

number that left for the year ending 31st December, 1850, being 10,482! Fifteen vessels are at present on the berths at the quays of Limerick, waiting to ship their passengers for the different parts of America. Where, we again ask, will this end?—*Limerick Reporter*.

The Rev. Mr. Bulger, for many years the respected and esteemed Catholic Curate of Borrisokane, has emigrated to America with a great number of his parishioners.—*Id.*

The Catholic soldiers of the 55th regiment, who attended the Catholic Cathedral on Sunday last, contributed the handsome sum of £2 18s. towards the usual collection on that day.—*Waterford News*.

FRAUD BY A PRETENDED EMIGRATION AGENT.—A series of frauds was within the last few days perpetrated upon a large number of intending emigrants in this city by a person who gave his name to the public as John Harris, under the following circumstances:—An office was opened in Fish-street, under that name, and first-class emigrant vessels were advertised as about to sail from Liverpool for Philadelphia, New York, St. John's and other parts of America, Mr. Harris announcing himself as an agent of Messrs. Molony and Co., Liverpool. Tickets were issued at rates much below those usually demanded by emigration agents, and the result of course was that many poor country people were duped into paying their money at the office. Several of those persons were directed to call at the office on last Thursday, when they were informed that they would receive tickets which would entitle them to a free passage to Liverpool, there to go on board a vessel which Harris advertised as the "new ship," and which his bill announced as about to sail for different ports in America. Parties intending to emigrate to any port there were told separately that the new ship was to sail for the particular place of their destination. Accordingly large numbers of persons came to the office in Fish-street early on Thursday morning, in expectation, of course, that they would receive their passage tickets, when to their alarm they found the office closed up, without any appearance of business of any kind. After a short time the lodgings of Mr. Harris were found, and application made there, when it was discovered, to the horror of the unfortunate dupes, that the gentleman had retired precipitately from Cork the evening before. It appears that by this fraudulent proceeding Harris has succeeded in cheating the poor people of a very considerable sum of money.—*Cork Examiner*.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.—The Protectionists are "feeling their way" amongst the Irish constituencies, in expectation of a general election before the close of the year; and some of them are making large promises of relief and concessions to Ireland from a Stannly administration. It is stated that Lord Suirville, son of the Earl of Donoughmore, is to start for Tipperary, while Mr. Emerson Tennent, late Colonial Secretary at Ceylon, is to offer himself as the Protectionist candidate for Belfast.

We have seen a specimen of the species of potatoes called "redbottoms," sown in November, grown in the open air, without any covering, at Rosehill, near Middleton, by Mr. John Barry. The potatoes exhibit a healthy appearance, are free from taint, and of a size beyond what could be expected at this early period.—*Cork Examiner*.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK.—On Friday last Michael Purcell, poor rate collector, and driver for the Kilcormick division of Rathkenny union, with his nephew and an assistant, dismounted a pair of horses for poor rates while sowing barley on a part of the lands of West Moy. In consequence of the owners not surrendering the horses at once the above persons commenced an attack on one of the owners, inflicting such a wound on the inoffensive man, Michael McGuire, as to render his recovery at present most uncertain.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

WORKING OF THE IRISH POOR LAW.—KILRUSH AND ENNISYMON.

The Rev. S. G. Osborne, in a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, gives the following frightful particulars relative to some of the poorhouses of the west:—

"The out-relief in these unions has been refused in thousands of cases where the destitution could not be assumed; when it has been given, it has been such as only just supported existence—could not preserve life. Much comment has been made upon the fact that the Kilrush paupers, inmates of the workhouses, are kept at an expense for food of 11½d. per week, clothing 2d. Why, Sir, I do not believe any one outdoor pauper for many months past has in these unions had sevenpence worth of relief in any one week. The mockery is for ever gone through of offering them orders for the house in which the guardians know there is no room. I deny, however, that the workhouses at Ennisymon or Kilrush were a short time ago fair tests of destitution. I know no language strong enough with which to denounce the cruel injustice which suffers these houses to become pest-houses, and then declares that those who won't enter them can't be destitute.

