

IRISH EMIGRATION.—A Kerry journal says:—"A greater tide of emigration is flowing from our shores this season than for two years past. Three ships have already sailed, carrying away nearly 800 persons, and two others are announced to sail before the middle of the month. The emigrants now going are principally young healthy adults.

The Woodstock, Captain Wright, 342 passengers, very many of them Wexfordians, left the quays of New Ross, on the 29th of May for Quebec, being towed down the river by the Duncannon steamer. The scene was an exciting one.—*Wexford Independent.*

ORANGE OUTRAGES IN TYRONE.—Orangeism has assumed so dangerous an aspect here against Catholics that I think it right to direct public attention, through your columns, to the state of this district—and also to the danger Catholics are in, not only on the public roads, but in their own homes. A set of low, mean ruffians parade the roads after nightfall to do the bidding of others higher up, who pay them to waylay and beat Catholics to the point of death, and the Catholics are then sent threatening notices that if they prosecute they may look to themselves for the future. Cases of this kind are becoming of frequent occurrence, and your readers had a sample in the outrage perpetrated on 1st May. The enclosed letter I take from the Belfast *Ulsterman*, and its accuracy I will vouch for, it will show that there exists a regular organization to beat, waylay, and kill Catholics in general—that the authorities know this, yet heed them not, and wink at their proceedings. It is true the magistrates refused to take bail for the murderous scoundrels who beat the Catholics on Ascension Thursday; but the Orangemen are out of gaol again. Poor deluded Catholics, how soon you forget the past (and no wonder from its oppressive bitterness). Can you think for a moment that you would receive justice? Is this the law—is it fair to Catholics? Will the Government pass it over when brought under its notice? The Catholics here are determined not to appeal again for redress to magistrates, so that if Government do not look to this, and adopt rigid measures to stop these outrages, and show impartial justice to all alike, retaliations the most bloody and desperate will ensue.—*Cor. of Dublin Telegraph.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY TYRONE.—At Dervaghroy, in the parish of Clougherney, one mile from Beragh and four from Omagh, a shot was fired through the window of the parlor where Mr. James McDowell was sitting with a few friends last night (Monday, 2nd), about 11 o'clock, when the servant boy (named Lion), was wounded in the leg by two small bullets. It is conjectured the shot was fired at Mr. McDowell, who is an aged single man, and possesses some hundreds of pounds in cash, and that this might be the cause of the outrage. With pain do I mention that like occurrences have become general in this county—viz., setting fire to houses, maiming horses, &c., which incur heavy expenses on industry.—*Correspondent of the Dublin Telegraph.*

ROOM FOR FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—Another correspondent, after stating many cases of outrage on unoffending Catholics, drops the following very natural and suggestive hint:—"I fear, Mr. Editor, that I am trespassing at too great length, but the state of society in this part is so alarming at present, that I consider it the duty of every Catholic to use his best endeavors to get the voice of public opinion to pronounce a verdict against this Orange conspiracy. I wish our Imperial ally got it inserted in one of the protocols at the peace conferences, that this wicked and blood-stained conspiracy should be plucked out of root in this Catholic country. Then we would have peace, and the people would live in harmony with each other. Who knows but at the next conference this may be insisted upon? A consummation most devoutly to be wished by every lover of his kind and of his country."

THE SPLIT IN THE CONSERVATIVE CAMP.—A writer in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, who is vouched for by that journal "as one of the ablest and best known members of the Conservative opposition," alluding to the absence of the leaders at the late division on Mr. Miall's motion, suggests the following explanation in reference to Mr. Disraeli by recalling certain facts in his Parliamentary career *apropos* to the question of the Irish church. A storm is evidently brewing, the first outburst of which will be unmistakably heard at this side of the channel:—"Mr. Disraeli," says the writer, "does not usually absent himself from the House of Commons—no one is more assiduous or more unwearied in his attendance. Does he differ from his party upon the maintenance of the Irish church as he does upon the preservation of the Christian character of Parliament? It was an occasion upon which the leader of the Conservative party was bound to be in his place. His neglect of that duty was nothing more or less than a voluntary abdication of his leadership; and the Conservative party deserve their fate if they ever allow him to assume it again: I do not know whether any light can be thrown upon this subject by the following extracts from *Hansard*. On the 16th of February, 1844, Mr. Disraeli said in the House of Commons:—"Let them consider Ireland, as they would any other country similarly situated, in their closets. They would see a teeming population; . . . that dense population, in extreme distress, inhabited an island where there was an established church which was not their church, and a territorial aristocracy, the richest of whom lived in distant capitals. Thus, they had a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, and an alien church, and the weakest executive in the world. That was the Irish question."

