points, with equal force to his countrymen, as the first whose privilege and duty it is to provide the means of such enduring monument. The committee would feel mond and happy that his admirers, "without distinc-tion of country," should testify their sense of appreciation; but they have placed their reliance mainly upon Irish sympathy, and the response they have already met, encourages them to believe that, when the national importance of the object, as well as its innatural triest, is brought home to Irishmen, in whatever clime or country they may be, the result will be worthy alike of him whom they desire to honor, and of the country of his birth.

With this object in view, the committee have sought to organise a comprehensive system of subscription; they are especially desirous that every leading town in Ireland should be represented, and that local committees should undertake the task of collection. They have also arranged lists to facilitate the collection of small subscriptions, and, at the same time, to preserve an accurate registry of the names of the contributors.

The committee have received many valuable sugsestions as to the nature of the testimonial; and it has been frequently asked what they propose it shall be. In so important an undertaking, it would be prematore to announce any fixed design. In fact, none has been, as yet, entertained. The ultimate decision must be guided by the amount of the fund, and under sancion of the subscribers. The committee, however, have always considered that an open-air memorial of the poet should be placed in his native city; that it should be in a public place, suitably chosen; and that a statue should be its principal feature. That the highest artistic talent should be employed is, at once, due to the object of honoring intellect, and securing a monument of enduring interest and admiration.

It is on these broad grounds of national interest that the committee base their appeal for active sympathy and co-operation to all identified with the poet Moore by community of country; and that they anticipate a cordial response from Irishmen in every part of the

Charlemont-house, 12th May, 1852.

MEMORIAL IN FAVOR OF WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

DEPUTATION TO AND REPLY OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT. On Monday the deputation appointed to present the memorial in favor of William Smith O'Brien, and his companions in exile, waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Viceregal Lodge, to receive

his Excellency's reply. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor, E. J. Armstrong, Esq., High Sheriff of Clare; Mr. T. H. Barton, Mr. Richard Deasy, Q.C.; the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart.; Dr. Gray, Mr. Augustus Arthur, J.P.; Mr. C. S. Ralph, &c. His Excellency having received the deputation, the

lord Mayo: proceeded to read the memorial as follows: "May it please your Excellency-We, the undersigned, respectfully approach your Excellency, as the representative of her Majesty the Queen in Ireland, to entreat the royal elemency on behalf of William Smith O'Brien and his companions in penal exile.

"We bog respectfully to represent to your Excel-lency that the state of the country at this time would justify the exercise of the royal elemency towards

"We therefore humbly pray your Excellency to present our prayer to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-recommend it to her government-and sustain

it with your Excellency's support.

"And your memorialists will ever pray."
His lordship having read the memorial, said it was signed by nine peers, fifteen Catholic Bishops, nineteen baronets, forty-two members of parliament, sixtysix deputy-lieutenants, two hundred and eighty-eight magistrates, eleven high shoriffs, upwards of five hundred dignitaries and Clergymen of all denominations, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the mayors of almost every provincial town in freland, with numbers of their respective corporations, and the chairman of the several town commissioners, the heads of the several professions, and about ten thousand others, comprising a large number of men of the highest respectability and station. He felt warranted in saying that if it had been considered necessary, a much larger number of signatures could have been obtained. He might assure his Excellency that men of all creeds and shades f politics would of the memorial was granted; and from his Excellency's kind and courteous demeanor since his arrival in this country, the memorialists were anxious that he should have the merit of recommending the prayer of the memorial to her Majesty's favorable consideration.

His Excellency then read the following reply:-"My Lord and Gentlemen-I am ready to make full allowance for the deep interest taken in the subject of the memorial which you have presented to be by many to whose wishes and opinions I am anxious to pay attention, and for the sympathy felt for men whose criminal conduct may in some degree have been influenced by vanity and enthusiasm; but I have a duty to perform towards my Sovereign and my country to which all such considerations must give way.

"The total failure of the designs to excite a general insurrection in Ireland has probably veiled the heinousness of the guilt of those by whom they were projected, and I have no doubt that many who now advocate their pardon would turn from them with abhorrence had not the civil strife and bloodshed which they medilated been prevented by the defensive measures of the government, and the general loyalty of her Majesty's subjects.

