

TREATMENT OF IRISH EMIGRANTS AT LIVERPOOL.—We find by an article in the *Liverpool Courier* that much hardship has been inflicted upon a number of emigrants for Australia, principally Irish, by the failure of a London firm, who, apparently without the necessary capital, induced parties to take passage in a ship which they announced as about to sail for the gold regions. The circumstances are thus related by our cotemporary:—"Some few months ago, a London firm, previously unknown here, opened a branch house in Liverpool, and chartered a ship for the conveyance of passengers to Australia, such ship purporting to belong to a 'Temperance Line of Packets,' and attracting, of course, passengers of a particular class. The firm, we learn, had their agents in various parts of the kingdom, and advertised on a rather extensive scale in the leading country newspapers. Their first ship sailed for its destination, and a second was duly chartered and announced to succeed her; but after she had been laid for some time on the berth, and whilst being prepared for the voyage a difficulty occurred. Her highly respectable owners—a well known Liverpool firm—were dissatisfied, it is said, with the payments of the charterers; and accordingly the ship was taken out of their hands, and the charter partly nullified. It was the duty of the parties in such an emergency to have provided another equally eligible ship; but this appears to have been beyond their power. On Tuesday, the firm, composed of four partners, appeared in the *Gazette*; and on the same day one of those partners was committed to prison by a magistrate in London, under the Penal clause of the Emigration Act, for non-fulfilment of his contract with an emigrant. Another of the partners has since been surmised before the bench by an emigrant in Liverpool, but is not as yet forthcoming."

POOR RATES IN THE WEST.—Some of the Irish journals having remarked upon the excessive rates that have been struck of late in the depopulated regions of Mayo and Galway, and at a time, too, when the whole face of the country teems with the prospect of abundance, an explanation of the apparent anomaly is thus supplied by the *Galway Vindicator*:—"There are only three rural divisions—viz., Selerny, Kilmacmin, and Spiddal—where the rate was excessive, and the Poor Law Commissioners have agreed to accept 5s in the pound, and to advance the difference between that sum and the rates originally struck. In all the other divisions, except Galway, the rates are comparatively light. The reason that such a high rate is necessary in Galway is because the guardians in past years, shrinking from the efficient discharge of their duty, refused to strike sufficient rates."

MODERN MISSIONARIES.—This barbarous and benighted country need not altogether despair of being civilized, at last, it appears—for she is on the eve of another visit from the hundred British Missionaries who attempted her evangelization some twelve months ago. To be sure, the first expedition of these pious gentlemen terminated ridiculously and ignominiously enough—but the speculation is far too profitable to be abandoned for a *bagatelle*. Wise in their generation, however, the Missionaries have no idea of making their second descent *en masse*, or visiting any central place in Ireland; on the contrary, they have arranged to go singly or in couples through the more secluded districts of the country, hoping thus to mesh the poorer peasants in their toils. We bespeak their "reverences" that warm reception of which they are so eminently worthy! It is only just to say, that this mischievous and Quixotic project receives but scant countenance from those members of the Protestant Church who have had an opportunity of studying Ireland. Even the *Daily Express* snubs it in this fashion:—"The *Christian Times* inserts long letters received from two of the ten missionaries now engaged in Ireland. These epistles, or diaries, do not appear to be distinguished by the right temper, nor to promise any desirable results. However, Mr. Henry Jones, the secretary, seems to think otherwise."—The English and Scotch Dissenters are the prime promoters of the expedition, it appears. A curious comment upon their proceedings is the fact, that an ex-Methodist minister is in Liverpool at present delivering lectures to prove that the Bible is not inspired.—*Nation*.

