

ments as could be made consistently with its main principles, and by means of which it could be rendered practically useful."

THE IRISH LAND MARKET.—Proofs are by this time almost unnecessary to establish the groundlessness of the predictions of ruin and confiscation which were to follow in the train of the Encumbered Estates Commission. It is, however, worth mentioning that the Castlejano property in the county of Limerick, which was purchased last year for £7,000, has been re-sold to a gentleman lately returned from India for £11,000. This is not an isolated case, as several transfers of estates have been effected upon equally advantageous terms to the original purchaser. The "Parliamentary title" does wonders in bargains of this nature.

Mr. J. D. Wilson, has been through the greater portion of the county Clare, where his exertions on behalf of the liberal candidates have been attended with the most marked success. The Marquis of Conyngham, the kidnapping of whose tenants for the Tories led to the lamentable over-throw of the bridge, has written to his agent, Mr. Marcus Keane, ordering the people not to be interfered with, and that they shall be allowed to vote as they please.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The number of visitors to the Exhibition on Friday amounted to 9,432, being an increase of 590 over the preceding day. The receipts at the door were greater than upon any previous occasion.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The Limerick tenantry of the Knight of Kerry illuminated their houses, and lit bonfires throughout the district, on occasion of hearing their landlord had purchased his property out of the Encumbered Estates Court.

THE IRISH BOARD OF EDUCATION.—We (*Catholic Standard*) extract the following precisely as we found it, with all its impertinences and absurdities, from the Dublin correspondence of the *Times*. We believe the nature of the resolution come to by the Board is much misrepresented; and as to the "Ultramontanism," &c., of the majority, it is sufficient to remark that the Archbishop of Dublin is not and never was a member of the Board; and that, upon the showing even of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, the Presbyterian Commissioners concurred with their Catholic and Anglican colleagues in the expediency of not coercing the children of the National Schools to imbibe Dr. Whately's Socinianism. We have no particular desire for his Grace's withdrawal from the Board; but if we could persuade ourselves that his retirement would lead to the result so much deprecated by the *Times*' correspondent, we need hardly say how easily we should rejoice at Archbishop Whately's resignation, of his seat at the Board in Tyrone House.—*The National Education System.*—Dublin, June 21.—Dr. Paul Cullen and the Ultramontans have achieved a decisive victory over the supporters of national education. The result of Friday's deliberations at the board has leaked out through the columns of the *Evening Mail*, wherein it is 'recorded with shame' that the warfare waged against Archbishop Whately's *Evidences of Christianity* has been successful. The work, in fact, is 'rejected, expurgated,' by an overwhelming majority of ten to one, from the list of books used in the National Schools.—It further transpires that 'the Presbyterian Commissioners fought under the scarlet banner of Archbishop Cullen,' and that the task of conducting the opposition fell exclusively upon the shoulders of Mr. Blackburne, the ex-Chancellor of Ireland, Archbishop Whately being absent on a tour of visitations, and Mr. Baron Greene being again unable to attend the meeting of the board owing to the pressure of his judicial duties. The latter right honorable gentleman, however, forwarded a letter to his brother commissioners, in the course of which he expressed his unqualified assent to the views taken of the question at issue by Mr. Blackburne and his Grace of Dublin.

All this was but of little avail in the face of a 'tyrant majority' who seemed bent upon not doing things by halves; and, accordingly, it was decreed (No. 2), 'that if any single child's parent objected to the use of any book, it was sufficient to exclude that book, not that that child only, but from the whole school; so that if nineteen parents wished their children to read the *Evidences*, or any other work, and the twentieth objected, the book became forbidden.' Notwithstanding these disheartening circumstances, it is to be hoped that Archbishop Whately will not, for the present at least, withdraw his valuable services from the board. His Grace's resignation at such a crisis would be a signal for handing over the whole control of the education of the youth of Ireland to the charge of Dr. Cullen and the Ultramontane faction."

It is stated that Major-General Sir Charles O'Donnell, late of the Limerick district, and who has left for Teheran, is about to receive a distinguished station in the service of the Shah. Another Irishman, Col. Sheil, is ambassador of England at the Shah's Court.

