

CONVERSIONS.—Miss Pasco, a native of Plymouth, (and whose brother was received a few months since,) has been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. T. M. Macdonnell, the learned and beloved parish priest of Stonehouse, on Monday last.

The Rev. John Rodmell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, was received into the Church at Rome on the 28th of last month. He is well known to the leading members of the Camden Society as the writer of some very valuable papers in the "Ecclesiologist." Mr. John Jones was received into the Catholic Church on Sunday the 11th instant, at Chester, by the Rev. Edward Carberry.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

It gives us pleasure to announce that on Monday last the Rev. William Everett and one or two others were received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Dr. Forbes at the Church of the Nativity in this city. Mr. Everett has been for many years an exemplary Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a gentleman of unblemished character and of more than usual intelligence. For the last few years he has been the assistant minister of "The Church of the Holy Apostles" in this city. At the same time and place, Mr. Hezekiah Thomas, lately connected with the Mission School of Bishop Ives, at Vallee Crucis, N. C., was also received. The impressive ceremony of the reception of these gentlemen was witnessed, by a few of their friends, among whom we cannot but hope there is promise at no distant day of yet further conversions to the Church.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The banquet given on Monday last, at Cashel, by the men of Tipperary to their county representatives, where also several others of the Irish members who deserved so well of their country during the last session, were suitably complimented, was an event of more than local interest. The proceedings were such as Tipperary should be proud of, and as Ireland at large, may well feel gratified with. The object was to uphold the principle of religious liberty by honoring the man who stood so manfully by it in the recent arduous struggle; and in carrying out this object, the clergy, the gentry, and the people of Tipperary have nobly done their duty.—*Freeman.*

THE EARL OF ARUNDEL.—We are happy to hear that the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, M.P. for Limerick, is perfectly recovered from his recent illness, and proposes visiting his constituents in the course of a few days. His lordship will probably remain during his sojourn at Tervoe House, the hospitable residence of William Monsell, Esq., M.P.—*Munster News.*

The late Major Lidwell, formerly resided at Bakes-town, near Thurles, and some short time since in Nenagh. The fine old family mansion of Bakes-town is now one of the Thurles auxiliary poor houses, and is capable of containing 500 inmates!

Lord John Russell has addressed to the poor law guardians of Mayo a letter which he evidently intends should stand as a general answer to all the Irish unions that have been applying to government for relief from the repayment of the consolidated famine loans. His lordship deals very cavalierly with the representations of the Irish guardians—relates the whole history of the government advances, and of the deeds of ministerial generosity—tells the guardians they must not set the acts of the imperial legislature at naught, and concludes by saying that if some unions be able to make out special cases for temporary exemption, they may be taken into consideration. It is quite evident, however, that government is somewhat embarrassed by the present movement on this subject in Ireland.—*Freeman.*

DEPOPULATION OF THE COUNTRY.—It may give some faint idea of the extensive depopulation going on in this country to mention that we have been informed by a highly and respectable passenger broker in this city that he was lately (within a few days) applied to by one gentleman, whose name was mentioned to us, to contract with him for the depopulation of two thousand emigrants from one estate, and that no less than 1,500 of these had been actually contracted for. Such wholesale clearances could hardly be credited, but that we have the facts from those engaged in the mercantile operation of finding ship-room. We were informed by the same gentleman, who is well qualified to offer an opinion, that he estimates the emigration now going on from this port alone at not less than from 5,000 to 6,000 per week.—*Freeman.*

A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, who was, we presume, attracted to Bantry by the regatta in that locality, gives the following harrowing description of a scene which he witnessed in the protected sanctuary of the dead. Will your readers credit the subsequent facts, supported, as they can be, by honorable testimony? I counted 28 coffins (if such they might be designated) exposed to view—a sight which awakened feelings of thrill and horror. The shell intended to hold the mortal remains of some hapless parent, brother, or sister was broken into; its contents unquestionably devoured by dogs, which apparently have long revelled at their horrible feast. Pigs, from the manner in which the ground had been rooted, and the fragments of dead bodies exposed in the different stages of decomposition, giving off miasma, appear to have found their way here also, and glutted madly perhaps on the wrecks of their owners. Inhuman recklessness! I observed a few pieces of boards rudely nailed together—an attempt to form a box—containing the remains of a child, lying on the bare surface, a few large stones placed on the lid, but nothing more; no shallow grave was scooped to receive the happy but unfortunate dead! The feelings of humanity are more than outraged in the magnitude of this wilful providence.