THE HARVEST.—Nothing can be more cheering than the accounts received; crops of all kinds being vastly benefited by the splendid weather of the last few days. The subjoined statement from the *Kilkenny Moderator* may be taken as a sample of the tone of all the other accounts:—"Blest as we have been with the most glorious harvest weather for nearly a week past, and with every indication of its continuance for some time longer, the hopes of the farmer begin to revive, and his energy is aroused to make the best use of the favorable interval which Providence has at length vouchsafed him. The corn is everywhere falling before the scythe, and being made secure against all future peril of moist weather, and there seems to be every reason for satisfaction with the promise which it holds forth. Wheat will be at least an average crop, while the yield from the oat and barley crops will be most abundant. With respect to the potatoes, already more hopeful anticipations are being indulged. Such as are still growing are improving rapidly both in size and flavor, under the influence of a dry and warm atmosphere, and the blight seems to be stayed in very many places where it had manifested itself sufficiently to give previous cause for alarm. In stiff land, and where high manuring had been used, the ravages of the disease have certainly been extensive, and may, perhaps, be expected still to progress, but in the other soils, and with the ordinary amount of manuring, potatoes will be plenty enough, and good in quality: It may be safely calculated that we shall have as large, if not a larger, supply of this important esculent this year as we have had for the previous two or three seasons; although it is certain that we shall not have as much in proportion to the amount sowed, for it is well known that there was a vastly increased breadth of land under the potato crop this year. We may then consider ourselves warranted in placing against the deficiency in the produce of the potato the increased produce of oats and barley, and thus arriving at the conclusion that we shall not have a less supply of food in the country this year than last. It is also a matter of congratulation that the deficiency caused in the meadowing by the early drought, and the difficulty of saving in the subsequent rainy weather, is well compensated for by the almost unprecedented after-growth of grass, resulting from the extensive moisture of the past month. Thus we may consider that an ample supply of hay can be reckoned upon in addition to abundant corn crops."

THE HARVEST LABORER'S WAGES.—This morning's accounts are, if possible, even more cheering than those of the previous day. A southern journal remarks, that the grain crops have ripened so fast under six days of splendid sunshine, that fields of wheat which were not expected to come to maturity before another week are "now dropping with richness, and the ears literally bursting from fullness of nutriment. Reapers, unfortunately, are scarce, and the demand for hands great beyond precedent. Under such circumstances, 2s 6d *per diem* has been offered and refused, and on Tuesday the farmers were compelled to raise the standard of wages to 3s, in order to preserve the grain from shedding in the fields. With respect to the potato, the reports are equally satisfactory, the present fine weather having effectually counteracted the progress of the disease, and it is now estimated that in some districts the quantity available for food in the ensuing winter will be double the proportion of the crop of last year at the same period of the season.—*Nation*, 10th *instant*.

CONDITION OF KILDARE.—A correspondent thus describes the improvements recently effected in Athy by the benevolence of "Ireland's only Duke":—"Some years since—and very few, indeed—the now flourishing and prosperous town of Athy was peculiarly remarkable for the squalid wretchedness and misery that prevailed in the suburban districts. The byeways and highways leading to the local Bastille exhibited daily pictures of deep toned wretchedness, which might vie in horror with Kilrush or any other Golgotha, that for years past had Munster in one funeral cry. Disproportionate taxation, and internal depression had operated most injuriously on the poorer as well as the more opulent classes. Matters proceeded in this course until Ireland's noble and only Duke came forward with all the generous impulses of his nature, and offered to send those who had no employment to a land where they would find it in abundance. Husbands, who were eating the bread of unavoidable idleness, rushed with becoming eagerness to the Duke, accepted his friendly offer, and resigned their humble and miserable tenements for better and distant homes in a distant land. Let no one dare to accuse the Duke of exterminating the people; he did no such thing. Fair play is a jewel—one fact worth a thousand assertions. But noble and liberal munificence did not rest here. His Grace, with almost paternal solicitude for the welfare of his people, voted a sum sufficient to afford a stimulus to local enterprise and industry; he introduced many improvements—erected an Agricultural School, exhibited a generous emulation among the working masses, and restored confidence and hope to the dispirited bosoms of the mercantile classes. What were the happy consequences? Industry and labor in a short time brought to many a home rich and endearing rewards. Capital began to flow through the channels of trade and enterprise; education sprang up, and became indigenous to the soil; and Athy became almost a new town, as if again called into existence by the wand of the magician."

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—It is stated in private circles that Mr. Clement Sadlier, younger brother of the ex-Lord of the Treasury and of the hon. member for Tipperary county, has been fortunate enough to receive an appointment under Government of the value of £1,000 per annum. It has not yet transpired whether the services of Mr. Sadlier are to be made available at home or in the colonies; but rumor assigns the "great metropolis" as the probable scene of his official labors.

An Eminent Irish judge is about to retire. The Solicitor-General (Mr. Keogh) is understood to be his successor. [So says the *Globe*.]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—At a Privy Council held in Dublin Castle on Wednesday, 13th September, an order was made putting in force throughout Ireland immediately, and for six months to come, the provisions of the 11th and 12th Victoria, entitled "An Act to renew and amend an Act of the Tenth Year of Her present Majesty, for the more speedy Removal of certain Nuisances, and the Prevention of Contagious and Epidemic Diseases."