"It has a long time been known to me that deaths for ever happen in these houses from starvation, on which no inquests are held. I also know that at least at one board means have been taken to try and deter the police from reporting such deaths occurring out of the house for inquests. I know that in Clare a great many bodies of persons dying sudden of starvation—the end is often sudden—have been buried without inquests—nay, without coffins. As to the workhouses, it may happen, as at Kilrush at this moment, that the coroner should be a member of the board, brother to the medical officer of the house.

"I will here quote a case from many before me. Some few weeks ago there was a man named Sheehy in the workhouse of Kilrush; he had been there for some time; he was now discharged from the workhouse by the chairman; he was on his way home, some distance, I believe, from the said workhouse, the weather intensely cold; he was found dead on the roadside, his head resting on his little daughter's bosom, a child about seven years old. The gentleman who is my authority for this sad tale states he waited one day for the coming of the coroner, who never came, and the man was buried without any inquest. There is a place called Knock, in the Kilrush union; a poor man lately died in the place, and I am informed he remained unburied, for the want of a coffin, eleven days. The relieving officer and the guardian were both applied to, and both refused it. A police-constable at the station at last got a few boards, extemporised a sort of coffin, and thus got the man buried. I am further informed, that but for this constable (I have his name) and the Priest, the wife and child would have died of hunger."

Tremendous showers of hail, though of short duration, have fallen, and the atmosphere is cold and ungenial. On Sunday there were some peals of thunder to the east and in the evening we had a fall of snow, which was, we understand, heavier in other parts of the country. The country looks beautiful, and the spring operations are rapidly drawn to a close.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A man named Purdon, a baker, who has been for some time lodging in Mitchell-street, was arrested on Monday night for having attempted to deprive his landlady of life by cutting her throat. He had succeeded in his murderous purpose to such an extent, that when the niece of the woman, attracted by the noise, rushed into the room, she found her aunt's throat lacerated in a shocking manner, and her hands out and bleeding. The woman is still alive, and the prisoner will not be tried until her wounds either prove fatal or her recovery is certain.—*Belfast Chronicle*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The day was all but a general holiday, and from morning to night the streets leading to the park were crowded with carriages and pedestrians. From Hyde-park-corner, through Piccadilly, one unbroken line of carriages extended, at nine o'clock, across Leicester-square as far as the Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen-street! Perhaps so many equipages were never before brought together in one spot, as were collected in and around the park, when the Royal cortege halted at the north transept. The holders of tickets found great difficulty in reaching the building; but, once there, their troubles ceased. The royal carriages left Buckingham-palace, accompanied by a body of the Horse Guards, at about a quarter to twelve o'clock. Contrary to the expectation of many, the Queen did not ride in her State carriage and go in procession, as is the case when Parliament is opened or prorogued, but she was well seen, and both herself and the Prince were received with loud, hearty cheers by the people. In the carriages which accompanied her Majesty were the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the other members of her suite. The Queen arrived at the north entrance of the transept precisely at twelve o'clock. On entering, the booming of cannons in the distance, a flourish of trumpets, and the striking up of "God save the Queen," by the organ and band, announced the fact to the vast multitude who had congregated in the building. Her Majesty entered in State, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and leading the Prince of Wales by the hand, Prince Albert leading the Princess Royal.

The view when the Queen took her seat, was one that we would all England had seen. The seats for the ladies were barricaded off, so as to leave a wide and clear gangway to the centre of the nave and the transept for the circulation of the visitors. The front seats were occupied by the ladies, and at the back there were standing places for the gentlemen, the seats being devoted exclusively to the use of ladies. The same arrangement took place with regard to the seats in the galleries. The northern end of the transept was partitioned off for the exclusive use of her Majesty and those personages who had the right of *entrée*, or who were engaged in the ceremonial. This portion of the building was kept by the Life Guards. The play of the magnificent fountains, in front of the State-chair, gave a delicious appearance of coolness to the whole scene, and the trees, which is just bursting into leaf, formed, with the crystal walls of the Palace seen through the foliage, a most picturesque back ground. The dais of State was raised under a magnificent canopy, and the whole area was adorned with a display of statuary, among which the beautiful equestrian statues of her Majesty and of Prince Albert were particularly conspicuous. Groups of statuary were ranged on each side of the transept, from the door of entrance up to the nave.