DECREASE OF CRIME.—We are happy to state that, comparatively speaking, our local magistracy, for some weeks past, have had nearly a sinecure of it, as the only cases now brought before them at the police office, with some exception of petty larcenies, are a few drunkards and vagrants.—*Waterford Mail.*

DECREASE OF CRIME IN THE SOUTH.—The *Nenagh Guardian*, noticing the marked decline of crime in Tipperary, evidenced by the extreme paucity of cases tried, not only at assizes and quarter-sessions, but descending to the petty-sessions courts, ascribe the happy change to the absence of competition for land:—"Land was the great source of crime in the county of Tipperary, and, perhaps, there was no part of Ireland

that the peasantry clung to it with so much tenacity, or laid their very existence upon it, as in this. Now the reverse is the fact—they are flying from the land, as if it poured forth plague and pestilence to become, inhabitants of a foreign clime, and there to labor under the heat of a scorching sun and the frigid temperature of a trying winter. Now tranquility and peace reign among us—the law is upheld and respected—and, what is a very curious fact and indicative of the harmony which prevails, the lawyer's occupation is all but gone—our quarter sessions' court are generally occupied with the trial of simple larcenies, and our assizes for the last 12 months for the county have proved maiden with regard to capital conviction. This is truly a great cause of congratulation and a source of pleasure, that after a dark and terrible era of murder and crime, we now have arrived at a period of peace and contentment which may be the forerunner of the amelioration and happiness of our country."

"A DEFECT IN THE LAW."—During the latter part of last week the sheriff for this county was employed in levelling some houses on the townland of Ballyhubert, in the Strokestown union; ten houses were prostrated on the occasion. It appears that a considerable portion of the crops were cut, which, in as much as they were severed from the land, did not come into the possession of the landlord, Mr. Ashly, under the *habere*. Considerable arrears of rate being due thereon, he applied to the board of guardians of the Strokestown union to give directions to their collectors to distrain said crops for such rate, but Mr. Ashly appearing rated himself as lessor, the board had no power, without serving 30 days' notice, to distrain the lands.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

On Saturday, Mr. Richard Keogh, coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mr. H. Hill, a military pensioner from the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons, in which regiment he had served some years as sergeant-major; deceased half an hour previous to his death had partaken heartily at dinner, apparently in good health.—The jury returned a verdict of death from disease of the heart, an ailment that for years he had labored under.—*Westmeath Independent.*

THREE HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE.—At two o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out in an unoccupied house, in Glassborough-street, Monaghan, which communicated with two other thatched buildings, and notwithstanding the prompt attendance of the fire-engine, under the direction of our active townsman, Mr. Peter M'Coy, aided by the barrack engine, and a few men of the 31st Regiment, the three houses were completely gutted before five o'clock. The men of the 31st and Mr. Ball acted with praiseworthy perseverance; and no less credit is due to Mr. M'Coy and his small but efficient brigade of firemen. Two of the houses were occupied. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed that it was occasioned by a number of females of disreputable character, who had been spending the night in the waste house.—*Belfast Mercury.*

THE LATE MURDER AT ANNAS.—CONDUCT OF THE PEASANTRY.—On Sunday, the 13th September, about two hundred men assembled on the lands of Edna-greena, beside Annas, where the boy M'Integarr was murdered, and cut down and made up the corn of Mrs. M'Quillan, the sister of the murdered boy, who came forward for the defence, and gave such extraordinary evidence on the late trial. It will be recollected, that her husband, who was, it is said, implicated in the late barbarous murder, left the country for America before the late trial. The stewards selected to stand over the two hundred men and see them work, were Kieran and Hamil, the fathers of the two men charged with the murder, and those two fathers held the position of bailiffs over the reapers.—*Newry Examiner.*

