

KIDNAPPING EXTRAORDINARY.—To what the *Souper Mission* has come in Cappamore. A few days ago a woman called at the Limerick union workhouse, for two girls who had been inmates of the establishment for the last nine years, and were under the impression that their father had emigrated to America at the time they were placed in the house. The woman represented herself as their step-mother, and assured them that she was prepared to send them out forthwith, provided they went with her; and to make the tempting offer irresistible, she had brought dresses which she said she had prepared for their voyage. Little time was lost in accepting the offer made, under circumstances so cheering; and that evening saw the girls at Cappamore, where they remained for the night. Next day they were told that the preparations were not completed for their voyage, and that it would be necessary for them to remain some time where they were; but that in doing so they should go to school. They were further told that if they went to the school which is under the care of the Cath-bruck missionaries of the district, and abjured their creed, there would be no delay affording them plenty of money to proceed either to America or to Sydney, whichever they liked best. The upshot of the matter was, the girls calculated—they would not submit to the terms proposed, preferring the workhouse with their father to the temptations with which it was sought to lure them; and off they decamped as quickly as possible, taking with them the new clothes, and applying for admission again to the workhouse. Through the agency of Mr. James Ryan, the guardian of the division, their case was brought before the admission board, Mr. E. Beauchamp in the chair, who took a legitimate and proper view of the subject, and denounced the contemplated act of kidnapping in the strongest possible terms. An unanimous order of the board was made that the girls should retain the clothes, and that they should be admitted.—*Limerick Reporter*.

The Limerick papers complain of the unprecedented shipments of potatoes from that port, where the export has risen to 9d. per bucket, and that the pressure on the poor is nearly as great as in 1846 and 1847.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The prices of all marketable commodities in the way of provisions continue to rise in Dublin, and throughout this country generally. All the Irish journals loudly complain of this state of things as being unwarranted by any peculiar circumstances. The produce of the harvest promises to be at least an average one, so far as the cereal crops are concerned; and, as regards the potato, there is now every reason to hope and believe that the "panic" which prevailed during the last fortnight or three weeks was not altogether justified, and that the deficiency will be by no means so serious as was apprehended on the first announcement of the reappearance of the fatal distemper.

The reports from the provinces are, generally speaking, corroborative of the views expressed by the Dublin journals. In Sligo, for instance, it is stated that the potato disease has materially decreased, and that the markets are amply supplied with healthy tubers, which obtain high rates—a certain indication of the return of confidence in the soundness of the crop. A still more satisfactory report of the prospects of the harvest in the large portion of the province of Ulster is supplied by the *Louth and Down Pilot* of yesterday. It is as follows:—

"We are enabled to state, as the result of inquiries very generally prosecuted in the counties of Louth, Down, Meath, Monaghan, and Armagh, being the counties that come under our cognizance, that though great injury has been done to the potato crop—the recent heavy rains extending the progress of the disease—a large and abundant yield will yet, making ample allowance for all losses, reward the labor of the husbandman, and that the crop will be more than an average one. The flavor of the potato this season is also excellent. Owing to the active progress of final harvest operations, and the impetus given to farmers by high prices in bringing grain to market, the supply of potatoes for sale has not been so large as usual, and in consequence the price has greatly advanced, so high a sum as 5s per stone being now obtained. This drawback as to scarcity and dearness, however, conveys the gratifying assurance that the farmers have no fears of the remainder of the crop, as, if the blight continued to advance, the market would be glutted with potatoes."

The *Banner of Ulster* thus refers to the state of trade and agriculture in that quarter:—

"When we state that the general affairs of commerce in this town are exceedingly quiet, we only give the stereotyped history of most manufacturing localities in Great Britain at this moment. Finance is tight, no doubt; but in the capital of Ulster bills continue to be discounted readily, on terms as low as the 'minimum' rate of the Bank of England. Those who study the monetary tariffs of these countries will see that the fact alluded to is rather extraordinary, and certainly it indicates a fair amount of commercial confidence in the trading ranks of Ulster. Much, of course, must depend on the results of harvest labor as to future prospects, and we are glad to know that we are fully corroborated in our statement of Tuesday last—viz., that the cereal crops of the lower districts in Ulster have turned out infinitely beyond expectation. Flax has proved especially remunerative to those growers who have already marketed produce, and the potato crop, though much injured, is not anything like so bad as some melancholy croakers would lead us to suppose."

