

France, Belgium, and other foreign countries at the Exhibition.

We were delighted to see our revered and beloved Archbishop present at the opening of the Exhibition. His Grace appeared in the Court dress of a Roman Ecclesiastic of his rank.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.—TESTIMONIAL TO WM. DARGAN, ESQ.—On Monday there was a special meeting of the Town Council in the City Hall, for the purpose of "receiving a report from a committee of the whole house in relation to the proposed tribute to Wm. Dargan, Esq."

"To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin.

"Report of Committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred by the council upon the 4th April last, to consider the best means of paying a compliment to our respected countryman, Wm. Dargan, Esquire, for his munificent exertions to serve our city, and the great benefits he is conferring on the country at large by his example in giving employment, and thus improving the condition of the great population of this country."

"We beg leave to report, that having carefully considered the subject to us referred, we are of opinion that the important services rendered to Ireland by Mr. Dargan, not merely by his munificent efforts to encourage every undertaking likely to promote her material prosperity, but by the admirable example of persevering industry and self-reliance which he has set to our people, demand that the contemplated tribute should not be confined to the corporation, or even to this city, but that the entire country should be afforded an opportunity of participating in a national recognition of his merits."

"We recommend the council to appoint a committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the mover and seconder of the resolution of the 4th inst., and the members of the council who have passed the chair, to initiate the project, with liberty to add to their number from the nobility, gentry, and people of Ireland."

"Committee.—The Lord Mayor, Aldermen Hoyte, Roe, Sr Timothy O'Brien, Bant, John Reynolds, Guinness; Councillors D'Arcy, Boyce, Atkin."

"All which we certify and submit as our report this 14th day of May, 1853."

"Robert Henry Kinahan, Lord Mayor, Chairman." The Lord Mayor, as chairman of the committee, moved that the report be adopted; Alderman Guinness seconded the motion.

EXPECTED ROYAL VISIT TO THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—We understand that the royal marine cruise this year will certainly be extended to Ireland; but as yet the precise point of landing has not transpired, although it may be anticipated Dublin will enjoy the pleasure of a royal visit.—Daily News.

Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P.—The Clergy and constituency of the county Mayo are determined to sustain their talented and honest representative against the oppressive annoyance to which he has been subjected.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. James Plunket, Queen's Counsel, has abandoned his practice at the bar, which, as times go, was tolerably extensive, for the more certain emoluments pertaining to the Chief Clerkship of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, vacated by the death of Mr. John Thomas Lloyd. The appointment, which is worth about £1,200 a year, was ratified in the course of yesterday.—Tribute of 21st ult.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed to the commission of the peace, for this county, Jonas King, Esq., of Barristown, eldest son of the Rev. Richard King, and Christian Wilson, Esq., eldest son of Benjamin Wilson, Esq., of Sledagh.—Wexford Guardian.

John Crossdale, Esq., of Ryan, near Mountmelick, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the Queen's County.—Leinster Express.

Mrs. Meagher, wife of the Irish exile, will leave Liverpool in the latter part of the month for New York.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.—A further length of sixteen miles of this line, situated between Jarpoint and Dunhill, was officially inspected by Captain Wynne, R.E., on Saturday, and which that gentleman reported to be in a satisfactory state for receiving the traffic. The remaining short length of the railway into Waterford will be completed in about six months.

THE FIRST TRAIN CROSSING THE ROYNE VIADUCT.—This, the greatest railway work in Ireland, has been so far completed that on Thursday evening the first train passed over it, and with a success quite equal to the most sanguine expectations. At a quarter-past two o'clock a train, consisting of an engine and tender, weighing twenty-five tons, four ballast-wagons, each laden with six tons of iron rails, and between forty and fifty laborers on each, equal altogether to fifty tons weight—total, seventy-five tons—crossed the viaduct amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the population of Drogheda, who were rather taken by surprise, not yet expecting the progress of the works so far as to admit the passing of a train. The weight of the whole train was, as already stated, seventy-five tons; the widest span crossed was eighty feet, and the deflection was only three-eighths of an inch. It must be explained that the railway crossed over a way laid on wooden arches outside the permanent way (not yet finished); but it is as strong, as well built, and as safe for traffic, as the exceedingly small deflection above stated indicates. The engine returned with six passenger carriages, heavily laden, and performed the transit in three and a half minutes.—Daily Express.

