

"E. Pluribus Erin Unum Go Blagh." He was instantly expelled from the room, and not permitted to resume his place at the board for one hour, when he appeared in a penitential condition and gave the Bar (hic) Stan (hic) gled Spanner!" Which was satisfactory. At a late hour we returned to the city singing in a melodious chorus—"The girls we left behind us"—but at what hour we returned we cannot state with chronometrical exactness. It was noticed, however, that we came back in four omnibuses, with four drivers and a herd of the most spirited steeds.

In conclusion we beg leave to submit the following Act.  
AN ACT for the relief of Convent Committees.  
Be it enacted, &c.

SECT. 1. Whenever any Joint Special Committee, shall visit any nunnery, or convent, or popish school in this Common wealth, a good and sufficient dinner shall be provided for members of the Committee and their friends.

SECT. 2. The cost of said dinner shall be defrayed by the institutions thus visited.

SECT. 3. Whenever any principal, lady superior, abbess or any other governess of said nunnery, convent, or popish school, shall refuse to pay the cost of the dinner aforesaid, she shall on conviction be imprisoned for not more than one year nor less than six months in the House of Correction.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The Catholic University is an accomplished fact, and a decided success. Its staff has received several distinguished accessions this week. Its regular students muster 45, and every week adds to the number. A series of Public Lectures of singular brilliancy and learning are being delivered from its various Chairs. Next month its first Public Examinations will be held, and its first Degrees conferred. Before the expiration of an Academic Year, and without a Charter, it may seem strange to hear of Degrees; but the University authorities have, we understand, determined to revive the ancient diploma of Scholar, which, in the old Universities, used to be conferred mid way in what is now called the Under Graduate course. And whatever virtue may be supposed by some to lurk in a British Charter, we understand that the Very Reverend Rector means, in its absence, to proceed by virtue of the Pope's Bull of Foundation, to invest, entitle, and confer.—*Nation*.

THE CONVENTS OF IRELAND.—The Rev. Dominick Murphy, in one of his lectures on the convents of Ireland, traced the slow but steady rise in all quarters of Ireland of institutions of a similar class, until of one order alone, the Presentation, there existed no less than forty five convents, giving daily instruction in the ordinary branches of education, moral and religious training, and relief of a material form to no less than 2,000 children. He estimated that a like number received education at the hands of the Sisters of Charity and other religious orders, making the total number of the female children of this country indebted to those religious orders for educating no less than fifty thousand.—*Limerick Reporter*.

Mr. Bianconi has arrived in Rome with an epitaph by the Rev. Dr. Newman, to place over the monument of Daniel O'Connell's heart in the Church of St. Agatha in that capital, which is completed by the sculptor, Benzoni. The epitaph introduces the indignant words in which O'Connell refused to take the anti-Catholic oath at the bar of the House of Commons, when first elected for Clare. On one side the central group are seen Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Lincoln, and Lord Elliott; on the other, Lords Althorp, Duncannon, Morpeth, and Ebrington.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—The *Tralee Chronicle* of Friday says:—"A meeting of the board of superintendence, held yesterday, the application of the Sisters of Mercy for free access to the county jail was unanimously adopted."

Mr. Lucas.—Our readers will perceive with much satisfaction from the following paragraph, which we copy with pleasure from the *Tablet*, that Mr. Lucas is recovering from his recent ill health:—"Mr. Lucas has, we are sorry to say, been prevented by illness from complying with the suggestion to visit his constituents during the brief recess. He is, for the present, unable to travel or to attend to any business; but it is hoped that in a short time he may resume his public duties. His friends, who have been aware of his illness, will be glad to hear that he is already somewhat better."

LORD LUCAN AND HIS SYMPATHIZERS.—The noble ex-Commander of the British cavalry in the Crimea has just been presented with an address of sympathy from the inhabitants of his native county of Mayo. The document bears the signatures of men of all classes, creeds, and politics. Peer and farmer, provost and parson, high Tory and Low Radical, have upon this occasion merged their differences, and cordially united in this expression of popular attachment and respect.

