

## EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION ON IRELAND.

One of the most interesting papers read at the British Association's meeting in Belfast, was one by Mr. Locke, on "Emigration and its reparative agencies in Ireland." Mr. Locke, showed that the population of Ireland had decreased between 1841 and 1851 by 1,659,330; and that the emigration during this period amounted to 1,289,133—more than three-fourths of the decrease. He argued from the continued progress of emigration, that in a few years Ireland would be deprived of its agricultural population. To counteract this result, he described three reparative agencies:—1. The general progress of the people, educational, industrial, and social; 2. A well-defined law of tenure, worked out in the spirit of its intention by the mutual good feelings and good sense of landlords and tenants; 3. The improvement of the laboring-classes, including cottagers and small farmers, whose profits or wages have been hitherto insufficient for decent maintenance.

The extent of the social and economic changes were manifested by the statistics of the sale of Encumbered Estates. "The number of petitions lodged for sale of estates, up to July 31st, is 2359. The number of absolute orders for sale to same date, 1714. The number of conveyances, executed to August 9, is 2310. From the first sale under the Act, which took place February 19, 1850, to the end of July 1852, not quite two years and a-half, 772 estates, or parts of estates, have been sold in 4062 lots to 2355 purchasers; so that the number of proprietors has been more than trebled. The quantity of land that has already changed hands is about 1,050,000 acres, or one-twentieth of the surface of the Island; the total area, exclusive of water, amounting, according to the Ordnance survey, to 20,177,446 acres. The total proceeds of the sales is upwards of £7,000,000; and the amount distributed, inclusive of about £1,000,000 allowed to encumbrancers who became purchasers, is £4,248,708 11s 1d, or nearly two-thirds of the produce of the sales; thus not only realizing this enormous amount of capital, hitherto locked up in barren mortgages or Chancery litigation, but quickening its circulation and facilitating its productive re-investment in the soil. The purchasers at and under £2000 are two-thirds of the whole number; thus exhibiting the practical tendency of the Act to establish an independent agricultural middle class, which is so much wanted in Ireland. The greatest amount of sales has been in Galway, nearly £1,000,000; the least in Londonderry, only £7015. There have been only two purchases exceeding £100,000; one in Galway, and one in Queen's County. English and Scotch purchasers have purchased in every county in Ireland, except Clare in Munster, Sligo in Connaught, and Down, Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Londonderry, in Ulster. The total amount invested by Englishmen and Scotchmen was £1,100,126. It is a fact of considerable importance as affecting the improvement of the far West, that English and Scotch purchasers, and tenant-farmers also, usually settle in groups. Thus, 60,000 acres of Sir R. O'Donnell's Mayo estate have been purchased by English capitalists, led by Mr. Ashworth, Author of the work entitled 'The Saxon in Ireland.' Now a large portion of even Achill and the north shores of Clew Bay are in the possession of Englishmen. Again, in Galway, another set of English purchasers, Messrs. Tierney, Eastwood, Palmer, and Orr, are grouped on the shores of Ballinakill Bay, and in the Vale of Kylemore. Large tracts have been taken on the Marquis of Sligo's estate by English and Scotch gentlemen; and many Southern landlords in the west have also induced skilful and enterprising agriculturists to settle on their lands, by giving long and beneficial leases. Many tenant-farmers, from the other side of the Channel, have settled in western counties within the last three years."

In the discussion which followed, the Encumbered Estates Act was styled the greatest boon ever conferred upon Ireland. Professor Hancock mentioned an estate in Cavan which had changed hands two years ago at a cost of £10,000 less than the average of the mortgage. It was bought by the encumbrancer; he had kept all the old tenants, assisting them liberally in various ways; and the estate was now worth £10,000 more than was given for it two years ago. Dr. Edgar told of the success of an English farmer in Connemara; and Mr. Ellis, of a grocer from Huddersfield, who had opened a shop in the wildest part of that district, and was doing a business of about £60 a-week. The Earl of Mayo testified to the success of the grocer, and the general improvement of the West.

