

**REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.**—It has been stated to us by a highly respectable gentleman, an acquaintance of Captain Carleton, that the gallant captain intends to contest the representation of this city on the next vacancy. Captain C. is a large landed proprietor in this county, and of ultra Radical principles.—*Limerick Examiner.*

Henry O'Shea, Esq., of Limerick, will be Registrar to Sergeant Howley, as judge of assize at the Munster circuit.

**MR. ANSTEE, M.P.**—We perceive, by the list of the last division—that on the first clause of the penal bill—Mr. Anstee, the member for Youghal, has voted for the clause, and with the government. This is only consistent with the repeated declarations made by the honorable gentleman during the progress of the debate. As a matter of course, there is not a Catholic voter in Youghal who will ever again vote for Mr. Anstee. He has had a fair trial, and he has been found wanting.—*Cork Examiner.*

**THE COUNTY DOWN PROCLAMATION.**—On Tuesday and Wednesday Mr. Poman, high constable, accompanied by two sub-inspectors and about eighty constables of police, proceeded through the townlands of Tullyvrior, Castlewallen, Ballullymore, and Corbally, to collect the rate of sixpence per acre, laid on by the Lord Lieutenant, for the support of the extra force of police now stationed in said proclaimed district from the several landholders, who had refused to pay said cess; several distresses were made of cattle found grazing on lands, in the above townlands, but the cess was paid and the cattle released. The inhabitants in that part of the country are in a great state of excitement at seeing so large a force of police travelling through the country, with the high constable, to levy a tax they think unjust and oppressive.—*Northern Whig.*

**EMIGRATION FROM WEXFORD.**—Independently altogether of "Father Hore's colony," the emigration from the county Wexford has been immense in extent for two years past, and lately, it has included many substantial farmers and some few of the class of small proprietors. Vessels have sailed direct from Wexford for America every week for a considerable time, numbers have left by steamer from that port, to take shipping at Liverpool, and from various parts of that county, emigrants take Waterford and New Ross in their route.—*Evening Post.*

**EMIGRATION.**—Over 5,000 persons have left our port for America since the early part of April, and there are at present a large number of vessels on the berth for Quebec.—*Limerick Examiner.*

**A MOVING FLAX MILL.**—Mr. James Hill Dixon is in treaty with the Western Railway Company for the erection of a mill on a platform, with wheels to run on the railway, to which will be attached a portable steam engine of six horse power, with which to work the mill. The mill, engine, and workmen can be transported to any given point along the line of railway from Dublin to Galway, where flax may be grown, and doing away with cumbersome and expensive establishments.

**THE SHORSTONE TRAGEDY.**—The five who had been in custody for "conspiring" to murder the late Mr. Coulter, have been fully committed on a charge of "wilful murder."—*Newry Examiner.*

The crops, in the neighbourhood, look well, and should the heat, usual at this season of the year, visit us, we may expect the several descriptions of crop to an appearance of luxuriance which we trust will be the harbinger of a plentiful harvest.—*Derry Journal.*

The season up to this is beautifully fine, and the appearance of the crops is cheering. Some shearing has been finished, and notwithstanding the losses during the winter, the pastures appear very well stocked. We however regret to learn, that "distemper" is prevalent among cattle. The fairs are numerous attended by buyers, and young sheep are rather on the advance.—*Roscommon Journal.*

We have much gratification in being enabled to state (from personal observation, as also by information from many parts of the rural districts) that every species of tillage in this county promise cheering prospects of a luxuriant harvest, in so far as cropping has been effected, which, we understand, is on a large scale, considering that a tithe of the population of former years is not to be found in the country. Potatoes, so far, are all that man can desire, free from a vestige of the old enemy, and progressing.

The wheat and other grain crops are in like manner most promising, and should it please God to grant a continuance of the present weather, we shall be blessed with an early and, we trust, abundant harvest. Turnip cropping is being also carried on in the rural districts on a large scale.—*Munster Telegraph.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**DEATH OF THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.**—This nobleman (father of Lord Ashley), who has been in declining health for some time past, expired on Monday, at the family seat, near Cranbourne, in Dorsetshire.

