

(From the Kilkenny Journal.)

With respect to Serjeant Shee's bill for the modification of the Irish Establishment, the bill itself is an extremely moderate one. It touches the most scandalous grievance of modern times with a light hand indeed, merely proposing that some portion of its superabundant wealth should be directed to the providing of glebes for the Catholic and Presbyterian Clergy. The framer might as well have gone to the root of the nuisance at once, and shown, what has been long admitted by the highest Protestant authorities, that there is no shadow of right for the existence of such a thing as a Protestant establishment in this Catholic country. It is simply a legalised public robbery, having no parallel in the whole world, although by no means inconsistent with the radical principles of a creed which commenced its vicious existence with the spoliation and appropriation of honest men's property. Serjeant Shee, we say, might as well, under existing circumstances, have made his measure as sweeping as common justice would dictate, for his chance of succeeding with any measure upon the subject is hopeless at present. The Catholic people of Ireland have really no party in parliament now; for the ministry has perfect control of the votes of five-sixths of those who were sent to the House of Commons to represent and advocate Catholic interests. Doubtless we shall have a goodly array of these gentry supporting Serjeant Shee in the introduction of this bill; but of what avail is that, when the pseudo-Liberal government heads the concentrated bigotry of all England against them, knowing how well it can spare the few paltry votes of its servile Irish followers upon such an occasion, when certain of them upon every real emergency.

We have no present hope either of a settlement of the land question or a reformation of the Church Establishment. The Irish people have become listless through disappointment; they are disgusted with the falsehood and mercenary spirit displayed by their representatives. Until a reaction from this universal apathy set in, we expect to see nothing of a substantial character accomplished. We must, therefore, bide the future patiently, gratified to watch the silent but certain growth around us of a spirit which in a few years will sweep away with irresistible force all such humbug institutions as the Irish Church Establishment. Better, perhaps, such like were in no way mended at present; let them continue to exist in all their enormity and iniquity; let them rather add to the latter, if possible; and they will on that account the more surely and the more speedily meet with complete extirpation.

YOUNG AMERICA AND HIS PETS.

(From the Catholic Instructor.)

"Young America" is a roarer, this is a fact, although it must be confessed that he has his own little amiable weaknesses. He loves his country "right or wrong" and has a thorough contempt for those who had not the happiness to be born within her bounds. If any such presume to become good citizens; ready to peril life and liberties for the land of their adoption, "Young America" is down upon them like a thousand of bricks. But his antagonism is not against all foreigners—let but an alien come, one who would sooner drown himself in the Hudson, than become an American citizen, and "Young America" will hug him to his heart of hearts, will load himself with patent revolvers, bowie-knives, and slung shot, for his protection, and shower dollars into his pockets, but this—on one condition, namely that the aforesaid alien eschews all labor, and has a valuable tongue to abuse Paddy and the Pope. "Young America" will bear any amount of insult and knavery, and rascality, and vulgarity, and obscenity, from the alien limber-tongue, provided it but flings a portion of its foul and venomous slaver at Popish Priests, surreiners, and nuns. And the alien knave gratifies him, pockets the dimes, and sticks his tongue in his cheek, and when he gets back to old England, or even before, he amuses the natives there, by slandering and ridiculing his innocent dupe—poor Young America.

For instance, we all recollect the runaway Ex-Governor of Barrataria, Alexander Smith, alias Kos-suth. After being caressed, coaxed, filled with the good things of the land, and positively worshipped, he went back to England, to abuse his dupes, and befoul the acts of the American Government, on questions relating to the integrity of the nation and of her citizens.

Young America is generous, he forgot the sayings and doings of the runaway Governor, and with a warm embrace welcomed a successor in the person of the renegade Gavazzi—well! the new humbug had his day, and when he had gathered up enough of dollars, he too, returned to England where his vile speeches were considered by Protestants so disgusting, that he lectured to empty benches, but it was thought he might serve the anti-Catholic party in Ireland; and there he was sent. His course of acting is thus described by the London correspondent of the New York Sunday Times.

