

imprisoned, and punished, and tortured them, and repaid their executioners with a smile of inexhaustible love? Fancy one of these dragging up a poor, famished, reluctant convert before the Roman magistrate, to punish him for running away with the rags they had thrown him to cover his nakedness. Ah! surely this meek, sleek, comfortable "Jumper" of Tralee, fattening on the gold of his English employers, and rigidly exacting his pound of flesh from the shoulders of the starving boy, is a worthy successor of those who bore the cross through the fire of persecution, and freely shed their willing life-blood under the pagan sword, 'to make a Roman holiday.'

But hear the sequel. This wretched lad had a mother. When he was thrown into prison, 'the poor woman,' says the respectable priest of the place, 'looked anxiously forward to the day on which she was told that her son was to return, and on that day last Wednesday, a day of mercy for the Christian, she went to Tralee, a distance of 34 miles going and coming, dressed as I have described her, I could use the expression "dress"—when rags hardly covered her attenuated limbs—without the power of purchasing one farthing's worth of bread. To make her case worse, the poor creature appeared to be near her confinement. Imagine her affliction, on being told that her son must remain in prison until the 2s. 6d. would be paid—and all this for the sake and in the name of religion.'

Such is the system for the propagation of the established Church of England, of which the gold of England is poured out in a continuous tide—for which sleek parsons and pious old dowagers lift their hands and praise Heaven—for which every relation of life is disturbed and the courts of justice made scenes of miserable strife—the system, which we are told, is to elevate and regenerate the country and make the people happy. Heaven save us from the demoralising monstrosity, and may its speedy extinction be the harbinger of peace and good will between all sects and parties in this distracted land.—*Ulsterman.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE VERY REV. DR. CAHILL, AT QUEENSTOWN.

On Sunday, July 31st, when Dr. Cahill had concluded his sermon at Queenstown, where £124 were collected in aid of the funds of the Orphanage, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, a deputation awaited on him and presented to him the following address, which was presented to him by W. M. Drew, Esq., J. P., Beechmount, in the presence of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cloyne, and a numerous assemblage of the clergy and laity.

"TO THE VERY REV. DR. CAHILL, &c.

"Very Rev. Sir—We, the Catholic inhabitants of Queenstown, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by your visit in the cause of charity, to express to you the profound respect we entertain for your exalted character, our high admiration of your transcendent talents, and fervent and lively gratitude for your indefatigable and noble exertions in the cause of our religion and our country.

"Gifted with a master mind, you have trod the most difficult paths of sciences and philosophy with distinguished success, explaining the laws by which the universe is governed, and illustrating the wisdom and power of the Almighty Creator in his wondrous works.

"In the cottage of the poor, as well as the mansion of the rich, your celebrated writings have been looked for with avidity and read with delight, appealing, as they do, to feelings in the Irish heart which no lapse of time can weaken, and no events, however deplorable, have the power to obliterate.

"With what satisfaction we marked your indignant and scathing denunciations of the pseudo friends of freedom in high places, and beheld you with a determined hand tearing the veil from their deep-laid plans and unjustifiable machinations, placing them in their true position, for the enlightenment of the nations of Europe, and the information of the future historian of these eventful days.

"Nor can we avoid expressing the emotions of heart-felt pleasure with which we read your unanswerable and triumphant reply, on a recent occasion, for the five Protestant Ministers who had coalesced, as they fondly imagined, to confute you, remarkable as it was for polished elegance of style and truly Christian feeling, reducing to silence and covering with shame and confusion the defenders of a religion founded by act of parliament, and which has been for centuries the gigantic grievance and bane of our country.

"As an ardent and true-hearted patriot, a pious and exemplary Divine, and a scholar of the foremost rank, we look up to you with pride and exultation, and trust that you may be long spared to give the advantage of your eminent abilities and surpassing genius to our long-trodden down but still beloved Ireland.

"For your eloquent, powerful, and, we are happy to say, most successful advocacy, this day, of that most invaluable and local institution, established by the Sisterhood of Mercy, the 'Servants' Asylum,' and for the cheerful promptitude with which you undertook the task, we offer you, Very Rev. Sir, on the part of the people of Queenstown, our best and warmest acknowledgments. We trust that at no distant day we may again enjoy the gratification of seeing you amongst us; and wishing you health, happiness, and every blessing from on high, we very respectfully bid you farewell.