"Though convicted of high treason, the lives of Mr. O'Brien and his associates were spared by the exercise of the royal prerogative, and they, as well as the persons who incurred the penalty of transportation for treasonable practices, have been treated with unusual indu gence in the places of their exile—even the measures of restraint rendered necessary by their

ewn conduct having been of short duration. "It is, however, to be regretted that these acts of lenity have not been attended with the effects that might reasonably have been expected; but that, on the contrary, repeated attempts to escape have taken place-in one case with success-and that none of the persons on whose behulf my interference is solicited have expressed contrition for their crime, or manifested any sign of gratitude, or loyalty to the gracious Sovereign whom they have so grievously offended, and to whose clemency some of them are indebted for their lives.

"Under these circumstances I do not consider mysell justified in recommending the prayer of the memorial to her Majesty's favorable consideration." The deputation then withdrew.

EARL FITWILLIAM ON THE MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT.

We (Table!) quote the following extracts of a letter addressed by Earl Fitzwilliam to the Rev. Jacob Tomlin, Curate of Tankersley:—

" Milton, April 16, 1852.

"Sir-When petitions are once placed in my hands I rarely refuse to present them, even if they are at variance with my own opinions. It really, however, appears to me that your parishioners take a ground of objection to the Maynooth grant which is not very tenable. Have the inhabitants of Tankersley ever considered, or has it ever been submitted to their consideration, whether their duties, as citizens, or as Christians, are confined to those which they owe to persons of their own creed, of their own caste—to persons who walk the same churchway path-and that they owe nothing to those who differ from them in some points? The township of Tankersley does not refuse the salary which the public pays to the union schoolmaster and the union doctor, and yet the treasury out of which those salaries issue is replenshed by taxes levied indiscriminately upon Roman Catholics and Protestants. The tax-gatherer does not refuse the Roman Catholic's money; but it seems that when the public has once got hold of it a sort of Protestant con-

fess this does not appear to me to be a very legitimate conscience. It has no objection to take, but when it is a question of giving, then up starts the conscience. "The Roman Catholic scheme of Christianity embraces many opinions, and sanctions practices which we, Protestants, think erroneous. Granted; but there are five millions of people in Ireland professing the Roman Catholic religion. Granted. Thesh five millions must have a Priesthood. Granted. Now comes the question: where and how shall this Priesthood be educated? This is the plain question. Let us, then, assume the Maynooth College no longer exists. What will be the result? Will there be a Priest less—ought there to be a Priest less? Let us next assume that

Maynooth College no longer exists, and that its non-

science interferes, and refuses to allow even the smallest portion of the stream to flow back for the

benefit of those from whose resources it has been

drawn in a much more copious current. I must con-

existence is the result of a proceeding in parliament. "If the grant to Maynooth is withdrawn—if the professors are ejected—if the college is pulled down or, if only the first-namely, the withdrawal of the grant takes place-will not some warmth, some anger, perhaps even some vindictiveness, be generated? I dare say you will agree with me that this will be a great pity, but that it will be very natural, that some-thing will have been done which, in Roman Catholic think it may be answered that unless Roman Catholics are better tempered, more forgiving, less excitable, than Protestants (a concession which I am by no means inclined to make, and which I do not imagine the Tankersley petitioners will make), great exasperation would be caused-the Priests, the well-behaved, would become ill-behaved-the ill-behaved would become worse-beliaved, and the whole body of the laity, following the example of the laity of England last year, would be animated with resentment. Allow me to ask the petitioners if they think this is a result which it is desirable to hazard, whether they consider it in a political or a Christian light? My conclusion is that the withdrawal of the grant would not be creditable to the political wisdom of England, and that it would be far more disgraceful to her religious character.

"Not agreeing, therefore, with the sentiments of the petitioners, as expressed in their professional petition, I will, nevertheless, present it—probably on Thursday next.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful servant, "FITZWILLIAM."

Father Mathew is at present sojourning at Dr. Barter's hydropathic establishment, St. Anne's Hill, Blarncy, for the restoration of his health.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, generously allows £200 a-year to the person who lost his situation at Van Dieman's Land for conniving at his attempt to escape.—Cork Reporter.

The Queen is expected to honor the Cork regatta with her presence next autumn. It is said her Majesty is highly pleased with the readiness manifested by the Cork people to imitate the example of her royal onsort by organising an industrial exhibition.

