

projectile, fired by a French vessel, bursting in a workshop near the Artillery Bay, caused the explosion of a number of loaded shells, killed several Artillerymen, and caused such damage that the Russians have not since dared to collect together such a quantity of combustibles in one place.

(From the Illustrated London News, July 21.)

In the absence of any single event of great importance, the narrative of the war is naturally fragmentary, and composed of details which are only connected by their common relation to the good cause. From the grand scene of action, before Sebastopol, we only learn that tremendous preparations were still in progress, and that they were not so far advanced that the time for commencing another attack could be fixed, but speculation assigned a day which would fall about the termination of the present week.

Meantime, deserters say that food is falling short in the town and in the Russian ships, and that rations are being diminished; and, if this be true, Gortschakoff literally reckoned without his host in making light of the destruction of the Azoff granaries.

DECLINE OF CHURCHES;

OR, "SATAN CASTING OUT SATAN."

Under the first heading, the Puritan Recorder has a lugubrious article about the encroachments of Methodism on "the old heaven" of New England; the Puritans are threatened to be devoured by the insatiable Methodists.

We fully believe, with the Puritan Recorder, "that this is a subject which demands more attention from the evangelical denominations than it has received." It is high time for the Presbyterians to bestir themselves, as these locusts of Wesley bid fair to eat up every vestige of Calvinism, not only in the New-England States, but in many other places.

"THE METHODISTS IN MANITOWOC.

"Manitowoc can boast of a cultivated German population, such as is seldom seen in so young a town; it possesses a theatre, a Turner's hall, a singing association; and a free German press. Every class of society, merchants, mechanics, farmers, public officers, number here some educated Germans in its ranks.

"But suddenly we hear of a German Methodist society here, and see to our astonishment the walls of a Methodist meeting-house going up, and we hear that this Methodist society endeavors to make proselytes, and that even merchants and business men have favored them with contributions for their building, in order to obtain their influence and patronage.

"It is the duty of the free press to say a word upon this subject. We attack directly and without any cover this Methodist society. The Methodists proclaim themselves as that sect which ascribes to itself the purest, truest faith, and declares all that think differently heretics, with the same fanaticism as the Roman Catholic Church.

"A prominent religious usage of the Methodists, are the camp meetings, to which the Methodists congregate from far and near, and where they practice such disorder, nonsense, and licentiousness, that we must really doubt whether they can be retained to the human race.

We will illustrate our position. In these camp meetings the following religious exercises take place:--

"1. The falling exercises, in which the Methodists throw themselves repeatedly with such violence on the ground that they remain lying exhausted and strengthless--all for the glory of God.

"2. The jerking exercises, in which those who are under the influence of the Holy Spirit flog each other thoroughly, and strike without regard to any part of the body. They strike each other even on the head, so that the hairs fall off. Resistance to the flagellation is considered the sin against the Holy Ghost, inasmuch as it is the Holy Ghost that flogs.

"3. The rolling exercises, in which without distinction of sexes one rolls over the other; hindered by no impediment, they roll even into morasses, or anything that comes in the way, and keep on rolling till they become strengthless.

"4. The running exercises, in which young and old run a race, till they fall down breathless.

"5. The dancing exercises, which take place not only in the open air, but also in their churches, under the cry 'The Holy Ghost is coming.' The end of this exercise is also violent prostration.

"6. The barking exercises, in which the Methodists throw themselves on the ground, walk on all four, show their teeth, and bark like dogs, nay even bite those that stand around, in the name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

"7. The kissing exercises, in which the two sexes kiss each other.

"We ask now, how is common sense, culture of mind, or morality possible, when men act like madmen and degrade themselves beneath the brutes? We ask what German will go to this Methodist church? and what citizen will contribute to its building.

"CARL ROESSER,

"Editor and proprietor of Wis. Bee."

