

**The Exodus.**—The *Clonmel Chronicle* states that on Thursday last, in the midst of the snow, which was then falling heavily, one of Bianconi's cars, capable of holding 18 persons, took its departure fully laden with "Americans"—the distinguishing appellation lately assumed by the Celtic population—for Waterford, where its passengers were to take shipping for Liverpool, there to embark for their future country.—The emigrants were accompanied by an Irish piper, who cheered the spirits of the travellers by playing along the route the well-known air of—

"O'er the hills, and far away."

According to the *Ballinasloe Star*, the drain which for some time past has been decimating the industrial population of that district is somewhat abated: "There are still, however, large numbers leaving the country, and we have heard of several respectable parties who are at present making preparations for Australia, others for the British American colonies. The effect on the labor market is already being felt. Large sums of money have been received by the farming classes residing in the neighborhood of Whitegate, Scariff.—One man received £120, and out of about 50 remittances, the smallest sum forwarded was £5. All the communications give an earnest invitation to go to the Australian fields of promise."

A Cork paper says:—"So great was the rush to emigrate from Cork on Saturday to Liverpool to take shipping for New York, and the gold fields of Australia, that the steamer of the Cork company was unable to afford accommodation, and as the number of passengers are limited to the tonnage about three hundred were left behind. There could not have been fewer than 500 persons on board the steamer when she left Penrose's quay. It was stated that had the Cork company been aware of the numbers that intended to avail themselves of their steamers for conveyance to Liverpool, they would have put on a second rather than have the parties disappointed." An Athlone paper says:—"Emigration from this neighbourhood not only continues undiminished, but actually seems increasing. Every train that leaves here conveys hundreds out of the country. The appearance of the emigrants denotes them to belong to the class of respectable farmers, and it would grieve any one really anxious for the prosperity of the country, to see such a healthy, athletic, and seemingly independent population, compelled to leave it. We have heard some of the gentry in this neighbourhood complain that they cannot procure laborers to attend to their spring work."

A Roscommon paper, the *Journal* says:—"Laborers are very scarce in this neighborhood. In fact an able-bodied workman is not to be had for any money."—Again, the *Clare Journal*—"The paupers in Ennis workhouse are reduced to 2,250. In consequence of the scarcity of labor in the union, and as the farmers are obliged to come to Ennis to obtain laborers, and cannot get them, although they offer 8d. per day and three meals, a committee of the board was formed to examine every male inmate in the house over the age of fifteen, likely to be of service in agricultural purposes, and to be discharged. At an adjourned meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians, held on Saturday last, 40 able-bodied young men were discharged to look for work."

The *Guardians of Gort* union complain of the great scarcity of laborers throughout the county, and demand the immediate expulsion of all the able-bodied paupers in the workhouse. The *Anglo-Celt* thus chronicles the Exodus from the "Gap of the North":—"The rush of emigrants from all parts of the county of Cavan is really astounding. Every day the coaches are loaded with persons fleeing from the land of their nativity, as if it were a doomed spot. Three coaches leave Cavan daily for Dublin, and they are insufficient to meet the demands for seats. The great majority of the emigrants direct their course to the United States, some few to British America, and others, who have means to defray the heavy charge for passage, go to Australia." From Mayo, we hear the same tale. A *Ballina* paper informs us that "many persons from this neighborhood have already departed this season, for America, and hundreds are preparing to follow them."

It seems that the voluntary emigration of the people does not satisfy some individuals in the western counties, especially in Galway and Clare. In the former county we are informed that, for some months past, notices have been frequently served upon relieving officers under the poor law, apprising them that tenants were to be evicted from their holdings. In Kiltush, and other unions in Clare, where such vast numbers of the peasantry had been exterminated in the famine years, there are symptoms of a revival of the clearance system. The *Munster News* contains a copy of a long ejectment notice, issued from the Court of Queen's Bench, at the suit of Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur, of Kiltush House, respecting which that journal remarks, that this "truly fearful document extends to three baronies in Clare, and names between fifty and sixty persons, heads of families!" No particulars are given regarding any of the cases; nor is it stated whether any ulterior proceedings have yet been taken upon the notice, which is dated the 13th January last.

The Irish journals of Saturday were full of accounts of "the rush of emigration." The *Galway Packet*, noticing the departure of 40 persons from that town on Saturday, states that those who hasten off are "all persons well enough to do in the world." The *Waterford Chronicle* records the farewell of 320 emigrants, some of whom were not very "well to do." One said, when asked why he was leaving—"Sure I must go, when I could get only twopenny a day for my labor, and my fill of Indian meal stirabout; and sure I ought to thank God that I had a friend in America to send for me." Most of these emigrants are supplied with funds from relative in the United States.

