

A correspondent informs us that the population of the parish of Agherton, in this neighborhood, has decreased one thousand five hundred within the last few years, chiefly on account of emigration.—*Cole-raine Chronicle.*

On Monday evening a canoe in which were three persons named Patrick McDonough, John Conneely, Patrick Flaherty, and two others, whose names are unknown, while going into the Arran Island Rock, near the lighthouse, was upset by a sudden squall, and four out of the number perished.

ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG GIRL.—Mrs. Ellen Quinlan, a respectable woman, proprietress of a lodging-house, No. 1, Sandwich street, applied at College-street Police-office on Monday for a warrant, and tendered information against an English woman who came to lodge at complainant's house, and remained there for six weeks under the name of Bridget O'Dea. It appeared that on Friday last Mrs. O'Dea announced her intention of departing for Liverpool; she took leave of Mrs. Quinlan, and requested that Mrs. Quinlan's daughter, a young girl, should be allowed to see her to the packet and bring her handbox. The mother consented, and the girl accompanied Mrs. O'Dea, but has not since been heard of. On inquiry at the packet-office it was ascertained that places or berths had been taken for Mrs. O'Dea and the girl, Hannah Quinlan, to Liverpool, and thence per railway to Dewsbury, in Yorkshire. The magistrate immediately directed a warrant to be transmitted to England for the arrest of the woman O'Dea and the recovery of the girl.

CARDEN IN JAIL.—A statement is passing the rounds of the press purporting to give the position of Mr. Carden in jail, which is not correct. The facts are—the sentence of "hard labor" is being carried into execution in the ordinary way. The unfortunate culprit, was immediately after his conviction attired in the common jail dress, his head was shaven, and he was set upon the treadmill for the usual space of time. He is locked up at six o'clock every evening, and rises in the morning at six. This favor has, however, been granted him by the jail committee—he is allowed an entire cell to himself, his servant man attends him, and he is permitted to supply himself with food. No wine or spirits of any description are allowed him. He goes on the treadmill at ten o'clock, and remains working at it with the usual rests until two. This monotonous and severe toil he goes through without murmuring. He looks very ill, but has not formally complained to the jailer that he is suffering in health. He prefers the long-continued toil at the mill to walking in the jail yard amongst the other convicts, and in the order provided in the regulations of the place.—*Nation.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HOMES OF THE POOR.—Cardinal Wiseman has been delivering two important Lectures upon this subject, at the invitation of the Society of Arts in London—a fact which may, perhaps, be considered as significantly defining the level of British fanaticism, even there. Some time ago, it appears, the Society organized a course of Lectures to be delivered by eminent men in connection with their educational exhibition, at St. Martin's Hall, and they had the courage and liberality to include the Cardinal among their invitations. One can conceive the excitement occasioned by the Lecture, when even the *Times* is constrained to introduce a summary of it in terms like these:—"Of course, the theatre was crowded to excess, more so even than when it was Dr. Whowell read his paper (the first of the series) on the Material Aids of Education. The audience repeatedly applauded his Eminence, whose graceful eloquence, at least, deserved that compliment." Having described the education of the wealthier classes as not limited by the college or school, but necessarily continued during their entire lives—and that of mechanics living in great cities or manufacturing districts as materially promoted by libraries, reading-rooms, and lectures, the Cardinal devoted himself to the condition of the agricultural poor dispersed over the valleys and uplands of England, on the mountain sides, and in sequestered nooks, where they have little access to information, and where what they do receive is derived from sources open only to themselves. The scanty education of this class he described as beginning and ending in the parish school, the remainder of their existence being little other than a dull and brutalizing blank. As a remedy he suggested the propriety of a Parliamentary inquiry into the literature of the poor for the purpose of purifying it, and bringing all classes of the people under its influence. "The object of education," he said, "should be to make the man more manly, the woman more womanly, the child more childlike, and to humanize them all. What most impressed foreigners visiting this country was the appearance of the laborer's cottage, so neat and white, with its garden, bearing the graceful fuchsia, the variegated geranium, and the queenly dahlia. By rewards and commendations they had created in that class a love of the beautiful in nature, and made them careful and neat about the outside of their habitations. He hoped that the same influences would henceforth be brought to bear to induce the poor to cultivate equally the garden of their homes." Every syllable of this admirable Lecture is obviously applicable to the condition of our own people, and we trust its suggestions will not be lost upon the Celtic Union.—*Nation.*