"The speaker went the length of asserting that this state of things actually called for a revolution:—"What," he asked, "would hon. gentlemen say, if they were reading of a country in that position? They would say at once, the remedy is revolution. But the Irish would not have a revolution. And why? Because Ireland was connected with another powerful country. . . . If the connexion with England prevented a revolution, and a revolution were the only remedy, England, logically, was in the position of being the cause of all the misery of Ireland."

"But he went on to state his Irish policy. I pray the attention of Irish Conservatives to his words:—"To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution would do by force. . . . The moment they had a strong executive, a just administration, and ecclesiastical equality, they would have peace in Ireland."

"Any incredulous reader desirous of verifying this quotation, will find it in *Hansard*, for 1844, volume 72, page 1,016. He may, perhaps, after reading it, begin dimly to understand why Mr. Disraeli, who spoke it, walked out of the house on Tuesday evening."

TENANT RIGHT.—Mr. J. P. Neary's motion, at the meeting of the Drogheda Board of Guardians, on the 29th May, to petition parliament in favor of Tenant Right, was carried unanimously. The motion was seconded by Mr. Thomas Boylan, of Hillton House.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

DECLINE OF PAUPERISM.—There were in the Clonmel Union workhouse, on the 1st of June, 1853, no less than 2,036 paupers; this formidable array of poverty showed a sensible decline in the subsequent years, until, at the corresponding period in 1856 the number sunk to 952, or less than one-half of the amount in 1853. A further decrease is shortly expected, but even at present the saving to the rate-payers is about £5,000 per annum. The only drawback to the satisfaction afforded by these and similar returns is the fact that no commensurate reduction is made in the establishment charges, the workhouse staff being kept up to the full complement, without half the duty to perform.

GALLANT ACT OF AN ENGINE-DRIVER.—Wicklow, May 31.—I have to record an act of bravery on the part of the engine driver on the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, which not only reflects great credit on the individual himself, whose name is Joseph Browne, but which has prevented the Dublin and Wicklow line in its new career, from being thus early stained with blood. The occurrence took place on last Thursday morning during the progress of the train which started from Wicklow at eight o'clock. After passing through Bray-head the driver perceived at some distance three children on the rails, of whom the two oldest made their escape on seeing the train approaching leaving the youngest to its fate. The driver seeing the imminent peril of the child, at once turned off the steam and put on the drag; but calculating that this would not avail, he forthwith, at the greatest peril to himself, jumped off the engine, and though stunned momentarily, he succeeded in outstripping the speed of the train, and plucked the child away almost at the very instant that the wheels were going over the spot, thus saving it by a second or two. The man's gallant act was highly applauded by the passengers, and at the Dundrum station it was even suggested that a subscription ought to be set on foot for the purpose of presenting him with some substantial testimonial for an act of instantaneous courage which only entitles him to be ranked amongst the brave. We trust the directors of the line will know how to appreciate their servant.—*Evening Mail.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—LOSS OF FIVE LIVES.—The town of Portaferry was thrown into consternation on Saturday morning, by a report that Mr. Milligan, of Marfield, a respectable farmer living near the town, and four other persons belonging to Killyleagh, were drowned in Strangford Lough on the previous evening. On making inquiry it unfortunately turned out that the report was too true. It appears that on Friday evening Mr. Milligan, having some business to transact in Killyleagh proceeded thither in a boat, accompanied by his wife and three children. On reaching Killyleagh he met a man named Murrugh, from whom he was about to purchase a boat, and in order to test her sailing abilities, Murrugh, two of Murrugh's sons, and a farmer named Hamilton, got into the boat, and sailed into the Lough. The wind was blowing at the time very strongly from the eastward. Night coming on, and the boat not returning, fears were entertained as to the safety of the parties who had set out in it. Next morning at an early hour the boat was found about a mile from the shore, keel uppermost, and on making search two of the bodies were discovered, the man Hamilton and one of Murrugh's sons, about eleven years old, together with Mr. Milligan's two coats, his watch and money, which he must have placed in one of them for security after they had upset. It is thought Mr. Milligan could have easily swam to shore but for the impenetrable darkness which set in accompanied with heavy rain. Further search is being made to recover the other three bodies. Mr. Milligan lived lately on the farm of the late Mr. Robert McCleery, of Portaferry, which he purchased some two or three years ago for the sum of about £1300. He had been ten or twelve times in America; his father lived or lives with Sir Robert Bateson, at Newtonbreda. A coroner's inquest will be held on the bodies.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—A letter, just received from Rome, states that but little weight is to be attributed to the report which mentions the name of Cardinal Wiseman as the probable successor of the late Prefect of Propaganda. His Eminence's services to the Church in this country are probably too highly appreciated by the Holy See, and are considered too important to the interests of religion in England, to admit of his being removed to any other position, however exalted, or well suited to his eminent talents.