ARREST OF AN IRISH ATTORNEY IN PARIS.—On Wednesday Mr. George Birch, who had been arrested under a warrant issued by Mr. Magee, of the head police-office in Dublin, was remanded for further examination on a charge of taking and carrying away money and valuable securities belonging to his aunt, Mrs. Kelly, to the amount of about £35,000. It appeared that Birch, who had been employed as her attorney, had gone to France with a false passport, and under a feigned name, that he had been detected by the French police at the port where he landed, and sent by them to Jersey as the nearest English ground. From Jersey he came by the packet to Southampton, where constable Ryan, of the Dublin police, was waiting to take a passage to Jersey for the purpose of executing his warrant. Upon seeing Birch land from the Jersey packet, Ryan at once took him into custody, and brought him off to Dublin.—Mrs. Kelly, the prosecutrix in this case, is the widow of the late Mr. Edmund Kelly, of Roscommon, under whose will she succeeded, after much litigation, in establishing her right to a fortune little short of half a million sterling.

From the days of St. Patrick to the present Ireland has been Catholic—truly Roman Catholic; and, adopting as a title of honor that which was intended to be applied as a term of reproach, it has been ever "*Papishly inclined*," and its people are "*Papists*." It is Catholic, because it is Irish; and it is Irish because it is Catholic. Take away from the Irishman his characteristic as a Catholic—let him once forswear the faith of his fathers—and his love for the old land dies out of him, and his children become banded with the hostile colony; and the foreign garrison, that have so long despised and maltreated "the mere Irish," and who, in turn, are defeated as tyrants, and hated as foes by "*the people of Ireland*."—*Dublin Telegraph.*

THE REV. DR. CAHILL IN BARRISOKANE.—Our distinguished countryman, the Rev. Dr. Cahill, visited the neat and thriving little town of Barrisokane, in Lower Ormond, on Sunday, the 19th ult., where this gifted and brilliant pulpit orator, and powerful vindicator of our national Faith and wrongs, preached one of his usual triumphant and electric appeals in aid of the funds of the beautiful church of that parish, which ranks among the most commodious in north Tipperary. Dr. Cahill arrived on the previous evening at Knockavalla, the hospitable residence of the Rev. James Berningham, the respected Pastor of Barrisokane; and on his way from Roscrea the enthusiastic reception he met with from all classes of the people shewed the estimation in which he is held, and their appreciation of the vast services he has rendered to the great cause of truth and the progress of civil and religious freedom. His presence in Barrisokane, as may well be supposed, attracted an immense concourse; and, notwithstanding the emaciating ordeals of emigration, famine, and extermination, through which the country has passed, and which Lower Ormond has experienced as unparalyzing as any district of Tipperary, it was gratifying to find that the remnant of a hardy race survives, and that the designs of those who would extirpate the Irish from the homes of their fathers are most likely to be baffled to their own confusion, disgrace, and dismay.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

CLARE ELECTION.—The Very Rev. Dean Kenny presided at a meeting of the clergy of Clare, represented by deputies from the several Deaneries, at Ennis on the 18th., where resolutions were adopted to the effect, that they would support Sir J. P. Fitzgerald and Mr. C. O'Brien, and resist to the utmost constitutional limits the pretensions of Colonel Vandeleur.

SLIGO.—The candidates for the sweet voices of this immaculate borough are John Sadtler and J. P. Somers. Of two exceedingly disreputable hacks, Somers would be the less mischievous. The Rt. Hon. John Wynne has promised his vote and interest to Somers. To what a depth of infamy must Somers have plunged to merit the support of the ex-Sub-Secretary and former whipper-in of John Martin. Lord Palmerston has directed his agent to intimate to his Sligo tenants his lordship's desire that they should support Somers.

The petition against the Chambers' bill from the parish St. Michaels, signed by the Ven. Archdeacon Hamilton, his venerated clergy, Alderman Farrell, the other civic representatives, and about 4,000 of the parishioners—all procured in a few hours—has been transmitted for presentation to Tristram Kennedy Esq., M. P. Several Protestants of the parish, appreciating the usefulness of the nons of George's bill, came voluntarily to the doors of the Catholic church to affix their names.

Serjt. Howley, while opening the Tipperary (South Riding) quarter sessions, a few days ago, observed:—"Looking at the extent of this county and at the calendar before me, I am fully warranted in saying that there is no part of her Majesty's dominions in which there is such an absence of crime as there is at present in this county."

"THE GOOD TIME COMING."—Draper's assistants in the country towns of Ireland, have become so scarce, that their salaries have risen from £20 and £40 per year, to £60 and £70. Large numbers of them have lately emigrated, and the demand for them in Dublin during the Exhibition has been very great.

ARREST OF RIBBONMEN.—Thirty persons, many of them respectable-looking farmers, have been arrested and committed to prison in Enniskillen, on a charge of ribbonism.

