

EMIGRATION.—The Galway papers complain that notwithstanding the "disgraceful" treatment, the result of the machinations of the Know-Nothing party, which Irish emigrants have met of late at the hands of the Americans, emigration from the western provinces still continues, not in such numbers as heretofore, but still to an extent that may eventually militate very much against the agricultural interests of Ireland. One of the local journals says:—"A stop has been put, as we conceived, to this fearful drain of the most useful of our countrymen; but within the last few weeks the drain has commenced again, and every day almost witnesses crowds of decently-dressed and comfortable-looking emigrants proceeding to what was once regarded, and truly was, the land of freedom: and of kindness, to Irishmen in particular. Crowds of these self-banishing, or 'law exiled' wanderers proceed by train to Liverpool; and the Clarence is about to sail from this port with a full complement for the shores of the once hospitable, but, we fear, now inhospitable shores of America."

A ROSCOMMON TRAGEDY.—On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, hitherto distinguished in the Dublin law courts, as the successful suitor in the case of Kelly v. Shewles, in which a very large amount of property was litigated, was foully murdered whilst out walking on her grounds, in the county of Roscommon, in company of her nephew. Two men, with blackened faces, approached, and desiring the nephew to stand aside, shot the unfortunate lady through the head. Her death was instantaneous. It is said the nephew and another person have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some persons or persons unknown."

A telegraphic message from the South states that a serious conflict took place on Thursday at Templemore races between the military and peasantry. The origin of the riot was the rescue from arrest of a female pickpocket. Two soldiers are stated to have died this morning. The Bridewell is full of prisoners.

IRISH COAST DEFENCES.—Peace having been duly proclaimed, and the war being at an end, the authorities have begun to turn their eyes to the defenceless state of the Irish coast. Here, for instance, is a sample of their newborn vigilance:—"Among the various works erected for the defence of the west coast, and particularly of the noble estuary of Bantry Bay, the most important are those on Whiddy Island. They consist of three circular redoubts crowning three separate eminences, each surrounded by a fosse 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep, with scarp and counterscarp walls, beyond which is a glacis running down to the sea. The only mode of reaching the redoubt, therefore, is by a portcullis and drawbridge. The contract under the Ordnance Board, Mr. D. W. Murphy, of Bantry, has been for some time past occupied in making preparations for the mounting of the guns intended to form the armament. This is to consist of 12-24 pounders on the centre, and eight on each of the east and west redoubts. It is not intended actually to mount the guns at once, which can be sent from Woolwich in the course of a few days to meet any emergency, but everything else, to the putting down of the racing irons, will be in readiness. These redoubts are sufficiently large to afford barrack accommodation to 500 men."

AGRARIAN MURDERS IN IRELAND.—The following letter has appeared in the *Manchester Examiner and Times*:—"Sir—While a special commission is being held at present in county Cavan for the trial of certain parties supposed to be the barbarous murderers of the late Miss Hinds, one fact may explain something of the cause of this murder, viz: The will of this unfortunate lady specially stipulated that her heirs, &c., were to evict every Catholic off her property; and unless these conditions were fulfilled they could not enjoy said property for forty years after her decease—Yours respectfully, J. P. Manchester, April 7, 1856. [As a voucher for the above fact, our correspondent encloses his name and address.—Ed.]"

GREAT BRITAIN.

JESUIT POOR SCHOOLS AND EVENING SCHOOLS.—If the Jesuits are, as is generally imagined by those who do not know them, opposed to education, they are taking strange ways of showing their hostility. Everywhere they are erecting schools, and the *alumni* from Stonyhurst have a high standing at the examinations of the London University, to which they are affiliated. Here in Liverpool they have, in course of erection, a handsome building adjoining the presbytery, intended for a collegiate school; and they have built, with the assistance of a grant from the Education Committee of the Privy Council, capacious poor schools, which were recently opened. The fathers have also determined to open a night school for boys, young men, and persons more advanced in life, whose education has been neglected.—*Liverpool Journal*.

CONVERSIONS.—On Monday last, the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, thirteen converts were received by the Rev. D. M. Vesque, in the chapel of the Convent at Norwood. The converts made their declaration of Faith publicly, in presence of the congregation and of a vast number of their Protestant neighbors, who attended to witness the ceremonial, which was indeed a very imposing one.—*Weekly Register*.