If one-fourth of the Protestant German picture of Methodism be true, the Wesleyan organisation must conduct its blind followers at last to Utah, the Salt Lake, a type of one "burning with fire and brimstone." Apropos! we remember a good illustration of this Methodist propensity "to the Latter Day Saints." We happened, some years ago, to visit the town of Waynesburgh, Franklin co., in this State, in the vicinity of which, at the very time, a Camp Meeting was going on. Two Mormonite preachers, after much difficulty, obtained permission to preach to the Brethren. After the preaching was over, a Methodist Parson advanced to the preacher and asked him to state from what sect he derived the most converts? The Mormon minister declared that it was from the ranks of the Methodists, they most generally came.

Methodism not being an original sect, but a shoot from another, is composed of the scattered Protestants of all the different sects. It is not the most numerous of them all. Let those other religions see in time the danger, before this great Anaconda has grasped them within its fatal folds. The Presbyterian, who boasts of being proof against Catholic conversion, is the first to fall into the jaws of the monster. Wesleyanism, like a faithful index, fairly points to the Salt Lake.

The other sects then should ask themselves, now then—"Qu'allons nous?"—Where are we going?—Pittsburgh Catholic.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Mr. Walsh, late curate of Cloyne, has been appointed to the parish of Imogeels, by the Right Rev. Doctor Murphy, Bishop of Cloyne.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. FIELD.—On Saturday July 14th, at his residence, the Rev. Michael Field, P.P. of Innoshannon, departed this life in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and forty-first of his ministry, during the last twenty-nine of which he presided over the united parishes of Innoshannon and Knockavilla. Great zeal, great eloquence, and a deep devotion to his flock were the distinguishing features of his character.

Archdeacon Wilberforce, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Marriot and lady, visited Tralee on Saturday. During their stay, they went to the Presentation Convent, in company with the Rt. Rev. Doctor Moriarty, with whom they had travelled from Limerick, and partook of an elegant collation provided by the sisterhood. The Rev. Mr. Marriot, it will be remembered, was curate of Archdeacon Wilberforce, prior to the secession of that distinguished divine from the Church of England, of which the Rev. Mr. Marriot is still a professing member.—Telegraph.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT AMONGST THE PRESBYTERIANS.—An influential meeting of the Presbyterian body, consisting of Ministers, Elders, and laymen, was held in Dublin last week, for the purpose of forming a society to be called "The Presbyterian Representation Society," having for its object to secure the election as Members of Parliament of members of the Presbyterian body. The Presbyterian Synod was held at the same period, and, therefore, there was a very large attendance of Ministers of the Presbyterian faith from all parts of the country.

MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS ON THE TENANT COMPENSATION BILL.—An influential meeting of Irish members was held on Wednesday. They subsequently waited on Lord Palmerston to remonstrate with him on the conduct of the government last Thursday, upon the 14th clause of the Tenants' Compensation (now called "irritation") Bill, and on the absence of nine members of the government from the division.—Evening Post.

The Freeman's Journal states that a new candidate is in the field for the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, in the person of their fellow-citizen, John Adye Curran Esq.

JOHN O'CONNELL.—The Clonmel Chronicle says, "A report is to-day current through town to the effect that our worthy representative, Captain Johnny O'Connell, the militia man, has forsaken his Clonmel constituents for the consideration of a stipend of £1,200 a year, which he is to reap from a situation in the London docks. Rumor adds that Sir Coleman O'Loughlin will canvass 'the Free and Independent' burghesses of our borough on the Whig interest, and Charles Bianconi, jun., Esq., on behalf of the Independent Opposition."

O'CONNELL TESTIMONIAL.—At a meeting of the General Committee of the O'Connell Testimonial, in Limerick, Dr. Kane in the chair; it was unanimously adopted, that the Committee hereby decides that the proposed Testimonial to the memory of the Illustrious Liberator, O'Connell, shall be a colossal statue of durable material, on a suitable pedestal, with a fountain at its base.