"Signed, &c."

"DR. CAHILL'S REPLY.

"My Lord and Gentlemen—I assure you with all the grateful sincerity of my heart, that I have never on any former similar occasion felt so much happiness as in the present instance. It is no wonder I should be moved to pride and pleasure, seeing before me some of the dearest companions of my college hours receiving so distinguished a compliment from persons of such elevated station, and honored by the presence of the illustrious Bishop whom I respected and loved in early life, as my fellow-student, and whom I now obey and reverence, amongst the first of the Irish Prelates.

"I am more than rewarded by the favor now conferred, for any efforts which I have made within the

last few years to repel the slanders, and to expose the injustice of the enemies of our country and our creed. The flattering testimony which you this day offer to me, in your most kind address, inspires me with renewed zeal, and nerves my heart in additional courage to watch our deadly foes, wherever they may appear, and by the aid of the documents at my command to publish before the world their wide conspiracy against our liberties and our Faith.

"Being your countryman, an Irishman, and a Priest, I lie too close to your heart to enable your intellects to get an impartial, entire view of my capabilities; and hence, your description of my services is more the expression of your own feelings than a just judgment of me. But, whatever it is, it exalts me in my own mind, and enflames me with an enthusiastic desire to realize, if I can, your fond expectations of me.

"This is the first time I have professionally visited Cloyne, and, if you will encourage me, it shall not be the last. I am more than gratified that I have aided in the work which you have begun, in educating the wandering children of misfortune; and, whenever you may honor me with a similar future invitation, I shall be but too happy in renewing this most agreeable meeting, and coming again to forward the interests of any of the charitable institutions of the respected Clergy and the beloved Bishop of this diocese."

BANQUET TO THE REV. DR. CAHILL.—COMMEMORATION OF O'CONNELL.—At a meeting of the committee engaged in the arrangements for the great national banquet to the Rev. Dr. Cahill, held at the committee-rooms (82, Great Britain-street) on Tuesday evening, the presidents of nearly all the parishes of Dublin attended and reported that in every parish there was a feeling of enthusiasm on the subject which had seldom been equalled. The honorary secretary (Mr. James Burke) reported that he had had the honor of receiving communications from several parts of Ireland and Great Britain, expressive of the intention of several most influential parties to come from considerable distances to attend at the banquet. A deputation was coming from Glasgow, and others from several towns in England. Letters had been despatched to all parts of the United Kingdom, and the Clergy would attend in large numbers. The occasion would not be linked with any party politics. It would be a great Irish and Catholic festival. O'Connell the greatest man of the age, would be honored in memory, and Dr. Cahill, one of the most distinguished champions of his creed and country, would be honored in person. The chair would be appropriately filled by Mr. John O'Connell. He (Mr. Burke) felt proud in having his name linked with an event which would show to the foreigners who are now crowding to Ireland that the Irish were ready to show their gratitude to their great benefactor who was gone, and to pay due homage to the talent and patriotism which survived him.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—We have the pleasure to announce that the period for her Majesty's visit to Ireland has been fixed to take place on the 29th inst., and that she will remain in our city during the whole week. The committee of the Exhibition will now make speedy preparations to give her Majesty a worthy reception.—*Tablet.*

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The number of visitors yesterday exceeded 10,000. The host of strangers from the sister kingdoms is daily becoming larger. The hotels of Dublin are crowded to suffocation. At one popular café dinners for 600 guests are prepared every day.

THE CITY PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.—Owing to the absence of the members in the streets out of which they claim the Town Clerk has been compelled by law to "object" to several "freeholders," "leaseholders," and "rent-chargers," and the parties so objected to will have to furnish their respective numbers in order to enable themselves to be retained on the roll. We invite special attention to this matter. These parties will hereafter be complaining of disfranchisement. They will have no right to complain, save of their own neglect and indifference. They have received ample notice, and if they still continue to disregard it they will have themselves only to blame for the consequences.—*Freeman.*

Mr. Francis Bernard Beamish has responded to the Liberal electors of Cork, and has just issued an address, announcing his intention to become a candidate for their suffrages.