The House of Commons has again decided by a large majority that the oath of exclusion—ordinarily known as the Abjuration Oath—should be abolished. The precise form of the bill is unimportant. Everybody knows that the point really aimed at in its provisions is the relief of Jewish disabilities.—*Times.*

The *Post* of Friday contains a statement, apparently official, that Mr. Dallas, the new American Minister, has announced to the British Government the intended dismissal of Mr. Crampton from the United States, accompanying the message with an explanation, that Mr. Dallas "has received authority, if we retain him here, to treat with full powers concerning the questions at issue in Central America, and in case of non-agreement with Lord Clarendon, to refer the matters to an arbitration to be jointly agreed upon." The *Post* adds; "Under these circumstances there is but one course which the country can expect from Her Majesty's Government: the dismissal of Mr. Crampton must be followed by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas."

WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.—Her Majesty's ship *Impérieuse*, 51, Captain R. B. Watson, C. B., and the squadron of steam despatch gun vessels cruising under her, off Falmouth, have received orders to prepare for any service that may be required of them. All the commanders of the gunboats at Portsmouth were also called to the Port Admirals—it is rumored, to receive instructions for having their respective vessels ready for active service at telegraphic notice. When these vessels sail there will be upon, or on their way to, the North American and West India station the following: fleet—Nile, 91; Captain G. R. Mundy; Powerful, 84; Captain Massie; Boscawen, 70, (flag), Captain Glanville; Imaum, 72, Commander Morrish; Pembroke, 60, Captain Seymour C. B.;

Cornwallis, 60, Captain Wellesley, C. B.; Euryalus, 51, Captain G. Ramsay, C. B.; Amphion, 34, Captain Chads; Vestal, 26, Captain T. P. Thompson; Eurydice, 26, Captain Tarleton, C. B.; Termagant, 24, Commodore Ketter, C. B.; Cossack, 21, Captain Fanshawe; Pylades, 21, Captain D'Eyncourt; Arachne, 18, Commander Inglefield; Malacca, 17, Captain Farragur; Falcon, 17, Commander Campion; Archer, 15, Captain Heathcote; Mariner, 12, Commander Bate; Espiegle, 12, Commander Lambert; Arab, 12, Commander Pease; Daring, 12, Commander Napier; Buzzard, 6, Commander Dobbie; Argus, 6, Commander Purvis; Basilisk, 6, Commander Crofton; Scorpion, 6, Master-Commander Parsons; Hermes, 6, Commander W. E. Gordon. Only one-third of the above are sailing ships; the steamers, although mounting but few guns, mount the heaviest carried, and good crews. The Nile, Pembroke, and Cornwallis are screw line-of-battle ships; Euryalus is the heaviest first-class frigate; Termagant, Cossack, Pylades, and Malacca are the heaviest class of corvettes, carrying 68 and 84 pounders. The Vestal and Eurydice are heavily armed "donkey" frigates; the Amphion is a heavily armed frigate. The 12-gun sloops are the newest and most efficient of their class, all carrying long 32's; and the 6-gun steamers are mounted with bow, stern, and broadside guns of the heaviest metal and longest range; and if a flotilla of gunboats be taken into consideration, about 80 of the heaviest and newest guns of the longest range may be added to the computation. Her Majesty's ship Shannon, 51, is the chief object of preparation in Portsmouth dockyard. The artificers are as busy (and numerous) as bees upon her, and are setting up her rigging and internal fittings with astonishing alacrity. Captain George Nathaniel Broke, Bart., C. B., son of the celebrated victor in the action between the old Shannon and the Chesapeake, visited the new Shannon a few days ago, and this has given currency to a report that he will "for auld lang syne" be appointed to the command of this, the largest and most powerful steam-frigate in the world. There are two other captains, however, also named in the same "report" as likely to have the honor of appointment to this ship. Five million rounds of Minié ball cartridges are in course of preparation at Woolwich Arsenal, and are about to be despatched to make up deficiencies in the supply with which the British troops are provided at the present moment in Canada. A considerable quantity of this ammunition has been prepared and stored in the floating magazines, at the rate of 62,000 rounds per day, preparatory to embarkation for Toronto. Other foreign stations are to have their exhausted stocks of ammunition restored in like manner.