A writer in the *Belfast Mercury* endeavors, in the subjoined communication, both to demonstrate the unreasonableness of the existing and advancing market rates, and also to account for their origin:—

"With yourself and other well-wishers of our country, I regret much to see the rapid upward movement that our grain-market has assumed within a week or two. If this were in the legitimate course of trade there would be nothing for it but to abide the consequences; but, instead of that, this movement has taken the best informed unawares. So well it might, when we find that there have been planted in Ireland this year 220,000 acres of potatoes, which, together with a superiority of quality, have, up to the present time, yielded more largely than any crop of potatoes we have had for the last ten years. Now, let us admit, for argument's sake, that the half of the crop may be lost, which will not at all be the case, as I contend there has not been a single potato lost up till this time, the partially diseased ones having all been made use of for pigs, poultry, &c. If we take the produce of the 220,000 acres at six tons to the acre, it would give the immense amount of 1,320,000 tons,

or one-fifth of a ton of potatoes to every man, woman, and child in Ireland, if our population be only 6,500,000. Of course, I do not say a word about turnips, mangold, or beet, or of the immense quantity of fat cattle, pigs, and poultry, which, when the Government enumeration sees the light, will show an array of figures in the pig and cattle departments that has seldom been witnessed by any of us before. Then, as to our oat crop, I believe it is shorter, on an average, than last year; but this I am sure of, that on all rich, low-lying grounds, it is much better than it was last year, as on this kind of soil last year it was lost through luxuriance; whereas, this season, it has a good length of straw, and is rich and plump in grain. Our wheat crop has been very good; I have not heard a single complaint of the yield; the only regret is, that we have had too small a breadth of it. Taking all in all, there is no doubt that we must look to some other cause for the sudden advance in prices of grain than any want or short crop in our own country. Sir, I have been making inquiry, and I find that, for speculative purposes, the Belfast market has been regularly 'rigged,' and, to a certain extent, the Liverpool one too. Of all the large sales that have been made in Belfast for the last fortnight, I have the best reason in the world to believe one of them was not purchased by a legitimate holder, or to go into consumption either; nor will one of them be held by the parties who have purchased for a month longer, if they can help it, or a single particle leave the country, but one lot that was purchased by a Greek house. I do say that such transactions are to be reprobated and put down, if possible; and I would warn the parties so acting, that the bankers' detectives are on their track, watching them narrowly; and a better lot of peace-preservers than our bankers we could not have; and I do trust that they will take prompt steps to bring some of them to a sense of propriety, both for their own sakes and that of the best interest of our country."

WAGES—HOW TO STOP EMIGRATION.

(From the *Weekly Telegraph*.)

The maltreatment of the laboring classes in this country has been, for centuries a disgrace to civilization, and a dishonor to Christianity. The object that has been steadily kept in view has been to under-pay the working classes; and with what devilish skill that object has been aimed at, we have the incontrovertible proof in this fact, that, though the poor in England and Ireland were, nearly about the same time robbed of their estates—the monastery lands—still a means of relief, however imperfect and inefficient, was provided for the English laboring classes in the reign of Elizabeth, and yet never conceded, even in form, to the Irish working classes until the reign of Queen Victoria!

The object with the oppressors of Ireland—its oppressors in England, and the English faction of the oppressors—was to make the Irish working classes so helpless and so destitute, that they should, to sustain life, accept of whatever wages their employers chose to bestow upon them. And that object was attained. It did not require a three years' famine to show that whilst laws, passed by the oligarchy and employers, gave to Irish landlords a monopoly in the supply of food for the English—the best market in the world—the persons, the laborers by whom that food was raised were the most wretched population on the face of the earth.

Since that period a fearful struggle has taken place and awful sufferings have been endured. The famine has filled the grave-yards, and the emigrant ship has taken away some of the best and most vigorous of our population, and the same spirit of emigration now threatens to denude the land.

How is emigration to be stayed? It can, we conceive, be stayed, by adopting the same inducement to the people to remain in Ireland which now tempts them to abandon it. It is by raising the wages labor. It is by paying Irishmen honestly what they honestly earn. The Irish peasant leaves his native land with the certainty he can procure wages, on which he can not only live, but save money, and that when he has saved money he can purchase land, and become himself a landholder—that which he can be in the United States of America—that which every peasant, with honest industry, may become in almost every part of Europe, with the exception of the British Islands.

