

Ellen Cruise, late of Lower Leeson street, in the city of Dublin spinster, has, by her will, dated the 7th April, 1856, bequeathed in trust to Most Rev. Archbishop Cullen and others, the large sum of £42,000, for Catholic charities in Dublin.

On Thursday the neighborhood of Tulla was brilliantly illuminated by fire and tar-barrels in honor of Smith O'Brien, who had visited a friend in the neighborhood.—*Clarke Journal.*

BANON KEOGH IN GALWAY.—O'Connell used to call Galway the fag-end of Ireland, and William Keogh would appear to be quite "to the manor born." There was one time when we had a decent respect for the West—that was, when the enemies of our country considered Connaught synonymous with a certain warm place, about which it is to be hoped they'll know no further than the name—but now it has become the fruitful hot-bed for the production of those adventurers who thank heaven they have got a country to sell. The only thing that tells in Galway is "gammon," and his lordship was accordingly affected to tears, when he passed in review the reminiscences of his boyhood, studiously omitting, however, that childish freak, when he swore, and was forewarned, and as a consequence became the emerald judge.—*Wexford Guardian.*

STRIKE ON THE BEEF AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.—On Thursday week a number of navvies engaged on the earth works of this line, struck for higher wages and a shorter day. At present their wages are 10s. per week, and the day from six to six. They demanded 12s. per week, but how much they desired to be deducted from the ordinary working hours we have not learned. The strike commenced at the Comer end. A body of these navvies proceeded thence along the line to Saintfield compelling the gangs who were quietly at work on the line to desist and follow them. All assembled in a body opposite the residence of the contractor, Mr. Moore, at Tonaghmore House, Saintfield. Mr. Moore remonstrated with them, but in vain. However, that active public officer Head Constable Phelan, of the Saintfield Constabulary, succeeded in arresting the principal leader, a man named Blain, whom he lodged in Downpatrick Jail. The men have had the good sense, in the meantime, to return to their work, and all is quiet at present.—*Down Recorder.*

RAILWAY TO FERMOY.—The rising town of Feroym which has become the great military station for the South of Ireland, is at length beginning to realize the disadvantage of its isolated position, and its inhabitants are making a vigorous effort to procure a railway communication with this city. A project has been set on foot within the past few days to get a branch to Carrigrohilly, thus to secure deep water at Queenstown for military purposes, and rapid intercourse with the city of Cork. Nearly £20,000 have been already subscribed by local parties.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE WEATHER.—For the past three or four days we have had a continuance of heat that we seldom remember to have equaled in this city. On Sunday the thermometer stood at 79 degs. in the shade, and at 112 degs. in the sun. On Saturday it stood at 77 degs. in the shade, and on Friday at 75 degs. At half-past 11 to-day (Monday) it stood at 79 degs, and probably before one o'clock will reach 80 degs. This is the highest point the thermometer has attained in this city for the last three years. On one day in July 1853, it stood at 80 degs., but the temperature did not continue at a high point for the same length of time as it has done within the past few days.—*Cork Examiner.*

DECAY OF PROSELYTISM IN IRELAND.—A trustworthy correspondent in Bonmahon supplies us with the following facts regarding the proselytising establishments of Bonmahon, viz.:—There were in the infant school last year 109 children; at present it contains but 10. The embroidery school at the beginning of this year contained 46 persons; at present there are but 13 in it. The printing establishment is also falling into decay, there being but a few persons only occasionally employed in it. These are all well-known proselytising establishments. They held out for a long time; but at length they are on their last legs!—*Waterford News.*

PROSELYTISM AND POTATOE ROT.—There were years of many and multiplied afflictions for Ireland. The people saw their food decayed, or borne away to another land, their political hopes prostrated, their just demands unheeded, and while they bent beneath famine and despair saw an army of religious foes start up and commence the most unscrupulous and cruel assault known in the history of creeds and kingdoms. Never was holy Scripture or any perversion thereof used in so vile a manner as these Soup Missionaries used their authorised edition of the Bible. Sensible Protestants, however anxious for the spread of their religious doctrines, discountenanced or stood aloof from these proceedings, but English fanatics supplied the money and the missionaries laded the soup, harangued the sinners, preached the merits of Martin Luther, and abused the Pope, all together. The evil even yet remains, but like the potato blight, with which it is inseparably connected, it has decreased in intensity. The last accounts go to show that both may soon be expected to disappear, and the hope occasions no small rejoicing among the people. One of the most active agents in clearing the country of the vile nuisance has been the *Kilkenny Journal*. The system had fastened itself like a large cobweb in one of the back lanes of Kilkenny, but thanks to the untiring efforts of our contemporary, and the spirit of the people, the nest has been utterly broken up.