"Gavazzi is making a lecturing tour through Ireland. None of the Catholics go to his lectures, but a good many Protestants attend. He certainly goes the entire animal in his satire upon America and its natives. One cannot help laughing at his Italian, whose own English is sui generis, ridiculing the American nasal accent, and giving a broad, burlesque and caricature of the manners, customs, and peculiarities of a country, which, even on his own showing, treated him with marked favor and attention. It would make iron tears run down Pluto's cheek to hear the ex-priest describe and act what he calls the coffee-house rendezvous of New York. This he does in his lectures, and it constitutes their chief attraction. He is going to Scotland, and thence back to the United States, where, he says, there is much of de-

dollars, and easy to pilke dem up. No doubt, he will be gratefully received."

We will not go to the length of supposing that the Italian Scaramouch would be well received again. Amongst the little peculiarities of America is a passion for variety. If the performance of the old farce, of "Down with the Pope" is necessary to work off his extra excitability, he at least requires a change in the actors. For this he now fraternizes with the "Angel Gabriel," alias William Orr, the Scotch firebrand, and well does this knave deserve his support. True, he laughs at Young America to his face, he tells him he's a jackass, applauds England, and even decorates his hat with the naval battle cry of England, "Rule Britannia;" but, he is not the less welcome to young America, and why? This impudent humbug, Orr, abuses the Pope, and the Catholic Church. The following summarized report of one of his recent speeches as it appeared in the N. Y. Herald, will illustrate the amiable weakness of the "young party," who carry revolvers to protect the speaker:—

"Priests guilty of the most damning crimes; the monks and nuns of the Church of Rome were abominations of heaven; the Mass was one of the vile inventions of Popery; they said that a piece of bread was the body, soul, and divinity of Christ; to hell with the Pope; (three cheers were given for this point.) I am a British subject, and I say a Yankee could be led by a jackass. I ask you to protect me. (Cheers and other demonstrations of assent.)"

But Orr's day is nearly closed—no Irishman, no one who has the slightest claims to the title of Catholic will again go hear him, and thus, he'll find his occupation gone. Some new humbug however, will take his place, for Young America must have something to expend some of his explosiveness upon, and perhaps in a little time he may be led to give it exercise in some less exceptionable manner. In the meantime, Catholics cannot give more annoyance to the Gavazzi class of knaves than by "avoiding them most severely." As for the plaudits with which "Young America" receives the billingsgate of the ragrants, these are good for the dispersion of bile, and do not hurt the Pope by any very large amount.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND—SIMULTANEOUS COLLECTION.—The readers of the Telegraph will, we are sure, be glad to learn, that at the recent Synod of the prelates of Ireland, it was unanimously resolved that a Simultaneous Collection in aid of the Fund for establishing the Catholic University of Ireland shall be made. The day appointed for the Collection was fixed for the first Sunday in October. It must be gratifying and consoling to every Catholic to learn that he will thus have an opportunity of testifying his love for his religion, and at the same time marking his disapprobation of those godless insulations that have been recently introduced into our Catholic country by our Protestant rulers, in which, under the semblance of liberality, everything antagonistic to our holy religion is covertly promulgated. In March, 1851, a similar collection was made in little better than half the parishes in Ireland. The success of that appeal induces us to hope, that on the first Sunday in October, every parish in Ireland will unite in the good work, and prove, as they have ever done, that the people of Ireland appreciate the blessings of an Education directed by Religion, and uncontaminated by the impurities of infidelity and materialism.

REV. DR. CAHILL.—During the recent visit of this distinguished Divine at St. Helen's, the Irish Inhabitants of that town presented him with a gold watch.

CONVENT OF MERCY AT KILRUSH—REFUSAL OF A SITE BY COL. VANDELEUR.—Great excitement, we are informed, prevails in Kilrush. It appears that, on Col. Vandeleur's return from the Continent to Kilrush House, a few days ago, an intimation was conveyed to him, on the part of the Committee which has been formed for the purpose of completing the arrangements towards the establishment of a Convent of Mercy in that town, that a deputation would wait on him for the purpose of asking a site whereon to build a convent, and when it would be his convenience to receive the deputation. The reply of the gallant colonel, we understand, was curt and decisive. He declined receiving the deputation, or giving the site.