CONVERTS IN PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Hutchins, the member for Lynton, took the oath appointed for Catholic members on Tuesday evening, having been received into the Church a few days before. He was introduced on this occasion by Lord Edward Howard and Mr. Monsell. It is remarkable that there was but one Catholic member from any English constituency, by whom he could have been accompanied.—*ib.*

A conversion of an Anglican minister has lately taken place here. Mr. A. Rawes arrived a few weeks back in Edinburgh, and has received the happiness of reconciliation to the Church, by the hands of one of the Rev. Clergy of St. Patrick's. On reference to the "Clergy List," I find the name of the Rev. H. A. Rawes inserted as Curate of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, I am informed that Mr. Rawes intends studying for the Priesthood. Mr. Rawes was warder of the Protestant House of Mercy near Soho-square.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

The Thanksgiving of the Catholic Church for Peace was made on Sunday, as we announced. It was solemn, and remarkable for the presence and co-operation of every Bishop in England (the Bishop of Birmingham being at present at Rome); and for the Sermon of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.—*Weekly Register*.

We lately mentioned that the "Convocation" of the Establishment had been making some overtures for union with the Wesleyans. The latter have, as we anticipated, scornfully rejected them:—"It is not aggression upon ignorance, error, and ungodliness," but upon another Christian denomination." It is not taking action for the union of the Churches of Christ, but for the aggrandisement of one of these at the expense of another. It is an invitation to Ministers to break their ordination pledges, and to members of our Church to forsake their spiritual home. "Few, indeed, are the members of the Church of Methodism who could be transplanted into the consecrated ground of the Church of England without injury to their inner life. We refrain from saying more. The crude report of their committee we do not wish to fling in the face of their Church. We are unwilling to permit ourselves an allusion to the doctrinal divisions, the portentous heresies, the Romanism and rationalism, which darken large spaces in the territory of the Church of England, and which sit impersonated upon her Episcopal Bench or in her University chairs." This comes to what we said. The Establishment ask, Why should you not join us? The Wesleyans answer, Why should we? Compare this with the fact that the Catholic Church, although it has made no advances, has smoothed no difficulties, has made no confessions, has promised no reforms in order to draw men from Protestantism, and has neither endowments nor worldly position to give; has drawn over some two hundred Clergy of the Establishment within the last few years; and that although married men who submit to her are excluded even from the lowest ecclesiastical station. Why? Because to that question, "Why should we?" she has an answer, "You should, because we have among us Him who alone has words of eternal life."—*Weekly Register*.

THE REV. G. C. GORHAM AND HIS PARISHIONERS.—The Rev. G. C. Gorham, rector of Bramford Speke, whose controversy with "Bishop" Philpotts is so well known has had a violent rupture with a large number of his parishioners, the result of which is that they have commenced proceedings against the Rev. gentleman for "brawling in Church."

The London *Sun* Newspaper has put its columns in mourning, for what it designates "The Precious Peace," adding "The trumped up peace was signed yesterday, and the enemy of mankind did the deed of darkness on the Lord's Day!—a very fitting consummation for all parties concerned."

A weekly London Protestant newspaper applauds the intention of building a Protestant church at Constantinople: "A fabric that shall be at once a temple and a monument, for it will remain an enduring memento of the war." It is, however, proposed by our contemporary "to make the fabric complete" by supplying it with a statue of—Florence Nightingale!