JAMES SADLER.—It is confidently stated that James Sadler is still in this country, and in this neighborhood. Coolnamuck was searched for him early in the last week by the police of Carrick-on-Suir, and since that his residence, Clonacody, near Fethard, has been visited by the authorities, who, on one occasion, were said to have been closely on the trail of the fugitive. Whether this latter statement be correct or not we are unable to say. We give it on respectable authority, and it is decidedly certain that the rumour of James (and even John!) Sadler being still in Ireland is daily gaining ground, and becoming more generally accredited.—*Tipperry Free Press.*

ARREST OF PAT. HIGGINS, THE MURDERER OF JOHN CONNOR.—Head constable O'Connor, of Claremorris station, arrested this man. It is known that during the last twelve months the murderer succeeded in baffling all the attempts made by the constabulary force of that part of the country to capture him. Though it was generally reported that Higgins carried pistols, and that he made no secret of his intention to kill before he would be made a prisoner, head-constable O'Connor, in colored clothes, arrested him at twelve o'clock at night, in the house of a farmer in the wilds of Ballycrov, and arrived with him at the Ballycastle police barracks on Sunday the 27th ult.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—A man named Murphy, who resided a few miles from Macroom, was drowned last April twelve months, and at the time it was supposed that his death had been caused accidentally. From some circumstances which it is stated, have since been brought under the attention of the authorities, the police have been engaged in making inquiries, and the result was that an investigation was held before the magistrates assembled at Coachford Petty Sessions. After a lengthened inquiry the Bench decided on committing a family named Manning, the mother, two sons and two daughters, who reside in the neighborhood of Coachford, to await a further investigation.—*Cork Examiner.*

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Charles McCreedy, convicted of the murder of Sergeant Owen Guinney, in Feroym Barracks, was sentenced to death, by Judge Jackson, at Cork, on Monday, about half-past two o'clock.

THE GREAT CORN OF 1856.—If the accounts from Limerick are to be credited, the marvellous corn of 1856, after an absence of just three centuries, has made its predicted re-appearance in the south of Ireland.