The Holy Father has conferred the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology on the Very Rev. Father Faber.—*Catholic Standard.*

CONVERSIONS.—An aged military officer of high respectability—Captain Skelton, of Fifehire—and his daughter, Miss Skelton, have been received into the Church; the latter some months since, and the former last week at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, by the Rev. Paul McLachlan, pastor of Falkirk. Two young ladies were last week turned out of doors by their uncle, a wealthy burgher of Stirling, for their preference of Catholicity to the negations of Knox. One is already a convert, the other is under instruction. They have been treated with great harshness by their Presbyterian relative, on whom they were totally dependent, and who is supposed to be acting under the influence of certain bigoted ministers and others.—*Cor. of Catholic Standard.*

STONS OF LIFE.—The *Morning Post* announces that the little church of St. Saviour's, Leeds, has passed into the hands of the Aitkinites:—"The Aitkinites are not very distinguishable from the Wesleyan Methodists, and St. Saviour's is now the site of revivals and

love-feasts, Mr. Aitkin the founder of the Aitkinites, resides in Cornwall. He was for some years an eminent preacher among the Methodists, and was brought into the Church of England through the instrumentality of the Archbishop of Canterbury, when Bishop of Chester. He is, perhaps, as a Ranter, the cleverest preacher in England. He pronounces Dr Pusey to be an unconverted man."

STATE OF THE CROPS.—One of the most gratifying symptoms of the day is the downward tendency of the corn markets, influenced by the favorable reports which come to hand from all quarters respecting the productiveness of the present harvest. At home our prospects are excellent. All the most reliable authorities assert that the cereal crop this year throughout the kingdom will be considerably above an average—the best, indeed, which has occurred for many years; and, so far advanced is the gathering already, that no subsequent atmospheric freaks can materially injure it. The wheat is unusually fine and good, and the oats and barley are also represented to be prolific and in good condition. Rumors respecting the prevalence of the potato disease prevails in certain localities, and from Ireland the intelligence on this head is not quite so satisfactory as could be desired; but, even as regards this esculent, no year since 1847 has been less gloomy. From abroad the accounts are equally cheering. Our nearest neighbor, France, rejoices, like ourselves, in ample granaries and the blessings of a fruitful season. Instead of competing with us, as she did last year, for food in the markets of the world, France this year will be sending us the surplus produce of her fields. In Spain, in Germany, and in Italy, the crops have also been excellent.—*European Times.*

THE LONDON HOSPITALS.—During the past fortnight a considerable number of cases of epidemic cholera have been treated in the London hospitals.

POOR RELIEF.—By a return just made to an order of the House of Commons, we find that in the 619 unions into which England and Wales are divided, comprising 14,060 parishes, with a population of 16,273,624, 749,270 paupers of all classes were relieved upon the 1st of July, 1853, as compared with 789,021 on the 1st of July 1854. This gives an increase of 39,651, or 5.3 per cent. for the year ending the 1st of July, 1854.

In anticipation of our fleet and army remaining out in the Baltic and Black Sea during the approaching winter, contracts have been entered into for the necessary supply of warm clothing with the manufacturers at Leicester and elsewhere.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR NEXT SESSION.—The following notice of motion is among those now standing in the order-book of the House of Commons for the next session:—Mr. Thomas Chambers—Catholics—To call the attention of the house to the relations at present subsisting between her Majesty's Catholic subjects and the laws and constitution of the realm, with a view to ascertain in what manner the full political and religious freedom now enjoyed by them may best be brought into harmony with the principles and provisions of our common and statute law, and be made compatible with the safety and integrity of our institutions, and the civil and religious liberties of the people.

The *Builder* calls attention to the fact that cholera in the 19th century follows the same course, and mostly delights in the same localities that offered a harbor to the Plague in the 17th:—

THE PLAGUE AND THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.—The plague at three different times attacked the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and left the rest of London untouched. This circumstance is suggestive. It is the popular opinion that the disease was imported from abroad; but the fact that it broke out at intervals during a period of upwards of four months, goes far to prove that, like the cholera and typhus fever, the plague was influenced by local causes. During the whole time of the visitation of the plague, this particular parish was not for a single week clear; and although the population at that time was small compared with that of other parishes, 3,316 persons perished there of the plague. The number of deaths from plague in some of the other London parishes in 1664-5 was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Parish Name and Number of Deaths. Rows include St. Clement's Danes (1,391), St. Giles's, Cripplegate (4,838), St. Botolph's, Aldgate (4,051), St. Andrew's, Holborn (3,958), St. Margaret's, Westminster (3,742), St. Mary's, Whitechapel (5,583), Stepney parish (6,583), and St. Saviour's, Southwark (4,235).