Ireland is the only country in the world in which the national endowment for religious teaching is exclusively devoted to maintain the clergy of a church to which the vast majority of the people do not belong. The Scottish Establishment, since the recent secession of Free-Kirk men, does not, we believe, number among its adherents a majority of the population; but, before that event, it undoubtedly could rest its claims to be the established church upon that natural, and, if any establishment is to be kept up, equitable basis.—But the Irish anomaly dates centuries back, and has been aggravated in its exasperating effects upon the temper of the people by insolence, tyranny, and general bad treatment, on the part of the Imperial Government, or the minority who governed Ireland in its name and under its protection. There can be little wonder that it has formed one of the standing grievances of Irish malcontents, and even of Irish patriots.—*London Spectator.*

Mr. J. C. DELMEGE.—At a meeting of the Poor Law Guardians of Limerick, last week, Mr. J. C. Delmege attended, and was guarded to the board-room by three policemen with their guns and fixed bayonets. He looks alternately pale and flushed ever since the verdict of the Sixmilebridge jury. On entering the board-room he was cordially greeted by several of the guardians.—*Limerick Paper.*

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—The last remnant of the O'Connell property in Kerry was sold last week at Tralee, under an order of the Encumbered Estates Court. But two lots remained to be sold, the net aggregate yearly value of which was about 210l. and the sum brought by the sale was 4,520l., the purchasers being unconnected with the family.

VALENCIENNES LACE.—The Ladies of the Belfast Industrial Committee have succeeded in opening a new channel of employment for females by giving instruction in the manufacture of Valenciennes lace. They have brought over from Belgium a teacher thoroughly conversant with the manufacture of this beautiful and valuable fabric; and we have been informed by the secretary of the committee that already a very excellent article has been produced by girls of the very poorest class, under the superintendence of their instructor.—*Belfast paper.*

KILKENNY, SEPT. 29.—On yesterday night, about 10 o'clock, a very serious accident happened to the Venerable Bishop of the diocese, and to the respected Parish Priest of St. Canice in this city. His lordship and his reverend friend were returning to town from the residence of the Rev. M. Heart, P. P., of Freshford, in the Rev. M. Gorman's car—the Bishop driving. The night was pitch dark, and very stormy. When they reached Three Castles, a few miles from town, the horse, which belonged to Father Gorman, shied vehemently, and his lordship and his rev. companion were both flung with great violence from the car. His lordship was precipitated into the road and his face was somewhat cut, and his frame greatly shaken. But he escaped in safety in comparison with Father Gorman. Father Gorman was dashed with great violence against the wall which bounds one side of the road—his lip and head were awfully cut, the whole of his front teeth were knocked out, and he received, in addition, a severe concussion of the brain. The Bishop's servant man, who was riding on horseback, behind the car, immediately procured assistance, and his lordship and Father Gorman were conveyed to a neighboring farmer's house. Dr. Cane was forthwith sent for, and set out at eleven o'clock to attend the sufferers. The report of the accident having reached town, several of the Catholic clergy instantly repaired to the scene of disaster. The Bishop returned to town last night. Father Gorman was carried in this morning on a litter, and remains at his residence in a very precarious state.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

On Tuesday the Earl of Limerick attended by invitation at the Mechanics' Institute in that city, where he was presented with an address by the Congregated Trades, congratulatory on his arrival, and intention to become a resident in Limerick. His lordship has presented a site for a Mechanics' Institute in Limerick.

It is expected that the Galway gentry, assembled at the great fair of Ballinasloe, which commences to-day, Oct. 4, will adopt some course for the improvement of their harbor, so as to suit it for a packet station. It is said that they are prepared to guarantee the repayment of any amount of money that may be required for the purpose. The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—"The Rev. Peter Daly, of Galway, has received a letter from Earl Derby, conveying his assurance that no announcement respecting the proceedings of the committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the various ports as a Transatlantic Packet station, had transpired by the authority of the government."

The Dublin wholesale houses begin to feel a decided improvement in their trade, owing to the increased demand for the country, the orders being generally for a better description of goods than heretofore.

We have been informed that considerable shipments of potatoes have been made, during the last few weeks, from Dublin to New York and New Orleans. A highly respectable emigration agency house in Dublin has shipped 100 tons, by a single vessel, for the latter port, with every prospect of realizing a good profit. The potatoes are packed in covered baskets prepared for the purpose, and serve for ballast in vessels taking out emigrants.—*Telegraph.*

The exports of Waterford for the first week of October included 3,508 bales of bacon, 25 barrels of pork, 7,932 cwt. of butter, 322 cwt. of lard, 12,487 barrels of oats, 92 barrels of barley, 1,800 cwt. of flour, 795 cwt. of oatmeal, 241 pigs, 364 cows, sundry cases of fish, poultry, eggs, fruit, &c. The imports of foreign grain comprised for the past week more than ten thousand quarters of Indian corn and foreign wheat. The weekly importations of foreign grain have considerably increased.

