

ASCENDING DEBTORS IN IRELAND.—A bill brought in by Mr. Cairns and Mr. Napier facilitates the more speedy arrest of ascending debtors in Ireland, by authorizing assistant barristers, Commissioners of Bankruptcy, and mayors and recorders of corporate towns, to grant warrants for the arrest of debtors of £20 and upwards, where oath is made that there is cause for believing that the debtor is about to quit Ireland.

SCOTCH FARMERS IN IRELAND.—Of late several farmers of Roxburghshire have settled in Ireland, it is believed to their entire satisfaction. This propensity is not likely to be soon arrested, as farms are becoming, year after year, more difficult to obtain at home. This is partly caused by the system of laying several farms together, now so common, by which means one set of buildings answers for the whole. Another cause is the growing wealth of the tenantry, which enables them to rent several farms. Two very skillful agriculturists on the Teviot, after a careful inspection of various districts, have just selected a splendid farm in the county Mayo, the property of Lord Lucan, the rent of which exceeds £2,000 a year.

THE EXODUS.—Notwithstanding the improved prospects of agriculturists, numbers of agricultural laborers, of both sexes, are daily emigrating. The departures of emigrants have usually hitherto been smaller from the port of Belfast than from any of the other principal ports of the kingdom; and if we are to judge of the drain by emigration from the country at large by the numbers leaving Belfast, the population must be at present undergoing a very considerable diminution. Within the last week no fewer than 250 persons, of both sexes, have left here by the steamers for Liverpool, to take shipping for America, and seventy others have passed over, whose destination is Australia. The great majority of them appear to be agricultural laborers, but there were some few artisans.—*Banner of Ulster.*

FARM LABORERS.—Every day brings us new intelligence of the unfortunate condition of this useful but badly treated community. The state of their cabins, their miserable clothes and food, and the deplorable manner in which their children are brought up, are beginning to attract attention, and command the commiseration of all right thinking persons. The brother of one of the most extensive landholders in this county told us a few days since, that it is pitiable to look at the hardships the farm laborers endure. "No matter," said he, "how high agricultural produce becomes in the market, the poor farm laborer enjoys none of the benefits. A most respectable shopkeeper of Dundalk tells us that the farm laborers have great difficulty in supplying themselves with the coarsest food, by the small wages they receive; and that he has sold them bran, which he says, they purchase to mix with Indian meal, to endeavour to sustain existence.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

KILKENNY.—The alternate heat and rains of the past few days have been most auspicious for the husbandman in this locality. The corn crops promise most favorably, and the potatoes, which begin to peep over ground, appear most healthy.—*Moderator.*

GALWAY.—The fine genial rain which we have had this week has been of material service to the crops. If Providence would but vouchsafe us alternate heat and rain during the next six or seven weeks we could securely count upon a rich and plentiful harvest. We have not heard as yet of a single case of failure in the potato crop. The cereal crops are looking right well—wheat, in particular, is in a flourishing condition.—*Independent.*

The rain continues to fall copiously, and its effects are beneficial in the extreme. The preceding drought attended with frost at night, had hitherto retarded all vegetation—the crops, corn and green, looking stunted and seared—all this is now changed, the fields look verdant and blooming, and a few days have already accomplished what one would have supposed a month could scarcely have brought about.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

At no period within the last 20 years have we witnessed so much land under tillage as we have this season. The rain with which we have been blessed has given the young corn, potatoes, and pastures a luxuriant appearance.—*Roscommon Journal.*

Although the weather has been cold, both grain and grass crops have progressed rapidly, and the country looks beautiful, and the prospect of an abundant harvest is already apparent. The wheat plant is most healthy and luxuriant. A great breadth of green food for cattle will be cultivated this season.—*Drogheda Argus.*

Spring operations may be reported as over. Vegetation is yet backward, but now that night frosts are disappearing, and that milder weather is being anticipated we shall probably find the growing crops have lost very little by the late season. Potatoes in fact are much better not to have been so far forward as to have run the risk of the young plants being cut off by frost. Cereal crops look strong and healthy.—*Belfast Mercury.*

THE SEWED MUSLIN TRADE.—It is stated that, in some of the country districts, muslin sewing is eagerly sought for by young females, at prices less than one half of those paid two years since; and that not one-third the number of hands are engaged who found employment readily and abundantly at that period.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

CONFAGRATION IN THE BOG OF ALLEN.—The following is an extract of a letter received by one of our most respectable merchants on Saturday.—"About 2000 acres of the Bog of Allen are on fire, and it is curious but most alarming to observe the rapidity with which the conflagration travels."