And so the population of the parishes was swept away by the pestilence—a scourge so great as to be but feebly understood, even by the aid of these figures.—Within the metropolitan bills of mortality, says the parish clerks' report, 68,596 persons perished; and, at that time; it is almost needless to say, St. Pancras, Marylebone, Islington, Paddington, and other immense districts were not in existence. A comparison of the present with the past is cheering. We see how enormously even the too slow progress of improvement has tended to the preservation of life. The ravages of the cholera in 1849, with an enormously increased population, were small as compared with those of the plague in 1664. Nevertheless, it then carried off 14,000 persons in London, to say nothing of those who have fallen victims to this disorder in Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other parts of the kingdom. It is a frightful thing to think of—but, nevertheless, a fact—that these deaths were caused mainly by our own ignorance and perverseness. We say this, however, not as a complaint, but as a reason for acting differently now.—*Builder.*

Legislation against drinking seems to have turned out a complete failure in Scotland. Speaking of the "Forbes-Mackenzie Act," a Scotch paper says:—"We fear the return of commitments for drunkenness in July and August will be very unfavorable." The *Calcutta Mercury* says:—"The commitments for drunkenness at the various police-offices in Glasgow on Saturday night and Sunday morning exhibit an alarming increase. At the Central-office, from 2 p.m. on Saturday till 5 a.m. on Sunday morning, the numbers were—Men, drunk and incapable, 49; women, in the same state, 20. Besides these, there were charged with disorderly conduct, assaults, and other offences, but all more or less the worse of liquor, 19 men and 15 women. It has become noticeable that a very large proportion of persons committed carry a 'pocket-pistol.'" The *Ayr Advertiser* says:—"From the number of tipsy persons seen staggering about the streets on Sabbath, it is evident that a supply of whis-

key can be procured somewhere, for it is not likely that the tipplers are all so provident as to have a stock laid in the previous night. The fact is, spirits may be had in any quantity on Sabbath, both from licensed and unlicensed houses. The buyers, of course, are as much interested as the sellers in keeping up the traffic, and are therefore unlikely to become informers."

Sundry rules and regulations for the better observance of the Sabbath in Scotland:—

Any railway engine heard whistling, to be impounded.

Any dog found barking, to be instantly shot.

Any fountain found playing in the streets, to be treated as a vagrant, under the Police Act.

Any weathercock giving way to any airs by turning, or pirouetting, or wheeling round in the presence of the public eye, to lose its post.

All bluebottles seen gadding about on that day, raising in all directions their irreligious hum, to be dealt with according to the utmost rigor of the law.

Any hen suspected of laying an egg on the Sabbath, to be unhesitatingly killed, and divided amongst the poor.—*Punch.*

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—The *Catholic Telegraph* informs us that during the late prevalence of the cholera in Marion, in that diocese, the panic was so great that the sick and dead were abandoned by their friends, and the Pastor in charge of that Mission, Rev. Mr. Sheehan, had to coffin the dead, carry them in his buggy to the graveyard, and in several instances, dig the grave himself. Rev. Mr. Howard, of Springfield had also to coffin some of the dead, and take their remains to the cemetery. Such acts of heroic charity are by no means rare with our clergy, where this dreadful scourge has prevailed. Yet, we find our priesthood daily assailed and vilified, by those who cannot imitate such examples and by others whose trade it is no lie.

The Catholic church at Raritan, Somerset county, N. J., and was set on fire and consumed on Wednesday of last week. The citizens of the place have raised a liberal subscription, to be offered as a reward for the discovery of the incendiary.

During the past month 38,600 passengers arrived at this port. An immensely large amount was made up of Germans, their numbering 21,000 and but 7,000 from Ireland.—*N. Y. Paper.*

IRISH LIBERALITY.—The *Stanton* (Va.) *Indicator* states that Major J. B. Watts, sends off weekly, from the Irish laborers in that vicinity to their friends in Ireland, from \$50 to £100, or between \$400 and \$500 per annum. These men earn their money by hard work, at the rate of \$1.25 per day.

The total number of deaths by yellow fever in the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, during the week ending September 1, were 105.