THE RACK FOR THE IRISH LANDLORDS.—For three years and a half the Encumbered Estates Commission has been at work in this country, auctioning the properties of these Irish landlords whose fortunes have passed away with the prosperity of Ireland. For three years and a half the work of transfer has been proceeding with inevitable certainty; and a mighty revolution in the relations of property without a parallel in our history since the confiscation of Ulster, has been irrevocably effected. Old houses have fallen—many ancient inheritances have passed from the "family" of the founder—patrimony has been violated—strict entails broken through—and the auctioneers in Henrietta Street stand triumphant above the broken pro-

prietors of Ireland. The causes which have led to this bankruptcy of the territorial interest we do not intend to discuss. They are familiar to all men living in Ireland—the loose and profligate expenditure of three generations of Irish landlords—the fatal improvidence which heaped mortgage upon mortgage, and converted the rent-rolls into the property of money-lenders—the harsh and greedy persecution of the tenantry which beggared them by exorbitant and impossible rents—and the consequent reaction of so infamous a system, which steeped the land in poverty to make provision for those whom its owners had pauperised—and, lastly, the anti-Irish legislation which for so many years made statutes against our industry and enterprise—these concurrent evils made the beggary with which the Estates' Commission had to grapple. And it was done so with a vengeance. It has cleared the Augean Stable. An admirable analysis of the enormous transactions of the Commissioners has been just published by Dr. Whitty, of Henrietta Street, and from it we borrow a digest of the statistics of the court which are of deep interest. Within the time at which it has been at work in its retributive mission, the Commissioners received, up to the 31st March last, the immense number of 2,632 petitions, and issued 1,945 absolute orders for sale. These orders affected an extent of acreage of nearly one million and a half of acres, or something more than the one-fortieth of the entire arable superficies of the island, and rentals to the amount of £1,496,003 0s. 7d. In the four provinces of Ireland, the rates or the proceeds of the sales stands thus—Leinster, £2,303,519 13s. 9d.; Connaught, £1,939,182 8s. 8d.; Munster, £2,888,634 13s. 4d.; Ulster, £1,759,559 16s. 11d.; total, £8,790,917 17s. 8d. Of these, nearly nine millions of pounds the auctioneer's hammer drew the largest proportion out of Galway as compared with any other county—the sales in it realising £1,014,535 11s. 8d.; and the smallest proportion in Londonderry, from which was got £119,000. The highest proceeds received from any county in Munster were £995,156 from Cork; and in Leinster, Meath stands at the highest figure, contributing nearly £500,000. The statistics of purchasers is not a little curious. Of the million and a half of acres disposed of, 452,232 acres (comprising 151 estates, and 159 buyers) were bought by English and other foreign buyers, near one-third of the entire; but the purchase money paid by them amounted only to £1,351,938. So that two-thirds of the property sold remains in Irish hands; and over seven millions of money was laid out by Irishmen in the market. Of the 151 foreign buyers, two came from Calcutta, one from America, and the remainder from England and Scotland. Dr. Whitty further tells us that the list of titled persons, Members of Parliament, and ex-Members of Parliament, whose estates have come under the hammer, shows the following analysis:—2 Marquises (one merely for the exchange of lands), 17 Earls, 4 Viscounts, 1 Lord (by courtesy), 6 Barons, 6 Honorables, 1 Right Honorable, 29 Baronets, 5 Knights, 2 Counts, 1 Baroness, 30 Members of Parliament, 9 ex-Members of Parliament. We can find but one omission in Mr. Whitty's admirable and perspicuous chart. We do not meet a return of the amount of incumbrances affecting the properties disposed of. This would be an interesting feature in the summary, which upon all other points seems to us to be capitally designed and most ably executed. We trust that Dr. Whitty will agree with us, and that in his next issue he will give us lucid a synopsis of the claims against the Irish proprietors as he has of the proceeds of their forfeiture. The whole analysis clearly develops the immense mass of business transacted by the Commissioners; and we cannot but recognise the zeal and ability with which in so brief a time they have discharged such enormous and complicated labor. No human tribunal, it seems to us, has ever surpassed them in the discharge of their heavy task; and we do trust that Parliament will not be induced to check them in their work prematurely, in order to gratify the raw and flippant statesmanship that proposes to transfer their authority to the Court of Chancery, already glutted with its own proper business. Chancery has been bearing the lazy man's load long and disastrously enough, without encumbering its bending shoulders with additional burdens.—Nation.