THE CHOLERA IN ULSTER.—The last accounts state that, owing to the prevailing heat of the atmosphere, the hoped for decrease of the fatal disease had not taken place. In Belfast during the previous four days there had been 76 cases registered at the dispensary. This number does not include cases of cholera, dysentery, or diarrhoea, neither does it comprise those cases of cholera which may be treated in private practice and the precise nature of which we have no means of ascertaining. For upwards of three weeks the cholera had not appeared in Lisburn, and it was hoped the plague had ceased. On Wednesday evening last, however, several cases were reported. One of these, Mr. Newburn, clerk of the New Church, and a young man of most industrious and very temperate habits, was attacked, and died in a few hours. Two men, named Harbison, a father and son, who had worked as reapers all day on Wednesday, took the disease, and died next day. Two fatal cases occurred on Friday. A sub-constable of police who was taken ill on Wednesday night is likely to recover.

CARDEN AN ENGLISHMAN.—Those ingenious British critics who have been describing the Carden outrage as a crime of such "peculiarly Irish character," have made rather an awkward mistake, it appears.—The criminal is a genuine Briton, after all! We find this precious discovery announced in the *Evening Mail*:—"We did not think we should again have to mention Mr. Carden's name. But since it has naturally and almost unavoidably presented itself in reference to this case, we not unwillingly accept the occasion to state a fact which has lately come to our knowledge. That 'Irish Gentleman' is not an Irishman at all. Neither by birth, parentage, nor education, can Ireland prefer the slightest claim to him.—He was born in England, and so was his father before him. For his breeding—such as it is—he is indebted to England; he is the graduate of an English University, where he gained some distinction. There is nothing Irish belonging to him except a certain quantity of green acres. In short, he is as much of an Irishman as Mr. Bernal Osborne—neither more nor less—"

"Sound the proudest tone
Of thy loud Trump, fair land, the hero is thine own."

The following advertisement has appeared in the *Limerick Chronicle*:—"Advertisement.—An extensive landed proprietor on the banks of the Shannon, will make a wager of £500 that he has the handsomest wife, the handsomest nine children, and the handsomest estate in Ireland. Application to be made to J. F. E. G., Eyres' Hotel, Glin, county Limerick."

A return just issued of the population of Ireland, shows that the number of inhabitants has fallen off two millions in the past five years. In the year 1805 the population was over 5 millions; in 1814, six millions; in 1824, seven millions; 1837, eight millions; in 1846, 8,356,940, and in 1851, only 6,551,670.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—The Hon. Mrs. Davison, widow of the late Major-General Davison, sister to the present Lord Graves, and a relative of many noble English families, renounced the errors of Protestantism, and was received into the Catholic Church on the 26th of August, at Bagui di Lucca, Tuscany.—*Tablet*.

Dr. Sumner, the Government Superintendent of Canterbury, is about to proceed against Archdeacon Denison in the ecclesiastical courts; the said Archdeacon having publicly taught the doctrine of a Real Presence in the Eucharistic Sacrifice. There will be some fine fun in the establishment ere long. May their troubles never be less.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.—"Compassing land and sea" to secure the defection of one unhappy souper in Ireland, the Establishment is gradually losing her wisest and holiest sons. Archdeacon Wilberforce has now formally resigned his preferment—partly, it is said, in consequence of his opinions concerning the Eucharist, and partly on account of increasing doubts upon the subject of the Royal Supremacy. Proceedings have been already commenced in the Ecclesiastical Courts, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, against Archdeacon Denison, and the bigots confidently predict that the prosecuted clergyman will be expelled the Church of England. It is curious to observe that the crime of these venerable clergymen consists in their having exercised that "right of private judgment" which is supposed to be the proud prerogative of every genuine Protestant. Archdeacon Denison has published a series of propositions, defining his belief upon the question of the Eucharist, the most remarkable of which is, "That by 'the real presence, of the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper is not to be understood the presence of an influence emanating from a thing absent, but the supernatural and invisible presence of a thing present, of His very Body and very Blood present, under the form of bread and wine.'"—"Any thing contrary to this doctrine," says the Archdeacon, "I have never maintained anywhere or at any time." How many clergymen of the Establishment will this trial find imbued with similar principles!—*Nation*.