RECEIPTS FOR GETTING UP PROTESTANT MOBS.—The mob and outrage at Lawrence, Mass., on the 4th, has not been forgotten, but it is not generally known what species of villainy was used to give the affair a good start. It now turns out that the said flag and cross were put up by a Know-Nothing, for the purpose of raising a riot—in which he succeeded admirably. One of the papers in that vicinity gives the following unvarnished account of the affair:—"A drunken American nailed the stars and stripes over his door, and then nailed two little sticks across each other, forming a cross, which he stuck up under; the flag was Union down, however. That aroused the young native blood. They could no longer endure it—tore it down circulated the report that it was a drunken Irishman who lived in the house—got up a procession—walked through the principal streets where the Irish live, hooting, shouting, and yelling like so many demons, and finally attacked a number of houses in which the Irish lived, demolishing doors and windows." The idea was closely followed in Louisville, on Saturday last. A handbill was posted all over the city, calling upon the Catholics as a religious party, to attend a Democratic meeting at the court house that night, the purpose being to bring about a riot among Know-Nothings and Catholics. A poster from the Democratic publishers, denouncing it as a wicked trick, spiked the gun before it went off. The riot in Erie county, of which the *Telegraph* gave us an account, was of this model. It was said the Irish had put the cross at the head of a liberty pole, with the American flag beneath it. The absurd idea never entered an Irish head, and never could legitimate entrance there. It was a trick to start a row of which a few helpless foreigners were to be the victims.—*Albany Atlas.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The German Catholic Church at Newark was pillaged last week by a gang of Protestants under the following circumstances:—One of those towdy Societies which disgrace the United States, was parading the streets, its members all armed and prepared for any act of fiendish atrocity. In the afternoon, after having dined, and as a wind up to their beastly orgies, they sallied out, discharging their pistols, and upon the pretence of having been insulted by some Irishmen, they commenced an attack upon the nearest Catholic Church. What occurred is thus described in an American paper:—

"A party of about thirty first broke into the church, and it is asserted that they found a Catholic priest and about twenty Irishmen in the building. The priest and some of his party got out of the Church immediately by the back way, and ran off. The Protestants proceeded to sack the church. They destroyed the organ, demolished the altar and seats of the church, broke out the windows and otherwise injured the building to the amount of \$500 to \$800. A crowd entered a few minutes afterwards, and when they had finished the work of destruction, the building was completely riddled, and presented a most desolate appearance. A large number of pistol shots were fired in the church against the walls and ceilings by the Protestants. One Catholic Irishman named Thomas McCarthy was shot outside the church immediately after the commencement of the affray.—He received two balls in the lower part of the abdomen, out of about twenty shots said to have been fired at him. He died at 10 o'clock last night. Another Catholic who had knocked down one of the Protestants that entered the church, was in turn knocked down and jumped upon, and some person drew a knife, the blade of which was eight inches in length, and struck him, as if intending to "pin him" to the floor. The knife cut the prostrate man badly in the neck.—Others were seriously injured, but how many were hurt, could not be learned.

BUSINESS MORALITY.—The *New York Sunday Mercury* speaks in the following plain and distinct manner of the recent attempt by a commission merchant in that city to burn his store:—"We care not how this case of Mr. Peeverly turns out—for we believe he will escape punishment—it cannot shake our belief in the fact that three-fourths of all the fires in the Seventh and Eighth districts are the work of the merchants who occupy the stores, and to whom a burning out comes as a salvation from utter insolvency.—We have often noticed that the warm May breezes have a direct effect upon our fur stores—that a steamer's news announcing a heavy fall in the price of cotton, always lights up a midnight fire in a store piled with that commodity—and that the refusal of the banks to discount the notes of a wholesale dealer always compels the Insurance Companies to pay for his stock. The rowdy firemen, who set fire to stores, can be found in the counting-rooms all along Cedar, Pearl, Water, First, South, and other business streets down town."