The Waterford customs port revenue is receding, and that of New Ross advancing.

Waterford shipped in one vessel last week 4,500 casks of butter to the London market.

All accounts from the west of Ireland concur in representing the condition of that district to be steadily improving.

There has been more done in the way of rebuilding and improvement this summer in Tralee, than for several years past. Thanks to the influx of tourists.

Since 1844, the sums annually expended upon Lough Neagh drainage, amounted to £114,748.

During the harvest able-bodied agricultural laborers were paid in some districts at the rate of 3s. 6d. per day, and in the county of Dublin laborers possessing any degree of skill are scarce beyond all former experience. Mr. Dargan, the eminent railway contractor is experiencing considerable inconvenience, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining hands, and many of the men employed on the Dublin and Bray line have given "notice to quit," unless they receive an advance of wages. Immense numbers of the peasantry of Clare, Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, are preparing to leave the country, and it unfortunately happens that in all these counties there is already a great scarcity of hands.

The *Clare Journal* thus mourns over the exodus of the people:—"All parties among us are seemingly turning their faces to the far west—the home beyond the deep. Old, middle-aged, and young are on the move, leaving the old country, where there seems to be no hope, for the young, where hope is budding with the certainty, in their imagination, of bearing good fruit. It is really distressing to contemplate the changes that a few years will effect in Old Ireland if the desire for leaving that now agitates the people shall continue. Before this period of the year until the present all idea of leaving for America was deferred until 'spring returned again.' The season for emigration closed at the beginning of our harvest, and the people never thought of facing the wintry blast before the coming spring; but now spring, summer, and autumn are alike. The streets are daily crowded by families on the move. It seems to them as if they had only to travel a hundred miles, instead of thousands. And why is this? There is now one great inducement in addition to that which before induced them, and that is, their people are there before them. The old-remembered faces that disappeared a few months since are waiting, with the blush of hope, to assist them to leap ashore on the land of their adoption, and to sleep once more under the same roof with son or daughter, that they never hoped to see on this side of the grave. This is now a great cause for the long-continued stream of emigration. Yesterday, nearly the entire day, the street was crowded with cars, waiting for families to complete their arrangements with the emigration agent. They are gone, and the numbers are sufficient to leave a blank in the parish where they resided, that will not be easily filled."

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN.—The *Freeman* publishes an extract of a letter from Mr. O'Brien, in which he says:—"I am in good health, but my existence here is weary, flat, stale, and unprofitable—barren in regard of present enjoyment still more barren in regard of hope for the future. Nevertheless I endure life with unrepining patience, content to await for such changes in my destiny as the 'progress of events' and the will of God may evolve."

The new Flax crop is now in large supply in the Ulster market, and the finer qualities are in brisk demand, at good prices. Business continues brisk—ample labor, fair wages, and cheap food, may be set down as the chief features of the present condition of the Ulsterians. New houses in Belfast stretch out at every extremity.

The Kildysart guardians have resolved to reduce the number of relieving officers to two for both districts of the union, one comprising 12,000 acres of uninhabited mountain and bog.

The Galway papers this week (October 9,) mention the death, in that city, of a venerable French lady, at the age of 86. Madame Blumeburg had resided in Ireland for sixty years—having fled from her native country during the convulsions of the first great revolution which, at the close of the last century, filled Europe with consternation. In that tragic time Madame Blumeburg was sentenced to the guillotine, and sent, after condemnation, to a prison in Paris, from which she was unexpectedly released by one of those sudden changes in Government which, in those days, shifted authority from party to party, as in a theatre. On her liberation from prison, Madame Blumeburg quitted France and took refuge in Ireland, where her accomplishments and intellectual acquirements procured her repeated engagements in families of the first rank in the kingdom.