THE PRICE OF TREASON.—It is stated that Chief Justice Lefroy, is about to vacate the bench to make room for the Attorney-General. Mr. Keogh has brought his patriotism to a good market. It is really a fine thing to be an Irish patriot in parliament.—Fermanagh Reporter.

The Promotion of Mr. Willes to a seat on the Common Pleas bench has scarcely attracted as much notice as the singularity of the event deserves. Mr. Willes is an Irishman about 35 years of age, and has for some years been regarded as the most profound and accomplished lawyer in Westminster Hall. That is certainly saying a great deal, but! do not think that there is any man, of whatever country, who knows anything of the legal profession in England, who would traverse the statement.—London correspondent of Dublin Freeman's Journal.

SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.—The following is an extract from a commercial letter, dated Belfast, and published in one of the Derry papers:—"During the severity of the past winter I frequently referred to the vast number of operatives connected with the linen and cotton trades who week after week left the loom for the barrack-yard. That thinning of the ranks of weavers has been felt to some extent already, and will be more apparent when the harvest sets in. There is no fear that we shall find an ample supply of labour to meet all the extra demands of farmers at the coming season, but it is probable that wages for reapers will be higher than has ever been recollected in the north of Ireland. The same may be said, too, of the upper districts of the south and west. Thanks to the wonder-working effects of the Encumbered Estates Court, and the energy of the new race of landowners or land occupiers now in possession of the soil, the old days of starvation wages have passed away, and the Galway peasant is in receipt of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and the labourer who toils in Cork or Tipperary finds himself as well paid as his brethren in Antrim or Down. Many a time and oft have we in Belfast witnessed the humiliating sight of some 400 or 500 of our poor half-clad countrymen huddled on the deck of a Glasgow or Liverpool steamer—the captain ordering every man of them to give up his shillelagh, and the poor fellows looking as though in their own land there was no room to spare for them nor any market for their labour. So far this season such emigrants are very scarce, and at length it would appear that Ireland has a harvest of her own to cut down."

ENGLAND AND IRELAND COMMUNICATION BILL.—This important bill, which is so much calculated to facilitate and accelerate the passenger traffic between the two countries, passed the committee of the Lords on Wednesday, and was ordered to be reported to the House.

MINISTERS' MONEY.—A return, ordered by Mr. Fagan, on the subject of Ministers' money, refers to Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Kinsale, and states the amounts contributed to that particular description of "black mail," during the year 1853. It appears that the amount payable in the various parishes in Dublin amounted to £9,867 19s 6d, viz; £3,488 15s payable out of houses over the value of £10 per annum, and £1,379 4s payable out of houses under the value of £10. The payments made by the cities and boroughs of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Kinsale, amounted, in the aggregate, to £5,553 9s, making a total, in all Ireland, of £15,451 8s 6d.

MAYNOOTH—FAILURE OF SPOONER'S MOTION.—The order of the day for resuming the debate on Maynooth College having been moved, Mr. Spooner proposed to take an immediate decision of the house on the question, which he remarked, was merely whether leave should be given to bring in a bill.—Lord Palmerston and Mr. Fagan objected to divide without further discussion, and the latter moved the adjournment of the debate. On a division there appeared for adjourning the debate 97, against 88—9. Mr. Kirk then moved that the debate should be adjourned for three months. The house again divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 93 ayes to 90 noes. Mr. Spooner's motion is consequently lost.

The Irish Church Missionary Society have been holding a meeting in Margate, and a gentleman, signing himself "An Annual Visitor to Margate," has circulated a spirited placard in answer to their usual statements. It cannot be too generally known, or too carefully remembered among Catholics, that these gentlemen are spending by their own confession more than £36,000 per annum on the (comparatively few) parishes in Ireland, in which they have established agencies.