French.

The Irish Attorney-General has prepared a bill, to be proposed immediately, for extending the time for receiving petitions in the Incumbered Estates Court for another year-that is, until July, 1853-and also conferring upon the Court of Chancery in Ireland the power of granting to purchasers a parliamentary title.

DISORDERED STATE OF CORK COLLEGE.- The visiation of the Queen's College, Cork, was brought to a close on Wednesday evening; the chief Visitor, Dr. Whately, expressing his anxious hope that the business of the institution would henceforth proceed in a more harmonious manner.

According to a return this week issued, there were imported of all sorts of grain into Great Britain from Ireland 3,206,484 quarters in 1843, and in 1851, 1,324,688 quarters.

RATE IN AID (IRELAND) .- It appears, by a parliamentary return just printed, that the total amount of rate in aid, imposed under the act 12th Vic., cap. 24, for rendering assistance to distressed unions in Ireland, was £421,990 10s 7d. The amount actually expended was £110,280 17s 1d. Of this sum £338,630 9s 6d was applied to the relief of distress; £55,707 10s 3d for providing bedding, clothing, and additional work-house accommodation; and £15,665 88 4d for emigration of paupers.

Sir Thomas Redington's name was placarded as a defaulter by the guardians of Glenamady union, Galway, this week, for the sum of four pence.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE QUEEN'S NAVY .- The Galway Vindicator has the subjoined statement :- "The Dauntless screw steamer frigate, of 40 guns, anchored in our readstead on last Monday. She sailed from Devouport to protect the fisheries in our bay. We believe the vessel is also to be employed in the collecmade, the steamer was at once despatched to enforce the collection of the rates."

responding period last year.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather during the past week has been of a character which should satisfy the agriculturist. The wheat and oat crops appear to braird luxuriantly. Potatoes are planted in great breadth, and, on the whole, are doing well. New potatoes are to be seen daily at some markets, and appear to be quite sound. An immense breadth of ground has been set apart for turnips and mangel.—Cork Constitution.

KERRY.-The farmers have certainly made a more than common exertion this year, and have put down more crops, and are still active in the preparation of tillage beyond anything we hoped to see, after the universal rage for emigration. The quantity of land in cultivation is, and will be, this summer, as great as ever. Potatoes, much more than last year. Oats, to a greater extent than for many years back, and barley up to the average .- Tralee Chronicle.

We have been told by a gentleman who has travelled over a good deal of the country west of Galway within the last week, that the crops of all kinds look very flourishing-more especially, that the planting of potatoes has been very extensive, and that from their early tillage and promising appearance we may confidently look forward to an abundant harvest.—Tuam Herald.

The reports from our correspondents in several districts of the south and west give, without exception, the most cheering accounts of all descriptions of crops. With respect to the potato crop we are in a position to give a similarly cheering account as regards our own county. In some partial instances, owing to the want of moisture, the plant exhibited a rather sickly hne, but since the rain descended all symptoms of unhealthiness have totally disappeared .- Ballinasloe

Mr. Constantine Panormo, the eminent sculptor, who for so many years filled the office of Master of the School of Architecture in the Royal Dublin Society, with such distinguished credit, died suddenly at his residence, Queen-square, Dublin, on the 15th ultimo. The death of this lamented gentleman creates a vacancy in that department of the Society.

A young gentleman, named Hildebrand, of a most respectable family in Mayo, lost his life by remaining all Sunday night in an open boat on the Shannon, after having greatly exerted himself in rowing.

The most astounding disclosures, it is said, have come out in the investigation now prosecuting before a committee of the House of Lords, touching the Consolidated Annuities. It will turn out that Sir Charles Trevelyan and the late government had resolved to destroy not only the Irish landlords, but the tenants, and expatriate them by the pressure of poor laws and annuities, leaving the country open to a new colonisation .- Dublin Mail.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.-The prevalent opinion (says the Daily News) has been that the present parliament would be dissolved on or about the 10th of June. A later day seems now probable, since it appears that the Queen intends to hold another drawing-room about the 3rd of June, and contemplates giving a state ball about the 18th of the same month at St. James's Palace. A grand ceremonial like a state ball is not likely to be given after the dissolution.