THE O'CONNELL FAMILY PLATE.—At the recent meeting of the Directors of the National Bank, held in London, a most satisfactory report was read as to the progress of the institution. The following passage occurs in the report:—"The decease of the late Maurice O'Connell, Esq., obviously necessitated the closing of his account, by disposing of the various collateral securities lodged with the bank, all of which, with one exception, have been realised, and the proceeds placed to his credit. That exception the directors have the proprietors will consider an honorable one, being the plate of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and mostly testimonials presented to him on different public occasions, which on his death, descended to his heir Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and of which the Board felt confident that it would never be the wish of the proprietors under any circumstances to deprive the family. They therefore took upon themselves to restore it to the present heir Mr. Daniel O'Connell, eldest son of Maurice O'Connell, as a gift in the name of the proprietors, and which the directors confidently rely will have their hearty concurrence."

A meeting was held on 4th inst. in the old Police-court, Town-hall, Limerick, for the purpose of originating an additional subscription in that city, in aid of a public testimonial to the memory of the late Daniel O'Connell, so deservedly revered by the Catholics of Ireland as the illustrious Liberator of his country.

The Dunmurry spinning mills have been sold by auction in Belfast, to Mr. John Moath, for £6,500.

LORD CARLISLE UPON "TENANT-RIGHT"—A deputation from the Dublin Corporation waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant, for the purpose of presenting an address adopted by that body upon the vexed subject of "tenant-right," and, if at all possible, to elicit from his Excellency some expression of the vice-regal opinion. The deputation having been introduced into the Presence Chamber, the Town Clerk proceeded to read the address, of which the following is an extract:—"Knowing the interest your Excellency has for a long period of years taken in the welfare of Ireland, we respectfully approach your Excellency to request you will use the influence you naturally possess with Her Majesty's Government, and induce them, in dealing with the bill now before the Commons House of Parliament, to take the social condition of Ireland into their careful consideration—to legislate on this subject in such a manner as may best recognise the necessity there is for giving to agricultural industry the same legal protection that is extended to other industrial pursuits; and therefore to take measures that the bill now under consideration may be framed and settled on a basis consistent with recognised commercial and industrial principles. We ask, in the name of the tenantry of Ireland, no legislation that will fail to secure to the owner of the soil all his just and legitimate rights. What we do ask is a legal guarantee that the industrious occupier of the soil, who may have improved his holding, shall have that full protection for, and perfect enjoyment of, the fruits of his own labour and capital, which constitute the basis on which the security of property in these kingdoms rests, and we would urge upon your Excellency that this legal protection for the property of the occupier is no less essential for the due encouragement and promotion of agricultural enterprise in this kingdom than it is for the peace of the country and the contentment and prosperity of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects." The Lord-Lieutenant read the following reply:—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I must always feel indebted to that Lord Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Dublin for imparting to me their views upon any topic of adequate contemporary importance. Such a character necessarily attaches to any attempt to regulate or improve the relations between the owners and cultivators of the soil. I shall not fail to transmit for the consideration and encouragement of Her Majesty's Government the views which you have now expressed. I find with pleasure that they have manifested their sense of the benefit to be expected from an early settlement of the question, by their having taken charge of the bill already introduced into Parliament, and I cordially concur in the hope that it may be so framed and acted upon as to secure to the owners of land their legitimate right, and to the occupiers the fair enjoyment of the fruits of their industry."

THE HON. THE IRISH SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Mr. Pearson, the London solicitor of this honourable body, has arrived in Derry for the purpose of completing the arrangements with the society's tenantry for converting renewable leases into fee farm grants.

The state of trade is said to be somewhat improved. The commercial correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says:—"The favourable aspect of commercial affairs noted last week still continues. Money very abundant, and difficult of employment."

The Excise returns just made up show that during the past three months the quantity of Irish spirits charged with duty has been 1,668,080 gallons; while for the corresponding period last year there were 2,109,876 gallons; and in 1853, there were 2,026,079 gallons for the same time.

COLLISION OF CARS.—Doctor Finucane, of Kings-town, has met his death under the most distressing circumstances. On Friday week driving upon an outside hackney car in Nassau-street, he was struck by the shaft of another hackney car. The shaft entered between the bones of the leg, and the wound was of so severe a nature that mortification and death ensued.

Mr. H. Johnston, son of Henry G. Johnston, Esq., of Johnston, near Glasslough, on 5th inst., was found dead on the road home from a stream in which he had been fishing. It is thought that a fit of apoplexy was the cause of this melancholy occurrence, which has filled his relations and numerous friends with the deepest grief. Mr. Johnston was in the prime of life and much beloved and respected; his brother died in the Crimea shortly after the battle of Alma, in which engagement he nobly distinguished himself.—*Armagh Gazette*.