From a return, just published, it appears that the entire forces of Great Britain, amount to 235,000 men of all arms, exclusive of those in India; 22,000 foreigners are to be disbanded; Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers, Land Transport, &c., in the aggregate reckon 55,000, Colonial Corps 10,000, and 10,000 may be assumed as the number to be discharged. This will add about 45,000 bayonets more than existed at the commencement of the war.

Whatever the Americans may think of their own violent dignity and outrageous innocence, observers cannot help connecting these demonstrations with the habitual policy of their country. The weak point of their political morality is expressed by the significant word "annexation." It is a process as gradual and as regular as any husbandry or craft; as such a system as that by which the Roman Republic went on for centuries acquiring successively friends, allies, colonies, and provinces. Every weak country within reach of the United States is subject to a continual infusion of Americans, as adventurers, settlers, sympathizers, and ultimately, in large bodies, as invaders, always claiming to act in behalf of the people themselves, though in the end it is they who are the people. At this moment Mr. Walker is at the head of a force consisting almost exclusively of American citizens, and his occupation of one independent State and invasion of another with a force virtually enlisted in the United States have been "recognized" by their Government. For our part, we are ready to take a very liberal view of this process. We do not quarrel with that apparent destiny which seems to mark out the greater part of the New World for democratic federations tending more or less to a general unity.—It is natural enough that territories and peoples in the neighbourhood of the United States should be leavened with their political principles, their commercial enterprise, and their restless race. The other stages they pass through are also natural enough. But temptation and crime are always found in the direction of nature. Here, then, is the temptation of the American conscience, the blot of their history, the wound to their sensitiveness. This is the imputation they are always ready to encounter. A painful self-consciousness is ever impelling them to claim a high standard in the matter of political sympathy. The result, of course, is that they are excessively virtuous, when virtue is showy and cheap; but their virtue fails when it must be paid for. At the same moment they are magnanimously and obtrusively neutral in the battle of European liberty, and interfering with considerable profit in the States of Central America.—They have strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel, for the gnat was not worth an acre or a cent, but the camel may bring them at least one new State.—*Times.*

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.—In England and Scotland generally, the weekly consumption of cotton is not under 31,500 bales. There are spun 50,000,000 miles of yarn per day, a length sufficient to circumscribe the globe two thousand times; and there are woven by 250,000 power looms, 3551 miles of cloth per day, equal to the distance between Liverpool and New York—or forming an annual produce of cloth that would extend over a surface, in a direct line, of 1,000,000 miles.—*The Builder.*

It has been discovered that some of the boxes brought by the last West Indian Steamer, purporting to be filled with gold, contain only lead and shot. The amount of deficiency at present ascertained is about £9,000. A portion having been sent to Paris, the result was communicated to this side, and an examination on behalf of the consignees on the 11th at the Bank of England, demonstrated the extent of the fraud. The boxes came from the interior of New Grenada, and were shipped at Carthagena.

SCOTCH TEMPERANCE.—The keepers of all our principal "temperance hotels," says the *Aberdeen Herald*, have lately been convicted, on excise prosecutions, of selling spirits, beer, or other exciseable articles without a license, and the lowest statutory fines—£12 10s. in each case—were imposed.

SUNDAY BANDS IN LONDON.—On Sunday afternoon the bands provided by public subscription again played in the Regent's and Victoria Parks, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, whose number in the two parks was estimated at nearly 200,000. The greatest order and decorum was maintained; and, as far as could be ascertained, there was not a single act of misconduct calling for the interference of the police.—*Globe.*

SUNDAY BANDS.—We understand that at a recent meeting of the promoters of this movement in London, it was suggested to support a band in Edinburgh, and another in Glasgow, for the purpose of discoursing sweet music to the inhabitants on Sabbath afternoons, as a delicate acknowledgment of the interest they have taken in the London performances.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