Numbers of stout, able, young people are flocking into Sligo for the purpose of emigrating to America.—Many of them go from Sligo by steamer to Liverpool, from which they take the passage; others prefer taking their passage from this port direct.—*Sligo Champion*.

With the return of spring emigration has increased in this district—namely, in the counties of Louth and Down, and the number who take shipping at the ports of Newry, Dundalk, and Drogheda, are almost incredible, many of them the better class of farmers, and some in a truly wretched condition.—*Louth Pilot*.

REMITTANCES FROM AUSTRALIA.—The *Galway Indicator* says,—"The success which attends emigrants to Australia may be inferred from the fact, that two poor girls who emigrated from this town about nine months since have sent £10 to their brother, who is in the employment of a gentleman in this town; and they have also promised to forward a larger remittance very shortly."

**THE MURDER OF MR. BATESON.**—The *Belfast Mercury* says:—"The two men recently transferred from Armagh to Monaghan gaol are charged as principals in the case, on the evidence of a man named Patrick Nogher, an approver, at present in custody in Armagh gaol. There are five or six other prisoners also confined in Monaghan gaol on a charge of having conspired to murder Mr. Bateson. In the latter gaol a second approver, named Grant, is in custody. This man is not to be confounded with the prisoner Bryan Grant, transferred from Armagh to Monaghan gaol.—So far as the evidence of Nogher, the approver, has transpired, it would appear that he, Neil Quin, and Bryan Grant were the three persons engaged in the perpetration of the murder of Mr. Bateson."

**THE CROPS.**—The early-sown wheat is reported to have suffered a good deal by the recent frost, and is rather sickly. In many districts the early-planted potatoes have been totally destroyed by the severity of the frost, and several parties are preparing the ground for a renewal.—*Cork Reporter*.

Almost all the early crops of potatoes which had been sown are so much injured that they will have to be replaced by other seed. In the county of Longford where the potato is much earlier than in Roscommon, a gentleman says, "that all the early potatoes planted in that neighborhood have been ruined by the frost penetrating the earth to such a depth as to come in contact with the seed."—*Roscommon Journal*.

The potato crop in the neighborhood of Galway, is stated to have sustained considerable injury from the frost, which penetrated to the seed, and completely destroyed it. One grower had an entire acre of early potatoes so injured as to render it necessary to have fresh seed put down.

It is the opinion of experienced farmers that the late snow will be productive of much benefit; they confidently anticipate a good potato crop this season. Agricultural laborers have been carried on without interruption during the week, the only obstacle being the scarcity of laborers, which is severely felt.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

On Thursday evening a poor widow, named Catherine Healy, employed in the milling concerns of Mr. James Bannatyne, near Mountkenneth, was accidentally dragged between two rapidly revolving wheels (one perpendicular, the other horizontal), while engaged screening upon the ground floor. Her head was literally shattered to pieces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.**—The reinforcements to Vice-Admiral Dundas's fleet in the Mediterranean have at length taken their departure.

**THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.**—It is stated, in the West end, that the Conservatives are about to make some strenuous efforts to regain the power which they have lost; and certainly the following circular, which has been addressed to each of the members of the House of Commons, who acknowledged Lord Derby as their chief, gives countenance to the impression:—"Important.—Your attendance is particularly requested at a meeting of the Conservative party, at the Earl of Derby's house, in St. James' square, on the 4th of April, at twelve o'clock." It is to be presumed that Lord Aberdeen, after this circular meets his eye, will forthwith summon all the supporters of his government from the country to town.—*Morning Advertiser*.

**THE LATE FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.**—It has been ascertained that the fire originated from the chimney of a hot water apparatus for warming the dining-room, situated in the basement below that room.