STRANDING OF AN EMIGRANT VESSEL.—On the morning of the 19th ult., between 12 and 1 o'clock, one of the Black Ball line of packets, named the Fortune, on her passage from Liverpool to Australia, was driven into Dundrum Bay, with 290 passengers on board.—The passengers, who are composed chiefly of mechanics, were in bed at the time the vessel struck, and such was the confusion immediately after the alarm was given, that two of the emigrants lost their lives. The remainder of the passengers were safely landed, and are now located in Dundrum and its vicinity—some in the lodginghouses and others in such apartments as grain stores could furnish. The Fortune, it appears, left Liverpool on the 16th, on her way for Sydney, Australia. She is a fine-looking three-masted vessel, and was driven in not far from the place where the "Great Britain" was stranded in 1846. A messenger was despatched to Belfast, to Lloyd's agent there. These are all the particulars that have yet reached touching this unfortunate accident.—*Times.*

On the 19th of May a large steamer was seen floating at sea, apparently abandoned, near the Island of Boffin, county Mayo. It was boarded by some fishermen, and brought into the harbour. It turns out to be the Koh-i-noor, which runs on the Shannon between Limerick and Kilrush. She is supposed to have broken from her mooring and drifted all the way from the Shannon, near one hundred miles. Her paddle-wheels were broken, but she was found in other respects uninjured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the nights of the 24th and 25th of May, a very spirited debate took place in the London Parliament, on a vote of want of confidence in the ministry, moved by Disraeli. The motion was lost by a majority of 100.

LORD DUNDONALD'S PLANS.—The *Athenæum* says—"It is said, and we believe, is correctly said, by well-informed persons, that the scientific commission appointed to consider the feasibility of Lord Dundonald's plan for destroying the arsenals and fortresses of the Russians, has reported in favour of the project, subject to certain conditions, which will have to be decided by military engineers."

The most desponding peacemonger will not assert that our condition has as yet become so miserable and so hopeless that we have not still in our own hands, under terms more or less ignominious, the alternative of Peace or War. Nothing has happened so materially to alter the state of things which existed a month ago at Vienna that we need despair of finding pardon and reconciliation from the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russia, if we approach him in a becoming spirit, and bow before his throne with due and decorous humility. The conditions may, indeed, be a little grievous, the treatment not altogether what we have been used to, but we do really believe that if we are content to abandon Turkey to her fate by surrendering those very safeguards to which Russia has admitted her to be entitled,—if we would leave the Euxine a Russian lake, withdraw our troops from before Sebastopol, leaving behind us the railway and electric telegraph, as agreeable souvenirs of our presence and trophies of our defeat more durable and more profitable than triumphal arches and monumental obelisks,—the Czar though justly incensed at our contumacy, will not turn a deaf ear to our penitence. We have, then, a choice between Peace and War, and it is also tolerably evident that the exercise of that choice is of the most momentous importance. Neither the advocates of Peace nor the advocates of War can deny this, and on the present occasion we appeal to both of them. If we continue to carry on War when we ought to make Peace we are responsible for the blood that we needlessly shed, for the social afflictions on which we trample, for the domestic ties which we tear asunder, for the happiness which we mar, and the miseries we create. If, on the other hand we make Peace when duty and honour urge us alike to the continuance of War, we are basely betraying the interests of a noble cause, unworthily deserting faithful and valiant allies, giving fresh strength to the overbearing oppressor, weakening the hands of all who struggle for right, justice, and freedom, and inviting that injury to ourselves which we shall have failed to avert from those whom we undertook to protect.—*Times.*