We perceive by the Munster News that the Very Rev. Dr. Dowling, the highly respected parish priest of Croom, has established a self-supporting Industrial Female School in which the skill, zeal, and recompense, accruing to the pupils must gratify and reward the estimable clergyman's zealous exertions.

G. H. MOORE, Esq., M.P.—We readily rejoice when we find that any estate has escaped the hammer of the auctioneer, and we therefore feel pleasure in learning that the splendid property belonging to G. H. Moore, Esq., M. P., has been secured to that gentleman by the necessary advance of funds (ultimately reverting to him or his heir), by a decree of the Chancellor. We, without affectation, congratulate him on his good fortune; for, although we have been, and will be (unless he again changes his color), his political opponents—and notwithstanding his acrimonious onslaughts on us personally, we would feel mortified at seeing the state of the representative of George Moore, the historian and philanthropist, pass to other hands.—Mayo Constitution.

Belfast is developing at a more rapid rate than even Liverpool. During the twenty years previous to 1852, the tonnage entering the port of Liverpool had increased at the rate of 145 per cent. In the same time, the tonnage entering Belfast increased in the proportion of 180 per cent. Taking a longer period, we find that the increase during fifty years has been—in Liverpool, an increase of eight and a-half fold; in Belfast, an increase of twelve fold. A comparison upon the statistics of manufactures would be even more favorable to Belfast than upon those before us, which are only mercantile. Liverpool is the port and reservoir to an immense manufacturing district, whereas Belfast is both port and manufacturer itself.

Inquiries have been made in Ireland, through a London firm, on behalf of the French government, to purchase live stock in this country, to supply the army now being encamped at St. Omer.

It appears by the Galway papers that another effort is now being made to connect New York with the capital of Connaught by steam navigation. It is stated that three gentlemen of the former city—namely, Messrs. Dudley Perasse, Horace Greely, and Captain John Graham, have purchased the steamship William Morris, now lying on the stocks at Long Island, with the intention of running her between New York and the Port of Galway, and they wait to receive a certain amount of co-operation from this side of the Atlantic when the vessel will be in full trim for starting.

IRISH POOR.—In the first three months of the present year, 32,415 deck passengers were brought from Ireland and landed at Liverpool, 28,894 of them were jobbers, emigrants, &c., and the remaining 4,521 were apparently paupers. In the corresponding period of last year the total number was one-fourth more, but the number of paupers was double what it has been this year.

The entire amount of the public money retained in Ireland as charged on the collection of the Revenue—Customs, Inland, and Post Office—does not exceed £395,181, not including the Coast Guards. No great share of the four millions so expended in the United Kingdom.

The report is again revived in Dublin that some of the English militia regiments will be shortly ordered to take a tour of duty in Ireland, and it is even said that one may be expected to replace the 27th Regiment, the first division of which left Dublin on Friday morning by railway for Cork; there to embark for India. One of the Belfast papers says—"We have heard that, if something do not intervene, we may shortly expect detachments of the English militia among us, to make up for the soldiers who are necessarily draughted from our garrisons."