The *Guardian* comments on this event as follows:—"We deeply regret to observe that Archdeacon Wilberforce has resigned the whole of his preferments, retiring into lay communion because he can no longer subscribe to the views of the royal supremacy laid down in the 36th canon. The Church can ill spare labors of so learned and conscientious a man. But if Church preferments are abandoned on one side, they are picked up on another. Three appointments in the diocese of Hereford have gone the round of the papers. The Rev. Edward Renn Hampden to the living of Brenton (value £109), the Rev. Edward Renn Hampden to be Rector of Eaton Bishop (value £444), and the Rev. Edward Renn Hampden to be Rector of Cradley (value £957), all made, as lawyers say, 'in consideration of natural love and affection,' by the Right Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, Bishop of the diocese and father of the appointee. If the richest piece of preferment had but fallen first, the same result would have been accomplished, and nobody would have said anything. Unlucky!"

SLANDERS ON THE JESUITS.—The *Leader*—one of the most able and influential journals in England—has no patience with the stupid and ignorant tirades so repeatedly directed against the Society of Jesus:—"Of all the people who join in the hubbub against the Jesuits, how many know their history? The truth is, that the popular notion of the Jesuits is derived from a very few and very well known books, filled with extracts from Jesuit writings. And very shocking, as M. Nicolini shows, this Jesuit morality appears. But can it be believed for one moment that the men who governed Europe and taught its youth for centuries, winning thereby the unwilling admiration of Francis Bacon, were the disgraceful villains whom their enemies love to paint? It suited Plato and Xenophon to revile the Sophists, but later inquiries have proved that the so-called corruptors of Grecian youth conferred immortal benefits on them, and through them on us who inherit their civilisation.—Plato succeeded, for nearly fourteen centuries, in heaping calumny on his rivals. But the learning and good sense of later times have cleared the Sophists, without dimming the fame of Plato. Again, who has not been taught to shudder at the name of Machiavelli? who is not thankful that the greatest master of statecraft has found a man of genius to say a word in his defence? *A priori*, therefore, let no man condemn the Jesuits. Granting all that can be said against them, granting that they were ambitious and tyrannical, that they aimed at universal dominion, and shrunk from no means so long as they attained their object, it is possible to overlook their merits, or to deny that, in time of darkness and superstition they conferred eternal benefits on humanity. Heaven forbid that they should rule again in England; but does any one seriously believe in the possibility of such a catastrophe? They ruled in days gone by, because the possession of superior wisdom conferred authority and power. Their despotism was legitimate."

A further force of 5,000 men will be sent to the East, thus making the whole of the British expeditionary force 33,000 men—7,000 more than Lord Raglan in the first instance required.

Public opinion runs strong against the verdict of the Court Martial on Lieutenant Perry; nor is it wonderful, for a more infamous verdict, or one more directly at issue with the evidence adduced on the trial, was never given by the most degraded, and corrupt tribunal. The old opinion, that a Court Martial was a Court of Honor, has, we fear, been for ever done away with by the late Board of Officers assembled at Windsor.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLE'S GOLD DROPPINGS.—During the last week, gold has been found in the north of Glenbrerachan, Kirkmichael, on the property of his Grace the Duke of Athole; and has also been found to the north of the Cairnwell, on the property of Jas. Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld. In both places the precious metal is found embedded in the detached pieces of rock which there abound. From an analysis made, that which has been found near the Cairnwell, is as pure as any got in Australia, where he had been resident for upwards of twelve years, and in the immediate vicinity of gold diggings.

The cholera, we lament to say, is making fearful havoc in London. Nearly 1,300 lives were destroyed by the pestilence last week in the metropolis alone. In one day, between noon and five o'clock p.m., fifty persons were carried off by it in two streets between Regent street and Soho Square. It now turns out that these streets stand on the spot where, during the great plague of London, corpses were nightly shot by the score from street carts into a huge hole, and that a few months ago, and after the cholera made its appearance in England, the Board of Health allowed the Commissioners of Sewers to stir up that polluted earth for several fathoms deep.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—From a Parliamentary paper just printed it appears that there were 100 killed and 119 injured by accidents on all the railways in the united kingdom during the half-year ending June 30, 1854, there being 81 killed and 102 injured in England and Wales, 14 killed and 13 injured in Scotland, and 5 killed and 4 injured in Ireland.