THE EX-PREMIER AND HIS CONSTITUENTS .- The Morning Advertiser of the 17th ult. says :- A meeting was held in the course of yesterday afternoon, in the house of Baron Rothschild, for the purpose of considering what steps ought to be taken with reference to the representation of the city of London, in the coming parliament. The meeting was an adjourned one, from a meeting which had been held on the previous Thursday, at the same place, and at which several of the most influential city Liberals were present. We understand that the conclusion come to was, to throw Lord John Russell overboard. The public will be surprised when we mention that the very gentleman who had hitherto, on all occasions, proved the greatest friend of the ex-Premier, was the very man in this instance to propose that the city have nothing more to do with him. This the noble lord will doubtless seel to be the unkindest cut of all. Baron Rothschild showed that he had not forgotten that he had been Mr. Birch, late of the World, has pleaded guilty to an indictment for libel, preferred against him by Mrs. willing to put his personal regings in abeyance, should the other gentlemen present have intimated any wish to that effect. The withdrawal last night of the noble lord's notice of motion, relative to parliamentary oaths, which stood for this evening, is, in all probability, the result of the mortification which he feels at his ejection—for such it may be considered—from the repre-sentation of the city."

DULWICH, LONDON.—A meeting of the Catholics resident in the vicinity of Dulwich, London, took place on the 14th May, to protest against the Catholics Titles Bill. T. Chambers, Esq., in the chair. Thos. H. Rawlings, Esq., in moving the first resolution, said that there were two things Catholics were expected to do at the present time, to exert themselves to effect the record of the insolutional agaresis law. to effect the repeal of the insolent and aggressive law passed last session, and endeavor to expel from parliament all who sided with the late ministor in his persecutive course. Let Lord Derby and his Protestant friends bear this in mind, they had warred with the Church of Christ, a Church that must ever conquer. He proposed the following resolution, which was passed:—"That this meeting pledges itself to use every opportunity of repealing the act of parliament called and known by the name of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and to oppose all candidates at the next or ensuing elections who, while in parliament, voted for the measure." Wm. Rayner, Esq., seconded the resolution. Resolutions were also passed against those who might vote for the repeal of the Mayucoth grant; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, three cheers for the Pope, three for the Hierarchy, three for the Irish Brigade, and three for the Catholic press, with an extra one for the Tablet newspaper, the meeting broke up.

PROPERTY FOUND IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION. There is still a considerable quantity of lost property in the station-house adjacent to the Crystal Palace, although it has been publicly advertised at various times. Now that the fate of the building is known, tion of rates in Arran. A pig was seized for poor rates the whole of the property will be re-arranged, and, and rescued. An affidavit of the fact having been unless speedily identified by the owners, sold. There are various speculations relative to the value of property concealed under the flooring; and one gentle-man recently offered £200 for the "diggings." The The number of paupers in the Galway workhouse man recently offered £200 for the "diggings." The this week is 1,235 less than the number for the cortractors.

GOLD MINES IN DEVONSHINE. - The Mining Journal of Saturday says, "Surprise will not be felt when we announce the fact that the energy of Englishmen have proved the existence of gold, apparently in great abundance, within our own shores. By an announcement which appears in another column, it will be seen that at South Molton, in Devonshire, on the property of Lord Pollimore, it is found as rich as in either California or Australia. . . . Space will not permit us to say more on this interesting undertaking, but we have been thus minute that attention may be paid to the question generally, believing, as we do, that there is every probability of England being found as independent in the yield of gold as she is in almost every other metallurgical production.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—The son of a Liverpool gentleman, writing home from the Australian gold diggings, states, that in three weeks he succeeded in getting 150lbs, of gold, which at the rate of three pounds per ounce, would be worth £7,200 sterling, or £2,400, a week .- Liver pool Mercury.

SUBMARINE AND CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPHIC EXrension.—On Thursday, 20th ult., the necessary arrangements being completed in connection with the submarine telegraph, communications were effected for the first time between London and Boulogne.

John Hambridge, who was tried at Gloncester last assizes for the wilful murder of his father, and sentenced to only fourteen days' imprisonment, was on Monday committed to his old quarters for having shot his mother-in-law at the same place.

UNITED STATES.