MR. LUCAS AND HIS ENEMIES.—From the Post to the Independent—from the Alpha to the Omega of corruption—all Whiggism is engaged in the congenial task of hunting down the honorable member for Meath. That he should have embraced the truths of Christianity, as explained by the Catholic Church, is looked upon by those twin organs of the "respectable Catholic" school as a deep disgrace—that he should presume to be more honest than they—to refuse to bend the neck in meek homage to the Establishment—that he would lay unscrupulous hands upon the monstrous revenues of that Church, without even asking the permission of Lord John—that he disdains to abide by the compact of '29, is considered by them to be a crime not less than a sacrilege. But so does not think the country. They see in him a great social as well as political apostle who, while seeking to advance the country in wealth and prosperity, will also push forward the interests of that religion, which he believes to be essential to the complete happiness and glory of Ireland. In doing this he will, of course, meet with those who, satisfied "to eat their pudding and hold their tongues," will rush to the extreme of wickedness, to crush the rising influence of a man who would take those "fleshpots" away from them, and make them honorable members of society. He may be called "dictator." It is an honorable title for any man to hold when it is necessary to the salvation of a country. No honorable man need be afraid of it. It is the corruptionists who raise the cry—it is they who fear that Mr. Lucas may attain a position from whence he may effectually annihilate them and expose their corrupt practices. For these, however, we have no sympathy, and would right heartily establish a drum-head court martial, with Mr. Lucas, or some other equally impartial judge, as its president, where—not ever, tempered by mercy—for the rascals don't deserve any)—would be unhesitatingly administered to them.—Wexford Guardian.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—We have had now a plentiful fall of rain, but not yet too much.—Whatever fears of a short crop existed heretofore are now in a great measure removed; the wheat, oats, and other cereal crops look extremely healthy and promising. With regard to the meadow crops, though we have heard complaints that the early drought had injuriously affected them, we can see nothing in the appearance of this crop to justify the apprehension, as it looks flourishing; and rather, we should say, forward for the season. The potato is particularly healthy looking, and very far advanced; so much so, that in many parts of this neighborhood the blossoms are nearly blown out. Should it continue so, we may expect to see new ones in the market early in the next month. At Ballymahon some flax seed has been sown, and it is, we understand, progressing very well.—Irish Paper.

THE CHOLERA IN ULSTER.—The Ballymacarrett Dispensary returns for the last week reported no case of cholera, and only one of diarrhoea, which was discharged cured. The Belfast returns reported three cases of cholera, and three of diarrhoea, all of which were discharged cured. There are now no cases of either disease in the hospital.

CHARGE OF "BIBLE-BURNING" IN LIMERICK.—A story originating in a Tory journal called the Limerick Herald, about Bible-burning at Thomond-gate, in that city, touching which the grossest calumnies were uttered against the Catholic clergy and inhabitants, formed the subject of a magisterial investigation which terminated on Friday. From the report in Saunders we take the result, giving the most complete and unqualified contradiction to the slanderous statement. The Bench was satisfied that neither the Catholic clergy or the parishioners of Thomond-gate had hand, act, or part, in the transaction, or were cognisant of the children's frolic (not one of them could spell or read)—and having retired for half an hour, announced the following adjudication:—

"After a full investigation upon oath, into the circumstances connected with this transaction, we find that three boys, aged twelve, eleven, and eight years, did tear and burn down some leaves of the Protestant version of the Bible! and also tear books of the Catholic religion; but it appears to us that the inhabitants of Thomond-gate were unconnected with the transaction, and that the children did so through ignorance; and, consequently, the police did not consider it necessary to interfere; and we therefore acquit them of any neglect of duty. We are of opinion, likewise, that the other charges in that article were not founded." The solicitors for the public then applied (with a view to future proceedings by indictment, or civil action), upon behalf of the inhabitants of Thomond-gate, to compel the proprietors of the Herald to give the name of the correspondent who furnished the erroneous information, but the Bench declined to interfere.

DEATH OF HUGH MAGILL, Esq.—This old and respected townsman has expired at an advanced age.—He was looked upon as the lay head of the Catholics of Belfast, and was called upon to preside at their meetings whenever he was present or could attend; and on all occasions he exerted his influence with discretion and moderation to promote objects alike beneficial for the country and advantageous and creditable to those with whom he more immediately acted.—Belfast Mercury.

A strong feeling exists in favor of holding the Great Annual Cattle Show for 1855 in the town of Carlow, for the Province of Leinster, that being the very next province in rotation.

A very considerable emigration to the diggings has been proceeding amongst the county Wicklow miners, and their efforts in the gold countries have been attended with great success.