PAUPERISM INCREASING WITH THE INCREASE OF CRIME.—The "signs of the times" are far more significant than agreeable to contemplate. Side by side with a fearful amount of criminal statistics advance also dreadful items, showing a large increase in the number of the miserably poor. Our prisons are built upon scales almost colossal, but crime laughs at the huge machinery, which only adds to the burden of the nation without being either a punishment or a prevention. So also are our unions, workhouses, and the like. They have been increased, enlarged, and multiplied, and yet they do not shelter the outcast nor protect the homeless. Still do the arches of the "Adelphi" yield the friendless ones a miserable shelter, and the streets are still filled at nightfall by hordes of shivering paupers, while around the grim barcodes doors, which will not open, let them knock ever so earnestly, the starving scores and hundreds cluster, forming scenes which are an outrage to the humanity, and exhibiting pictures of such incredible destitution as are the shame and reproach of any Christian people. A return recently made by the House of Commons shows that in the 624 unions and parishes of England and Wales on the 1st of January last, the increase in the number of paupers receiving in and out-door relief was twenty thousand in excess of the number receiving relief on the same date of the preceding year. Twenty thousand more paupers added in one year to the immense army of famine and wretchedness already on our hands! and of these nearly eight thousand were adult and able-bodied!—The totals were, on the 1st of January, 1855, 850,453, while on the 1st of January, 1856, they amounted to 876,655! Whence comes this appalling contribution, and through what cause do nearly a million of paupers (not to speak of the struggling poor, the professional mendicant, and those who prey on the public) appear in the midst of the wealth, the industrial enterprise, and the vast floating capital of England? Men have quitted the spade and the plough, the forge and the factory, and joined the ranks of the armies abroad.—Men, by hundreds, and by thousands have emigrated this past year, and yet the dreadful pressure from without does not appear to have relaxed in any way. Pauperism has increased its numbers as if with a malignant force of aggregation, and in defiance of cheaper meat, a cheaper loaf and other necessities equally reduced. What is most remarkable, too, is the fact that the more industrial and manufacturing counties show a larger increase in this dismal element than those possessing smaller capital and fewer manufactures.—Lancashire added seven thousand to its paupers, and yet Lancashire is one of the great workshops of the world. Middlesex, the centre of wealth and opulence of business, trade, and enterprise, could also add its quota of 6,767; Surrey, Warwick, and Staffordshire are unhappily competitors also, and with success. If we look around us with shuddering eyes on the vices and crimes of the age, it is only to acknowledge with a forlorn conviction of the truth, that there are demoralising agencies abroad which resist every means and agency of repression; that cruelty, lust, drunkenness, and crimes, which show how utterly abandoned a man may become, and with what an infernal skill he can construct the deadliest schemes, are the broad, open, glaring characteristics of the day, and that added to these is a mass of pauperism so vast and unwieldy that the shoulders of the community bend under the hideous load. That pauperism will go on increasing and multiplying seems to be more than probable, and that it will become at last a dominant power to break forth and fester like ulcerous sores, contaminating and poisoning all that is exterior to it, appears to be a mere matter of course. It will gather into murmurs, tumults, and social perils: The outlaws thus actuated by the direst despotic powers—hunger and hatred blended, will kill, burn, and destroy, and an interminable warfare, in which politics will for once have no existence, seems not very far distant.—*Weekly Despatch*.

THE "NO-POPERY" TRADE.—In these hard times, no class thrives so well as those who profess to have "renounced the errors of Popery." No inquiry is made as to character or as to your antecedents. If you are soliciting subscriptions, those whose hearts were never known to bleed, fork out most liberally. While lectures on useful subjects and of undoubted ability speak to idle benches, any mountebank who cannot deliver three consecutive sentences, if he is only violent enough in denouncing "Popery," secures crowded houses and well-fed pockets. The last instance of the interesting "No-Popery" school is noticed in a letter from Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Lancaster, inserted in last week's *Kendal Mercury*. Mr. Johnson says, the party in question "Has been obtaining money at Lancaster, under rather questionable pretences. He is an Italian, with yellow complexion, dark spectacles, and an aspect the reverse of prepossessing. He speaks English, and has a certificate of naturalisation, under the Alien Act of 1844. He also shows a letter, referring to a Scripture readership; a certificate of full membership from the United Presbyterian Church at Edinburgh; and a commendatory epistle from some credulous elder at Warrington. He travels without luggage, and accounted (truly) for this at Lancaster, by saying he had left it with a gentleman, whom he named. He protests with abundant zeal against the corruptions of the Roman Church.—He performed family worship at the house where he staid, but his conduct to a young female there was not strictly decorous. He borrowed a shirt-front and handkerchief, which he omitted to return, and left for the north on Wednesday, a trifle in debt for his lodgings."—*Preston Guardian*.

A "FREE CHURCH" PRIVATE STILL.—In Edinburgh it is common for the unoccupied portions of the different Protestant Churches to be let as shops, or ware and work-rooms for various business purposes. The signboards and other insignia of worldly operations contrast oddly with the ecclesiastical character of the edifice. Last week a curious discovery was made by the police here, which is thus reported in the local papers.—"Discovery of a Whisky Still.—On Monday forenoon, a whisky still was discovered in the basement story of the Free Tron Church, High Street, Edinburgh. Information of its existence having been communicated to the excise authorities, two officers procured a warrant and broke into the place. Some whisky was found, and a still and other apparatus which had been recently used."

SUNDAY MUSIC—SUNDAY FLOWERS.—Sir Benjamin Hall will not, at the pressing instigation of certain saints, stop the trumpets and trombones on the Sabbath; but, we are sure it will give great delight to the particularly pious to learn, that all the daisies (now in bud in Kensington Gardens) have had a meeting, and, out of pure religion and in holy condemnation of the profane Sabbath trumpets aforesaid, the daisies, to a flower, have resolved not to blow on Sundays.—*Punch*.

