means by which England forwarded her manu-tres dignes de fleur nouvelle patrie; combien facturing industry, and she broke down those n'en est il pas qui ont illustre leurs noins au serbarness for its protection only when the accu-vice de la France! Mais sur cette terre hosmulation of resources and skill in her own bands pitaliere, ils ont tores conserve comme un culte leftiner fearlessiof a rival. Bour centuries of preux le souvenir de leurs ancetres. bloody war left Treland but small chance with Restons toujours fideles messieurs a cette 1782. But why was it left free ? Simply be- pairimone d'honneur. cause that England could not compete with the looms of Flanders or the shuttles of Holland, and preferred to leave the hazardous competition to Ireland for the sake of destroying her woollen. trade, in which she succeeded. We need not go farther in this enumeration; but from: 1782 to 1800 the Irish Parliament took the only means it could to forward our manufactures, and succeeded. The revenue doubled in eighteen years, the population added a fifth to its numbers and in the city of Dublin alone there were artisans employed in the manufacture of wool to the number of nearly five thousand—a trade that does not count four hundred now. Amidst efforts that are made honestly, generously made, for the revivification of our industry, we may point out the cause that has barred or broken every like attempt hitberto. Let M. Chaonine Hearne, of the Belgian Corps Legislatiff, tellit for us :- " One of the first results of the Liegislative Umon of the two countries was the almost complete destruction of Irish industry and readmission of English labrics, which obtained great sale in Dublin. Then as England bad monopolized, during a long time, new machinery, of which she had prohibited the exportation, it was clear that she would root out the manufactures of Ireland, less advanced and deprived wholly of protection. The natural consequence of this new state of things was that the most part of Irish fabrics disappeared gradually under the influence of the Act of the Union. In virtue of this act, those protecting duties, which the Irish Parliament had established, were limited as to time in their application after the following manner :- The duty on English woollens was fixed for five years—the almost prolibitive duties on calicoes and muslins could be only maintained until 1808, after which they were gradualty reduced, to disappear finally in 1821.-The protection for cotton thread ceased in 1810. These measures effected the annihilation of manufacture, and by withdrawing the means of the artisan, they led to an accumulative decay in agriculture." A word need not be added to this. It tells too plainly and too clearly the cause that keeps us poor, and will, we fear, be always paralysing to our national industry.

DINNER OF THE DESCENDANTS OF IRISH EXILES IN PARIS,

ON THE 16TH OF MAY. (From the Paris Correspondent of the Nation.)

Half a century ago, and even much later, the descendants of the men who preferred exile to dishonor, met every year at a dinner in Paris.

From what we know of these "joyful meetings," as they were called, they must have often been saddened by the events of those revolutionary. times.

The men that did not agree on political subjects, and had embraced different causes, and joined different parties. But there was one subject on which they were never divided, and which kept them together in the bonds of fraternity Ireland claimed them, as her children, and St. Patrick all he sacred banner of and divisions subsided, and the glories and sorrows of the past were duly bonored and celebrated. In that pure spirit of patriotism which exiles alone feel, all personal feelings were drowned in oblivion, and the men whose fathers had fought side by side and suffered the pangs of exile together became friends.

Such, too, has been the case to-day, when the sons and grandsons of the heroes who shed their blood for France, and sleep with their honored dead, met to do homage to their virtues and glory, and to the land of their ancestors.

A short description of that interesting meeting, by one who had the unmerited privilege of being present, may be interesting in Ireland.

The dinner of Monday took place in Lemardelay's splendid salons, Rue Richelien. The dining room was ornamented with great taste.harp and banners of Ireland, were placed in the centre of the room.

. At seven the chair was taken by the Venerable Comte O'Donnell, former Councillor of State, the vice-chairman being George O'-Doherty, E-q., a respected and worthy Irishman resident in Pacis.

were made by the guests. Some were near relatives who had never met: others were old schoolfellows separated from the days of childhood. Some had served in the same campaigns, fought in the same battles, without knowing that they were of the same extraction.

At the dessert, as is the custom in France, the toasts were given, and all political subjects being raturally excluded, they were not numerous, nor was there any of the speech-making which has done more harm than good in Ireland. At the request of the venerable chairman and of all the guests, the eloquent and talented Mr. O'Quin; of the Legislative Body, was asked to propose the first toast, which he did with eloquence and feeling, such as obtained the most unanimous applause of I am enabled to give his toast to lie-

· Vous me demandez, Messieurs, de porter un toust a d'Irlande : je reponds avec bonheur a wotre appel. 101 (1)

notre ancienne patrie nous est chere a lous. Ireland, is now as well, it not better provided man any other diocese in the county, with highly expensive and artistic churches. Dublin Freeman. sœura unies par d'etroites sympathies. Elles ont bien de sentiments communs; leur caractere pas la France qui accueillit ces nobles emigres

the energy the first of this even constitutions and

un the mildest instance long imprisonment was de l'Irelande, qui par fidelete se condainnerent the punishment accorded. Those were the allexile Les Français d'adoption se sont mon-

her inithe competition for trade or the creation religion du passe ; gardons intact ce depot preof manufacture. The linen-trade was alone per- greux que nous avons recu de nos peres et transmitledito be free or encouraged in Ireland until mettons le a notre tour a nos enfants comme un

" Messieurs a l'Irlande!"