IRISH FISHERIES.—Among many curious and questionable traits which are supposed distinctively to characterize different races, and whose practical influence is traceable in their daily habits and occupations, few have been more frequently noticed than the alleged unwillingness of the Irish to engage in seafaring pursuits so long as they can obtain less profitable modes of livelihood. The historical and statistical fact seems to have been long since admitted by all semi-official and other doctrinaires, that the Celt is not an aquatic animal; and there is hardly to be found an exception in the myriad books of lamentation over filibertian evils with which we used to be so painfully familiar, wherein a chapter or two was not devoted to groans over uncaught fish, unmanned boats, and unadventurous beachmen, who would starve rather than go to sea in quest of a dinner fit for an alderman. Exeter Hall ascribed it all to Popery and the observance of holidays which invariably fell upon the finest times for deep-sea-fishing. Police politicians, both Whig and Tory, attributed to Ribbonism and agitation in general which had set the people thoroughly astray. And finally, the ethnologists set down all to the debit side of the account, which they are so good as to keep for all the families of the human race, under the heading of "national idiosyncrasies." The only question that never was raised by any of these profound and pious accountants general was whether the fact itself were really a fact or not? Had any humane sceptic on the point ventured to insinuate a doubt, he would have been overwhelmed on the spot with imputation of ignorance or a disposition to vain cavilling, if not to a perverse desire of extenuating a notorious and disastrous fault worthy only of execrable reprobation.—Was it not matter of history that Spaniards, and Hollanders, and Norwegians had paid at various periods for royal leave to fish off the Irish coasts; and had not similar permission been asked by enterprising persons from the United States at the beginning of the present century, while no adequate or efficient steps were taken by the people inhabiting that country to benefit by the advantages lying at their door? It was said by Sir William Temple two hundred years ago that the fisheries of Ireland were a mine or wealth under water as rich as many of the mines that other people possessed under land, yet neither before nor since his time has this exhaustless mine been worked as it might have been; and it is only now that serious measures seem to be in progress for turning its resources to account. Nevertheless we may be permitted to doubt whether the fact proves the existence of any repugnance towards marine vocations on the part of the poor and hitherto unaided dwellers on the shores of the ocean and the channel; and we rather suspect it will presently appear that under intelligent guidance the hardy and laborious population of the creeks and bays of the Irish coast will become excellent fishermen and good sailors. The progress of steam communication by sea and land has wholly changed the condition of things in this as in other respects. Heretofore a boat-load of the most valuable fish, when safe landed at some remote village of Mayo, Galway, or Clare, was, to all intents and purposes, worth nothing, sometimes less than nothing, to the poor fellows who had spent their time and labour, and exposed their vessel and her gear to all the wear and tear of rough weather in securing it. For turbot and sole, mackerel and whiting, they were literally without a chance of buyers at any price. The means of rapid transport to a remunerative market did not exist. The stronger flavored portion of their deep sea capture suited their own palates best, and, sooth to say, were more nutritious and suitable as a condiment to the inevitable potatoe. Save for manure, a large part of their hard-earned prize was utterly valueless; yet dilettanti politicians and fob philanthropists were never weary of expatiating on the inactivity and stupidity of men who stayed at home of stormy nights sooner than go in quest of unsaleable delicacies such as we have described. Now all is changed. Railways when completed throughout the west of Ireland, by equalising the value of all marketable commodities, will create new ideas, wishes, energies, and habits in the inhabitants of the sea-board. It may and will, perhaps, take a little while to make the coming change practically felt. Railway management, like everything else in this money-making world, requires the constant application of the whip and goad of competition. It is stated in a recent pamphlet on the subject, by Lieutenant Symons, that while fish is carried from Aberdeen to London, a distance of 500 miles, for £3 per ton, a charge of £2 10s. is made for the same weight of fish on the line from Galway to Dublin, which does not exceed 127 miles. There is only one way of arguing convincingly with Railway directors, and that is through their joint stock pockets. The means of doing this, in the case before us, will, we apprehend, be found in the gradual use of cheap screw steamers employed to carry or to tow vessels built purposely for the carriage of fresh fish, and fitted up with what are termed "wells" in the hold for the purpose of keeping their valuable freight alive.—As regards many kinds of fish that is quite possible even for a voyage of several days; and the use of ice enables the remainder to be almost without fail brought in a state of perfection many hundred miles to our great metropolitan market. Some idea may be formed of the demand for fresh fish in London alone from the following items extracted from a return of the quantities of each sort brought for sale to Billingsgate market in the year 1850. There are stated to have been 203,000 salmon; 400,000 cod; 800,000 turbot; 2,470,000 haddock; 9,797,760 eels; 17,920,000 whiting; 23,200,000 mackerel; 22,750,000 herrings; 36,000,000 plaice; 97,000,000 soles; and 493,000,000 oysters. The growth of this demand in all manufacturing towns is steady and remunerative. In Birmingham in 1839 the quantity of fish sold was on an average from four to five tons a week; in 1852 it amounted to 25 tons a week, and in 1854 it varied from thirty to forty tons a week. The consumption in Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield, increases annually in like proportion. And there is to be added to all this the enormous consumption of various species of cured fish. There were in 1850, sold in London alone, 750,000 lbs. of barrelled cod, and 9,000,000 of salted cod; 10,500,000 smoked haddock; 50,000,000 red herrings; and 147,000,000 blonkers. We are glad to perceive unmistakable evidence of business like to resolve in several quarters that the Irish fisheries should henceforth be made contributory to the supply of this vast but increasing demand.—*Daily News.*

PRINCE ALBERT REPROVED BY THE QUEEN.—The following anecdote is now going the round of the clubs. A rather remarkable picture is now being exhibited in Piccadilly, the production of Mr. Bartlett. It is a representation of the visit of the Queen and the Royal Family to the wounded Crimean soldiers at the Brompton hospital. It is said that this picture was taken at a rather curious moment. The Queen was standing with tears in her eyes, talking to a poor fellow who had got sadly shattered in battle. Prince Albert stood impassive and unmoved. The Royal mistress, who is a genuine woman, was mortified by his vacant and unfeeling look, and petulantly said to him, her voice still quivering with sympathy, "Do say something to the man, and not stand staring in that way!"