Several of the boards of guardians continue to act on the plan of thinning the number of their paupers by means of emigration. On Saturday morning 230 female paupers of the Dublin Union were put on board the ship Columbus, to be conveyed to Upper Canada; and the same vessel carries out 80 female emigrants from the county of Clare, the latter belonging chiefly to a comfortable class of the peasantry. A great number of pauper females have also been sent out to Canada by the Limerick Board of Guardians.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The remarkable diminution of crime in Ireland exhibited by the calendar of the approaching Assizes, contrasts very strikingly with the social condition of England, as described in the dying words of Judge Tallford, a few months ago. At the Assizes of the Queen's County, for example, there are only four cases for trial, up to the present; and three of these are for that vaguest of offences entitled "vagrancy," the fourth being a case of infanticide, where a poor mother starved her child because—she was utterly unable to procure it sustenance or shelter. Not a solitary case is for trial at the county Louth Assizes; and there are only eighteen cases of all kinds to come before the Quarter Sessions of Dundalk and Ardee. "This," as a local journal naively remarks, "speaks well for the peace and tranquillity of the county." In Limerick a very light calendar is announced for both city and county—the Quarter Sessions leaving the Judge very little to do. From the King's County we have an exactly similar report. As for Tipperary—it will be hard for even the English journals to sustain its terrible reputation, as there are only three prisoners for trial at the Clonmel Assizes, and in Nenagh it is thought the criminal business will be disposed of in a single day.—Nation.

THE ARMS OF THE IRISH COASTGUARDS.—An English gentleman, who has been making a tour in the west of Ireland, writes that within the last month one of the places at which he happened to be was alarmed by a report that the Coastguard had been turned out to examine and, if necessary, to board a suspicious-looking brig, supposed to be a privateer. Anxious to ascertain the truth of the report, the tourist visited the adjacent Coastguard station, where he learnt that it was quite true, and that the men had orders to capture any doubtful-looking craft that might be seen. Some conversation having taken place between the stranger and the men on the nature of the service, the former remarked some old flint muskets that were ranged along the wall, and asked if they were retained as mementoes of bygone times; but, to his manifest surprise, he was told that such were the only arms they had been supplied with. One of the party observed—"We will do our duty, Sir; we are not afraid; but it is hard to ask us to risk our lives where we have no chance. You know, Sir, it is most difficult to keep the flints dry from the sea and spray and what chance have we against a common percussion musket, much less a Minié rifle or a Colt's revolver? Why, every one of us would be shot down before we got at them with those old flint muskets. We are ordered out to almost certain death." Upon making further inquiries, the tourist ascertained that all the Coastguards were supplied with no better description of arms than the old and condemned flint musket.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.—A fabricated version of the forthcoming report of this committee has been industriously circulated during the past week, with the object of occupying the public ear before-hand in favor of the corruptionists. Several journals seem to have been "taken in" by this pretended report. The Munster News remarks upon it:—

"If its authenticity be accepted, the Parliamentary representation of Ireland is all pure, and not one solitary member has ever perpetrated the smallest sin against moral rectitude. They are all Fabricii or Catos at least, unswerving and upright in the paths of virtue, and stern—nay, grim—in their adherence to the doctrine of no compromise. The report of the committee cleanses them in the undefiled waters of a legislative baptism, and bathes, as it were, the three nations in the bliss of believing all their members immaculate. The committee affirm they have hunted up the injurious statements to their very origins, and could never discover how the accusations were founded."

"The House of Commons comprehends many who are free from all stain; but a wholesale exculpation of every member from all culpability is so preposterous that we must await the full report before we can believe the version given is worth further speculation."

The Daily Express says:—"Sorry are we to say that, notwithstanding the forthcoming report of Mr. Butt's committee—supposing it to be as represented—the conviction which prevails in Ireland among all intelligent classes, as to the corruption of a section of Irish members, will scarcely sustain abatement—whether or not it be proved to the satisfaction of the committee, that Mr. Howley paid £500 for a stipendiary magistracy: whether or not as the present solicitor General, Mr. Keogh, is proved to have declared, there are fellows (Irish members) like Pat Somers, who live upon the sale of places; whether or not Mr. Burke Roche be acquitted of the charge of satisfying a debt of 1,000 by obtaining a government situation for his creditor; all this matters not. The tribunal itself is suspected." A committee of that House of Commons which has attached itself to the chariot wheels of the Ministry is not just the kind of court which could be profitably charged with the investigation of corrupt practices against its own supporters—even on the evidence as published it surpasses conception how such a judgment should be come to as is reported; but the mode itself of conducting the inquiry by this tribunal; and, if we may so say, the foregone conclusion manifested must discredit its conclusions with all intelligent minds."