The toast was followed by the reading of a French version of the " Battle Eve of the Brigade, read with great effect by the talented translator, Viscomite O'Neill, ending by the following stanza, which was loudly applauded. De ces prena france bureurs pas un n'a survecu Tous ont ete, qu'importe ils ont vaincu

D'autres ont apres eux combattu pour la France Jamais ils n'ont revu leur terre d'esperance. De Dunkerque a Belgrade en tous lieux de combats. Il n'est plaine ni fulaise Ou ne gisent des soldats

De la Brigade Irlandaise." At the request of several of the guests, Viscomte O'Neill read his version of "O'Donnell Abu":--

"O'est une cause sainte et grande, Qu'avec vous defend O'Donnell, La cause du foyer d'Irelande, De la liberte de l'autel."

Marshal MacMahon, Mgr. Cruice, Bishop of Marseilles; General Count Clounard, Mr. O'-Brien, of Chateau Laroche; Mr. William S. O'Brien, Colonel MacSheeby, Count O'Kelly, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, wrote, expressing their regret not to have been able, owing to illness or absence, to assist at this interest " diner de famille."

Nearly all the great families of Ireland were represented at it by men of worth and talentthe O'Neills, the Dillons, the O'Quins, the O'-Tooles, the MacDermotts, (Princes of Coolorine), the O'Donnells, the Walshes, and the O'Shees and the O'Connors, by the grandson of the illustrious General Arthur O'Connor. The following are the names of the guests:-

The Duke of Fitzjames, descendant of Marshal Berwick. M. le Colonel O'Shee, Officer, Legion of

Honrr,&c. M. O'Quin, Officer, Legion of Honor, Mem-

ber of Corps Legislatit, &c.

M. le Viscomte O'Neill de Trrone, Sous Prefet. M. le Cointe Dillon, Augt. Knight of Malta. M. le Comte Dillon, Officeir Superieur.

M. le Comte O'Donnell, Officer Legion of Honor, former Councillor of State, &c. M. le Viscomte O'Donnell, Cour des Comte.

M. O'Poole, President Tribunal of Commerce, Borbon Tsland.

M. O'Toole, jun. M. l'Abbe MacDermott (Prince of Coolo-

vine.) M. Arthur C. O'Connor. M. le Comte Theobald Walsh.

M. le Viscomte Edward Walsh.

IRISH RESIDENTS IN PARIS. George O'Doherty, Esq. ; Wm. Cahill, Esq. ;

J. P. Leonard, Esq. Before rising from table, one of the Irish-born gentlemen gave the following toast to France: | ways of sanctity .- Dundalk Democrat.

"Au pays qui a donne l'hospitalite aux exiles reuse nation! A la France!"

evening was spent in friendly converse on days of old, and a late hour these illustrious descendants of the soldiers of Cremorne and Fontency separated, but not without promising to meet again.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The solemn and imposing ceremony of ordination took place in the Cathedral, Carlow, in the course of the present week, when the gentlemen whose names appear below received the holy orders of subdesconship, desconship and priesthood, at the hands of the Most Rev. James Walshe, D.D.: -Subdeacons - Revds Edmond Ryan, Ossory; Thos.

Higgins, Oloyne; Nicholas Spellacy, Dublin; Phelix Duffy, Ardagh; Patrick O'Reilly, Ardagh; John Walshe, Derry; John M'Grath, Ardagh; Denis A beautiful engraving of O'Connell, and the Byrne, Brisbane, Australia; Michael Kelly, Ardagh; Edward Laughrey, Derry; Terence Anderson, Dublin; John Tyrrell, Ferns; William O'Neill, do. Deacons-Revds. Daniel O'Donnell, St. John's,

Newfoundland ; James Doberty, St. Louis, America; Edmond Ryan, Ossory; Thomas Higgins, Cloyne; Nicholas Spellacy, Dublin; Felix Duffy, Ardagh; Michael Doberty, Cloyne; Philip Hennebery, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land; Michael Milvor, Derry; During the dinner some singular discoveries Patrick O'Reilly, Ardagh; John Walshe, Derry; were made by the guests. Some were near re-Australia; James Cullen, Ferns; Michael Kelly, Ardagh.

Priests-Revds. David O'Donnell, St. John's, Newfoundland; Edward Brennan, Ferna; James Do-herty, St. Louis, N. America; Patrick Devlin, Ardagh; Patrick O'Reilly, Sydney, Australia; N. Spellacy, Dublin; Felix Duffy, Ardagh.—Carlow Post, 21st ult.