THE MURDER OF MR. WHITE.—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—For the fourth time, on last Wednesday, witnesses were examined before the magistrates at Abbeyleix, for the purpose of obtaining some conclusive evidence with regard to the murder of the late Mr. White, or of eliciting such circumstances as would lead to the discovery of the persons implicated in the conspiracy which led to the perpetration of that diabolical outrage. Three persons were examined, and, for the fourth time, Patrick Maher, of Crubben, accused of being concerned in the murder, had been remanded for further examination. That there is great sympathy and feeling in favor of this man among the peasantry of his own and of the neighboring districts there can be no doubt, for as he passed along the road from Maryborough to Abbeyleix, under an escort, he was repeatedly cheered by persons at work on the road-side; and to those gratulations he responded, remarking at the same time, that the police could not prevent him from the free use of his voice.—*Leinster Express.*

THE POTATO CROP.—We regret to find, by the report of a correspondent who has made a careful inspection of the crop in several of the southern counties, that the ravages of the disease are rapidly extending. About a month ago the people in the county of Cork congratulated themselves upon the apparently healthy state of the fields; but at the period of our report, not merely the stalks but the tubers exhibited all the marks of decay, advancing with more rapid progress than characterized the decay of last year. The other crops generally are reported as of superior quality, and the turnip, which in many districts had been much injured by the attacks of the green worm, has renewed its vigor, and again promises a fair return. In some districts in Cork, large crops of flax have been placed in the stack. On the property of Mr. Roche, M.P. about 1,500 tons of flax straw have already been secured.—*Belfast Mercury.*

TIPPERARY, SEPT. 23.—The disease in the potato crop caused a loss of ten per cent. from the 5th to the 16th inst., but it has made little or no progress, thank Providence since the latter date. The crops are very abundant in this neighborhood.

The potato crop in fields in the vicinity of Limerick is decidedly diseased. We saw, yesterday, a small field dug, just outside the city, and two-thirds were decidedly damaged. There was a whole cart-load of diseased tubers in the Limerick market yesterday.—*Munster News.*

We receive very conflicting accounts of the potato crop, but from what we can gather from these accounts, we are led to the conclusion that while in some places potatoes have suffered a partial injury, the crop on the whole will be abundant and good, if the evil proceed no further than where it is at present.—*Kerry Examiner.*

We regret to say that accounts from the country do not represent the potato crop to keep as well as it had grown. The heavy night fogs which prevailed during the past week are stated to have done extensive damage. As usual, less reliance can be placed upon the

statements as to the amount of the injury than upon the proof of the fact that a decided change for the worse has taken place in the condition of the crop. Some say that 25 per cent. of the produce will be lost, and others carry their apprehensions even so far as 50 per cent. The last account which we have received refers to a decay among the tubers is described as very rapid. We have also heard reports of a similar character from near Doneraile. It deserves to be noticed, that since the first appearance of the disease, the observation of the country people has associated it immediately with the occurrence of such fogs as we were recently visited with. Although, however, the witnesses are too unexceptionable, and come forward in too striking coincidence, to admit of a doubt that the disease has taken a marked stride, still we would not rashly credit the assumption of its general nature, or believe without stronger evidence that it is not confined to certain soils or districts, but extends to all alike, and in the same degree of virulence.—*Tablet.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The High Sheriff of London for the ensuing year, Mr. Swift, is a Catholic. He has invited the Cardinal to his grand inaugural banquet.

Emigration from Ireland still continues to an awful extent. It is really fearful to see steamers from all parts of Ireland, freighted with the recent inhabitants of that poor country, arriving here every day. On Tuesday the Emigrant's Home sent forth several hundreds, and every tide an emigrant-ship leaves the docks crammed to suffocation with Irish people, who seek a home in the New World.—*Liverpool Correspondent of Tablet.*

ST. PAUL'S AND THE "SHOW MONEY."—Notwithstanding the abolition of the "two-penny" nuisance, the officials of the cathedral are reaping a handsome harvest from the large numbers of persons who daily visit the building. The amount of the fees to visit the whole has been reduced from 4s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. Out of the moneys thus collected four persons receive each a guinea a-week for showing their respective departments. Two boys receive 6s. each per week, and for each visitor they can induce to pay the extra fees to view the crypt a 3d., and for all who visit the ball 1d. The four vergers, who used to pocket the "two-pences," now receive in lieu of them about £100 a year. They also publish and sell inside the cathedral each a separate *Guide to St. Paul's*. One of them, a week or two back, sold 500 of his books at 6d. each, cost price 3d., weekly profit about £6 at this rate. The total sums derived from viewing the building are divided between 12 minor canons, six lay vicars, (the singing men), and the four vergers, who have each a 22d share. When all the minor canons are not present the 12 shares are divided between those who are.—*Times.*