**MR. G. F. YOUNG'S CHARACTER OF SIR R. PEEL.**—"If a man should be discovered who, representing a pure and virtuous Sovereign in a foreign embassy, should be discreditably distinguished as a profligate and a gambler; if, as a member of a British House of Commons, he should aspire to the dignity of an orator, write his speeches, and break down in delivering them; if, after breathing for years the atmosphere of the very land of freedom, he should return to his native soil, professing to be the champion of liberal principles, and be found practising on his vassal tenantry the most contemptible freaks of impotent tyranny—should such a man be discovered, well indeed might he be branded as an imposter, and if he should have ventured to fling the foul epithet at men more upright and consistent than himself, deservedly might he be set down as a calumniator also. Let Sir Robert Peel beware—They who live in glass houses should never throw stones."

**THE PROPOSED DIOCESAN SYNOD.**—The laity of the city of Exeter and county of Devon have protested in an unmistakable manner against the proposed synod. At a meeting on Saturday, Sir T. Kenworthy, who presided, said he had been authorised by the Lord Lieutenant of the county to state that the resolutions which were about to be proposed in the shape of a protest had in the main his lordship's entire concurrence. Mr. Lawrence Palk had no personal feeling against the bishop, but they had a duty to perform, and that was to uphold the purity of the Protestant Church!! He believed the bishop was arrogating to himself a power which the Church never possessed, and which every good man would resist. A committee was

appointed to obtain signatures to the protest adopted by the meeting, and to call upon the High Sheriff to convene a public meeting, to decide whether the protest should be presented to the Queen and the metropolitan in the shape of addresses or otherwise.—The following letter from Dr. Sumner, the Government Archbishop of Canterbury, has been published:—"Lambeth, May 21st—Sir,—I have the honor of acknowledging an address which you have forwarded to me as chairman of the vestry of the united parishes of Tormoham and Upton, in which you express your objections against the measure proposed by your diocesan, of holding a diocesan synod, and desire my interference to prevent the evils which you anticipate as likely to result from such a measure. I am by no means blind to the probability of such evils, and I greatly regret that such a measure should have been devised; but if it is not a transgression of the law of the land, it cannot be successfully resisted; and if it does violate the law, I have no doubt that the officers of the Crown will interfere, by means more effectual than I have authority to employ.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient and humble servant, J. B. CANTERBURY.—W. Kitson, Esq."

**THE METHODIST DISRUPTION.**—The *Patriot* states that "The returns of twelve out of the thirty two Wesleyan districts into which the kingdom is divided, exhibit a decrease, as compared with those of 1850, of 34,000 members. The probability, therefore, is, that the decrease throughout the Connexion will not be less than 50,000. It appears that the dominant party show neither surprise nor regret at this startling result of their arbitrary proceedings. One of the mildest of them is reported to have said, they are quite prepared for the loss of a hundred thousand members, although, according to calculation, the stated contributions of that number should be equivalent to the maintenance of not fewer than three hundred travelling preachers. Dr. Bunting himself is represented as having avowed before the London District Meeting, that he was 'prepared, at whatever cost in point of members, to maintain the great fundamental principles of the Methodist Constitution; in other words, to withstand the smallest concession to popular demands. As one indication that this defiance is deliberate, it may be mentioned, that Dr. Beaumont, who, instead of going to either extreme, has done his utmost to mediate between parties, and restore peace, has been rewarded by the adoption of a resolution recommending to the Conference, that he be degraded from the rank of a Superintendent, and be declared unfit to hold office among his brethren."

**SPURIOUS TEA.**—At the Clerkenwell Police-court on Monday Edward Smith, and Louisa his wife, were charged with being concerned in the manufacture of spurious tea. Inspector Brennan stated that having reason to believe that a spurious imitation of tea was made at the house 27, Clerkenwell-close, Clerkenwell, he went thither on Saturday evening. On entering he found both prisoners industriously occupied in one of the apartments on the ground floor. There was a furnace in the room, before which was suspended an iron pan, containing tea-leaves, which having served their primary use, probably in some of the coffee-houses of London, were now in process of drying, in order that they might be useful to their owners, who would sell them to retail tea dealers. Bay-leaves, sloe-leaves, copperas, and gum, for solution, were found in abundance about the premises, and everything indicated that the prisoners were doing a good stroke of business. The imitation was said to be perfect. The prisoners will be proceeded against under the excise laws.