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The most striking feature of the week is the extraordinary fall in the grain market—a kind of panic—caused by the fine ripening weather which is now general in every part of the country. Mark-Lane, which gives the tone to the other markets, showed symptoms of alarm at the close of last week, and as the sun poured forth his rays with increasing warmth from that time until Monday, grain holders became extremely fidgety, and the result was a decline of seven or eight shillings a quarter. Wheat may be quoted as at least a shilling per bushel cheaper than this day. Flour has declined from 3s to 4s per barrel. Oats are a penny per bushel lower, and Oatmeal a shilling per load. There is no appearance of the weather breaking.

A ROW IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.—Very extraordinary and scandalous proceedings occurred last week at West Hartlepool. It appears that Mr. Ralph Jackson, the patron, and the Rev. John Burges, the incumbent of Christchurch, are at bitter feud on "the School question." Mr. Jackson begged Mr. Burges to resign; Mr. Burges refused. Mr. Jackson then declared that the church had been illegally consecrated, and apparently barred up the door. On Wednesday, Mr. Burges took a blacksmith and broke in. Shortly after Mr. Jackson brought a number of workmen and removed the doors, while Mr. Burges was engaged in performing the baptismal service. Great crowds had now gathered and filled the church. At noon Mr. Jackson brought a battalion of bricklayers to block up the doors. Mr. Burges and a crowd remained inside the church, and as fast as the bricklayers laid a course the crowd kicked them away. Mr. Burges, however seems to have prevailed on them to let the work go on. Nevertheless, numbers of persons entered the church. A 'navvy' smoking a short pipe, preached from the pulpit, and then read the marriage service to a man and a girl; the mob cheering. At night the bells were tolled, and the crowd remained in possession to a late hour.

FREE PROTESTANTS.—The Liverpool papers report a lecture delivered in the Park Theatre by the Rev. A. Macdonald, M.A., Unitarian Minister of Lynn, Norfolk. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Free Protestant Association, on "The Authority and Inspiration of the Bible." He declared the Bible to be doubtful as to authority, and its inspiration he believed, in his conviction, akin to that high intellectual excitement under which Milton composed his "Paradise Lost," Shakespeare his "Hamlet," and Bunyan his "Pilgrim's Progress." At the conclusion of his lecture the speaker was greeted by considerable applause, similar marks of approbation having been bestowed on him at different points during its delivery.

The Protestant Association have issued a circular, in which it is said—"We require a great augmentation of funds in order to carry out our objects." In an "occasional" paper which we have received from a Protestant gentleman to whom it was addressed, but who does not sympathise with the bitter anti-Catholic principles of the Association, we find the same cry—"Funds are required to enable the Committee efficiently to carry out their various plans with reference to Maynooth College and Convents." The "sound-hearted" Protestant is called upon to render liberal and prompt support, on account of "the rapid increase in England of Papal power, Papal emissaries, and Papal organisation."

Bishop Monk's will, so say the newspapers, was written on a small sheet of paper. It was, however, sufficiently capacious for the late occupant of the Protestant 'See' of Gloucester to leave to his family £149,000 in personality alone, to say nothing of real property. The will of four Protestant Clergymen have just been proved, and the personal effects of the deceased sworn as follows:—Rev. Jas. Ellis, £60,000; Rev. Dr. Lyon, £25,000; Rev. E. W. Estcourt, £20,000; Rev. Dr. Towley, £10,000.