It is rumoured in London that the beautiful church lately built by the Irvingites in Gordon-square is about to be sold; and one cannot help wishing that it could be obtained for a cathedral for this diocese. It is in all respects well adapted for the purpose; and its proportions are even better than some of our own churches, being similar (in height and other respects) to Birmingham cathedral. There are confessionals in the aisles, and a chapel at the back of (what would be) the high altar; the chancel being sufficiently spacious for a pontifical function and the caputular body. It is said that Mr. Drummond, M.P., (an "angel" of the Irvingite Church), has often officiated here, vested in a splendid cope. There can, of course, be no reason why the Church should not be devoted to the true worship, any more than in the case of those Italian basilicas which were originally built for heathen rites, but are now devoted to the most sacred purposes.—*Correspondent Tablet*.

TREATIES OF PEACE.—It may be interesting at this moment to notice the dates of various important treaties of peace to which this country has been one of "the great contracting parties." The peace of Ryswick (general) was signed on Friday, September 20, 1697; that of Utrecht (succession), Monday, March 13, 1713; that of Aix-la-Chapelle (Spain and France), Tuesday, April 30, 1748; that of Paris (general), Thursday, February 10, 1763; that of Paris (America), Saturday, November 30, 1782; that of Paris, (France and Spain), Monday, January 20, 1783; that of Holland, Tuesday, September 2, 1783; that of Amiens (Revolution), Saturday, March 27, 1802; that of Ghent (America), Saturday, December 24, 1814; and that of Paris (general), Monday, May 30, 1814. So far as we are aware, the treaty of peace signed on Sunday—the fifth peace concluded in that capital within the last 93 years—is the only one which has received the formal signatures of the Plenipotentiaries on a Sunday. Here is a fact for the Sabbatarians, who will doubtless, if consistent, contend that to secure the world's peace is neither a work of necessity nor of mercy!—*Manchester Guardian*.

It is said that Government has ordered 600 mortar rockets, 100,000 ordinary rockets, and other pyrotechnic preparations, for a demonstration in Hyde Park on the conclusion of the war.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL FOR MARCH.—The total number of passengers who have sailed from this port for the United States and the Australian colonies during the past month has been 6,618, a less number than in any corresponding month for the past four years. 5,228 proceeded to the United States in 11 ships, 16 of whom were cabin and 5,212 steerage passengers. Of these 1,600 were English, 269 Scotch, 3,119 Irish, and 224 natives of other countries, chiefly Germans. Only four ships of an aggregate tonnage of 5,777 tons have sailed for the Australian colonies, carrying in all 1,350 passengers, of whom 22 were cabin, and 1,328 steerage passengers, 759 being English, 126 Scotch, 459 Irish, and 24 natives of other countries.

In England, during 1855, there were sent by mail 456,000,000 letters, about 8,000,000 book packages, 71,000,000 newspapers, and 800,000 valentines.

UNITED STATES.

FALSE REPORTS.—A report of the safety of Bishop O'Reilly, arising from the fact that the name of a Rev. Mr. O'Reilly appearing in the *Cambria's* list of passengers, reached this city last week and was generally believed; we regret, however, to inform our readers that it was incorrect, the Rev. gentleman who came in the *Cambria*, being, it is stated, a nephew to the late Father Brady, of Hartford. There can now be no possible doubt that the Bishop is on board of the *Pacific*.

The Rev. Father Jago, of Lambertville, N.J., whose death was chronicled last week, is, we are glad to say, not only alive, but unhurt. The jumping off the railroad cars and subsequent death, were, we presume, the result of some bad dream often indulged in by that not very intellectual class, the New Jersey editors.—*American Celt*.

The *Chicago Tribune*, in estimating the emigration of the present year, says:—"No spring has witnessed so early and so strong a tide of travel setting Westward as the spring of '56. 'They come by thousands,' said an agent of the Southern Michigan Railroad the other day, as he pointed to a heavy train alive with settlers. And so they do. There were on Friday and Saturday of last week upon the road forty three coaches taken up with Eastern emigrants, making for or seeking Western homes."

NOVEL CONVERSION.—The Israelites of Hartford, Conn., have bought the meeting house formerly occupied by the North Baptist Church with the \$5,000 given by the late Judah Touro, and have fitted up the edifice, and named it in honor of their benefactor, "Touro Hall."