The building itself displayed internal effects of which we had scarcely thought it susceptible. The hard lines and shrunken masses which a metallic construction involved, were hitherto but ineffectually relieved by the pale and faded colouring which has been adopted; the ashy tones and consumptive lineaments of the structure wanted mass and relief. These were, at the opening, nobly supplied. The intense scarlet of hangings and uniforms, the rich crimson of carpets and tapestry, the bright floral parterre-like effects of the ten thousand pinks and blues of feminine attire, the sparkling fountains, the masses of exotic flowers, the golden sunbeams flashing at once on the delicate spring-tints of our English elms, and the heavier greens of tropical palms—these, with the sparkling of glass and the more solid polish of metal, adequately redeemed, by their breadth and harmony, the more prominent defects of the "Crystal Palace."

The official programme was scrupulously followed. A choir under the direction of Sir George Smart, Mr. Turle, of Westminster Abbey, presiding at the organ, sang "God Save the Queen." Prince Albert read a Report of the proceedings of the Commissioners, presented her Majesty with a catalogue, and introduced the Commissioners. The artistic effect of the general grouping, presented at the delivery of the address of the Commissioners, was striking.

Her Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:—

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.

"I have observed with a warm and increasing interest the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission, and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splendid spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

"I cordially concur with you in the prayer, that, by God's blessing, this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people and to the common interest of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honorable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, by order, said a prayer, not one word of which, by the way, was heard at the distance of a dozen yards:—

The "Hallelujah Chorus" was then performed, but the organ had not the effect anticipated. The Royal

procession was headed by the architect and contractors, and continued with the Finance and Executive Committee, the Foreign Commissioners, the Royal Commissioners, the Foreign Ambassadors, and the Cabinet Ministers, then came the Queen, leading the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert, leading the Princess Royal, followed by the Foreign Princes, now staying in this country, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court. The procession turned to the right, moved to the west end of the nave by its north side, returned to the east end of the nave by its south side, including the south end of the transept, and came back to the centre along the north side of the nave; thus enabling all those present to see her Majesty and the procession. During the procession, and at the Queen's approach, the organs were successively played. On the return to the platform, the marquis of Breadalbane declared "the Exhibition opened!" This was announced to the public by a flourish of trumpets and the firing of a royal salute on the north of the Supertine; the barriers, which had kept the nave clear, were thrown open, and the public allowed to circulate.

The Duke of Wellington accompanied the procession during the whole of its route, leaning on the arm of the Marquis of Anglesea. It was his eighty-second birthday. The two veterans were much applauded as they walked with feeble steps through the vast building. The Chinese Commissioner, Mandarin Hsing, was the object of much curiosity. As soon as he espied the Duke of Wellington, he made his way towards him, and paid his obeisances to him after his country's fashion. Mr. Cobden was particularly conspicuous, from his being the only English Commissioner in a plain or evening dress suit! As he was passing by the Waterloo heroes, one of the Royal Commissioners introduced him to them, and from the low bows on both sides, it was evident that this was a first introduction. The conversation was continued for some time in an animated manner, and this first meeting between the greatest warrior of the age and this distinguished apostle of peace in the Palace of Industry, is certainly not one of the least interesting incidents of the Great Exhibition.—*Weekly News*.

(From the Northumberland and Durham Correspondent of the Tablet.)