A CONGREGATION WITHOUT A MINISTER.—On Sunday last there was not a single Protestant Clergyman to perform service in the church of this town; and the congregation, when their patience was worn out, had to disperse without hearing prayers! This fact, taken into consideration with the exposure at Sunday's meeting of the doings of the "Vicar and Provost," whose duty it was to attend to the affairs of his parish, requires no comment. Much indignation is felt by the respectable Protestants of the town at the whole proceedings of their well-paid "spiritual care-takers." Nearly ten thousand a-year is possessed by the Bishop and his subordinate sinecurists here. It is to be wondered, then, that for very shame they would not attend to the spiritual requirements of their scanty flock, and not allow such a scandalous *contretemps* as that above mentioned to occur.—*Tuam Her.*

THE EXODUS.—The emigration mania is said to have somewhat abated in parts of the kingdom, the approach of harvest being probably the main cause, but the western counties still contribute their full contingent to the vast Irish population now settling down beyond the two great oceans. The departure on Friday of a large body of emigrants from Galway was marked by a painful and characteristic scene. A poor man named Francis had struggled through the agitated crowd that besieged the platform, in order to bid his brother farewell. He had been previously in a delicate state of health, and exhausted and overcome by his struggles and intense emotion, he fell into a swoon, and shortly afterwards expired.

The weather during the week has been magnificent, with some refreshing showers, especially at night.—The country looks beautiful and the long-delayed vegetation is rapidly springing up. It is an old remark that the properties of the Irish soil are more suited to late than early harvests; and, if so, the country may yet, with the favor of Providence, gain from the backwardness of the earlier months of the year. The accounts from all quarters are most cheering.—*Tablet.*

AN IRISH FOSSIL DEER.—A few days since, a farmer, named Jonathan O'Neil, discovered in a peat moss, near Backwaertown, the head and antlers of one of those colossal animals of remote antiquity, the Irish elk. The antlers, including a portion broken off, measure about nine feet from tip to tip. The molar teeth are entire and in good preservation. The head and antlers are now in the possession of Mr. Barton, Dungannon.—*Newry Examiner.*

THE WRECK OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA.—At the Dublin Commission Court on Thursday, the Bill for Manslaughter against Thomas Davis, Mate of the Queen Victoria, which was wrecked at Howth, in the Month of February last, was ignored by the Grand Jury.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—On Friday night, June 17, Mr. John Robinson was shot dead on the roadside, close to his own house, in the Barony of Bantry and county of Wexford. The assassin has

not yet been discovered. Government have offered a reward of £100 for information which may lead to the arrest of the guilty party or parties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It has been reported at the Naval Clubs at the West End, that Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier will proceed to the Mediterranean, to serve as second in command on that station, in consequence of the present aspect of affairs at Constantinople.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—On Tuesday a deputation from the Protestant Alliance had an interview with Lord Palmerston, at the Home Office, to present an address to her Majesty from the general committee of that body, upon the subject of the inspection of nunneries. The Earl of Shaftesbury read the address, which was a mere recapitulation of the arguments already advanced for an inspection of nunneries. Lord Palmerston observed that, if he were to be asked for his own individual opinion upon the general question, it would agree very much with those which had just been indicated; but that it was another question how far it might be expedient to undertake the legislation at present proposed, or, indeed, any legislative measure upon this subject. That was a question of state policy, and not of individual particular opinion. He added that the government would give all proper attention to the present memorial to her Majesty. The deputation having thanked his lordship for their reception, then withdrew.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.—The private correspondence of *Saunders's News-Letter* makes the following revelations:—"London, June 21.—It will be in the recollection of your readers that in the famous discussion arising out of the explanation volunteered by the Solicitor-General for Ireland a few nights since, that Mr. Disraeli, in his 'conciliation speech,' as it is humorously designated, stated that he should not have been at all surprised if the honorable gentleman had been offered a place by the late government.—This compliment to Mr. Keogh was not, it appeared, duly relished by many of those honorable gentlemen with whom Mr. Disraeli is in the habit of acting.—The day following the debate the Irish Conservative members discussed the matter, and came to the determination that the right honorable gentleman should be no longer regarded by them as their leader in the House of Commons if he persisted in entertaining an opinion to which they could not under any circumstances give their adhesion. It is said that a representation was made to Mr. Disraeli, on the suggestion of one of the Irish members, but that the right honorable gentleman refused even to qualify the unlooked for encomium he had passed on Mr. Keogh. It was thereupon decided, and in this the party were backed by several of the English Conservative members who had supported the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, that Lord Derby should be made acquainted with the fact that the Irish Conservative party were unwilling to serve under the leadership of Mr. Disraeli. The result was, that Lord Derby called a meeting of his supporters to-day, in order that the difference might be amicably arranged. Without in the least pretending to dive into the mysterious rites observed at the meeting, I believe I may venture to state that there is every probability that the affair will terminate in a manner most satisfactory to those who are most deeply interested in the Conservative cause."