LECTURE BY MR. BROWNSON.—The friends of this istinguished gentleman will be pleased to learn that ne has accepted an invitation to lecture before the Catholic Institute of New York, on the evening of Luesday, June 8th, at the Broadway Tabernacle.--Subject: Protestantism incompatible with Liberty.

A meeting was held in Boston on Tuesday, 1st inst., and a Committee appointed to invite Mr. Meagher to visit that city. A Committee was appointed to proceed o New York and ascertain when Mr. Meagher would be prepared to visit Boston.

A serious affray occurred in New York, last week between two parties of Germans, and all about Kossuth and his contradictory theories,—one in favor, and the other against the Hungarian. Blows were given, and the use of knives and pistols threatened, when the police interfered, and took the ringleaders into custady.

There is no end to the mischief that has been occasioned by Kossuth's visit to this country. We shall be heartily glad when he leaves it, and is once more on his way to his dear father land! But how, in the name of wonders he can contrive to get there, is beyond our comprehension. If he should set foot in Hungary, he would be hanged or shot, at once; and he knows that .- Boston Pilot.

Distinction of Color.—It appears that the Protestant Episcopalian Convention, at its session in Philadelphia, last week, resolved to ent all connection with Protestant souls inhabiting colored bodies. Mr. Ingersoll, a lay delegate, introduced a resolution to the effect, "That the Act of Union of the Church of the Crucifixion (colored) be and the same is hereby rescinded; and that the congregation be prohibited from sending delegates to the Convention." The Bishop (so-called) opposed the resolution, and in doing so, indignantly asked—"Is it possible that an association of white persons, for the benefit of the colored race, shall be now and for ever excluded from union with this body, not for the color of the delegates, but because those who send them are of that afflicted race? And shall this circumstance alone throw around them a pestilential atmosphere, to exclude their representatives; and this, too, among the votaries of the Christian Church, by the disciples of Christ, who directed that His Gospel should be preached to the poor?" But ail his eloquence was thrown away, the majority decided that no delegates-not even white men-should be admitted from this colored congregation! Of course, these pious Protestant Conventionists believe that a colored soul is not worth saving, but if it should nevertheless happen that the souls of the congregation of the Crucifixion should be saved, we must believe that betrayed by the head of the Whig government, with the majority of the Protestant Convention would refuse regard to the Jewish Emancipation Bill; but he was to enter the same Heaven with them. It is well that willing to put his personal feelings in abeyance, should the colored population of our city should know the Protestant Episcopalians were the first to discover a difference in the color of men's souls .- Cutholic Insirucior.

> Two rascals have been arrested at Buffalo for abducting a young Irish emigrant girl with whom they fell in company on the way from Albany. They took her to Canada, where she was rescued by the emigrant agent of Buffalo.—Boston Pilot.

> The Fillibusters are at their old tricks again. Late letters from Cuba speak of current rumors there to the effect that another expedition against the Island was on foot, and that Venezuela was to be the rendezvous of the troops. The name of the officers who are to command the expedition are given. Much uncasiness had been created. We predict—if this statement is true-that those who are engaged in this expedition will meet with a fate more severe and sanguinary than that which attended the last. At least we hope so. We have no sympathy for these marauding, piratical, wretches, who go in for plunder on the largest scale. cost what it may. We cannot believe that intelligent American citizens will be engaged in another scrape.

> Hon. E. A. Hannegan, ex-member of Congress, killed his brother-in-law, John R. Duncan, in Indiana, on the 17th ult. Both were drunk at the time. They had a dispute about property, when Hannegan stabbed Duncan with a bowie knife. They were not accustomed to excessive drinking. Duncan was wealthy, and in his last hours made a will, by which he left his property to Hannegan's wife and another sister! What a terrible tragedy this—the effects of rum.— Ibid.

Scenes in Kentucky.—At Georgetown, a few days since, Mr. Alfred Stevenson and Mr. Garrick, who had had some controversy in the nowspapers, met in the street, when the latter shot the former through the heart. In Morgan County, a Mr, Pratten had some difficulty, with his wife, who left him, and went to the house of his friend; he followed, with a rifle, and while she was sitting by the fire, her back turned to him, he took deliberate aim and shot her through the heart. He then seized a large Bowie-knife, and cut his throat from ear to ear, splitting the wind-pipe: that fixed his flint .- Ibid.