SHIELDS CATHOLIC DEFENCE SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, held on 27th April, Mr. Thomas Oates proposed the following resolution:—"That the thanks of this association be given and transmitted to the patriotic Dr. Cahill, of Dublin, for his recent eloquent defence of the rights of the Catholics of this empire." In proposing the resolution, he said that the eloquence of this great scholar and Priest was shaking from apathy the whole of the Catholics throughout the land. Dr. Cahill had given expression to the burning feelings of indignation which lay smouldering within the breast of every intelligent Catholic who viewed the recent proceedings in parliament (hear, hear.) Eloquence like Dr. Cahill's had not greeted the Catholic cause since the days of the great O'Connell. The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. John Morris, who, after alluding to the feelings with which Catholics all over the Continent regard the persecuting measures in question, observed that, like the eloquent Dr. Cahill, he did not believe that the enactment, if passed, would ever be obeyed; he did not believe that the sons of Erin would permit Orange magistrates to visit, alarm, and terrify the inmates of these holy abodes. For, guard such a measure as they may, it would be open to such abuse as he could not contemplate without feelings of indignation, which he was unable to describe (cheers.) Certain of this he was, that the authors of these bills were the greatest traitors to the Sovereign of these realms; they were seeking to rob that gracious monarch of the loyal affection of the best of her subjects (hear.) Let the aristocracy of this country beware; there was a cloud in the distance, small, indeed, but which was spreading.—Chartism was again rising, and other elements of threatening aspect. An hour might come when the men who were now foremost in raising this cry will be glad to seek the aid and mighty influence of the Catholic Prelates and Priesthood to protect them from anarchy and ruin. This was no mere conjecture; it was now found on the Continent that the great security for property and the law of order and rational liberty rested on the basis of the teaching of the Catholic Church. Millions of the working men of England—the masses of the population—despised the No-Popery cry of Lord John Russell and his emissaries, and were determined, if they took part in the conflict, it would be to overthrow the tyranny which they believe exists in Church and State (cheers.) He feared they would think he had travelled from the subject; but he knew those classes well, and he deemed it a sacred duty to warn society before it should be too late. The resolution was carried amid great applause.

THE REGISTRATION.—The Catholics of Manchester, as well as Liverpool—are taking steps to place themselves in such a position on the registry as will enable them to punish every man who voted against the rights of the Church in the recent divisions in parliament by excluding him from a chance of being again returned to parliament.

THE FUTURE HUSBAND OF MISS TALBOT.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* narrates an anecdote, which would make it appear that Miss Talbot has a good promise of future happiness. Two years ago, in the month of June, a poor mad woman one afternoon sought refuge at the cab-stand in St. James's-street, between the two fashionable club-houses, Arthur's and the Conservative. She was anxious to be driven somewhere; the destination was written in a book, which the poor creature held in her hand, but she had no money to pay the fare. She opened a cab door, but had no sooner seated herself than she was expelled. Another and another she tried, the same rude expulsion took place, "to the infinite amusement of a crowd of peers, members, officers, cabmen, and passers-by." It chanced, then, that a young gentleman, unknown to many, but well known by sight to the writer, came up St. James's-street. He stopped, as others of his rank had done—but, he inquired among the crowd the cause of the excitement. He made his way to the poor demented creature, had her carefully put in one of the cabs from which she had been ejected, and after reading her address, himself mounted the box of a common cab with the driver, to convey her carefully home. The "noble man" who had the moral courage to do so good, so charitable, an act, was no other than Lord Edward Fitz Alan Howard, son of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.—The Minister and congregation of St. Paul's Jersey, lately sent to the Protestant Bishop of Winchester a No-

Popery address, in which was the following paragraph:—"And further, we desire to enter our protest against Tractarianism or semi-Popery, because of its demonstrated tendency towards Rome, exhibited in its predilection for the Roman Catholic dogma *Baptismal Regeneration*—also for reservation of fundamental Gospel doctrine, especially justification by Faith alone in the righteousness of our Lord Jesus Christ—also for the revival of obsolete forms and ceremonies and mummeries of superstition—also for contumacious insubordination to Episcopal authority when at variance with their unauthorised dogmas and practices—and also for a Jesuitical interpretation of the Articles of the Church of England, destructive of their grammatical meaning." In his reply, the Bishop says:—"I see with pleasure every fresh instance of determination to uphold the pure doctrines of our Reformed Church, and I trust that you and your congregation, under God's blessing, will never cease to contend earnestly for the Faith, and at the same time to maintain the truth in love."

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S SYNOD.—The Bishop of Exeter has published a letter to Archdeacon Bartholomew containing his lordship's directions for the regulation of the approaching synod, which is fixed for Wednesday, the 25th of June, and two following days. The one great question which the Bishop will submit to the synod, will be "the fitness of our making a declaration of our firm adherence to that great article of the Creed, 'I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins;' as well as to the doctrine of our Church on the grace of that sacrament, as set forth in the Catechism."