**THE LABOR MOVEMENT.—WORKMEN'S STRIKES.**—One effect of the emigrating drain has already begun to show itself in workmen's strikes for higher wages in several parts of England. The first strike of moment has been by the porters, breaksmen, shipping clerks, and others in the employment of the goods department of the London and North-Western Railway Company, who yesterday refused to go to work unless demands were complied with.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

**THE LAW OF DIVORCE.**—Lord Redesdale has published a statement of his opinion on the report of the commission, and of the reasons why he cannot entirely concur in it. He says that before he was appointed on the commission he held the opinion that the text in St. Matthew's Gospel not only permits the putting away of a wife who is guilty of fornication, but allows both parties to marry again, but that the attention he has since given to the subject has forced him to change this opinion. The only Apostolic injunction on the subject, that of St. Paul (I. Cor., vii.) is opposed to divorces, and his lordship goes on to say—"That which appears to be the true doctrine was generally accepted by the Church, that if a woman is guilty of adultery the husband is justified in putting her away from him, but that the marriage, nevertheless, remains indissoluble." After this admission, he most unjustly accuses the Catholic Church from having "held the sound doctrine as to the indissolubility of marriages, but made the Word of God of none effect by its traditions," but, on the other hand, with regard to the Reformers, he says:—"It is remarkable that men who professed in all matters to take the Scriptures for their guidance should in this have gone quite beyond what is therein sanctioned, and allowed divorces a vinculo for other causes than adultery. It is hardly possible to conceive a stronger proof of the danger of admitting the principle of such divorces, or of the certainty that, when once admitted, it is sure to degenerate into more extended abuse." On the whole, Lord Redesdale concludes:—"For these reasons I am unable to concur in the report agreed upon by the other commissioners in all that relates to divorce a vinculo, as, in my opinion, it is expedient—that the law of England, which now holds the marriage tie to be indissoluble, should remain unaltered; and that the practice of passing unexceptionable laws in favor of particular cases should henceforth be discontinued."

**SINGULAR CASE OF ABDUCTION.**—A novelty in this way has just occurred at Worcester, the person abducted being an old gentleman between fifty and sixty, and the object of the forcible capture being to compel him to marry a widow nearly his own age. Mr. Davies, a farmer of Broadwas, a few miles from Worcester, went to the market in that city, and put up his horse at a farmer's inn—the Green Dragon—in New-wood Street. In the afternoon, a messenger brought him the intelligence that his horsekeeper had been taken dangerously ill, and that his presence was required at home. He at once got into a fly, which had been provided for that purpose, and his capturers (Messrs. Dohney and Wilson,) instead of taking him home, conveyed him to an inn at Ombersley, a vil-

lage in a contrary direction. Here he was detained until next day, when, after much research, he was discovered by the police, just as he was about being forced—according to his own account—into a marriage with Dohney's mother. A license had been procured, and to induce him to consent to the match threats and entreaty had been used, and a pair of handcuffs had been exhibited. He has been delivered over to his friends.

**THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—The departure of the screw-steamer Isabel, for Behring's Straits, furnishes another proof of Lady Franklin's devotion to her husband and his companions, and of her zeal in carrying out measures for their rescue. It is due to the Admiralty to state that they have rendered some assistance in the equipment of the Isabel, and that this vessel will be towed by a Government steamer as far as the Isle of Wight. The heavy expense, however, of provisioning and storing the vessel with the pay of the crew, fifteen in number, is defrayed by Lady Franklin. The Isabel is provided with every requisite for her long voyage. Mr. Kennedy hopes to reach Vancouver's Island with his stock of fuel. There he will take in a fresh supply; that island having valuable coal-mines on the north-eastern side, about fifty miles from the chief settlement of Fort Victoria. He will also take in a stock of dried beef and vegetables. His provisions include an abundance of various anti-scorbutics, and preserved meats and vegetables. Mr. Kennedy will sail on temperance principles, taking only such a quantity of spirits as may be necessary for medicinal purposes. His first object will be to communicate with Commander Maguire at Point Barrow, which is 600 miles beyond the entrance to Behring's Straits. If he succeeds in effecting this, he will, should the sea be sufficiently open, make his steam-power available in any manner that may be deemed most desirable for prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin, and for Captains Collins and McClure. To this paragraph we may add, that the enterprising Arctic traveller, Dr. Rae, leaves Liverpool this day for New York, from whence he will journey as fast as possible to Lake Superior, and thence by canoes to the North American shores. He hopes to be able by dint of long marches to effect his proposed exploration this summer; and if he discovers, as we think he will, a continuity of water between Bellot Strait and the passage between America and Wollaston and Victoria Land, he will have discovered a north-west passage; not in all probability a passage practicable for ships, but a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to the north of the American continent.—*Athenaeum*.