SIGNIFICANT.—A gentleman about to receive ordination in the diocese of Exeter, lately procured testimonials from beneficed Clergymen in the diocese of Canterbury, which, in accordance with the usual custom in such cases, received the counter-signature of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Upon this document being forwarded to the Bishop of Exeter, his Lordship returned it, refusing to accept the subscription of the Metropolitan.—*Record.*

BLOOMERISM IN PICCADILLY.—On Friday forenoon a further attempt was made in Piccadilly to familiarise the inhabitants of London with the appearance of the new female costume lately introduced in America. Two young ladies, with two companions who might have been their mothers, alighted from a cab, in the peculiar dress so often described of late, and, proceeding towards the entrance to the Green Park, distributed in their way handbills containing a spirited appeal to the women of England to throw off the yoke of their unfeeling and brutal oppressors, and adopt an attire better suited to the dignity of the equal of man. In a short time the pressure of the crowd became so great that the missionaries found it convenient to call a cab, which they entered amid much laughter, mingled with cheering.—*Globe.*

Two girls of Wrington, near Bristol, have died from swallowing an infusion of drugs with intent to procure abortion. The taking of such things seems to have been a matter of common conversation with the girls and their acquaintances.—Henry Thomas had heard from another man, that "they used to hand the stuff about from one to the other in the singing gallery of the Church." In each case the Jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se."—*Spectator.*

Two clergymen of the church of England have this week committed suicide, while suffering from insanity.—*Ibid.*

For some weeks past we have observed great numbers of sleep exported to Ireland, by the various steam-boats that ply regularly from Greenock to Dublin and Belfast. At first it was supposed that some of our Scotch farmers had taken land on that side of the water, and were transporting their stock; but it appears they are carried over for the purpose of being more speedily fed fat, on the rich pasture of the Green Isle, whence they are again transported, per steamer, to supply the various English markets. This is a new source of employment for the steam-boats.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

UNITED STATES.

Father Mathew has gone to Troy. He will sail on the 25th instant for his native land. He visited Staten Island in the beginning of the week, and spent a day with Mr. Nesmith, at whose hospitable mansion he was first received on arriving in this country. Miss Catherine Hayes is about to give him a benefit. It will take place on Saturday or Tuesday next. On Sunday the 11th, he will administer the pledge in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and on Sunday the 19th, at St. Mary's Church, Grand street.—*N. Y. Correspondent of Pilot.*

The Irish and New York Steamship company is going ahead. The Provisional Committee are acting vigorously. They have appointed canvassers in the various wards, and four trustees for the safe custody of the funds, one of them being Shepherd Knapp, President of the Mechanic's bank.—*Ibid.*

The Advance, Lieutenant De Haven, one of the two vessels of the American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, returned to New York last week. She brings no intelligence of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

TERENCE B. M'ANUS.—We expressed, when the news of the escape of M'Anus reached us, a hope that he would stay at San Francisco. It seems that he (M'Anus) has opened a Commission establishment at San Francisco and, as he is well used to that business, having been extensively engaged in it at Liverpool, it is certain he will succeed.—*Ibid.*

FATHER MATHEW'S REPLY TO THE BOSTON DELEGATION.—My dear friends—To say that I am grateful for your exceeding kindness in journeying from Boston, to bid me farewell, and for the affectionate sentiments that breathe through every passage of your eloquent address, would but feebly express the feelings that now throb within my bosom. I had already experienced from you and my other friends in the capital of New England, when I had the happiness of visiting that city, various proofs of your attachment, zeal, and generous support in that great and sacred cause, to which I have devoted all my energies. The generosity, too, in alleviating the sufferings of my beloved countrymen in the hour of calamity, had long since endeared the citizens of Boston to me, and shall never be forgotten. But this additional proof of affection has caused the full measure of obligation to overflow. I feel, my dear friends, actuated by the same mingled emotions to which you have given expression. whilst it delights me to see you once more, and to receive such cheering accounts of the welfare and prosperity of my dear disciples, I find it one of the most painful circumstances in connection with my mission through this glorious Republic, to be obliged, after having become attached to so many sincere friends, to separate from them most probably for ever. On the eve of returning to my native country, after an absence of two years and a half, during which I have, I trust, with the Divine Blessing, been instrumental in promoting the temporal and eternal happiness of more than Five Hundred Thousand of the citizens of the United States, I take my departure from its shores,—my heart glowing with gratitude to the great American People, from whom, since my arrival, I have experienced the utmost kindness, courtesy, and hospitality. Your complimentary allusion to my labors, I must, with great respect, disavow.—The merit is not mine—it is the work of the Most High. To him alone, be the honor, and the glory. The success that has crowned my exertions has been beyond my most sanguine anticipations, and the beneficial results will, I confidently hope be permanent. Though to myself, enfeebling effects on my constitution have followed, I do not repine—on the contrary, I glory in my infirmities; as I have suffered in the service of my Divine Master, and I am consoled by the accounts which I invariably receive from the several cities in which I have been privileged to administer the pledge, testifying the fidelity with which it is observed. In taking a final farewell of you my dear friends, allow me to renew my sincere acknowledgements, and to state, that I shall bear with me to old Ireland an enduring recollection of this, by me, highly appreciated visit.