It seems that no less than three petitions have proceeded from the electors of the borough of Sligo—two against the return of Mr. John Sadleir, and the third against Mr. John Patrick Somers, who stands arraigned for mal-practices in his last effort to regain his lost seat.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The *Mayo Constitution* states that the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to direct that Robert Kirkwood, Esq., of Green Park Lodge, should be removed from the commission of the peace, in consequence of an assault committed by him upon Mr. James Perkins, Clerk of the Killala Union, whilst in the discharge of his duty.

PROSECUTION OF THE "NATION."—At the Cork assizes a criminal information was tried, at the prosecution of the Guardians of the Mitchelstown Union, against Messrs. Hoey and Leyne, proprietors of the *Nation*, for the publication of an alleged libel, inserted in the form of a letter signed "A Friend of the Poor," on the 9th of April, 1853. The defendants pleaded "not guilty," and also pleas of justification, alleging the truth of each and every of the allegations contained in the publication complained of. The case came on on Wednesday, and was brought to a conclusion on Thursday evening, by the defendants withdrawing the plea of "not guilty," and consenting to the payment of the costs incurred on the other side, Sir Colman O'Loughlin stating that, after hearing the evidence, his clients did not believe they were justified in making the statements which they did.

THE EDUCATION QUARREL.—Almost as the natural consequences of the recent secessions from the board, the public may be prepared to hear of the example set by Archbishop Whately and his colleagues being followed up by the withdrawal of a considerable number of the Protestant lay and clerical patrons of the national schools.

THE ARTILLERY FORCE IN IRELAND.—The *Kilkenny Moderator* states that it is in contemplation to remove immediately Captain Pack's battery of artillery in that garrison, as well as other detachments on the Irish establishment, for concentration at headquarters in Woolwich, with a view to having an efficient force always ready for any pressing contingency.

MUNSTER PROVINCIAL SYNOD.—We understand that in compliance with the instructions of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Delegate of the Holy See, a Provincial Synod, under the presidency of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, Archbishop of Cashel, will be held at Thurles in the ensuing month. The preliminaries have not been as yet finally arranged; but we have been informed that in all probability the sittings of the Synod will commence about the 1st of Sept.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

EMIGRATION.—The Marion sailed from our port for Quebec, on Tuesday, with 200 passengers. The Mars steamer on yesterday from our quay with nearly 200 emigrants, all bound to the "Far West." There were a large number of very young children on board, whose parents sent home funds for their passage.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

LIMERICK, July 16.—The rage of emigration is not only unabated in this port, but seems on the increase; every other day ships are departing from this with their fullest complement of passengers, and many disappointed for want of shipping accommodation. This day, at three o'clock, the fine bark Primrose left for Quebec, with 273 steerage passengers. Her place has been immediately taken up by the Jane Black, returned from her spring trip. There are about half a dozen more fine emigrant ships now in port, which are rapidly filling, most of which will sail next week, fully freighted with human burden.—*Limerick Examiner.*

The state of Kilkenny has so much improved, the lieutenant of the county has called a meeting to memorialize the Lord Lieutenant to withdraw the extra police-force.

ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF WAGES.—The *Limerick Reporter* states that upwards of 200 laborers from the neighborhood of Portarlington, who were offered employment on the branch line of railway that has just been opened to Tullamore, refused to work on Thursday for less than 10s a week. They were offered 8s.

A large and magnificent linen factory is being erected in Oughterard, which will give a good deal of employment in that neighborhood.