## GATHERINGS.

**SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—The *Calcutta Englishman* copies the following from a Sydney paper of February 8th.—"The Brothers have made a very quick run from Honolulu of twenty-nine days, which is one of the quickest passages on record. Captain Stavers states that, the day prior to his departure, the British consul had received intelligence of two vessels wrecked in St. George's Sound, supposed to be Sir John Franklin's, and that two of her Majesty's ships were despatched to ascertain the truth of the assertion."

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.**—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on steam communication with India, has decided, by a majority of 11 to 5, in favor of the route via the Cape of Good Hope, as the most eligible for postal communication with Australia. The success of the screw steamers in performing the mail contract to the Cape has doubtless had considerable influence on this recommendation.—It is stated that the General Screw Steam Ship Company have offered to undertake the extended service, and to commence it early in 1852.

**ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH.**—It is well for us to know what sort of persons our enemies are, and the principles on which they conduct themselves. Tyrants, persecutors, and cruel men never forget themselves. If they are quiet, it is because they can do nothing; and the appearance of friendship is a mere mask which they will blow off at the first opportunity. The Whigs have been always notoriously unbelievers, and patronised the Catholics in order to break down a system of religion—false indeed—which alone presented to them the resemblance of truth. They have now discovered that the truth is elsewhere, and they what their weapons in order to destroy those who believe it. We are not surprised that the outlaws of civil decency should be against us, and we expect, as a matter of course, to be hated by that numerous class of people which lives by fraud, dishonesty, and unfair dealings. The middle class of England, which believes only in money, and which considers all means to attain it lawful.—The thriving shopkeeper, and the pettifogging dealer in fraudulent wares, the adulterators of coffee and the petty hucksters in disguised poisons, are naturally afraid of a religion which makes restitution an indispensable condition of pardon. Those are our enemies; the habitual frequenters of places of immoral resort, the gambler, the spendthrift, the adulterer, the cheat, the swindler, and the rogue, will all combine to put down Priests and Nuns, whose especial function it is to testify against the habits and the deeds of our former patrons, our respected allies, the great protectors of the Catholic Church in England.—*Tablet.*

**THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—DEPARTURE OF THE 88TH REGIMENT.—The Soldiers of this fine Regiment on the eve of their departure from our Garrison, have presented the sum of twenty-five pounds towards the completion of St. Patrick's Church at the North End. This liberal and pious act on the part of the Connaught Rangers was acknowledged in very handsome and complimentary terms by the Bishop in St. Mary's Cathedral, who also paid a just tribute to their exemplary conduct whilst in this Garrison.—*Ac. Recorder.*

## THE EXHIBITION.

"The progress of the human race, Resulting from the common labor of all men, Ought to be the final object of the exertion of each individual."

In promoting this end we are carrying out the will of the great and blessed God."

The principles of this new religion are well carried out in the Exhibition. We literally have made progress in everything from steam-engines to apparatus for the purpose of saving card-players the trouble of holding up their own hands. An association like the Church of God, which discourages this entire mammon-worship, is not likely to get much patronage from the friends of the Exhibition. I believe that the number of persons attending Mass at the temporary chapel at Hanover-square is sufficiently miserable. And a person who went out of curiosity to hear a famous German Pastor in a Protestant church told me that the audience amounted to six persons. The visitors to London this year certainly do not come in search of a religion. Of course such celebrities as the Pere Ravignan can always draw large congregations, but it is most certain that persons rather eschew than frequent the celebrations of religion, whatever may be the denomination to which they are addicted.

The great divinities this year are the Queen and Prince Albert. Yesterday (Monday) her Majesty summoned the exhibitors to attend her, and great was the religious excitement among them; "lips and tongues that before ordinary mortals would run freely on in the labors of explanation, became confused and faltered when the Queen spoke to them." One distinguished contributor of warlike weapons fainted, and, in theological language, went into an ecstasy before the august and venerable presence. What the clumsy Frenchmen of the last century attempted with sure instinct, but failed in for want of experience and tact, is now realised. A goddess of reason is set up in the largest temple of the world, and is worshiped not only with hymns and the incense of external devotion, but with the failing breath, the beating heart, and the absorbed soul, which the Catholic Saint of old would offer before the presence of his God in the Adorable Sacrament.

## MR. WALPOLE'S HOPES.

On Monday night Mr. Walpole, in yielding some of his clauses "to the better judgment of his friends," "hoped that if he yielded to their wishes neither the Government nor the country would find another Brief come into the country next autumn."