The *Daily Express*, one of the most ultra of Lord Derby's supporters of the Irish press, commenting upon the Irish wrangle in the House of Commons, candidly admits that a portion of Lord Naas's share in the affair is indefensible.—"Mr. Keogh's appointment (says that journal) was characterized last week in the House of Lords by a distinguished and high-minded nobleman as 'the least reputable' made by the present Government. We have already performed our share as journalists in stigmatizing that appointment, on public grounds, and we still stigmatize it as worse than disreputable to Lord Aberdeen's government. Among most classes of politicians in Ireland there is not a second opinion on that score. We recognize, however, a perfect right in Mr. Keogh, when he heard the words of Lord Eglinton referring to himself, to authorize the Duke of Newcastle to say that he had been asked whether he would accept office under the Administration of which Lord Eglinton was a member, Mr. Keogh, of course, was wrong in point of fact, but, as we have seen, he had every reason to believe the statement he thus authorized. On that same evening he wrote a letter to Lord Naas, detailing circumstantially his recollection of what had occurred between them in February, 1852, and requesting the noble lord, as an act of justice, to corroborate it. He received no answer for three days, when he got a note of half-a-dozen lines from Lord Naas, simply 'denying distinctly that either directly or indirectly he made an offer of office' to Mr. Keogh, or had any authority to do so; and on the same evening the Earl of Eglinton, authorized by Lord Naas, rose in his place in the House of Lords and gave the same unqualified denial. We have no hesitation in saying that this was neither candid nor generous on Lord Naas's part. Comparing the admissions made in that noble Lord's speech during the 'explanations' on Thursday, with the direct unqualified, and unexplained denial which he authorized the Earl of Eglinton to make, we find it difficult to conjecture how any one can refuse assent to the censure pronounced on the noble lord by Lord J. Russell with reference to this part of the case."

THE NEWMAN DEFENCE FUND.—A general meeting, was held on Friday, the 25th ult., to take into consideration the question of disposing of the surplus of the Newman Defence Fund. We understand that, in round numbers, the expenses for the defence amounted to about £8,000 and Achilli's taxed costs £1,000, making a total of £9,000. The subscriptions, also in round numbers, were from England, about £6,000; Ireland, rather more than £2,000; France, about £3,000 and other foreign countries, £1,000 altogether £12,000 leaving a surplus of about £3,000. Achilli is off to America, where he seems to have attracted no sort of attention, and we shall probably hear nothing more of him. It is rarely that in the drama of the world we have anything so complete as the whole affair has been. Events in general go on like a stream, and come to a stop some time or other, but not to a winding-up. In the great designs of Divine Providence all events have a meaning, and hasten orderly to their appointed termination, every effect corresponding to its cause, every action fitted with its reward or its punishment. But it is very seldom that we can see this. To human eyes the event often leaves the bad in the enjoyment of the highest respectability, their crimes forgotten by society, and the virtuous who have dared to confront them perhaps

ruined in the attempt. Who that remembers the mission of Sir Culling and others to Paris on behalf of their "dear brother" Achilli, and how afterwards Achilli was received into the very bosom of the Protestant society of England—who that recollects the rapturous cheers of the Rotundo and Exeter Hall, and the progress made by Achilli from platform to platform in the great town, but must have thought that in resolving to expose Achilli in his real colors—to tear off the mask that clung to him with the glare of Protestant bigotry closer than his very skin, Father Newman was undertaking an act which, considering all the difficulties of bringing over witnesses, and of overcoming the tremendous force of anti-Catholic prejudice, might have been thought not so much heroic as Quixotic daring? And yet, consider the fact, now that exactly a year has past since June 21st, 1852, the Feast of St. John Baptist, when an English jury and English law gave Achilli a triumph, such as it was, and Dr. Newman had a fair prospect of ending his days in gaol. On that very anniversary, June 21st, 1853, Catholics are considering how to dispose of the surplus of the subscription raised to free him by the zeal, admiration, and charity of the whole Catholic world; and we have to recal the sense of shame forced from the English people in spite of themselves, and expressed in the leaders of the *Times* and almost all respectable organs; a second trial granted by the very judge that condemned him; a nominal sentence; the utter annihilation of Achilli, and the complete and more than complete liberation of the undaunted and heroic soul who came forth to tear off the veil of hypocrisy from impurity and apostasy.—*Tablet.*