**SOUP KITCHEN PIETY.**—Often and often we have heard the cry from the far West of Ireland, that the Protestant try to save souls by "souping" the population; and whether the charge be true or false as regards the wilds of Connemara, the thing certainly is carried on in the wilds of London. The headquarters of the Soup Brigade is in Leicester Square, and its operations affect all the surrounding districts from Temple Bar to Hyde Park Corner. They have an advertising service; men parade the streets with slung placards, and the whole affair has the characteristics of Moses and Son. The plan is this. Poor people are told to come unto the Leicester Soup Kitchen before they go to church, and meals shall be given unto them. Then, "the Committee" (who are the Committee?) conduct these pauper Christians to the nearest Church, where they can be conveniently stowed away. The next course is to advertise the fact in the *Times*; and on the strength of having fed and carried some hundreds to church,—thus making the professed worship of God a consideration for a breakfast,—the Committee appeal to the public "for the means to purchase such apparel as is absolutely essential to maintain health, decency, and common comfort among the poor, as well as to preserve greater propriety during public worship." When they hold out such premiums as these, is it a wonder that the lazy, the improvident, and the vicious, make "unusual demands" upon their "greatly reduced funds"? The Soup Kitchen Apostolate finds strange converts, as our police report shows. During the week ending March 19, we are told that 3522 men and women have been relieved at the Kitchen, and 6179 at their homes. Now, which of these classes is it that obtains a stock of tickets under various pretences, and sells them to buy gin with the proceeds? We see that one single man got a "family" ticket twice; and that the same fellow carried his insolence so far as to assail the benevolent Curate who bales out the Soup! Apart from the religious or irreligious aspect of the proceedings of this institution,—which may be philanthropic but is certainly not wise,—there is another thing to be considered. Either the administration of the Poor-laws is very lax in these West-end and City parishes, or else the Soup Institution relieves those of equivocal life, and not the deserving indigent, as it pretends. We are not concerned to show which. Clearly, the Soup-administration of the poor is an irregularity. Some persons in great straits may be relieved; but experience shows that the pushing, the talkative, the sham pious, and the drunken, are those who get most relief from irregular charity everywhere; while the industrious, who have self-respect and no talent for courtiership, have to fight the domestic evil or go to the parish. Besides, the Police have testified that around the doors of these Kitchens property is in great danger, and that there the children of misappropriation most do congregate. The remedy for these seeming palliatives, but actual irritants, would be a just and wise administration of a just and wise poor-law, giving to those who need, instead of a free brotherhood institution for those who beg. "Panem et circenses" grew to be the watchword of the Roman people: Leicester Square and City Hospiere are creating a public formidable to the Police, under the rallying cry "Soup and Church."—*Spectator*.

Mr. Bingham, the Marlborough Street Magistrate, was led to condemn the useless or evil effects of "soup-kitchens" from three cases that came before him on Tuesday. A woman was committed to prison for stealing a pair of boots; she stole them from a woman to whom she had sold soup-tickets; and when this thief was arrested she had in her possession tickets from three soup-kitchens. A fellow was sent to prison for begging and assaulting the police; this worthy was provided with four soup-tickets for as many different establishments. John Ellis was committed for a month for assaulting the soup-distributor at Leicester Square; Ellis, a single man, got "family" soup-tickets; and then sold the soup thus obtained at a penny a quart; when he presented a family ticket on Monday last his claim was rejected, whereupon he assailed the distributor.

**FEAST OF ST. PATRICK IN ST. ANDREW'S, DUMFRIES.**—Since the evil times when John Knox and his tumultuous followers destroyed the four parish churches that in Dumfriesshire and the adjoining county of Kirkcubright, were dedicated to the great Apostle and patron of Ireland, the Catholics of Dumfries have never witnessed a day that ushered in more real gladness than the late 17th of March. It was a day when the ruins of years were, to a certain extent, repaired—when the patronage of St. Patrick was again publicly invoked in a district where he had been so long honored and revered by the piety of our forefathers—when the sentence of attainder, passed by an usurping bigotry against our heavenly patron, was set at naught, and the homage of the heart gave itself expression in a grand public act of religion in his honor.

**DRUNKENNESS IN GLASGOW.**—Mr. Hume moved last session for a return of the number of drunk people picked up by the police in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, respectively, during a series of years. We have got a return, showing the number of drunk people taken into custody in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, in each of the twenty years ending with 1851. It is a painful document, so far as Scotland is concerned—not complimentary to Edinburgh, awfully condemnatory to Glasgow. We may confine our view to 1851, as being the most recent year, and having the most complete returns. In London, with a population of 2,526,693, the number of persons taken into custody for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was 24,203—or about 1 in 106. In Edinburgh, with a population of 166,000, the number was 2,793—or about 1 in 60. In Glasgow, with a population of 533,657, the number was 14,870—or about 1 in 22! Stated positively, every twenty-second person in Glasgow is once a year taken drunk to the police office. Stated comparatively, Glasgow is three times more drunken than Edinburgh, and five times more drunken than London!—*Scotch Paper*.