General Pellesier, who now takes the chief command of the French army, is an officer of considerably higher standing and more advanced age than his predecessor. He has also the reputation of a man of more resolute character. It is to be hoped therefore not only that he will give a more vigorous direction to the operations of the French army, but that he will show himself superior to the hesitations or sudden impulses produced by orders from a distance. We are now entering upon our second campaign in the Crimea under circumstances far more favorable than those of the preceding year. The allied Generals have far larger armies at their disposal; they have a more accurate knowledge of the country, and a more permanent base of operations. To use these advantages with effect nothing is wanted, but a definite and well-considered plan of operations, and it is impossible to suppose that during the long and perilous delays of the winter, followed by the arrival of vast reinforcements in the spring a systematic scheme of the campaign should not have been adopted. The moment has come to put it into execution. As far as we can be said to know anything of the strength and position of the enemy, it does not appear that the Russian army in the Crimea is in a condition to assume the offensive, or that the reinforcements it may have received are at all equal to those which have already reached the allied camps. On the contrary, it is highly improbable that the Russian forces in the Crimea are superior to our own in numbers or in strength, and the difficulty of increasing that army is augmented by the exhaustion of supplies in the interior of the peninsula. If we are not greatly deceived, the allies have sufficient military strength to engage in field operations from any point they may select on the coast, without abandoning the siege of the Southern part of Sebastopol. Those operations are of incalculably greater importance than the slow and indecisive attacks which may be directed against the outworks of the town, and we hope that the only instructions sent from home are such as may give a more constant and energetic support in this portion of our enterprise.—*Times.*

"THE MEN" IN THE HIGHLANDS.—A class of fanatical preachers called "The Men" conduct services in all the parishes from the Braes of Lochaber to Cranton, in connection with the Free Church, the only exception being Laggan, where the solitary minister of that body presides. Yet even a coterie of male and female dissentients exercise sway. Embracing the tract referred to, and within its bounds, mechanics of every known name in the Highlands, casting away the implements of their trade, betake themselves to the more lofty and less laborious occupation of instructing the people in divine mysteries—"The Men" making it their boast they are illiterate and uneducated, and leading people into the belief that their illumination is from on high. Here a carpenter presides, there a mason, in this place a gardener, in his neighborhood a retired blacksmith or a lame cobbler. And in these schools of the prophets a large body of devout pupils, are in training for the office, while a host of signing and adoring admirers follow in their wake. Wonderful is the backwards influence of some of these men. In families of considerable position, there are some who would feel ashamed to introduce those spiritual instructors into the parlour with their other guests, but who are "hail, fellow, well met" with them in my lady's boudoir.—*Inverness Courier.*

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—The tide of emigration still continues to flow from the north of Scotland to Canada. One vessel left the city of Aberdeen last week for Quebec with 380 emigrants; and the total number that have left from this and other ports in the north of Scotland during the last two months amounts to about 5,000 persons, the great majority of these are farm servants, men and women, most of whom have saved a few pounds from their scanty wages, and go out to take situations in Canada until they can purchase land for themselves. The accounts received from the emigrants who went out in 1853 and 1854 are of so encouraging a nature that, unless proprietors and farmers at home shall manage to give their servants more than £4 and £5 in the half year as wages, with food, they will not be able to get hands to work their farms.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

MIGRATION OF ENGLISH MORMONS.—We see by the English papers, that a number of converts to Mormonism, had gone from the neighborhood of Cheltenham to embark at Liverpool. "We understand says the *Cheltenham Examiner*, that among the Saints who departed on this occasion, were several persons of respectable character, one man and woman, in particular, were formerly regular attendants at the Old Church; but being unable to obtain accommodation there, they left the church for chapel, and finally were induced to join the Mormonite body, in the Bath road. They have now broken up their home, where they had resided upwards of thirty years, and have gone away to voluntary exile, in obedience with the principal of their sect. Another among their number was a respectable female, who has lived as servant with one of our leading tradesmen for several years, she was much prized by her employers, but neither their judicious advice, nor the tears of her parents, who were very averse to her joining the Mormons, were sufficient to prevent her proceeding to the new Jerusalem of the Western world.

Pauperism continues to increase in Birmingham, Coventry, Nonington, Kidderminster, Dudley, and the iron districts of South Staffordshire.

The Rev. L. Buller is expelled by the provost and board of Cambridge University, on the charge of perjury and fraud in a Chancery suit.

Upwards of 108 of the bodies of the unfortunate persons who perished in the ship John have been recovered at St. Keverne, and have all been interred. The greater part of these were taken up by dredging.