PERILS OF LABOUR.—On Monday, an occurrence of a most lamentable nature took place in the Lower Castle Yard. The repairs and alterations which have been for some time in process of execution at the Convict Office, necessitated the erection of a very high scaffolding, and some men who were at work thereon, whilst engaged in breaking off the old plaster from a portion of the front wall, incautiously laid several planks against some fresh brick work near the summit. The consequence was, that a portion of the parapet fell upon the scaffolding and broke it, bringing with it in its fall two workmen, named John Duggan and Patrick Fitzsimon, both of whom received injuries of so severe a nature, that one of them died, and the other is not expected to recover.

THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.—Ireland is said to be the country of anomalies. But the Protestant Establishment is assuredly the greatest anomaly existing in Ireland. Ireland has an opulent Clergy, with scanty congregations, and a Clergy, evangelically poor, with multitudinous flocks. In other words, that Clergy is profusely paid who have nothing to do, while they whose religious labours are overwhelming and incessant are scantily rewarded. This is assuredly a startling anomaly. There is nothing like this in any other country in Christendom. Nothing like it would be elsewhere endured. The Irish in their native land, like the Hebrews in bondage, are repeatedly upbraided with idleness. "Ye are idle; ye are idle," exclaim the modern like the ancient Pharisees. But why should they be industrious? There is a premium for idleness in Ireland. Is it possible for a people to be industrious who see a whole host of idlers amply rewarded, drones paid for doing nothing, and the true labourers—the harvest men of the soul—stigmatised with obloquy, overwhelmed with scurrility, and meeting nothing but poverty as a compensation for diligence? The Protestant Establishment is the root of Irish vices; as surely as Catholicity is the fountain of Irish virtues. It sets a bad example to the nation. Triumphant laziness, throned in a chariot and decorated with a mitre, rolls daily from the portals of Episcopal palaces, by way of a pageant, to instruct and edify ignorant lookers-on. Can industry be inculcated by such an exhibition? In

Britain the Irishmen is seen labouring like an Anglo-Saxon, and in America he rivals the Yankee by his exertions and energy. Because in those countries the example is removed from his sight of mitred sloth, idleness in a chariot and industry plodding on foot. Nowhere else on earth is there such an exhibit on; and nowhere else on earth is the Irishman accused of lethargy. A constant parade of punishment and reward assuredly must have its effect on the popular mind in Ireland. The delights of idleness are preached by the silent example of an army of Parsons who live like gentlemen, and are paid for doing nothing, while obloquy and penury punish the Priesthood who work. Idleness, however, is not the only fault attributed to Irishmen. They are charged likewise with being an ungrateful and dissatisfied people who, on receiving one favour, clamour instantly for a second. But let it never be forgotten that no nation can be satisfied which receives only fragments of its rights disdainfully flung to it to silence its entreaties. Justice is not to be retailed piecemeal, and while anything remains to be granted, nothing is conceded to a nation. It must get the whole or none. Every day in the week the British legislature flaunts from the myriad Churches of the Establishment brutal insults in the reddening faces of an indignant people. Insult to Ireland perches like some unclean bird on all the steeples and pulpits of the Establishment to mock, and mow, and scorn, and scream at the nationality, and the holy Faith, and all that is dear to the hearts of Irishmen. This is not only a crime—it is a blunder. A greater blunder cannot be perpetrated in politics than, after breaking the chains of the slave, to leave on his livid limbs the galling stigmata of the broken manacles—those cicatrices of the gyves that keep him in mind of what he was. This is a blunder which the British Government have perpetrated, and continue to perpetrate in Ireland. Wiser would it be to trample and chain them as of old than to exhibit an undisguised grudge and grim reluctance in letting them partially loose. That senator was certainly no philosopher—he was strangely unacquainted with human nature—who complained in the House of Lords, "We were not pestered by the Catholics before the relaxation of the penal laws. By lightening their chains we have only rendered them seditious." "Very true," was the answer, "the Government of Britain has done too much or too little for the Catholics of Ireland. Neither the benefits of clemency, nor the advantages of tyranny, can now be reaped by England. The cruel laws which made the Catholics weak and poor are flung to the winds, but the laws which gall their hearts and irritate their feelings are still in vexatious operation. If your inhuman policy coerced you to spit upon the feeble and to trample on the vanquished—to torture the Catholics because they were down, you should have kept the victims of your hate grovelling in irons on the earth; but if you suffer them to enjoy their natural powers you must degrade them no longer with contumely. And as there is not on earth a miscreant so villainous as to think of forging anew the broken manacles of Ireland, is it not madness to exasperate their minds while their arms are left at liberty?" Assuredly, to every feeling of the Catholic heart the Protestant Establishment is an outrage insult. Ireland is treated as a conquered country. Ireland is too strong for the slavish submission of complete thralldom, and England too bigoted, arrogant, and powerful to endure the full freedom and equality of Ireland. Religious liberty has been disdainfully flung to Irish clamours, but all the wounds and gashes that persecution ever inflicted on the Irish heart remain uncatrised, and bleed to-day as painfully as ever. Why is Ireland crushed by an Ecclesiastical Establishment while Scotland is free from an Anglican Church? Why? Because Scotland was not conquered. In Ireland the property enjoyed by the Parsons to-day was torn by conquest from the grasp of Catholics, and the swelling arrogance of theological triumph thrusts it in the pale face of Catholic poverty as an undeniable evidence of defeat and a scornful bravado to down-trodden Catholicity. To return. If the Irish people be victims of idleness we may attribute it, not to the Celtic race, but to the Established Church—that Church, which luxuriates in Protestant sloth and anathematizes Catholic and Clerical diligence—which wallows in wealth by preaching poverty, and excites the most rancorous animosity while enforcing "peace on earth" to all men." And if the Establishment originate the idleness of the Irish, it is likewise the Establishment which causes discontent in Ireland. Nothing is more difficult than to find a nation who will submit to robbery with philosophic patience. This difficulty of finding "subjects" is experienced not by Irish Parsons alone, but by the swarms in every country who live idle on other men's labours, chevaliers d'industrie, sharpers, swindlers, &c.—*Tablet*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The third trial of Mr. Boyle's action against the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster will not, it is expected, come on until the sittings after Term, which closes on Tuesday. The Judges appointed to go the Home Circuit next assizes, are Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell, before one of whom it will be heard if decided at the sittings after Term; if not, it must stand over until after the long vacation, which is not probable. Most likely the rule will be heard and decided next week; and, as it is almost certain to be made absolute, it will be tried before one or other of the above-named judges at Croydon, at the beginning or middle of Aug.—*Catholic Standard*.