Tempt the Irishman to remain in Ireland by paying him high wages—change the system of land laws, so as that there may be for the working man the certainty that, by his savings, he may become a landowner.

Employers—whether you be landlords or farmers—you must, we plainly tell you, change your entire course of proceeding towards the poor. Take the advice which the Lord Lieutenant has given you in Limerick. Employers of skilled labor in towns, raise the wages of your artisans and mechanics—and, in so doing, follow the advice of the Lord Lieutenant, confirmed, as it is, by the precept of Mr. Dargan, who should be an example to every man amongst you; and illustrated, as it has been for thirty-eight years, by the unceasing practice of the noble spirited, high-minded independent, and generous Charles Bannion—an honor to Lombardy, and a benefactor to Ireland.

Employers of labor—whether it be in the factory, the field, or the shop—raise the wages of those who increase your fortune, by their skill, their diligence, their ability, or their manual toil; and let your encouragement to do so be those words, used by the Earl St. Germans and Mr. Dargan, at the banquet in Limerick, on September 28, 1853:—

I have, on another occasion, expressed (said his Excellency) my opinion that the social state of Ireland would be improved by a rise in the rate of wages. This opinion is confirmed by an excellent friend of mine, whom I see at the table (Mr. Dargan) who is the greatest employer in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Dargan tells me that if you want to have a fair day's work, you must give a fair day's wages—(loud cheers) and that in proportion to the rising of the wages, such was the increase in the quantity of work done. I, therefore, trust that one of the advantages of these public works will be, not only to increase the amount of wages, but also the demand for skilled labor, and thereby to stimulate the energies of the people.

Mr. Dargan, in reply to the toast of "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," with which his name had been coupled, thus alluded to the same subject:—At the commencement of this season, I felt it to be my duty, as I could afford it, to advance my laborers' wages; and as we do not care about the amount of time which a man consumes upon a piece of work, provided that it is done, we found, when we came to estimate the value of the work executed, that in proportion to the money paid we had the work thirteen per cent cheaper than it would have cost under the old system. (Cheers)

I have heard a great deal said about the want of labor, and I hope that emigration will continue until the poor laboring man receives in this country as much as he can get in any other. (Hear, hear.) I do not know where the limit could be fixed, but the limit is somewhere; and we are in no proportion at all near it. (Hear, hear.) Our wages are in advance of the country, being 10s. per week.

The spirit of the laboring classes in these countries is aroused. We see them, in Protestant England, demanding a rise of wages, and spoiling a good cause and a just demand by combinations, which evil-disposed men may pervert to bad purposes. We see them in Ireland—Catholic Ireland—not demanding by intimidation or coercion of any kind, any increase of wages; but they are preparing their outfit, to betake themselves to foreign lands, where they will be sure to obtain higher wages.

UNITED STATES.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the *Pittsburgh Catholic* informs us, has already taken his departure from Pittsburgh for his newly chosen diocese of Erie. At a meeting of the Catholics of Pittsburgh resolutions were offered, admiring the self-devotion and zeal of the Bishop in seeking this change, but expressing their sense of the irreparable loss thus suffered by the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

The very Rev. E. McMahon is charged *ad interim* with the administration of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Carroll, Bishop elect of Covington, will be consecrated in Cincinnati Cathedral on All Saints.—*Ibid*.

All the Catholic Priests at Galveston, Texas, except two, it is said, have been sick with the yellow fever. Four died—one a native of Ireland, believed to be Mr. Hageny; another young man, a native of France; a third, a German; and the fourth, Mr. O'Driscoll, a young man.—*Irish American*.

The Sisters of Charity in Mexico are said to have been reduced to bankruptcy, with debts of many hundreds of thousands of dollars by the defalcation of their cashier.

The Jesuits have been restored from banishment by a public decree, dated Taenbaya, September 19th, to nearly all their former privileges in the Republic of Mexico.

A MINISTER DIVORCED.—They had a divorce case decided up at Ashland last week. Rev. L. S. Everett, a few weeks since, applied to the courts for a divorce from his wife, the late widow Hoyt, of Buffalo. The application was refused by the County Judges of Loraine. He then removed the venue to Ashland county, where he was successful, and last week married to Miss Wright, a niece of the rejected wife.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*, Oct. 16.