STATE OF IRELAND DURING THE DARK AGES.—After the partial establishment of Christianity in Ireland by Patrick, the foreign military expeditions of the natives appear to have been discontinued. In their subsequent visits to other countries, they are found carrying with them the lights of religion and philosophy, instead of the devastating powers of war. From the fifth to the eighth century, Ireland became the teacher of Europe, and sent forth those illustrious sages whose names illuminate the dark night of ignorance and barbarism. It was at this period that the peculiar style of art was cultivated in Ireland, the still resplendent specimens of which have, of late years, awakened the enthusiasm and convinced the scepticism of English and continental palaeographers. A strong argument in favor of the veracity of the contemporary Irish annals is furnished by the accuracy with which they have recorded the eclipses of the sun.—Not only do their accounts accord precisely with the minute and laborious calculations of modern astronomers, but they have also registered many of these phenomena which escaped the researches of the celebrated mathematicians, Struyknius, Ricciolus, and Ferguson; and which eluded even the profound compilers of 'L'art de verifier les dates.' To such an eminence did this Island attain during these early ages, for learning, and especially for profound knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, that her schools were thronged by foreign students, who received gratuitous entertainment and instruction. 'So zealous and disinterested a love of learning is,' says the prejudiced Ledwich, 'unparalleled in the annals of the world.' The principal Irish schools in those times were those of Armagh, Lismore, and Mayo; the latter, from the number of Anglo-Saxon scholars who studied there, long retained the name of 'Magh co na Saxon—the New plain of the Saxons.' Four eminent foreigners may be here mentioned as having, among a host of others, sojourned in Ireland at this period—Willibrord, Archbishop of Utrecht, who introduced Christianity into Batavia, Friesland, Westphalia, Agilbert, Bishop of Paris, Aldred, King of the Northumbrian Saxons, who wrote an Irish poem on the state of Ireland; and 'le bon roy Dagobert,' who quitted the monastery of Slane to govern Austrasia.—The Anglo-Saxon King Oswald studied for a time in Ireland, under the learned Aidan, to whom he afterwards gave the 'holy isle' of Lindisfarne. Immense numbers of Anglo-Saxons were instructed in the doctrines of Christianity by this Irish saint, under whose direction was founded the famous abbey of Melrose, whose 'ruins grey,' form the theme of the 'Lay of the last Minstrel.'—*Irish Quarterly Review.*

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—As some convicts were excavating in a ditch at Carlisle Fort, Cork Harbor, a few days since, they discovered a number of 12-pounder bombshells about a dozen inches below the surface of the ground, and close to the walls at the east angle of the fort. On examination by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Davenney, 1st Royals, the shells were found to be loaded, but the combustible matter was much injured by long exposure to the damp. From the position in which they were found, being piled up in one heap, it is evident they were not there by accident, but how many years they have remained undiscovered it is impossible to say.

SWINDLING BY CARDS.—An unfortunate Irish cattle dealer, named M'Shane, from near Dundalk, fell among thieves at Manchester on Tuesday night, on his return from Lees fair, near Wakefield, and was tricked out of above £50 while playing at an Irish game of cards known as "twenty-fives." He had been at the fair selling horses, and had done so well that all his live stock had been exchanged for hard cash, which was in his pocket when he arrived in Manchester by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on Tuesday night en route for the "green isle."—About ten o'clock at night, while walking in the vicinity of Chappel-street, Salford, he was accosted by one Rd. Bembridge who got him to consent to make one in a game of "twenty-fives," which he had been challenged to play by some men; and when they left, led him away to the Rainbow public-house in Salford, a noted resort of men pursuing almost every description of roguery. There they met Richard Donnelly and others, and commenced playing cards, passing the night in that occupation. The result was, that by three o'clock on Wednesday morning, the two had plucked their "pigeon" completely, and they then turned him into the street, minus £53 10s and savage at his loss. He had received sundry hints from parties in the room that he was being systematically robbed, but still he continued to play, until, having lost all, he became wroth with those whom he had allowed to cheat him. He gave information to the police, who apprehended both the men, and have them now in custody, awaiting the decision of the Salford borough magistrates. On one they found about 20 sovereigns. Both are well known to the police, one as the "King of the Cribs," or by some such *nom de guerre*, and the other as a clever hand at the horse trick.

Two of the wrecked vessels of the Spanish Armada, have been discovered, sunk off the west coast of Donegal. An anchor has been raised, and is to be sent to the British Museum.

## UNITED STATES.

THE ALBANY CATHEDRAL.—A correspondent of a morning paper thus speaks of the new Cathedral at Albany:—"The magnificent cathedral which has been some five years in erecting; is fast approaching to completion. It is expected to be ready for occupation by the coming Christmas. It is one of the most imposing edifices in this State, if not in the Union. It is not as large and massive as the French cathedral at Montreal, but its interior displays much greater architectural ornament and grandeur. Its cost will average a million of dollars, contributed, in small parcels, by the Irish Catholics, mainly in the central, western, and northern sections of this State. The towers, which are to extend to an immense elevation, will be completed during another season; and, standing upon high ground, will be the most prominent object of attraction to strangers approaching the city from every direction."