LORD JOHN AND THE JEWS.—Lord John Russell has been addressed on this subject by his constituents, and the following reply has been elicited:—"Chesham-place, May 26. Sir,—I did not answer your former letter of the 19th instant, as I wished to take some time to consider the position of affairs as it regarded the privileges of the Jews. It appears to me, while the friends of religious liberty are unchanged in their opinion, respecting the disabilities of the Jews, the majority of the House of Lords are likewise unchanged in their opinion, that the removal of these disabilities may be safely refused. The government, in these circumstances, would be only throwing away time in attempting to carry a measure which one house of parliament is sure to reject. Many liberal members, while they would support a motion to relieve the Jews from their disabilities, would consider as inopportune a question which would not advance the object to be attained. I must, therefore, consider that it would be inexpedient to stir the question of Jewish emancipation in the present session of parliament. That claims so just can be permanently rejected I will not believe. But the friends of intolerance naturally cling to this last ves-

tige of religious persecution, and exult in the facility with which the exclusion of a body not formidable in numbers can be maintained.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, J. Russell.—Sidney Smith, Esq.—*Weekly Despatch*.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.—From the speeches of Mr. Cobden and Sir James Graham last night, it is quite evident, says the *Morning Chronicle*, that the gentlemen who lately left the administration of Lord Palmerston have deliberately chosen their future line of political conduct, and that they see to organise a new party, the bulk of which will be composed of the great industrial classes. By their drawing a line so broadly between a peace and a war policy, they lay claim to a reversion of power as soon as the war and its abettors shall from any cause become unpopular.