PROTESTANT PIETY.—Bishop Medley, in an address before the students of the Theological Seminary, very pungently remarked, "some men's piety seems to consist in cursing and hating the Church of Rome." The same idea has been expressed elsewhere—"a holy horror of other men's sins." He warned the Convention against being carried away by such feelings.

WOMEN AND LADIES.—In the days of our fathers there were such to be met with as men and women; but now they are all gone, and in their place a race of gentlemen and ladies—or, to be still more refined, a race of "ladies and gentlemen" has sprung up. Women and girls are among the things that were; but "ladies" are found everywhere. Miss Marineau wishing to see the women wards in a prison in Tennessee, was answered by the warden "we have no ladies here at present, madam." Now so far, as the ladies were concerned, it was very well that none of them were in prison; but then it sounds a little odd, ladies in—prison! It would seem bad enough for women to be in such a place. A lecturer, discoursing upon the characteristics of women, illustrated thus: Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies. On the modern improvement we have heard but of one thing that beats the above. It was the finishing touch to a marriage ceremony, performed by an exquisite divine up to all modern refinements. When he had thrown the chain of Hymen around the happy couple, he concluded by saying, "I now pronounce you husband and lady." The audience stuffed their handkerchiefs into their mouths and got out of the room as quickly as possible to take their breath.—*Washington (N. C.) Can.*

DECLINE OF PROTESTANTISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—We are indebted to the *N. Y. Freeman* for the following extract from a discourse lately delivered in Rochester, by President Wayland, of Brown University, Providence. Mr. Wayland is a staunch Protestant:—

"But what is the condition of our churches of all denominations at this critical moment? The disciples of Christ seem to be fast losing the distinctive marks of their profession. Self-denial for the cause of the Redeemer will soon become the exception rather than rule. In large districts of our country, the admissions to the churches are not as numerous as the removals from death. In the meantime, the number of candidates for the ministry is diminishing in all denominations, not only relatively, but absolutely. Nay, it is diminishing more rapidly than the figures indicate, for of the reputed number of candidates a considerable portion never enter the ministry; and of those who enter it a greater and greater number leave it for other pursuits. And what is the remedy proposed in this unusual crisis? It has been recommended, in order to meet this emergency, to reduce the cost of ministerial education, to extend the term of ministerial study, and to increase the pecuniary emoluments of the ministry. In other words, we are told to address stronger motives to the self-interests of men, that so we may induce them to enter upon a calling essentially self-denying. When the whole power of the adversary is thundering at the gates, and the crisis requires every man to stand in his arms, we content ourselves with offering large bounties to officers, and allow every citizen to retire from the conflict. Was ever a victory gained by strategy such as this?"

"In our own denomination, it is said we have 4,000 churches destitute of preachers of the Gospel. What is to be done to meet this deficiency? Does all we are doing furnish us with the shadow of a hope that this demand can be supplied? Nay, multiply our present efforts to any practicable extent, and compared with the work to be done, the discrepancy between the means and the end is such as to awaken the feeling of the ludicrous. Is it not time, then, to examine the whole subject from its foundation?"

TURNING RASCALITY TO PROFIT.—A notorious pick-pocket was arrested at the cattle show at Stamford, Ct., last week. Barnum, who is President of this society had the fellow caged and exhibited all day at 12½ cents a sight, and at night handed him over to the police authorities.

THE WIFE'S CONSENT.—The *Missouri Legislature* has a bill before it, in accordance with a suggestion in the Governor's message, to provide that no man be allowed to endorse a note without the consent of his wife, and that no endorsement shall be valid without such consent.

A WOMAN AT THE BAR.—The *Cleveland Plaindealer* says, that Mrs. Emma R. Cole, has been pursuing a course of legal studies, for the purpose of qualifying herself for the practice of that profession. If she is only good looking we should not be afraid to trust a case in her hands—no difference, however important it might be. A handsome feminine plender would be too much for any twelve men we ever saw in a jury box.