TRALEE UNION.—DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—By the returns of the two last weeks we find that the discharges (250) and deaths (6) have exceeded the admissions (49) by 207, the numbers on Saturday, July 9, being 2,501, and on Saturday last, 2,594. The decrease had been for some weeks past not less than 100 weekly, and bids fair—it being now the commencement of harvest—to continue at the same rate for some time longer. On the 24th July, 1852, the number in the workhouse was about 4,250, against less than 2,600 on the 23rd ult., showing a diminution of pauperism in one year of 1,650 persons, or very nearly 39 per cent.—*Tralee paper.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE POWERSCOURT WATERFALLS.—CAUTION TO VISITORS.—An accident of the most distressing nature occurred at the favorite place of resort on Saturday, the 16th inst., whereby Mr. James Rostern, of Manchester, lost his life under the following painful circumstances:—It appears that he, accompanied by his friend Mr. Reuben Levy, left Manchester, for the purpose of making a tour in this country, and on the above morning they left Dublin for the purpose of seeing the Dargle and Waterfall, at which latter place they arrived about half-past two o'clock p.m. In a short time after, the first-named gentleman began to climb the rocks on the South side of the Fall, entirely against the wish of his friend, who remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his doing so. When he had got up some distance he sat down and smoked a cigar; after which he began to return, took off his hat, and threw it down; upon which, Mr. Levy, who was lying on the bank, stood up for the purpose of getting it, as it was blown towards the stream by a sudden gust of wind, and, on getting into the rocks at the foot of the Fall, the first thing he beheld was the mangled and lifeless body of Mr. Rostern at his feet. It is supposed that in attempting to get to the edge of the cliff (after throwing down the hat) for the purpose of getting a view down, that he overbalanced himself, fell on the under ledge of rock, and from thence dashed to the bottom and was killed instantaneously.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CLERGYMAN.—On Friday night a little after 11 o'clock, the Rev. William Turpin, vicar of Clara, was fired at in his own house, situated about three miles from the town. Mr. Turpin had just entered his study with a lighted candle in his hand, when a shot was discharged through the window, the shutters of which had not been closed. Providentially, the rev. gentleman escaped unhurt. As yet no probable cause has been assigned for the commission of this atrocious act.

ASSAULT ON A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN BY A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.—Shircock, July 21.—An assault, perhaps the most wanton and outrageous of which a Catholic Clergyman, since the days of "Shawn na Sagart," or the priest hunter, has been made the object, was committed some evenings since on the Catholic Curate of this town (Mr. Foy) by a Presbyterial Minister. It may be well to mention that in all those struggles between the people and their oppressors, Mr. Foy ever actively sided with the former, and for this reason is regarded with no very favorable eye by certain parties in this neighborhood. On the evening of the assault, the reverend gentleman took a gun to have a shot at some birds, and was met, it would seem, immediately convenient to the town, on the public road, by this minister, who, believing he had no licence to carry arms, demanded why he had a gun in a proclaimed district, and ordered him to deliver it up. Mr. Foy refused, and some more words having passed, the assault was committed. And how dared this Philistine—this priest of the Pope, vea, of the scarlet lady, which sitteth on the seven hills—to carry arms within view—actually within view—of the mundane possessions of a minister of the Scottish Church. And the mild follower of the meek Calvin having grasped his Shillelagh in true faction-fight fashion, dealt this popish priest a tremendous blow, and another and another, inflicting three deep gashes, one on his cheek, one on his forehead, and another on his skull. Mr. Foy may be seen going through the town every day since, his head tied up in a handkerchief. The matter was to have come before this bench on last petty sessions day, but no magistrate attended. The precise charge by Mr. Foy is for a grievous assault, and for attempting to rob him of his gun; there is a "cross cause" for "carrying arms in a proclaimed district, threatening to shoot, annoyance, &c."—Mr. Foy has licence to "have and carry arms;" and it is said he intends to bring the matter into the court of Queen's Bench.—*Cor. of Dundalk Democrat.*