Poor Mr. Walpole! Fond Mr. Walpole! Credulous Mr. Walpole! "Another Brief," and "next autumn." Why, before the summer is well over—before Parliament is up—we think we can answer for half dozen at least.

Why, first, there is the Bishopric of Killaloe. Dr. Vaughan is nominated Bishop; and the Bulls have not yet arrived for his consecration. But they will arrive; Dr. Vaughan will be consecrated, he will take a territorial title; four or five indictable offences will be committed, and all with the most frank, cheerful, and inveterate disregard of the contemptible enactment which they are pretending to pass at St. Stephen's. We think we can vouch for half a dozen, if not half a thousand, misdemeanors in and about Killaloe.

Then come the English Bishoprics. Letters have just arrived from Rome, saying that four of the new Sees are already filled up—one of the four being Southwark. About the fifth there is some doubt, but taking the four: every one of the four will require a separate Bull to be received; a Bishop elect to receive it; a person to deliver it; three Bishops to commit misdemeanors by consecrating the new Bishops; sundry Priests, Acolytes, and attendants to take part in the ceremony. It is with beating hearts and wet cheeks that we set down two hundred misdemeanors as the minimum for every one of the four Bishoprics. Here alone we have actually on hand five Bulls as the supply for the next two months alone; and those five Bulls will carry in their tails at least a thousand indictable offences! All the while Parliament will be sitting and spending its time in notable attempts to vindicate the majesty of British law—or rather in notable pretences to appear to do the same. And all the while the Catholics of those islands, lay and Clerical, are laughing at the Legislature, breaking the law, and making fools of the whole Imperial Parliament, with Speaker and Lord Chancellor to boot. What a repulse given to territorial aggression! What a salute to the dignity of the British Lion! What a fool, by the way and in conclusion, the said British Lion must be!

**AFFAIR OF HONOR.**—The *United Service Gazette* gives the following particulars in reference to the quarrel between Mr. W. H. Gregory, late M. P. for Dublin, and the Hon. George Vaughan:—"The cause of quarrel arose at the Turf Club in Arlington street from some dispute relative to 'cutting in,' at which sharp words were exchanged, and Mr. Gregory, unable to control his temper, knocked his assailant down. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, officiated as the friend of one of the parties, and Captain Campbell, late of the 32d, assisted the other gentleman. Mr. G. received his adversary's fire, and then discharged his pistol in the air, after which the parties left the ground. It was known for some days that the duel was to take place, but in consequence of the Derby settlement it was postponed until after its completion. The committee of the club have taken the matter in hand, and we hear both gentlemen will be called upon to resign."

**GARRYOWEN AND PATRICK'S DAY.**—During the Peninsular War the town of Tariffa, in Spain, was closely besieged by 12,000 French, under Leval and Victor. The garrison consisted of the 87th and 27th Regiments, under Colonel, now Lord Gough, and 900 Spaniards, commanded by Coupons, the Governor.—A tremendous cannonade and bombardment were kept up by the besiegers, and a breach of 25 yards wide was made by assault. The Governor was summoned to surrender, but he returned for answer, "that he would listen to terms when the enemy won the breach." The storming columns were immediately put in motion, and advanced with impetuous daring. Gough was in the breach,—his eye was on the advancing foe. Drawing his sword, he called on the 87th band to strike up "Patrick's Day." Still on came the assailants. The word "Fire" burst from Gough's lips, and a sheet of flame burst from the rank laying many a Frenchman low. Still on they came; but nothing could resist the fire, in which the 27th now united. The assailants were staggered; Gough, seeing this, turned to the 27th, and ordered their band to strike up—"Garryowen"—took off his hat, wheeled it over his head, and putting himself at the head of his brave comrades, rushed through the breach, driving

the French before him at the point of the bayonet, and strewing the ground with their bodies. That night Victor, despairing of success, withdrew his army, and boundless was the gratitude of the Spaniards of Tariffa to their Milesian defenders.

A letter from Adelaide, S.A., of January 5, announces the safe arrival of the ship Harpley, the wreck of which was reported in a bottle drifted on shore on the south coast of England some months ago.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 30.

The Bills introduced by Lord Campbell for the Reform of the Criminal Law, were read a third time.