WHO WAS THOMAS A KEMPIS?—Mr. Disraeli, in a recent sitting of the House of Commons, asked, "Who was Thomas a Kempis?" and an honourable and learned gentleman gave the profound answer, "He was Thomas a Kempis." The same great authority, if asked, "Who was the man in the Iron mask?" would no doubt answer that he was the man who wore the mask of iron; and he would consider the reply as perfectly satisfactory. But our object in referring to the Thomas a Kempis affair is, to inform Mr. Disraeli and his honourable colleague of a fact of which neither seem to be aware—and that is, that Thomas a Kempis, whoever he was, was not the author of the famous "Imitation of Jesus Christ." The authorship of that extraordinary work was ascribed to him, because the oldest manuscript of it known to be extant was signed by him; but it has now been ascertained, beyond all reasonable doubt, that he only put his name to it as copyist, not as author; and that the real author of the work was the learned John Gerson, who was one of the most celebrated theologians of his day, and who was for some time Chancellor of the University of Paris.—*Athenæum.*

UNITED STATES.

THE CROPS.—Grains of all kinds are doing well throughout New England, and the prospects for fruit are unusually flattering. In most parts of New York agriculturist congratulating themselves upon the prospect of an unusually productive yield.

REV. DR. DONNELLY.—After two years of excessive labor in the service of the Irish University, this exemplary clergyman returned, by last steamer, to Ireland.—*American Celt.*

CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.—The cholera is raging as an epidemic in New Orleans, and the Board of Health of the city has made public declaration of the melancholy fact.

EGGS FROM CANADA.—Twelve hundred and sixty-three dozen eggs were entered at the Boston custom house from the British provinces, on Monday last, free from duty, under the reciprocity treaty.

THE BABY SHOW.—Barnum's great baby show came off on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. The attendance was very large. Over the door leading to the babies' retiring rooms is the following placard: "Nursery Rooms.—None but the babies and their female attendants admitted." This room is immediately opposite the main entrance, between the ostrich cage or giraffe boudoir and the staircase. It is tastefully fitted up with blue muslin drapery and hangings, and supplied with all necessary accommodations for its infantile occupants. There are cradles, rocking-chairs, washing conveniences, and an efficient supply of nurses, all of whom appear to be personally interested in baby progression. Mrs. Rebecca Ewing is the principal of this department. One of the most prominent objects in this room is a mysterious show-case, containing numerous unknown articles, for unknown purposes. A hall on the eastern side is prepared as a waiting-room for the children, and is consequently thronged with visitors. On a raised platform is a sufficient number of seats to accommodate the little ones, and a couple of baby-jumpers for their occasional entertainment. Twins, triplets and single instalments, attired in holiday costume, and attended by their several maternal relatives, occupy the places of honor, and a wondering crowd of male and female visitors surround them, asking questions, busying themselves generally with respect to the youthful *dramatis personæ*, who appear to wonder at the curiosity with which they are regarded.

NEGRO BURNED.—A gentleman just from Gaston, Sumter County, informs us, says the *London Jeffersonian*, that the negro boy that murdered Miss Thornton, near Gaston, a few weeks since, was on last Friday burned to death on the same spot where he perpetrated the horrible deed. Failing to procure a jury for his trial among the indignant citizens of Sumter, the venue has been changed to Greene. Learning those facts a large number of citizens repaired to the jail of Sumter, got the boy out, carried him to the spot as mentioned above, and burned him in the presence of a large number of persons assembled to witness the execution." Here is a regular auto-da-fé by a lynch-law crowd.

ANOTHER SHAME FOR MASSACHUSETTS.—Every week brings forth some new disgrace for Massachusetts; the extradition of the Irish girl, Mary Williams and her infant daughter, is fresh in the memory of our readers, but a recent discovery has brought to light a still more atrocious case. The same vessel that bore off this poor friendless girl, carried also a helpless lunatic, huddled from his cell in the asylum, on board, alone among strangers, to be conveyed to his native country, where, perhaps, not a solitary relative remains to cheer the dark remnant of his life. Hugh Carr, a native of Ireland, long resident in this country, an inchoate citizen, who, up to the period when Heaven mysteriously deprived him of reason, faithfully performed all the duties of a good citizen, and contributed his measure of taxation for the support of the State, was at the time of his affliction, consigned by his family to the Lunatic Asylum, in the hope of restoration to his senses. His brother and family are all residents of Massachusetts; capable and willing to support him if the State considered him an unjust burden—which he certainly was not—yet, without consulting them as to his provision, or acquainting them with their intentions, the fanatical officials of this hot-bed of bigotry smuggle the unconscious lunatic on board ship, and pack him off to Ireland, utterly indifferent, as to his future fate. The most hateful of European tyrannies would not be guilty of a more truculent crime than this. The threat of an action at law by the brother of Mr. Carr has brought the managers of the Asylum to their senses, and they now propose to bring the unfortunate man back again. It is too late for the reputation of the State. His restitution may lessen his misery, but it will not lessen her crime. Subsequent investigation also has put the case of Mary Williams in a worse form than it was at first represented. The Boston *Atlas* has sifted the matter to the bottom, and declares: "She was not a pauper abroad, and she never had been a pauper. She came here with an aunt who is now living in the State, and is not a pauper. This girl—for she is quite young—had been deceived abroad, and she came here to conceal her shame. When near the time of her confinement, she was sent to the almshouse; and when next we hear of her, she is torn from the only being who loves her, and is sent over the sea. Before she could make her wants known, before she could appeal to benevolent men or women for aid, before she could effect any arrangement for supporting herself by her own labor, she is driven by force out of this Commonwealth—to want, to loneliness, to irreclaimable infamy. And all this cost the State of Massachusetts just \$12 passage money!"