THE INDIA BILL.—The East India Court of Directors, after two days' debate, came on Tuesday unanimously to the conclusion to urge immediate legislation. Approving of the double system of government, they hope to see Sir C. Wood's bill amended in committee, so far as it abridged the powers of the directors.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—The first grand military spectacle connected with the movements of the troops at Chobham took place on Friday. In consequence partly of the favorable state of the weather, and the rumor that her Majesty would probably be present, a large number of spectators were assembled on the common. The spectacle was magnificent, and the movements of the troops admirably calculated, not merely to produce a fine effect on the field, but fairly to test the respective merits of the various branches of the service present. The manner in which cavalry, infantry, and artillery went through their evolutions, unaccustomed as the majority of them must have been to act in masses, was highly creditable.

THE ROTHERHAM SEIZURE.—The solicitor acting on behalf of Mr. Hale received a letter a few days ago from Mr. Waddington, the Under-Secretary of State, conveying information that the government had abandoned all further proceedings against Mr. Hale, and were willing that he should select one of four officers named to make a reasonable yet liberal valuation of the property seized.

A LAKE-BUILT VESSEL.—Among the arrivals at our port on Thursday is one deserving of especial mention, from the fact of the vessel being the first that has ever reached this port direct from the interior of Canada. The stranger is named the Cherokee, and is rather novel in her rig and appearance, combining the bark and the schooner, having three masts, the foremast square-rigged, and the main and mizen schooner-rigged. The Cherokee was built at Kingston, on Lake Ontario, during the past winter; and, on the opening of the Canadian navigation, proceeded to Toronto, at the head of the lake, and about 600 miles above Quebec, where she took in her cargo, and sailed direct thence to Liverpool, descending the rapids of the St. Lawrence by means of the canals. She has thus opened up a trade which will doubtless be speedily followed by others, now that its feasibility is ascertained. Many prejudices existed among persons who feared that the fire-water vessels of Canada would be unable to stand an encounter with the waves of old ocean with such a light draught of water as the one now mentioned, nine and a half feet; but these have been rendered futile by her safe arrival here, after a short passage of 25 days from her last place of departure, Quebec, during which she has proved herself an admirable sea-boat, and by no means deficient in one great essential of all vessels—speed. During the voyage, with but one exception, she has outstripped every competitor, not excepting even the regular traders, although she has not yet been sheathed with copper. The Cherokee is owned by her commander, Captain Gaskin, through whose energy and perseverance the idea was projected and successfully carried out. Her dimensions are 125 feet 6 inches keel, 132 feet over all, 26 feet beam, and 11 feet depth of hold. She is now discharging in the Victoria Dock.—*Liverpool Athlon.*

A MILITARY "LARK."—The award of the Court-martial recently held in Preston, on Lieutenants Shirley and Hedley, of the 50th Regiment, for taking a brother officer from his bed and pumping upon him as a "lark" was promulgated at the barracks on Wednesday, having received the sanction of the General Commanding-in-Chief. The two officers are to be cashiered. A Court-martial is now being held on two other officers of the regiment, Lieutenants Dashwood and Fawcett, for an alleged participation in the freak.—*Preston Chronicle.*

THE LAMBETH ABORTION CASE.—On Thursday C. Cunningham, 48, surgeon, J. Thomson Currie, 33, chemist, and G. Thomas, who surrendered to take his trial, were charged with feloniously committing an assault upon Eliza Morden, with intent to procure a miscarriage. The defendants having pleaded not guilty, an application was made on their behalf for the postponement of the trial to the next session; and the trial was ordered to stand over to the July session.

MURDER AT WALSALL.—A young woman, named Sarah Barber, aged 22, has been arrested at Walsall, South Staffordshire, charged with the wilful murder of her child, a boy aged about two years. The unfortunate woman would seem, with the utmost determination of purpose, to have cast her child into an old coal pit, which was upwards of 60 yards deep, and had in it more than 23 feet of water. Once she was a domestic servant in Walsall; but, after her confinement in the workhouse of that town, she appears to have been without the means of obtaining a livelihood by honest industry, herself being unmarried, and her widowed mother unable to afford her a home. When taken into custody she confessed that she had murdered her child in the manner stated, appealing at the same time for mercy to the Almighty. She then guided the constable to the pit, where the body of the child was discovered.