PROTESTANT EMIGRATION FROM PRESTON.—The emigration of the inhabitants of our town, under the auspices of the Mormons is more extensive than we were led to imagine. We find it not unusual for husbands to return home at night and find his wife, daughter, and children fled, the house stripped, and a pretty long list of debts incurred on the eve of departure left unpaid. Tradesmen, too, in seeking after debtors, are astonished to find those who had promised to pay off to the land of promise. A hard case has recently come under our notice. A laboring man took his wages home on the Saturday evening, and returned to his work, which detained him till a late hour. When he had finished his labor he again returned home, but found his wife and family had fled, and his home stripped. Subsequently, he ascertained that, instead of applying his wages to their proper use, they had run deeply in debt, and allowed the money to accumulate to assist them in their flight. They sailed from Liverpool on the 23rd ult., with a large number of others from various places, in the *Horizon*, bound for Boston.—*Preston Guardian.*

A contemporary, which is not only ultra-protestant but rather apt to uphold the abuses (as for instance—the Establishment in Ireland), has been compelled to bear testimony to the enormities of the Establishment in England, which it confesses "has descended," as we long ago well knew, "into the condition of a sect," "Every year," says the paper alluded to, "Parliament votes between two and three thousand pounds to a body of persons called Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of whom nobody knows anything, who perform no national duties, and whose entire business is to watch, or seem to watch, over the interests of the Establishment. The votes to these Commissioners appear to be increasing in amount. In 1850 the sum of £2,640; in 1851, £3,230; and in 1856 it was £3,462; and perhaps it may go on augmenting. But what is chiefly to be observed is, that the Establishment is provided with larger resources for carrying out any religious objects than she can ever honestly expend on them. If the majority of livings are wretchedly poor, the property of the Establishment is iniquitously distributed among the Bishops and other offshoots of aristocracy. As to paying yearly for an ecclesiastical commission to work purely for the benefit of the holders of rich sees and benefices, it is little better than a robbery of the tax payers. More than enough has been done for an establishment, which has grossly deceived the nation. We protest against the grant to Maynooth, but we do not see how any grants can be claimed for the Establishment, if we begin to punish other religions. An adverse majority of 100 in a house of 232 will not, we hope, deter Mr. Williams from continuing his opposition to those iniquitous votes of the people's money to an Establishment which is gorged to the mouth with wealth. The past history of Bishop's Commissions is disgraceful to all the parties concerned in appointing and establishing them, an enormous devourer of the national revenues, and must continue to be so while the Establishment is the richest corporation in the world, and well able to bear all charges for its government or increase."

At Garraway's last week, the advowson and right of perpetual presentation to the rectory and church of the parish of Christleton, Chester, with rectory house, glebe lands, &c., and income (including commuted tithes rent-charge) of £901 17s. 10d. per annum—the population, agricultural, is 964, and the present incumbent is in his sixtieth year—sold for £4,000.

UNITED STATES SEAMEN DESERTING IN ENGLAND.—In the *Times* of this day week we gave some particulars of an application made by a number of United States masters to the North Shields magistrates for authority to empower the police to apprehend and restore a number of their seamen who had absconded and who were joining the British mercantile service. But as England is not upon reciprocity with the United States for the restoration of runaway seamen of either country, for which the Cabinet at Washington is to blame, as our Board of Trade is anxious such a treaty should exist—the authorities could not interfere, but recommended that Mr. Herbert Davy, the United States Vice Consul on the Tyne, should lay the whole of the circumstances before the American Minister in London, with a view to procure an international treaty for the mutual protection of British and United States shipping. Mr. Herbert Davy is an American citizen, and it would have been imagined that, with a knowledge of the excitement which has been caused in the United States by the infringement or supposed infringement, of the municipal laws of that country by British agents, he would have done nothing to compromise the laws of England.—But it appears that previous to the last application to the magistrates several American seamen had been apprehended by the River Tyne Police, and conveyed on board the vessels they had deserted from, though no sooner were they taken on board than they deserted again. The police, in thus setting at defiance the law they were sworn to maintain, had acted under the following guarantee:—"I, Herbert Davy, Vice Consul of the United States of America, do hereby authorize the River Tyne Police to apprehend all deserters from American vessels, and also, in cases where seamen refuse to do their duty, the captains may call the assistance of the River Tyne Police, for whose acts I am responsible. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal of office, this 22nd day of May, 1856. "HERBERT DAVY, "Vice Consul of the U. S. of America."

This discussion of the subject may possibly lead to an international treaty between England and America, as between England and the other principal maritime countries of the world, for the mutual protection of the mercantile marine.—*London Times*, June 6.