CHAPELAINS AND NURSES FOR THE EAST.—Lord Panmure has replied as follows to the letter on this subject, published in the fourth annual report of the Protestant Alliance:—

"War Office, May 25, 1855.  
"Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d ult., and to acquaint you that the reply thereto has been delayed, to enable Lord Panmure to obtain information with reference to the statement contained in your communication. His Lordship having now fully considered the subject, has directed the commandant at Scutari to be officially informed that no Protestant or Roman Catholic chaplain will be allowed, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the religious opinions of any person whatever belonging to, or professing to belong to, a church or creed different from that of which the chaplain, Protestant or Roman Catholic, is the appointed minister, and that the same rule is to be observed by the ladies acting as superintendents of nurses, the nurses, and Sisters of Mercy, or nuns attached to the hospitals in the East; and that any violation of this rule is to be followed by their removal. Lord Panmure trusts that this rule, formally promulgated, may prevent these religious dissensions in future, and which, if not averted, will defeat the exertions of those who are now labouring with such disinterested zeal and success to alleviate the sufferings of her Majesty's soldiers in the East.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant. "B. HAWES."

ANCIENT POSSESSIONS OF THE 'LORD OF THE ISLES.'—On the 30th ult. the estate of Kilmuir, as it has been called, in the north end of the Island of Skye, was sold in the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, to Captain Fraser, of Kilduckie, at the upset price of £80,000. This estate comprises the most valuable portion of what remained of the once kingly possessions of the Lords of the Isles, and in it the illustrious family of Macdonald had their residence for centuries before the modern and elegant Castle of Armadale was thought of. The ancient seat of the Macdonalds in Skye was Duntlirn Castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen upon a high and rocky point, which was in olden times surrounded by the sea by means of a ditch or moat, which rendered the place impregnable when the use of gunpowder was unknown. In the churchyard of Kilmuir are buried the remains of the celebrated Flora Macdonald and several other members of the Kingsburgh family, which entertained and sheltered the unfortunate Charles Edward Stuart when a fugitive after the disaster of Culloden.—*Neilson's Glasgow Constitu.*

A DESCRIPTION OF MR. SPOONER.—Spooner, the anti-Maynooth leader, is thus described by the *Scotsman*, an Edinburgh paper, which cannot be accused of deepening the colour of its picture from any leaning to the establishment so wolfishly assailed by the pious button-maker of Birmingham, which godly town, we perceive, drives a roaring trade in idols for Hindoo worship:—"How is it that the Parliamentary or political advocacy of Protestantism should have fallen into the hands of old-wifery, folly, and misrepresentation! The anti-Maynooth brigade is nobly led. We do not venture to judge of a man by his personal appearance, or to despise him if he should be more ill favoured than his fellows. Perhaps it is because we have rarely seen any one, however repulsive his appearance in a first interview, in whom we have not afterwards discovered some quality of expression, as in a kindly eye, a gentle smile, bespeaking goodness of heart or disposition. But there are men like Shakspeare's Richard, and the Quilp of Dickens, whose souls and bodies are alike deformed, and who seem the creatures of some wild freak of nature, that she may show what monsters she can make. The anti-Maynooth chief howler has certainly none of the smooth qualities which did to some extent redeem the character of hunchbacked Richard—he more nearly resembles the creation of the modern author, and may be truly said to be a Quilp-like incarnation of Protestantism; an ugly and ungainly embodiment of the evangelical cant of the times, without a pleasing or redeeming point of feature discernible by mortal eye or mind. The bigots truly are led most fittingly. Nature has cast them a champion in her most shapeless mould, and they accepted and, we doubt not, are well pleased with their model chief."

TEMPERANCE BY LAW.—We are not so sure as Sir R. W. Carden appears to be of the improvement worked in Scotland by the closing of the public houses. No doubt there is less apparent,—is there less real drunkenness? Still on that limited scale there is something to be said in favor of the experiment, and we are content patiently to await the result. But, with regard to this enforced temperance movement, we can have no hesitation in saying that it is entirely opposed to the genius and wishes of the waishes of the English people, is visionary in conception, and impossible of execution. We believe, as well as our Exeter-hall cousins, that temperance is the fruitful parent of vice. We think that temperance should and must be promoted by all practicable means. For a remedy we look to the spread of religion, education, and the thousand wholesome influences of an increasing civilization—not to declamation, nor to dreams.—*Times*.

PROSELYTISM IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—The *Madras Examiner* states that the new "Army School Regulations," recently published at Madras, must have extinguished every spark of hope that the Catholics of India entertained as to their being allowed a share in the benefits of the new educational system without detriment to their religious belief. According to the sixty-first clause in the new regulations the children of all soldiers above four years of age will be obliged to attend the regimental schools unless prevented by sickness or some such cause, under a penalty of 2½ rupees a month—the government subsistence. This is an attempt to proselytise the children of the Catholic soldiers, and if carried into effect will cause discontent and disaffection in the Indian army.