EVANGELICAL ENTERPRISE.—A few weeks ago an announcement of a new "arrangement" to bring about "the conversion of the Irish" appeared in the *Morning Advertiser*, the organ of pious Protestantism in the British metropolis. The project was to send over "no fewer than one hundred Protestant Missionaries belonging to the various Evangelical denominations," who were to travel in couples through the country, preaching in the open air, and thus carrying the light of Protestantism into the dark places of Popish superstition. The *Advertiser's* announcement was treated at the time with contempt, as one of the innumerable pompous nothings which that journal is accustomed to give forth with oracular solemnity. The patrons (and indeed proprietors) of the *Advertiser*, the licensed Victuallers of London, probably find their account in supplying their customers with high-spirited politics and Protestantism as some compensation for the stale beer and other flat and unwholesome beverages in which they drive a lucrative trade. The "startling announcement" in the morning paper serves as a sort of stimulant or tonic of the beery debauch of the previous night. In the present instance, however, there appears to have been good foundation for the announcement of Evangelical enterprise. On Sunday last some of these "Missionaries of various Evangelical denominations" appeared simultaneously in several towns in the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, &c., and at once commenced operations on the open-air plan. Furnished with a Bible and tracts, each "Missionary" took his stand on beer barrel or whisky puncheon in the public street, and the display having collected a crowd of boys and other idlers around him, just as readily as the performance of "Punch and Judy" would have done, he proceeded to harangue them on the blessings of Protestantism and the iniquities of Popish idolatry. This, however, was not the fun his audience probably expected, so that, after a brief holding forth, the Rev. Missionary was rather rudely cut short in his oration, and had to beat a precipitate retreat, amid the hootings of a half-amused and half-angry populace. In the city of Limerick a rather more serious effect attended the open-air preaching of the "Missionaries." There was a formidable riot, which passed off without bloodshed only through the zealous exertions of the respectable Catholic citizens, and especially of a Catholic Priest, the Rev. Mr. Darrac, and also the great forbearance, and still greater energy, of the police authorities and the force at their disposal. All accounts concur in stating that the excitement, however roused, reached a pitch of fury hardly ever before witnessed in Limerick. In one place a mob of three thousand persons pursued a "Missionary" through the streets while under the escort of the police, and it required the entire of the local force to rescue him from his perilous position. The provocation for this ebullition of popular feeling appears to have been some exceedingly offensive blasphemous utterances of the "Missionaries" against the Catholic religion, and especially an indecent attack upon the veneration paid by Catholics to the Blessed Mother of God. It is perhaps, a matter for congratulation that these missionary mountebanks should have brought a whole skin out of the riot provoked by their obtrusive and indecent behaviour. We feel pretty certain indeed that no serious violence could have been contemplated against them, however outrageous their conduct, or however great the excitement provoked by it. In truth our apprehensions, in the event of such an *emeute* as occurred in Limerick, would be excited, not for the authors of the disturbance, the Biblical firebrands, but, on the one hand, for the excitable populace who suffered themselves to be carried away by their indignant feeling; and, on the other, for the local authorities and the police, who had to bear the brunt of the storm, and who could neither bolt through bark doors nor hide under beds in inaccessible attics. The least accident might have brought on a bloody affray between the police and the populace in Limerick; for the frightful consequences of which these mercenary firebrands would have been justly accountable. The conduct of the magistrate and police authorities of Limerick has been as judicious in providing against the recurrence of these disturbances as it was energetic and successful in preventing the dangerous consequences to which the *emeute* of Sunday evening might so easily have led. On the formal requisition of the Inspector of Police, Captain Caldwell, who declared that it was utterly impossible for him to be answerable for the peace of the city if the "Missionaries" were again permitted to attempt their mountebank performance, and that "it would be necessary to double the police of the city if these scenes were permitted to go on," the bench of magistrates, composed as well of Protestants as Catholics, came to the unanimous resolution to require the "Missionaries" to abstain from offering further insult to the Catholic population. The result, as we are informed by the *Limerick Reporter*, was, that these itinerant firebrands beat a hasty retreat from Limerick on the same evening, and were sent off to Cork by the railway train.—*Tablet.*

NENAGH, August 1, 1853.—Another of these wild displays, which inevitably tend to foster sectarian acerbity and ill-will, as well as to endanger the safety of the public peace, took place in this town on Sunday morning last. It appears that on the previous day four itinerant Dissenting Ministers, members of the alliance recently formed in England for the Evangelisation of Ireland, under the grim auspices of Exeter Hall, arrived in town in order to wage a new crusade in support of the Jumper mission, which, despite the unscrupulous efforts that have been made to advance it, has become a wretched failure in this district. Three of the "Merry Swiss Boys" I have referred to—evidently jolly-looking fellows—moved by some unctuous influence of the spirit, opened the renewed aggression by ranting in the open air, at the Market Cross, as the people were returning from early Mass on Sunday morning, making the Catholic religion, of course, the subject of their violent fulminations. As was to be expected, a large crowd speedily assembled. Much hooting and merriment were indulged in, and some mud was flung, and in the jostling which took place one of the "saints" was crowned with a dung basket! An exciting scene ensued, which was terminated by the timely interference of Mr. O'Dell, S. I., and some of the respectable inhabitants, who kept back the crowd, and induced, by much persuasion, the Ranters to desist. The latter shortly after bolted for their lodgings in Barrack-street, under the protection of some of the police. There was more shouting in the evening, when the evangelizers accompanied with some friends, paraded the town. The Protestants of this town are, with very few exceptions, disgusted with the unblushing effrontery and utter want of decency exhibited in these out-