NEW YORK, April 24.—Mr. Henry Grinnel has just received a letter from Lady Franklin, in which she expresses a desire that Dr. Kane should visit England for the purpose of taking charge of another Arctic expedition. She still hopes that some survivor of Sir John Franklin's party may be found living among the Esquimaux, from whom might be obtained the particulars of her husband's fate. She proposes to fit out a propeller at her own expense, and give the command to Dr. Kane.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—How any good and sincere Catholics can belong to a Secret Society passes our comprehension. Are they aware that the Church forbids it and declares it immoral? Do they not reflect that secret societies are of their own nature contrary to the good order of civil society in general, that they are the readymade instruments of every conspiracy against legitimate government, which is equally an ordinance of God, an indispensable condition of all human peace, of private virtue, and of the prosperity and tranquility of Holy Mother Church herself? Above all, in this country, where Irishmen and Catholics are aimed at by a secret society, for Irishmen and (professed) Catholics to join a secret society, is to put a weapon in the hands of their enemies: which no one but a traitor will do. An Irish Catholic who belongs to a secret society (no matter what good motive he may allege for it), is no better than a Know Nothing, he is a Know Nothing at heart, and but for the accident of his birth, would have been a Know-Nothing in fact. Friends, what we do, let us do openly and above board. If we want a Secret Society, let it suffice us that we already belong to one over which God has thrown the veil, a veil no human eye can penetrate—the invisible Society of the Just. Nothing is more hidden in this world (if you crave the piquant stimulus of mystery) than the Catholic Church, in its spiritual beauty, and the better Catholics you are, the more perfectly will you enter into this delightful secret, of which those who join secret societies plainly show that they know nothing.—*Leader*.

AN AMERICAN EDITOR'S VALEDICTORY.—"The undesigned retires from the editorial chair with the complete conviction that all is vanity. From the hour he started his paper to the present time, he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject, and can't remember having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires, in order to recruit his moral constitution."

PROGRESS OF INSANITY.—We understand that in one of the School Districts of Hillsborough, in this state, the whole population have become believers in the doctrine of Miller—closed their district school, and taken their children home to get prepared for the Second Advent.—*Concord (N. H.) Statesman*.

DECLINE OF RELIGION.—The *Colporteur*, the organ of the American and Foreign Bible Society, says that of the one million of people in New York city and the places immediately adjacent, there are more than 800,000 who do not attend public worship. In Philadelphia and Boston, it is ascertained that at least three fourths of the people habitually absent themselves from church, and the same is true of other places. The religious denominations, too, have greatly decreased in numbers within the past ten years. The membership in the New York Baptist churches has decreased 362 since 1845, although the population has increased 261,966. The Presbyterians, in ten years, from 1843 to 1853, had decreased in numbers 660. The Methodist in the same time had lost 461; and there has been but one self-supporting-Reformed Dutch church planted in this city during fifteen years.

A MAN WITH NINE WIVES.—The notorious Nathan Brown, the most remarkable bigamist ever known in America, was brought by officer Elliott the other day, from near Jeffersonville, Indiana under the requisition of Gov. Chase. He is reported to have nine wives. His practice is to live with each three months, get hold of their property and desert them. He is now safe in Butler county jail, at the instance of the seventh wife, a resident of this city. The old sinner is fifty three years of age, and has married three wives within two years.—*Hamilton (O.) Intelligence*.

ANOTHER "HARD SHELL" BAPTIST STORY.—Just now the "Hard Shell" Baptists appear to be affording a good deal of amusement to our brethren of the broadsheet in America. It is but a day or two since that we gave the short but telling sermon of one of the "brethren" in Kentucky, and now we find another bit of fun emanating from the same sect. A correspondent who helps to fill the "drawer" of *Harpur's Magazine* writes his experience of the "Hard Shells" as follows:—"This sect are in the habit of holding a yearly association in our vicinity, generally in a piece of wood near to a good spring. The brethren from abroad are quartered upon those in the neighbourhood of the meeting; and these are required, of course, to lay in a good supply of the creature comforts, and among them, as the most important, a plenty of whisky. A short time ago, such a place having been selected, the brethren near by were busy putting up benches and making the place ready, when brother Smith said, 'Wa'll, brother Gobbin, what preparations have you made at home for the big association?' 'Why, I've laid in a barrel of flour or so, and a gallon of whisky.' Brother Smith expressed a great contempt at this preparation. 'A gallon of whisky for a big meeting?' 'Why, I've laid in a whole barrel; and you're just as well able, brother Gobbin, as I am to support the gospel.'