THE EXODUS.—According to a Kerry paper 1,000 emigrants have already left the town of Tralee for America, and a large vessel is daily expected to arrive in that port to embark passengers for New York direct. Besides this continued stream to the new world there is an extensive current of emigration of the able-bodied working classes, particularly female servants, maintained per steamer to London. Over 100 of this class left Tralee last week for the English metropolis. The Waterford Chronicle has the following statement in reference to the "flight" from that quarter of the southern province:—"The Sophia, Captain Bellard, left our quay on Wednesday for New York, taking with her 80 passengers; and the Mars steamer left for Liverpool this morning, having 150 passengers on board, bound for the United States and the gold regions. Among them we noticed some of the middle class farmers, who once were happy, but owing to the change caused in the times by the fatal blight of the potato crop, combined with the capacious grasp of unrelenting and tyrannical landlords, had to adopt (though unwillingly) emigration from the land of their forefathers, being the only resource left them to avoid becoming inmates of the workhouses. We have no doubt that, unless some means be adopted to stem the current of emigration that is more than decimating our population, there will be a scarcity of hands to cut down the coming harvest. We fear not contradiction in thus speaking. Will not our readers be surprised to hear, that during the months of October, November, and December, of 1852, no less than 3,700 and odd persons left the quay of Waterford for America? and we have no hesitation in saying, that the number who have since left are beyond this. We have daily accounts from farmers in all parts of the country complaining of this state of things—particularly where the landlords expelled the cottiers off their property by giving them a nominal sum of money." As the inevitable result of this continuous drain of the population the labor market is rapidly rising, and in consequence of the enormous advance in the prices of all the necessaries of life agriculturists and mechanics are demanding, and in many instances receiving, an increased rate of wages. The journeymen carpenters of Waterford have put forth a temperate appeal to their employers, pointing out the many difficulties under which they have been suffering, and asking the addition of 4d per day to their present rate of wages, which is 3s 4d. They also state that they cannot work longer than 12 hours—from 6 in the morning to the same hour in the evening—unless they are paid something extra for the over-time. There is nothing very unreasonable in either of these demands. It

appears by a correct return that within the last month no less than 2,000 emigrants have taken shipping at the port of New Ross direct for America.

DESOLATION IN GALWAY.—A letter, written by a person who has been residing in Galway for the last six months, furnishes some striking incidents illustrative of the "social revolution" which has been effected there since the writer's previous visit to the same quarter in the year 1817, little more than five years back. At that period the population of a village about four miles from the town of Galway numbered just 4770 souls; of these, famine, pestilence, and emigration have swept away more than four-fifths, the number spared not exceeding 700. In other localities the traces of desolation are still more marked. Along whole miles of county there is nothing to be seen but the gable ends of cabins, to remind the traveller that those wrecks had once afforded shelter to thousands of human beings. Many Catholic chapels are almost literally without a congregation; and to such extremities have the clergy been reduced that, in some instances, parish priests have been removed by their bishops to districts where there is a sufficient number of people left to keep open the doors of the chapels, and where there is any chance of the clergyman being able to procure the commonest necessaries of life. A priest recently in the enjoyment of a good parish, to which was attached an excellent house, has been compelled by altered times to let the latter to a stranger, and is now the occupant of a stable belonging to his former residence. This, it seems, is not an exceptional case. The western province could supply many similar ones.

EVICTIONS.—B. Canavan, relieving officer, reported at last meeting of the Board of Guardians that notice had been served upon him of the eviction of two families off the townland of Beaghmore, division of Beaghmore. Also the eviction of ten families off the townlands of Thomastown and Canbeg. C. O'Brien reported that he was notified of the eviction of one family off the property in Annadown electoral division. A respected correspondent from Moylough has sent us a list of evictions on the Annaghmore property in that neighborhood. The list amounts to thirty-three families, and comprises a population of one hundred and sixty persons. Our correspondent adds that ten of the above families are getting other holdings.—Titan Herald.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN BELFAST.—MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—One of the most melancholy occurrences which for some time have happened in connection with any of our local manufactories took place yesterday morning, by the explosion of one of the boilers in the extensive premises of the York Street Flax-spinning Company, by which two boys named respectively John Clarke and John McDermott, aged about seventeen years, were killed on the spot, and five other boys were more or less scalded. They were immediately conveyed for treatment to the General Hospital. The names of the latter are—John Trainor, aged fourteen years; Thomas Murray, aged eighteen years; James McVeagh, aged thirteen years; Peter Troland, aged fourteen years; and John Connor, aged fifteen years. On inquiry at the General Hospital, we learned that Connor, Murray, and Trainor were very seriously ill—in fact, that the lives of the two former were despaired of but that Troland and McVeagh were comparatively little injured. An inquest was held on the bodies of John Clarke and John McDermott, when, after a few minutes' consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death, caused by the bursting of a boiler."—Northern Whig.