A Correspondent at Patterson, N. J., sends us the particulars of a riot in that place, occasioned by the marching of a society called the Washington Reclabite Association, who were joined by a band of their brothers from New York. Our correspondent states that this association is an Orange body, sailing under false colors. The "boys" paraded through the principal streets. In going up the falls, close to Rogers & Co's ironworks, some hired ruffian threw a stone at the banner. For this offence a rush was made upon the gate-keeper, an inoffensive man, who was stabbed, and of whose recovery there are little hopes. There would have been a serious riot were it not for the presence of Mr. Rogers, and the precipitate retreat of the "boys." These rascals should leave their Orange principles behind them in the land of their birth, which has been cursed by their unholy proceedings.—*Boston Pilot.*

RIOT AND RESCUE AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A colored man named W. Henry, who has resided in Syracuse for some time past, was arrested on the 1st inst., by U.S. Marshal Allen, as a fugitive slave. He is a cooper by trade, and was at work in his shop when he was arrested. The officer informed him that he was charged with some slight offence, and he allowed himself to be taken and handcuffed under that impression. He was taken before Commissioner Saline, and an examination gone into. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the arrest, and a large crowd assembled in and about the office of the commissioner.—While the examination was progressing, the negro made his escape into the street, and was closely followed by a crowd of persons, some of whom were desirous to assist in his escape, and others were equally anxious to assist in his recapture. A carriage was speedily procured by the negro's friends, but not in season to be made available for the object in view.—He was recaptured by the officers before he got out of the city. He was then taken to the police office, followed by a large crowd, composed mostly of his friends. The examination was resumed with closed doors, and the purport of the evidence adduced is not known. Several white men were arrested for assisting the negro in his attempted flight.—This being the country fair day, a large concourse of people surrounded the police office, where the negro and the white men were undergoing an examination. About dusk the crowd began to throw stones into the window of the police office pretty freely, which had the effect to adjourn the court till 8 o'clock the next morning. For a while after the adjournment, the crowd seemed to disperse; but at about half-past eight o'clock, they began to break in the windows and doors, and thus made an entrance into the building and carried off the negro. All sorts of weapons were used in the affray. Pistols were fired from both sides, but we cannot learn that they took effect on any one. Several persons were badly, but not seriously wounded.

The Vigilance Committee of Grayson county, Virginia, on the 13th inst., arrested John Cornutt, a friend of Bacon's, the Ohio abolitionist. They at first requested him to renounce his abolition sentiments, which he refused to do; they then stripped him, tied him to a tree, and, after receiving a dozen lashes, he agreed to renounce abolitionism, sell his land and negroes, and leave the State.

The boiler of the steamer Brilliant exploded near Bayou Sara, on the 26th ult., destroying her cabins and upper works. Many lives were lost, but the names are yet unknown. Of 80 deck passengers, hands and firemen, only 56 were found after the explosion. The Brilliant was bound for New Orleans from Bayou Sara.

Dates to the 6th of September have been received at New York from California. There is \$2,000,000 on its way to New York. There have been two executions at San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee. One of them, named McKenzie was taken into the Committee room and bled by a physician present, to see if life was extinct. Strange to say the blood flowed at the stroke of the lancet, which indicated that life was not wholly extinct. He was again hauled up into the air and left hanging until life was extinct. A man was hung at Sacramento, in the same manner.