THE IRISH CORN TRADE.—The Cork Constitution states that during the past few days enormous arrivals of breadstuffs have entered that port from the principal foreign markets:—"On Saturday no fewer than 27 vessels arrived in Queenstown, laden with maize, wheat, and flour from Alexandria, Constantinople, Genoa, Marseilles, Leghorn, Mazagan, Saffi, Salonica, and Trieste. These were followed on Sunday by the arrival of 15 vessels, laden with similar cargoes; and on Monday three more were added. The effect produced on the market by these large supplies has been augmented by the unusually fine weather with which we have been visited, and which encourages the prospect of early and abundant crops. The result has been a decline in prices in the city, and a disposition to avoid purchases, except in small quantities. An auction was advertised to take place yesterday of 500 barrels prepared red Irish wheat, 250 white ditto, 800 barley, and 150 tons of Mazagan maize; but it is understood that the property had to be withdrawn for want of purchasers. Reports from all parts of the country speak of the crops as in excellent condition, and the prospects of the farmer were never better than at present. At Cork market yesterday red wheat was sold at from 32s 6d to 36s, while on Saturday the same description of corn produced from 36s 6d to 38s per barrel."

THE POTATO CROP.—Mid-July is now past, and for the first time these seven years it has been rendered memorable by the absence of the fatal blight which for a succession of seasons destroyed the staple food of the Irish peasantry. The state of the weather, nevertheless, for the last week or ten days, has not been as favourable as could be wished at this critical juncture. There has been a great deal of thunder and lightning, followed or accompanied by the usual heavy showers of rain, and in some districts crops of all kinds have suffered more or less damage. Still these storms have been by no means general throughout the country, and there is yet every reason to hope for the realization of the prospect of an early and abundant harvest. The Cork Reporter thus speaks of the potato crop:—"The 12th of July is over—a day long memorable in Ireland, and bringing with it, through many a dreary year, the renewal of bitter animosities and party strife—of late, unhappily, bringing, with even more unvarying certainty, calamity of another kind, in the recurrence of that mysterious blight which has fallen so heavily on the poor man's food. Since the first failure of the potato crop in this island we believe that the date referred to has never passed without distinct and unmistakable signs that the disease in question had reappeared with greater or less severity. This year, for the first time since the fatal season of 1847, we have passed the dreaded day without, so far as we can learn, any authenticated proof of its return; and all our observations and all the reports received by us lead us to believe that, up to the present moment, the crop is in perfect health and vigour. We cannot, indeed, be sure that it is safe; but there does seem every ground for confidence in its safety, and people most given to uneasiness begin to breathe freely now the 12th of July is over without any ascertained injury. Let us hope sincerely that the trust now experienced will be well-founded."

IRISH REMITTANCES FROM AMERICA.—If the emigration drain from Ireland to the United States is being gradually diminished, as no doubt it is, the influx into Ireland of American money, earned by Irish hands, is steadily on the increase. Just take a few figures in illustration of this statement. The number who left Ireland for all parts of the States, British America, and Australia, in the year 1853, was 192,609; whereas the number who left Ireland in the year 1854 did not exceed 150,209. Of these 111,095 emigrated to the United States, 22,909 to British America, and 16,203 to Australia. In 1853 the amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants to their relatives in Ireland, for payment of passages as well as for various other purposes, was £1,430,000; but in 1854 that amount, vast and wonderful as it was, was far exceeded, it having reached to £1,730,000, or nearly £300,000 over what it was the previous year. In the history of the world there is nothing like this amazing proof of the strength and intensity of the feeling of affection and family attachment which has ever distinguished and adorned the calumniated Irish race.—Cork Examiner.

THE MOUNTGARRETT PEERAGE CASE.—The Hon. Pierce Somerset Butler, the plaintiff in the above memorable case, applied yesterday for his discharge, under the Insolvent Debtors Act. After some opposition, the Court granted the application. It is probable that this will have the effect of staying all further legal proceedings in the matter of Butler v. Mountgarrett. The gentlemen of the bar have been already considerable gainers by the litigation between the contending parties.