The *Times* draws a sad picture of the condition of the English laboring classes—"without religion—decency—self-respect—or hope." Hurrah for the blessings of Protestantism:—"We must remember that there are myriads of our poorer fellow subject to whom it would be a mockery and an insult to talk of the model lodging-house, of the model baths and wash-houses, of savings-banks, of mechanics' institutes, and of all the contrivances which modern humanity and enlightenment have discovered for the benefit of toiling men. The persons of whom we speak dwell in damp cellars, spotted with beads of filthy dew.—They lodge 20 or 30 in a room which is only fit for the habitation of two or three; or the room in which they remain for a considerable portion for the 24 hours is constructed just over a pit, filled with indescribable pollution. Both sexes, all ages, the living and the dead, lie higgledy-piggledy together, many feet below the high-water mark of the neighboring stream, and it is to poor creatures in this piteous and forlorn condition that we come with our recipes for substantial comfort. They are *without religion—without decency—without self-respect—without hope*. How should they raise themselves? Their imagination will not bridge over the gulf which separates them from the rich, who appear to them much as the inhabitants of another planet might appear to as many of us as enjoy somewhat easier positions in the world.—By any exertion of their own they will never reach dry land. Myriads and myriads of our fellow-subjects are wearing out the existence we describe in unimaginable blind alleys and filthy courts. They are far too numerous to be redeemed by any philanthropic thunder-clap. Model lodging-houses are not for them. The question only remains if it be not better to do something than nothing? It is unfortunately clear enough to our apprehension that any remedy we may hope to apply will be but partial indeed."

THE PORT-HOUSE APOSTLE.—There is a newspaper in London which rejoices in being the beloved of all the taprooms of Cockneydom, and the organ of the Hundred Missionaries who meditate the evangelization of benighted Ireland. Even English Protestant journals are becoming disgusted at the unscrupulous virulence with which it has been recently assailing Catholicity, and a few of its slanders are thus disposed of by the *Weekly Despatch*:—"Our reverend cotemporary, the *Morning Advertiser*, is not easy in his mind. In fact, cant and humbug have brought him into a scrape. His trash about the Catholics and his doctrinaire notions about public houses have betrayed him into neglect of his own constituents, and now the licensed victuallers loudly demand his deposition.—At present we are concerned only with a sneaking attempt of the Rev. Mr. Seymour, to back out of his labored effort to prove, from the statistics of crime, that Protestantism is more conducive to morality than Popery. The illiberal and bigoted idea of connecting these he now tries to show was begun by the Papists, and that his exposure was not aggressive but retaliative. He then goes on with hardy assertion to reply to our strictures. We cannot here be polemical; and therefore must content ourselves with a few facts and figures in answer to a tedious effusion of rigmarole.—Sir Archibald Alison, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, in his evidence states that over Great Britain (Protestant) crime increases four times as fast as population, and that in Lanarkshire population doubles in 30 years; crime in five years and a half. M. Moreau de Jonnes states that in 1841 the proportion of persons convicted to the whole population in Catholic France was one in 2,500. In Protestant England it was one in 700. In 1842 the committals for trial were, in Britain 31,000; in France, only 6,953! In Protestant Norway the proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate is one in 14, in Protestant Sweden one in 16, in Protestant Denmark one in 9½, in Holland one in 15; but in Catholic Belgium it is only one in 21. We repeat our warning. Nothing can be more dangerous to the cause of Protestantism than to measure its excellence by the public morality of its professors. We might indeed be accused of more than common civility to the Reformation did we afford our cotemporary fresh materials for writing in its defence."

PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—We clip the following paragraph from the *Toronto Church*, as illustrative of the tendencies of the exercise of the right of "private judgment."—*Harvard University*.—"It is well known that this ancient seat of learning was originally founded and endowed by orthodox Christians, who little dreamed that it would ever fall, as it has, into the hands of those who have perverted it into a school of the most deadly heresy, from which young men are annually sent forth to preach doctrines that 'deny the Lord who brought them.'" At the late Commencement of its "Divinity School," one of the graduating class launched forth into such a shocking tirade against everything that we are accustomed to reverence, as to offend even its "liberal" officers. Another of the students wrote an elaborate dissertation to prove that there has been, and can be, no revelation. A third denies the immortality of the soul. A fourth has written a large pamphlet to prove that "spirit-rappings" are more credible than any of the New Testament miracles, &c. Yet these promising youths are sent forth as graduates of the "Cambridge Divinity School," with "certificates" in the usual and regular form! On the Sunday evening preceding the commencement, Mr. Furness, a Unitarian preacher of this city, delivered a sermon before the graduating class, which is said to have been "in every respect startling to the conservative theologians of Cambridge." His subject was, the "Inspiration of Christ and His Apostles," which was maintained to be "only a natural inspiration."