**DRUNKENNESS IN DUNDEE.**—From the prison and police statistics of Dundee, just published, it appears that, during the past year, 1151 persons—713 being males, and 438 females, were taken into the custody of the police for drunkenness, and 1744—of whom 907 were males, and 837 females—for disorderly conduct. The *Dundee Advertiser*, in commenting upon the returns, remarks:—"It is surely deplorable that no less a number of persons than 2,895—or about 1 in every 28 of the population, including man, woman and child, and even mariners not enumerated in the census—should have been apprehended for drunkenness." "I regret," says the Superintendent, "to have to say that drunkenness, the obvious source of crime, still remains undiminished, 1744 persons having been apprehended and brought to the police office, accused of disorderly conduct, chiefly arising from drunkenness, and 1151 for being drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves—making in all 2,895 during the past year, being only six persons fewer for disorderly conduct than in 1851."

A writer in *Chambers* affirms that in the 40 cities and towns in Scotland, every 149 of the population support a dram-shop; while it requires 981 to keep a baker; 1067, to support a butcher; and 2271, to sustain a bookseller.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.

**NORTHERN CIRCUIT.**—The criminal calendar contains the names of 120 prisoners, one of whom is charged with murder, eight with manslaughter, one with assault, one with shooting at with intent to murder, four with rape, five with cutting and wounding, eighteen with burglary, thirty-four with robbery and violence, seven with bigamy, seven with forgery, three with coining, and the rest with minor offences. The cause list is not yet published, but it is said to contain an entry of 90 causes, which is a large entry.

**WESTERN CIRCUIT.**—The calendar contains the names of 76 prisoners, among whom there are 2 for murder, 2 for manslaughter, 5 for maliciously wounding, 7 for arson, 4 for assault and robbery, 7 for burglary, 11 for rape, 1 for perjury, 1 for stealing post letters, 1 for uttering a forged check, 1 for obtaining money under false pretences, 2 for bestiality, 1 for escaping from transportation, and 2 for endeavoring to conceal the birth of a child.

**OXFORD CIRCUIT.**—Mr. Justice Talfourd, who had deferred during the assizes passing sentence on any of the parties convicted of cutting and wounding, now passed sentence upon them, observing that the offence was rapidly on the increase in this county.

**SOMERSETSHIRE.**—At the Spring Sessions for the county of Somerset, which commenced on Tuesday at Wells, the Chairman, Mr. W. Miles, M. P., in his charge to the grand jury said:—"The longer he sat in that court the less could he account for the cause or progress of crime. From the general ease and contentment which prevailed among all classes throughout the country he had expected to have found the calendar decreased in point of numbers, but such was not the case." The number of prisoners for trial are 84, of whom only two are set down as properly educated.—*Times*.

**DISCOVERY OF TWO CHILDREN IN A JAR.**—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Limehouse, on the bodies of two newly-born children, male and female, found under the following extraordinary circumstances.—J. Haggis stated that last Saturday morning, while standing on the towing-path near the Britannia-bridge, Limehouse, he had his attention directed to an earthenware jar, which was floating on the surface of the water. Witness got it on shore, and found that it was tied round the top with brown paper and cord, which he took off, and, to his great astonishment, discovered the dead bodies of two small children. The jar was similar to those used for pickling, and was marked on the side with the figure "two." The bodies were quite naked, and there did not appear to be any marks of violence on them. Mr. Spinks, surgeon, said that he had examined the bodies, which had apparently been placed in spirits, as the skin of both was much hardened. There were no marks of mutilation, and the bodies could not have been long in the jar. The jury returned a verdict of "Found dead in a jar floating in the river Lea; but how or by what means they came there they had no evidence to show."

**EVANGELICAL PREACHERS.**—How many the preachers who seem to imagine that man's religion, like his life, depends upon his nostrils, or who deem that length of visage is a measure for piety and power, and who mistake, a compound of clamor and cant for eloquence, or who confound the mere phraseology and technical theological language of our ancestors with their living fire and solemn earnestness!—*London Eclectic Review*.