Two men named Conolly and Duffy are in custody at Dublin for conspiring to murder and rob a pay-clerk in the employ of Mr. Dargan. The clerk was in the habit of conveying money to Creenin mines; the prisoners purchased masks, pistols, and ammunition, and were on the look-out for a favorable opportunity of attacking the clerk. Coogan, formerly a fellow-laborer of the prisoners, discovered the scheme, and denounced the assassins.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE FRENCH COURT.—The Marquis of Clanricarde is named as the almost certain successor of Lord Cowley as ambassador at the French court; the present functionary is to be exonerated from his duties long before the august ceremonial of the Emperor's coronation.

GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—About ten o'clock on Tuesday night (May 17) a most terrific fire broke out in the North Shore Canal, on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, near the Vauxhall-road.—This mill was owned by Messrs. John and Alexander Brodgen, and was the only cotton factory in Liverpool. The building, which was cruciform, was eight stories high, and after stretching along front to the back of the canal, extended backwards the same height for a considerable distance; indeed, some idea may be formed of its extent from the fact of their being 365 windows in it. Attached to the mill was a long, low cotton shed, in which was stored a very heavy stock of cotton, roughly estimated at £20,000. In its suddenness and extent, the fire exceeded any which was witnessed here for many years. A strong east wind was blowing at the time, and the only symptom of the impending destruction visible to spectators was what appeared to be an unusually brilliant gas-light burning in a room at the top of the building; but in about an hour from that time the whole of the tremendous structure was one mass of flame. Although the fire engines were speedily on the spot, their efficiency was not so effective, owing to a deficiency of water—the canal having been run dry a few days previously. Every moment showed the hopelessness of attempting to save any portion of the main building. Floor after floor gave way, until the entire structure was gutted to such an extent as to render its complete pulling down an act of propriety.—The fire can only be said to have lasted two hours, and the sight was one of the most astounding grandeur—the unfortunate building appearing like one mass of burnished gold. The origin of the fire is at present involved in mystery. The mill, machinery, and stock have been estimated at £100,000, and are chiefly covered by insurance. The greatest loss sustained is the throwing out of employment of about a thousand workpeople, a loss which will be necessarily felt among the tradesmen and shopkeepers of the district.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SEDUCTION BY A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.—On Thursday week, the examination in this case was resumed. Miss Morden was examined, and charged the Rev. George Campbell Gordon, Curate of St. Andrew's Holborn, with being her seducer. He lodged at her mother's in Ely Place, and

the illicit intimacy commenced last September. The immoral intercourse continued to within the last two months. The witness's evidence clearly established the charge against the three prisoners. An instrument was frequently used, and the operator (Cunningham) refused to move in the matter until he was paid down £10 which Gordon gave the unhappy young woman. During the examination, she grew very faint, and the cross-examination by Mr. Binns, for the prisoners, was deferred. A further remand became unavoidable.—The police officers have discovered that the Rev. Mr. Gordon, who is a member of a highly respectable Scotch family, and related to many distinguished persons in that country, has been for some considerable time leading an irregular and profligate life. Three years ago he succeeded in seducing a very fine young woman, who lived a servant, at the house he then lodged at. He endeavored to prevail upon her to take pills, but she peremptorily refused, and the consequence was the birth of a boy. The child was christened 'George Campbell Gordon,' with the addition of the mother's name, and Mr. Gordon contributed to his support until the week before last, when the mother received a letter from Mr. Gordon, to the effect that the amount he then sent was the last money which she might expect, as he was about to leave the kingdom, and her friends and herself must, therefore, look to the future maintenance of the child. Mrs. Morden has also received a letter from the solicitor of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, to state that that gentleman had resigned his clerical appointment in the parish of St. Andrew's Holborn, and had left the country; but this is supposed to be a ruse to put the police off their guard. The opinion generally expressed on the evidence which has up to the present appeared is that there is nothing, or at least not sufficient, to implicate the Rev. Mr. Gordon in the serious and disgusting charge; but the fact is, that the evidence in reference to the part that he enacted in the affair has not been touched on, except in so far as it was necessary to the guilt of the prisoner Cunningham, and the payment to that person of ten sovereigns, which Miss Morden had got from Mr. Gordon. Had Mr. Gordon been in custody the evidence of Mrs. Morden, as regards him, would be of a very different and more serious character.—Observer.

