—that is 31s. 6d. net. The barrel is 36 gallons; it is increased to 48 gallons by the addition of water and sugar, and then sold at 3d. per pot, which yields a profit of 15s. a-barrel, while in the genuine state the profit would be about 4s. The witness had sampled the beer of a house on the Surrey side of the water where they sell at 3d. a-pot, and draw 48 butts a-month, and found that, from their fraudulent process of reducing, they had a profit of 45 per cent. The witness further states that there are several recipes for the adulteration—such as, "to a barrel of porter 12 gallons of liquor, four pounds of foots, one pound of salt; and then there is sometimes, to bring a head up, a little vitriol, cocculus indicus, also a variety of things so very minute that, unless they are admitted by recipes in their hands, we cannot easily detect the small proportions."—*Report of the Select Committee on Publichouses*.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.—Cholera has made another stride and carried off three times as many victims during the last week as during the previous one. We (*Glasgow Free Press*) regret to learn that this fearful epidemic has made considerable progress within the last few days both in the city and neighboring parishes.

M. L'ANNE HUC IN ENGLAND.—M. l'Abbé Huc, the Lazarist Priest, and Missionary to China, in which country he sojourned fourteen years, and whose book of travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China is so well known, arrived in Preston on Monday, July 31st. He was the guest of Mr. Joseph Gilroy, at whose house he passed the night, starting on Tuesday morning on a visit to Ushaw College. M. Huc appeared to be about fifty years of age, and in good health. He is most intelligent and communicative in conversation.—*Preston Chronicle*.

THE ESHER MURDER.—The trial of the woman for the murder of her children at Esher took place at Guildford on Wednesday. Verdict—Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity.

UNITED STATES.

The Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick returned to his See by the steamer America, and appeared in the Cathedral of Boston on last Sunday.

BROWNSON.—THE UNIVERSITY.—We do not remember whether we did or did not publish the fact that, after Dr. Brownsong had refused the very flattering invitation extended to him on the part of the Rev. Rev. Dr. Newman and the distinguished directors of the Irish University to accept a chair in that institution, a second and a still more pressing call upon him was made, and it was couched in terms which rendered a refusal well nigh impossible. We understand that he has accepted this second invitation, conditionally.—We are glad to hear it. It is understood, of course, that, if he go, his Dublin engagement will not interfere with his Review. The exalted persons who are now at the head of ecclesiastical affairs in Ireland, in bestowing this compliment upon our illustrious Reviewer, seem determined that he shall be heard as a lecturer by Irish scholars in Ireland. If any one suppose that a recent event will make any difference in the dispositions of the authorities of the University, they may as well set their hearts at rest. We have heard rumors of a compliment to Dr. Brownsong from a still higher quarter, but we forbear, for the present, to state particulars.—*Boston Pilot*.

RESTITUTION.—The North American Fire Insurance Company acknowledge the receipt of two thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars, through "Father Larkin," from some unknown person. This must be put down as a case of conscience.

THE ST. LOUIS RIOT.—The *St. Louis Intelligencer* gives the following explanation of the cause of the election riot in that city. Like most riots in these days, this occurred because it had been predicted and talked about, and not because there was any deliberate purpose in the matter, or even any event which under ordinary circumstances would have provoked a riot. Whiskey may be reckoned as among the most active immediate provocatives of the outrage:—"We have seen at least twenty eye-witnesses of the origin of the recent tumult, and have received from them twenty different reports. It is impossible to state with accuracy precisely how the thing began, or with what party the blame of commencing it lies. The fact is, that people had been prepared to expect a fight on election day; many were armed in anticipation; the fuel was there, and the first accidental spark kindled it into a fearful flame. Had the thing not been suggested, it would probably never have occurred; but so many minds were dwelling upon the sinister predictions which had been most imprudently issued during the preceding day, that everything was in train to kindle the first spark of disturbance into a flame of sedition. The spark fell, and the blaze followed as a matter of course. This is the plain truth about the matter, and it is useless to seek further for the simple cause of all the late disastrous tumult. As we said before, there was no especial hostility to any particular nation, class, clique or creed. The Irish were attacked because the fight happened to be commenced by an Irish rowdy; had it been a German who struck the first blow, no doubt the fury of the mob would have been directed against the Germans and so on."

THE "ANGEL GABRIEL."—Orr has at last got into a tight place. Under our head of "city and vicinity" will be found an account of his pranks on Sunday.—On Monday morning he was arraigned before Justice Warren, on three complaints—for disturbing the Methodist meeting in the Monument square church on the 14th of May last, for selling printed handbills on Sunday, 28th May, and for disturbing the peace on the same day. Orr pleaded not guilty, and was held in \$900 for further examination. In default of bail, he was remanded to East Cambridge jail. We understand he broke up the services in the Monument church (Methodist) Sunday, by his insane rowdy-collecting harangues.—*Boston Pilot*.

In Massachusetts, that stronghold of whiggery and negromania, "Know-Nothingism" is flourishing rapidly. Conventions are held; and because of their numerical strength, the brethren are bolder in their operations than elsewhere, and come out fearlessly. The fanaticism which persecuted the Quakers, burnt witches at the stake, and held the Catholic exiles from Acadia in bondage worse than the black slaves, still thrives in that State; and outrages are openly committed upon American citizens whose only crime is the exercise of a right to worship their maker as they may think fit under the guarantees of our glorious Constitution.—*Keeseville Gazette*.

DROUGHT—CROPS, &c.—From the North, East, and West the cry of drought and short crops is almost universal, as also from the middle states, but we are happy to learn that it is not so in the South. Letters from Georgia and South Carolina state that the corn crops are very fine and very full. The Cincinnati *Price Current* observes with regard to the speculative action which has been suggested in corn and hogs:—"There is undoubtedly a larger number of hogs in the country now than ever before. There is a fair surplus of old corn; there is a very large crop of oats; there will be a large import of wheat from Canada, under the Reciprocity treaty—the indications are that there will be but little foreign demand for breadstuffs. These facts combined may off-set entirely, and most off-set to a great extent, the effects of a short corn crop."—*Boston Pilot*.

A MODEL LETTER.—The following letter is a model in its way:—"Dear Brother—I've got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Crops are good, and prices never were better. We have had a glorious revival of religion in our church, and both our children (the Lord be praised) are converted. Father got to be rather an incubance, and last week I took him to the poor-house.—Your affectionate brother."—*New-York Daily Times*.