**OATH OF SUPREMACY.**—The Earl of Powis presented a petition from the Earl of Bradford and the Earl of Clancarty, praying for a modification in that part of the oath of supremacy which declared that the Pope did not exercise any authority in these realms. They were true Protestants, but looking at the manner in which the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church had been recognised in this country and in the colonies, they could not conscientiously take the oath, inasmuch as it was contrary to fact, and they therefore could not take their seats in Parliament. He moved that the petition be read by the clerk at the table.—The petition was then read *in extenso*.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 30.

#### ECCLIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

The House went into Committee on this Bill, and resumed the consideration of the proviso proposed by Mr. Keogh to be added to Clause 1.

This amendment was discussed for some time and negatived without a division.

The question that clause 1 stand part of the Bill having been put,

Sir J. Graham remarked upon the ambiguity of the clause itself, and on the frequent changes in the tenor of the Bill, and in the opinions of the law advisers of the Government. Among these changes was the addition of the present clause. Objecting to the clause because it provided on one side new restrictions and on another revived the force of obsolete statutes, he intended to vote against it.

Mr. M. O'Ferrall said it had been made a subject of reproach that the Catholic Members were the slaves of the bishops and priests, and voted according to their direction and dictation. Now he utterly and entirely denied such an imputation. This Bill conferred the worst of all power—the power of interfering with conscience and feeling. After being associated for nearly twenty years with the members of the Government, he never believed the moment would arrive, when upon any question he could refuse them his confidence.

The Attorney-General for Ireland defined the legal import of the clause. It enacted no new prohibition, the assumption of territorial titles being already illegal in Ireland.

After a few words from Mr. Moore, Mr. Walpole, in defending the clause which had been adopted upon his own suggestion, entered somewhat at length into the general principle, and found fault with the Administration for having shrunk from the duty of constructing a really efficient enactment.

Sir J. Graham rejoined, replying to Mr. Hatchell and Mr. Walpole. In the course of his observations, the right hon. baronet characterised the Bill as a declaration of war against eight millions of her Majesty's subjects. This called up

Lord J. Russell, who deprecated the strong language which had been used in the discussion.

A discursive debate was closed by a division, when there appeared for the clause, 241; against, 62; majority for the clause, 182.

The Chairman then reported progress, with leave to sit again on Monday.

### JUNE 2.

The House then resolved itself into Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill; Mr. Bernal in the chair.

Mr. Walpole stated, in reference to the amendments of which he had given notice, that having obtained a declaratory clause, which to his mind was of more importance than anything else, he should propose no amendment which he did not deem essential to the proper working of the Bill. He thought there were three things essential; first, to define clearly constitutional principles in the preamble; second, to prevent the necessity of future legislation; and, third, that, if you passed an Act of this sort at all, the law should be put in force, and not left to slumber on the statute-books. He would infinitely rather have no Act at all than a law not intended to be enforced. On this latter head, he thought the suggestion of his honorable and learned friend the member for Abingdon (Sir F. The-siger) met all difficulties, namely, that the Crown, as well as the subject, should be able to prosecute for the penalties imposed by this Act, the Attorney-General having a veto on private prosecutions. He should not press the deportation clause. He then moved to introduce into the second clause—which prohibited, under a penalty, the assumption of titles of pretended sees or dioceses, &c., in the United Kingdom—words which extended the prohibition to the obtaining hereafter, or procuring from Rome, or publishing, or putting in use, any brief or other instrument in writing, for the purpose of constituting within the kingdom of England a hierarchy of bishops named from sees with territorial titles derived from places belonging to the Crown of England.

The Attorney-General objected to this alteration, the effect of which would be, he said, to impose a cumulative penalty for one offence. The effect would be to make a party liable to a penalty of £100 if he accepted the brief, and to another £100 if he assumed the title. Finding that it did not meet with adequate support, after considerable discussion, Mr. Walpole declined to press his amendment, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. McCullagh then moved an amendment of the clause, the object of which was to exempt from its operation, persons who shall have been recognised as Catholic Archbishop of any province, Catholic Bishop of any diocese, or Catholic Dean of any deanery, by any of her Majesty's superior Courts of law or equity.

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Napier, and, after an angry debate, was negatived by 291 against 45.

Mr. Moore moved another amendment in the same clause, to insert, after "the United Church of England and Ireland;" the words "as long as the said Church shall continue to be the United Church of England and Ireland," which was negatived by 240 against 36.

On the motion of Mr. Reynolds, the Chairman reported progress, and had leave to sit again on Friday.