Sir John Harrington has consulted Mr. Badeley as to the legality of the Bishop of London removing the crosses from the altars of St. Barnabas and St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and whether Sir John would be acting legally in restoring them, some of the parishioners having required him so to do. Mr. Badeley replies that it is a difficult question, but that as the crosses were originally placed on the altar with the Bishop's consent, he had not the right arbitrarily to remove them. He advises Sir John Harrington to restore the crosses to their original position, and leave the Bishop to proceed against him, if he sees fit to do so.

SALE OF A LIVERPOOL LIVING.—In the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, on Thursday, the case of Powell v. Phelps came on for hearing. The circumstances of this case were of a peculiar character. The plaintiff John Giles Powell, is a Clergyman of the Established Church, and sought to recover of the defendant, William Freeman Harford Phelps, an attorney, the sum of £20 as a "clerical agent," for commission on the sale of the next presentation to an advowson. The pleas were three—denying the agency, alleging that it was an illegal transaction to sell a church preferment, and fraud. The living was the perpetual Curacy of Trinity Church, Liverpool, and a Miss C. Brown was a patron, and had the right of presentation on the retirement of the Rev. Mr. Davies, who then held the living. The defendant afterwards treated with Mr. Corbet, another clerical agent, and with Miss Brown, and the result had been the purchase of the next presentation for £1,350. It was for the negotiation by the plaintiff and for the introduction, which led to the purchase of the living, that it was sought to recover damages in the shape of commission. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £20.

SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH AT HULL.—Another of the curates of the High Church of Hull, the Rev. Thomas Dykes, has publicly announced his resignation on the same grounds as those stated by his late condutor, Mr. Barff. Mr. Dykes says that he entertains "doubts," and, like an honest man, will not again minister until those doubts are removed.—*Weekly News*.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening a terrible accident took place in the Sutton tunnel of the Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Railway. It appears that the number of persons who visited Chester by the Cheshire Junction line from Manchester, for the purpose of attending the race for the Chester Cup, was so great that it was found necessary to despatch three special trains in addition to those employed in the ordinary traffic. The trains left Chester about a quarter before ten o'clock, and the first train passed through the tunnel in safety; but not so with the other two. The second train had got about the centre of the tunnel, and was proceeding slowly, when the third train came up at full speed, and smashed the two last carriages almost to pieces. The crash was awful. Five passengers were killed on the spot, and two others died very shortly afterwards. In addition to these, almost fifteen persons were found to have been seriously injured, besides one gentleman, an engineer attached to the London and North-Western Railway Company, who had his thigh broken.

DISGRACEFUL IGNORANCE.—A few days since a man named Newmarch was brought up at Worship-street Police court, charged with a brutal assault upon his wife and daughter. The face of the wife was terribly contused, one of the eyes of the daughter, a little girl between eight and nine, was both bruised and swollen, and it was evident that they had been most shamefully treated; but upon the daughter being questioned by the magistrate, she answered that she had never gone to church or chapel, had never been taught the difference between good and evil, and, in fact, had not the slightest idea of the consequences of speaking falsely. The magistrate could not therefore receive her testimony, upon which the wife said that her eldest son could speak to the same circumstances, and the son, a grown up young man of 22, was therefore placed in the box to give evidence; but upon his being questioned in a similar manner, he gave precisely the same answers, and the wife herself acknowledged that the whole of her family had been brought up in the same way, although her husband earned very good wages, and that she herself had not attended divine service during the whole time she had been married. The magistrate severely reprehended the woman's conduct, and, saying that it was one of the most disgraceful instances of utter neglect and carelessness on the part of a wife and mother he ever knew: he ordered the husband to find bail for his appearance on that day fortnight, and directed the woman to take her son and daughter to the minister of her parish without loss of time, that they might in the interval acquire some notion of their duties to themselves and society, and be fit, when the man was again brought up, to give such evidence as would be likely to render him amenable to justice.—*Times*.

A householder in a village between Stamford and Uppingham, in filling up his schedule, under the column headed "where born," described one of his children as born "in the parlor," and the other "up stairs."