SPIRITUAL HEADQUARTERS.—The spiritualists of Boston are about forming a company, with a capital of \$4,000, for the purpose of buying the furniture and fixtures of the Fountain House, at the corner of Beach street and Harrison avenue, for the purpose of forming a general home for such as may choose to move in spiritual circles. We learn that it is to be a spiritual boarding house, to be under direction of the invisible powers, who are inclined to work through human means.—*Boston Pilot.*

FRUITS OF THE MILLERITE DOCTRINE.—Private accounts from Maine, state that in the vicinity of some of the burning forests, quite a number of persons, chiefly females, have become insane in consequence of excitement, the result of a belief that the general conflagrations in the woods there, is a sign of the speedy ending of the world in accordance with the predictions of the Millerites. Some of them have been taken to the State Asylum.—*Boston Pilot.*

THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS."—The *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer* gives a biographical memoir of the Great Protestant champion—founder and "Commander-in-Chief of the 'Guard of Liberty'" The original title of the society which is now best known as "Know-Nothing":—"This Judson is a walking infamy. He was the founder of this Order. He will be recollected as the villain who formerly conducted a literary journal in this city, in conjunction with Mr. L. A. Hine, whom he swindled out of considerable means. He ran off and appeared at Nashville. He there succeeded a respectable lady, Mrs. Potterfield, and murdered her husband. The public indignation was so great that a gallows was erected in the public streets, the jail broken open by the populace, the villain taken out and hung up. A large fire was burning to illumine the spectacle. A party of men cut him down before life had left his carcass, and succeeded in getting him away from the executioners. He gained a retreat to the house of a citizen, was pursued, and in jumping out of a window to again escape, broke his leg. The ferocity of the crowd cooled down a little, and the spectacle of the maimed scavo-gallows, lying helpless on the sidewalk touched their sympathies, and they spared his life. He next appeared as the leader of the Astor Place mob, which was gotten up to show indignities to Macready, Forest's great rival. For this he was sent as a culprit to *Blackwell's Island*. After getting out, he married a beautiful Italian girl, soon repudiated her, married another, and is now said to be in prison awaiting his trial for bigamy, finally to reach the prison again, unless, as 'Commander-in-Chief' of the 'Guard of Liberty,' he can summon Judge Storer, James D. Taylor, Uncle Joe Ross, Ira Centre, Dr. Newton, James Hutchings and company to go forward as a benevolent delegation from the order here to effect his rescue."

The same journal protests, in the name of the Holy Protestant Faith which he professes, against these Protestant "Know-Nothing" Societies. "By its votaries we are told that this superstructure is to become the nucleus of American Protestantism. Now, in the name of the Religion of our fathers, we protest against this unhallowed alliance of religion with that of the most corrupt and rotten organization that has ever disgraced this land! Does the Protestant religion stand in need of this machinery of deceit and falsehood to combat with Catholicism?"

A MONSTER IN HUMAN SHAPE.—The *Abingdon Democrat* says:—A German named Jacob Brenigar is now awaiting his trial in Wyoming county, Va., charged with a series of offences that surpass in horror any of the tales which old wives tell bad children to keep them quiet, of giants who lived once upon a time. This Brenigar was formerly a Baptist preacher in N. C. While residing there he attempted an outrage upon his own daughter. His wife made the fact known, and Brenigar, with his family, moved into Wyoming. There he made another attempt to rape his own daughter. Shortly afterwards, desirous of obtaining a renewal of his license to preach, which had been taken from him in N. C., he applied to his wife to retract the charges she had brought against him, and admit that she had sworn falsely. This she refused to do, notwithstanding he inflicted frequent and severe beatings upon her. At last, finding neither persuasion, threats nor cuttings would have any influence, one night he pulled out of bed, and dragged her over a piece of new ground, full of stumps, injuring her so seriously that she died a short time after giving premature birth to a child. Mrs. Brenigar at first refused to tell the mode of receiving her injuries; but finding that death was inevitable, made some of the neighbors acquainted with all the facts. The husband was arrested but released on bail. While under bonds, he made an attempt to decoy his niece into the woods at the back of her residence, but she told her husband, who pursued the ruffian, and would have killed him but his gun missed fire. This statement we have obtained from a gentleman residing in Tazewell, who is cognizant of all the facts.

AN UNSELFISH PRAYER.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, writing from Florida, gives an incident in relation to a prayer offered by request during a severe drought, by a venerable Methodist preacher who bore no good will to the Baptists. His prayer was somewhat remarkable for its unselfish tone, and ran this wise: "Let it rain, beginning at my plantation, in Hamilton county, coming down the religious neighborhoods of Columbia and Nassau, where immersion is not practised, and reaching Black Creek, even Black Creek, and bring forth in abundance, none of your little 'nubids,' however, but long ears, as long as this good right arm."

COUNTERFEITS.—Look out for counterfeit fires on the Webster Bank, Boston. They are well done, and calculated to deceive.—*Boston Pilot.*