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION.—The police at Rivington, Lancashire, have been engaged in the investigation of an extraordinary case of concealment of birth, if not involving suspicious of murder. A widow named Ellen Sumner, recently lived near Rivington Church, whose husband died some years ago, leaving her with a family of six or seven children. On Sunday week she was missed by her neighbors, and one of her children said she was confined to bed by the dropsy—a disease of which she had before complained. On Tuesday she was again confined to her bed, and during that day it was discovered that she had died.—An examination of the bed-room, subsequently, led to the discovery of a newly-born infant, under a bundle of clothes, which had evidently died from loss of blood, owing to neglect. Other investigations led to no doubt that the unfortunate woman had sacrificed her own life in an attempt to conceal the birth of the child.—Some of the neighbors told the police that several years ago the woman had complained of dropsy, and had similarly denied all access to the house for a day or two, and a further search of the premises has been instituted, leading to the discovery, in a tub of saw-dust standing in her bedroom, of the skeleton of another infant. The woman's conduct had been so apparently irreproachable, that even the prying eyes of neighbors had detected nothing up to her death leading to a suspicion of her real condition.

UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal says—"We have great pleasure this week in announcing to our readers that we have associated with us in the future management of the Freeman, Mr. Jno. McLeod Murphy, late of the Navy of the United States. After the 1st July the New York Freeman's Journal will be conducted by J. A. McMaster, and J. McLeod Murphy, as co-editors and proprietors."

THE CROPS.—From nearly every state in the Union cheering prospects of the growing crops reach us. In some of the southern and western states, drought has prevailed to an alarming extent until recently, when it was succeeded by copious and refreshing showers of rain. The cotton, rice and sugar planters of the south, and the grain growers of the north and west, will undoubtedly reap rich harvests.—Boston Pilot.

Dennis Mullen, of New York, has been appointed Consul to Cork. Mr. J. Lynch, of Ill., has been appointed Consul to Dublin.—Jb.

A day or two since, a Miss Nancy Sherman died of starvation, at Plymouth, Mass. She considered herself a medium for spiritual communications, and stated to her friends that the spirits had forbidden her to use food. She lived three weeks without eating and died at last in a most horrible manner.—Jb.

MINISTERS ON A STRIKE.—We understand that the ministers down in Boston have held a meeting, and have resolved to demand higher wages. Meanwhile, we observe that we cannot blame them. Many of them are poorly paid, and we know that some of them are not seldom hungry. Protestantism is a mean affair. It should at least feed and clothe its hungry.—Jb.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATIONS.—We (Boston Pilot) clip from an exchange a paragraph from a Fourth of July Oration. It is a fair specimen of what is annually done in that way. Some of the swelling periods remind us of Mr. Meagher's later style of oratory, when he means to be particularly sublime.—"Amidst the wild swell of misanthropy, careering upon the asteroids of public grief, methinks I see an obnoxious paralogism slowly ascending from the missive vestibules of hapless Hungary. From a thousand viaducts of blooming iodine, the poor mephitic paynims of Bulgaria and Tyrol mingle their beatific sighs with those of aboriginal siccoco. Oh, what a diatribe of curses must distil upon the petrified antennae of the tyrant, as he sits devout upon his callos throne, and wields his nascent and sporadic sceptre! From the unctious pinions of the palsied eagle, as he flaps them over the inchoate altar, there exudes a palinode of acid tears, enough to cauterise the iris of a Goth or Vandal, while from each tear an applelike whisper fills the lurid air of benedictine Europe with the galvanizing distich, Vox populi—Kassuth go hragh."

A letter received in Salem, dated Montevideo, April 5th, says that a "great discontent prevailed there; placards having been posted up at night, bearing the words 'Death to the present government; Live the Colorados.'" The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on the 25th ult., after a session of 149 days!