A correspondent of the *Bath Journal* remarks that "Dr. Lushington's reply to Dr. Phillimore on the trial of Archbishop Denison was very significant, and deserves notice. He said the charge was that Archbishop Denison had preached doctrines contrary to the Articles of the Church of England. It was not competent for his counsel to prove such doctrines consonant with Scripture: 1st, because the issue was not whether they were conformable with the Scriptures, but whether they were conformable with the Articles of the Church of England, which must be taken to be the true expression of the Scriptures; and 2nd, because the attempt to prove them conformable with Scripture, independently of the Articles, would involve the question whether the Articles themselves were conformable with Scripture. These remarks do not require comment. That Church must be in a strange condition which fears referring its doctrines to the Word of God for proof and confirmation."

MORE LIVINGS TO BE SOLD.—At the instance of Lord Shaftesbury, Parliament has passed a bill permitting the sale of advowsons in the few cases in which the right of presentation belongs to the ratepayers, thereby destroying the only friction of popular right, in the choice of ministers, existing in the Church of England. The reason urged in favour of the change is, that the election of a clergyman by the inhabitants of a parish is usually the occasion of disreputable excitement and of unseemly practices.—There being no "assembly of faithful men" to choose, the choice devolves on the mob, and the remedy suggested by the evangelical Lord Shaftesbury is to take away the right of appointment from the mob, and give it to whoever will bid money enough at the Auction Mart—money which will then be available for the work of church extension. A suggestive alternative.—*The Liberator.*

THE ORTHODOXY OF DRESS.—The ladies of the congregation of Dr. Peidie, Edinburgh, lately determined to present the doctor with a pulpit gown. The doctor, on the Sunday after it was presented, intimated to the people in the church—"The ladies have been kind enough to present me with a pulpit gown, but lest any member should object to my wearing it, I shan't put it on, yet, and will hear objections on Thursday night." Nobody came to object but an old lady. The doctor said, "Well, Janet, what objections have you to the pulpit gown?" "Aweel, sic," said Janet, "we never read of the Apostle Paul wearing a gown." The doctor said—and there was a significance in the reply—"You are quite right, Janet; but we never read of St. Paul wearing breeks (trousers)." That satisfied the old lady.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED CHILD MURDER AGAINST A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.—At the Warwickshire assizes, on Thursday, the Rev. Patrick King, aged 37, curate of Aston, was indicted for having, on the 30th of May last, endeavored to drown and suffocate Arthur Dawson, with intent feloniously to kill and murder him. There were also two other counts in the indictment, one charging him with a misdemeanor, and the other with a common assault. The circumstances of the case have already been before the public. While the witnesses were being examined, Mr. Justice Cresswell stopped the case, saying that he did not think the intention to murder by drowning was clearly made out, and he would leave it to the jury to say whether they would go on with the case as it stood, or whether they would find the prisoner not guilty on the first count of the indictment. The prisoner then pleaded guilty to the third count of the indictment; and, after taking time to consider his judgment, his lordship sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

MERRY AND ENLIGHTENED ENGLAND.—A contemporary remarks that the trial of Dove occupied considerable space in the journals, and a large space of the gossip of social circles, "not simply because he murdered his wife, such an event being quite a common thing, but because he murdered her by poison, which is interesting and terrible. Thus it is in merry England, in civilised and enlightened England, in England blessed with steam machines, true religion, and a most wonderful constitution: in England that can pity the Austrians, lecture the Spanish, threaten the Italians, send missionaries to Ireland and to China, and wage general and particular war with Popery and Heathenism all over the world, thus it is that human life is in its most intimate and sacred relations insecure. The friend poisons his friend, slowly but surely; the husband poisons his wife; the wife her husband; and parents starve and murder their children. Aluding to the fearful case of the latter kind reported in our columns this week; the *London Leader* says, "There is not a more piteous story in Dante's Hell or Purgatory." Where are the missionaries? Why do they not teach religion, or at least humanity, in England?"

PROTESTANT ENGLAND.—Assuming, says Mr. Horace Mann, that "the 5,288,204 absent (from public worship) every Sunday are not always the same individuals, it must be apparent that a sadly formidable portion of the English people are habitual neglectors of the public ordinances of religion." The *Record* observes—"It has been computed that throughout England that not above one in seventeen, and in London only one in fifty, of working men are found in the assemblies of God's people. Churches are being multiplied; the number of ordained ministers is increasing; and, nevertheless, the working poor—the large masses of our population—are still outlying in darkness and ignorance."