BLESSINGS OF DEMOCRACY.—The country is fast approaching that point of moral decay, when to resuscitate it, and purify its life blood will require the united and harmonious action of all honest citizens, who shall constitute themselves a special constabulary for the repression of social disorder, and for the just and immediate vindication of outraged law.—When patience shall have spent itself, and forbearance changed to indignation, and men, sober thinking men, who have families to rear, and property to protect, and men who hope to have in time to come; when such men shall reflect upon the sin of apathy in respect to these matters, and bind themselves together to put down rowdies who are kings and lords of us now; we may hope for the prevalence of law and order over that vast field where rowdism reigns supreme. It is evident that so long as votes are desirable to demagogues, so long as ministers of the law are elective, so long as there is a class of beings who hire or sell themselves to party brokers, so long as office seekers will flatter, coax and elevate them into a temporary importance for political purpose, just so long will society be controlled by them, though after election day they are the most abject persons in the community. Our elections are so frequent that these men are kept constantly employed, and of course grow more and more lawless; for to scare a policeman or deter a judge they will very soon have only to say, "sir, you are endangering your office," or "your political prospects," and the magic power of that utterance will turn aside the staff of the one, and stay the condemning sentence of the other. The autocracy of Russia—the despotism of the house of Hapsburg, or the imperial sway of the Sultan in the days of Haroun Al Raschid was never more fearful to serf, subject or slave, than will be the iron rule of rowdism in the politics of this country, to the citizens of a land that calls itself Republican. The citizen dare not speak his opinion for fear of them; the policeman dare not perform his duty; nor dare the public officer discharge his, through a craven fear of these men when they come up to the polls.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

A well-known and rather respectable Native American Editor, waited the other day, on a distinguished Irishman, a friend of ours, with a very long face and mysterious manner. "I understand, said John Bull, (for the editor of the *Native American* paper we allude to was an Englishman) that the Catholic soldiers of this city keep their arms concealed in the churches to have them ready for an emergency against us."

"Certainly they do, responded our friend, and we drill in them every night—in subterranean caverns excavated and prepared for the purpose."

"Oh, my God! you don't mean to say!"

"Yes, I do; and the priests put us through the 'manual and platoon' in capital style."

The Editor darted off, like a streak of lightning, to daily chronicle the terrible and atrocious news!

In this way the bogaboo and infamous lies about concealing arms in Catholic churches have had their rise and are kept up, magnified by the fog of long noses and the squirting of tobacco juice!—*Irish American*.

EFFECTS OF "ADVENTISM."—A smart, intelligent lad of 14 has been attending Second Advent meetings in Lowell, and reading Protestant books of the same character, till he has got his mind so deeply impressed with the one idea of the speedy end of the world, that he has left his employer and become totally unfitted for business and usefulness.

At what point will Protestantism cease to develop? We find the following blasphemy in a speech of a Mrs. Jones against all creeds, corporations, riches, and exclusiveness. Predicting downfall to the whole of them she says:

And *I, John*, foretell the coming of this "Jubilee;" In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the Word was God!

In the beginning was the Land, and the Land was with God, and the Land was God.

Verily, I say unto you, that this generation shall not pass away until this Jubilee shall come to pass: until not one stone shall remain on the other of the accumulated building—the accumulated Temple of Legal, Clerical and other professional Associations, that falsely, in the name of Christ, for many centuries have piled debt upon debt, on the crushed and down-trodden daughters and sons of Labor.

Farther on the same *Pylhonical*, Mrs. Jones, places Moses, Jesus Christ, Cromwell, Thomas Paine, Washington on the same list, as levellers of the first water! God help the "sons of toil" when such harpies feed on their credulity!—*Catholic Telegraph*.

A negro in red River County, Texas, committed murder on Monday, Sept. 20, was indicted on Tuesday, tried on Wednesday, and hung on Thursday.

"WHAT IS THE BIBLE?"—*Mackenzie's Weekly Messenger*, a Protestant paper of Upper Canada has the following sensible remarks upon the late meetings of the "Tea and Bible Societies":—

"The Toronto Bible Society held its annual meeting last week in one of the Methodist chapels. Great efforts are making in Europe to introduce the Bible into China. The difficulty there—as here—will soon be in the question, 'What, or which is the Bible?' One set of Christian priests would emigrate with their edition—another with theirs—each will cry down the other's copy—and thus will China, with Christianity, inherit the anti-Christian intolerance of sect towards sect."