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The Hon. Daniel Webster died at Marshfield, at twenty-two minutes to three o'clock this morning. His last hour was quiet and calm, and he breathed his last so peacefully that it was with difficulty that the precise moment of his departure was perceived. Upon the sad announcement reaching this city, minute guns were fired for three hours, bells were tolled, and sadness and gloom pervaded the city. A special meeting of the Council has been called for to-morrow morning, and messengers, conveying the sad intelligence, have been sent to Washington.

PROTESTANTISM AND PROTESTANT STREET PREACHING.—A disgraceful scene was enacted in our streets and at one of our churches yesterday morning, which for the credit of Rochester as a law and Sabbath observing city, we trust may never be repeated. About the hour for morning service, W. C. Bliss passed through some of the principal streets, followed by a crowd of idle boys, who had been attracted by his boisterousness—insulting peaceable citizens by heaping upon them opprobrious epithets, which were responded to by the vagabonds in his train—halting in front of places where liquor is sold, to deal out threats of vengeance from heaven and the law, from some of which he was answered by most abominable blasphemy—and finally entered the third Presbyterian Church just as the clergyman, who was a stranger to town, had fairly commenced his discourse. The solemnity of the sanctuary did not inspire with that awe which who desecrated it, that it did those vagabonds who had followed him almost to its portals, for they dared not to enter. He who did, however, was not silent, but interrupted the clergyman and threw the congregation into excitement. Finally, when further forbearance was useless, the trustees of the church very properly rose and ejected the intruder from the house. Religion, temperance, humanity and peace, alike demand that the interference of friends, or the arm of the law, should prevent a repetition of such disgraceful proceedings.—*Rochester Union.*

INCREASE OF CRIME.—Under this heading the *N. O. Bulletin* has the following:—"The increase of crime in the city of New Orleans within the past year, compared with previous years, is truly astonishing, and must cause every moral, religious and law-abiding citizen, to reflect, painfully and apprehensively, upon what will be the condition of our city in a year or two, if the terrible progress in crime—and that, too, of the most abandoned and detestable grades—be not speedily and effectually checked. We have been going downwards in the last year, at a fearfully progressive rate, and it does seem as tho' almost every day added to the awful acceleration of the speed, which is sweeping us onwards towards the time when the strong arm and unquailing heart, will be the law when self protection will compel the adoption of, or when the gory-handed assassin may perform horrible deeds with impunity. Our city prison is full of individuals charged with all manner of criminal offences, many the highest known to the laws of God and man! Nearly a score of men are there, confined on a charges of imbruing their hands in the blood of their fellow creatures—of murder! Many are at large, held to bail to answer charges of the worst description. Such a state of things was never known in New Orleans before.—It must be stopped. The stern hand of the law must unflinchingly crush those who disregard its mandates. Justice must be appeased to the fullest extent, or else our fair city, hitherto known, respected and honored, as the most orderly and least criminal of any city in the Union, will descend to the humiliating level of New York, and other Northern cities, where punishment of crime rarely follows commission, and where villains are protected by the legal guardians and conservators of the peace." The same progress in crime marks the other large cities of the Union, and even grows apace in those rural districts, which were hitherto considered to possess comparatively a good share of social virtue. The evil is becoming daily more visible and more appalling. But who thinks of suggesting a remedy, or where is it to be found? The cities of Europe, and especially of that part of it, which by its political condition, calls forth the crocodile tears and groans of our demagogues, are far ahead of us in this respect.—*U. S. Catholic Miscellany.*

## "THE CONCLUSION ON THE WHOLE."

(From the *Pittsburgh Catholic.*)

From a monthly report of a Protestant Board of Missions, we extract the subjoined paragraph on the state of religion, i. e., Protestantism. "The conclusion of the whole" has been arrived at pretty generally, on all sides. Catholics came to it long since, and from the laments of their journals in all quarters of the country, it is very plain the same conclusion has been extensively forced on the minds of Protestants. One of these days the world will be unanimous upon the point—

"STATE OF RELIGION.—The reports for the past three months, from pastors and missionaries, are various in character, and exhibit all the lights and shades of pastoral and missionary life. While some make known the presence and power of God's Spirit, and very encouraging additions to the churches, others are quite the reverse, and speak of formality and spiritual death! The conclusion, on the whole, is, our church languishes! The Board, while it would engage more fervently in prayers, would earnestly entreat our ministers and members to unite together in remembering, at a throne of grace, our missionary field. If the Lord dwells not in our Zion, we can anticipate no real prosperity and happiness."