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The total number of emigrants who have sailed from Liverpool for all foreign ports during the past month was 9,948 as steerage, and 140 as cabin passengers, besides 1,005 who went out in short ships. Seven ships, the *Almon* (G.L.) Morning Light, *Melmaid*, *Black Swan*, *Eagle*, *Morlin* and *Fulwood*, have proceeded to Melbourne with 1,918 persons, of whom 1,115 were English, 237 Scotch, 429 Irish, 91 natives of other countries, and 46 cabin passengers. To Sydney there was only one ship, with 270 persons on board. To Canada, one ship, with 418 passengers; and to the United States 19 ships, with 106 cabin and 6,417 steerage passengers of whom 1,550 were English, 218 Scotch, 4,350 Irish, and 299 natives of other countries.

On Saturday 16th instant, at noon William Dove, who was convicted at the last assizes for poisoning his wife by strychnine at Leeds, was executed in front of York Castle. The number of spectators is estimated variously at from 10,000 to 15,000.

MR. JOHN FROST.—Since his return from America, Mr. John Frost has signified his intention to become a public lecturer. Writing to a party in Yorkshire on behalf of the Chartists, he says—"The plan which I mean to pursue is this—I mean to become a lecturer. I want to talk to my countrymen on matters of great importance. As my private fortune is too small to enable me to travel over England, I shall adopt the plan of Kossuth and other friends of freedom, charge for admission to my lectures. I shall be better pleased with this mode than any other; it is that sort of independent life which one can approve of—I have something to sell, I cannot afford to give, those who like may buy, and those who do not like may keep their money." Mr. Frost has received invitations from those who sympathise with his principles, to visit and lecture at Cheltenham, Keighley, Gortway, and Edinburgh. The Chartists of Lancashire and Yorkshire are taking steps to get up a testimonial. All the Chartist localities in the two counties are asked by the committees, for the purpose of collecting money towards this end.

HIGHLAND EVICTIONS.—The present moment being the close of the Parliamentary session and the beginning of the autumnal recess, seems most seasonable for deciding what are the measures of greatest importance which should occupy the attention of the people and of their representatives in order to secure the enactment of remedial or ameliorative laws for the United Kingdom. Of all the grievances of which the public have to complain, the weightiest and most galling is, undoubtedly, the legalised landlordism which leaves the tenants without security of tenure or compensation for their labour or capital invested in improvements; and which also enables the landlords to indulge their cupidity and avarice by the exaction of exorbitant rents, or by the wholesale eviction of the peasantry. This cruel and inhuman system of extortionation has not been confined to Ireland alone, but has also been carried on for the last 100 years in the Highlands of Scotland. Indeed, to such extent has the inhuman process been carried, (to use the words of an address prefixed to a recent publication upon the extermination of the native Scots from the province of Sutherlandshire) large tracts of country which, forty years since, teemed with a stalwart and happy peasantry living in contentment and comparative comfort, are now as desolate and deserted as the unsettled wilds of America. The traveller may wander for days over extensive districts of the Highlands and see no evidence of human existence except such as are inscribed on the face of the land by the ploughshares of the past. These sad memorials of a once populous country are everywhere to be met, and could the stones of the ruined cottages that lie scattered around but speak, they would tell a tale of cruelty and oppression that would make the hearer exclaim, "could these deeds be done in a Christian land?" Yes, deeds have been done of a character so base and heartless on these unoffending Highlands that it almost exceeds belief. They have been driven from the more fertile portions of the soil to the moor, shore, or sterile moors, and left there to drag out a miserable and precarious existence. They have thus been reduced from comfort to abject poverty, and then stigmatised as ignorant, filthy, and incapable.—They are thus held up as objects of charity; whereas, had they been allowed to remain on the lands formerly occupied by them, but now covered with sheep and game, they would be in a state of comfort and independence. But the cruelty of this system receives no mitigation by time; the extermination and banishment of the Scottish people still continue. Even this year will witness another long list of unfortunates driven from their homes, and shipped off to our colonies; regardless of the indignant remonstrances of the Canadian press against the barbarous inhumanity that annually throws on their shores crowds of destitute and wretched people. The Highlands are gradually being converted into