Mormons are daily expecting the arrival at San Pedro of a ship from Australia with a load of proselytes gathered into the folds in that country.

The New York *Tribune* devotes three columns of its space to a ferocious attack on a book entitled "Sociology for the South, or the Failure of Free Society," by George Fitzhugh—an attack which speaks volumes for the merits of the book—and concludes by quoting the following passage from the work: "Frenchmen and Germans are generally infidels—agrarians and abolitionists. An Irish infidel, an Irish agrarian, an Irish abolitionist is scarcely to be found. No Irish woman ever disgauges her own sex or effects the dress and manners of the opposite sex. The men of Erin are all patriotic and religious, the women are

"Chaste as the icicle
That's curdled by the frost of purest snow,
And hangs on Dian's temple."

HOW THE MAINE LAW WORKS.—We have several times heard rumors of private houses having been searched, and inoffensive citizens having been annoyed by the outrageous conduct of the police, under direction of the Mayor, in the crusade against liquor. We have not, however, published any except well authenticated facts in relation to such cases; and it is our purpose to speak nothing but the truth concerning them, in all cases. A fact has just come to our knowledge which surprises even our most sanguine expectations of the impertinent extent to which the agents of the Mayor carry their depredations. Mrs. Samuel Emery, a very respectable lady, keeps a boarding-house at No. 28 Danforth street. Yesterday morning, at about six o'clock, the door-bell rang, when the servant went to the door and found a man, who inquired for Mr. Emery. He was informed that Mr. E. was out of town, but his son was at home. Mr. E. jr., then came to the door, when he was told that a warrant for the search of his premises had been issued—some liquor having been traced there. Mr. E. replied that he thought there must be some mistake as he had no liquors. Several other officers then came up and affirmed that this was the place, and search must be made; that a barrel had been traced there, and a waggon had entered the yard. The officers then went and searched the wood-shed, out-houses, and barn.—In the barn chamber were many articles of household furniture belonging to Mrs. Dunn, a widow lady who had broken up housekeeping, and had stowed her articles there for safe keeping. These, including crockery, clothing, &c., were overhauled and ransacked, and left scattered in confusion over the floor—but the search was unavailing, as no liquor could be found. There is no need of more comment than to say that the maxim "Our Houses are our Castles," was not meant for these times. The Nunnery Committee and Mayor Dow have shown its fallacy.—*State of Maine.*

One of our Western villages lately passed an ordinance forbidding taverns to sell liquor on the Sabbath to any person except travellers. The next Sunday every man in the town who wanted a "nip" was seen walking around with a valise in one hand and a carpet bag in the other!

A new objection to the use of wine at communion is raised by the St. Albans, (Vt.) *Tribune*, which makes the estimate that communion wine in the United States costs the churches \$630,000 per year, and asks how many missionaries this sum would maintain.—Every thing is judged by the money standard, by Protestants.

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—Meeting a friend in the street the other day with a broad grin on his phiz, we asked him the cause. He pointed to a sirloin steak he was carrying, and said that as he was hurrying home, a gentleman offered him twenty-five cents for the privilege of walking a short distance beside that steak!

NATIVISM IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Honolulu (S. I.) *Polynesian*, complains of the *American foreigners* in the Sandwich Islands. Of 3,173 convictions for crime, 1,200 were such foreigners. This looks significant.

Tom Thumb, the celebrated little great man, was married at Webster on the 24th ult., to a Miss Winton, of Bridgeport, Conn.