It is with sincere regret we learn that the Rev. W. M'Carten, P.P., Rasharkin, Co. Down, who has been ailing for some time past, breathed his last on the 24th ult. His death will be deeply felt wherever his many good qualities were known, and perhaps by none with more sorrow than by the people of Downpatrick, amongst whom he labored zealously as curate, when the present venerated prelate, Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, was their pastor .- Ulster Observer.

The new church of Bohola, in the diocese of Achonry, Co. Mayo, was dedicated on Trinity Sunland in the language in which it was pronounced: day by the venerated Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Durcan, in the presence of an immense concourse of the clergy and latty of the county. This is I. believe, the sixth Gothic church which has been devoted to the use of religion by his Lordship within the last Burons donc a l'Irlande, Messieurs! Fran- ten years, It is very remarkable that the diocese of gais de naissance et de cœur, Irlande d'origine, Ireiand, is now as well, if not better provided than Achonry, though one of the smallest and poorest in, of the universe.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Rev. James Waldron, C A , left St. Jarlath's. mètichal offre plus d'un trait de resemblance, elles aud proceeded to Claremorris, where His Grace held professent la ineme foi; elles ont souvent mele bar, and proceeded to Westport, where Miss Lynch (Sister Mary) made her solemn yows before his Glace

trick's Cathedral, ordered by Mr. Guinness, may be interesting to our readers. The dials of copper on which the time will be shown are eight feet in diameter, and the main wheels are each five feet in diameter. The hours will be struck on a bell weighing one ton and a half, and the tunes played on nine other bells, varying in weight from five cwt to twenty-five cwt. The pendulum measures upwards of fifteen feet in length, and has a weight or bob at its end of upwards of two cwt. The clock having struck the hour in like manner to the generality of church and public clocks, will play ' Adeste Fideles twice, with an interval of one bar between the parts. At noon and at midnight it will play the air 'Martyrdom twice, with two bars interval. At 9 o'clock, morning and evening, it will play the 'Sicilian Mariners' Hymn,' and at six a.m. and at six p.m. 'Rousseau's Dream.'- Muil.

New Augustinian Church, Dublin. - A very numerous and influential public meeting of the friends and benefactors of the Augustinian Fathers in their exertions to complete the erection of the new church of St. John, in place of the present old building in John st. was held on Sunday last in the old Church, The Lord Mayor presided, and the meeting was addressed by a number of influential citizens. At the close a subscription list was opened, and funds were banded in to the amount of nearly £250.

It is with extreme pleasure that we place before the public one of those philanthropic acts which are the distinguishing traits in the character of the Venerable Archdeacon Goold. It appears that the entrance to the Catholic Chapel of Athea was in an unfinished state, and looked very poor for an approach to God's temple. On this being represented to the Venerable Archdeacon, he immediately gave orders for the erection of a cut stone wall, with iron gates and wickets, all at a cost of 200 sovereigns .-Limerick Reporter.

As it was understood that the 'renewal' of the mission, which was opened in the Catholic Church of Abberfeale, by the Redemptorist Fathers, was to close on the 22nd May, crowds of people might be seen coming along the roads from every direction as. early as nine o'clock in the morning. Not only the whole of the parish of Abberfeale attended the mission on the 22nd, but also a great many from the surrounding parishes of Mountcollins, Tour, Inchabane, Athea, Brosna and Duagh,-16.

At the 8 o'clock Mass on Sunday, May 22, an Ordination was held at the Cathedral by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien. The Rev. Michael O'Connor, and Rev. Thomas Dowling, with the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, O S F., were admitted to the Priesthood, the two former gentlemen being affiliated to the diocese of Adelaide Australia. The Rev. Maurice Keating, Rev. Edmund Quinn, and Rev. Jeremiah Kirwan were admitted to dencon's orders. - Waterford News.

The Rev. Patrick George Kennedy, C.C., Sheffield who has arrived in Waterford on a visit to his friends, preached a sermon on the progress of Catholicity in England, at the 11 o'clock Mass, Sunday, May 22, in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Parish, of which his un cle, Rev. P. Kent, is the respected Pastor.

Mission in Castleslaney .- On Sunday last the Jesuit Fathers opened a mission in the Catholic Oburch of Castleblaney, and already its fruits are visible in the great attendance and earnest devotions of the laity. The esteemed pastor of the parish, the Very Rev. Dr. Bermingham, and the other clergy, are indefatigable in their labors to assist the Revd. Fathers, and it is certain that the mission must leave deep and lasting impression on the Catholics of the parish. Masses are celebrated from an early hour, sermons preached both morning and evening to large congregations, and confessions heard during the day. It is easy to see where the true Church is working, for there you witness the effects of Divine grace, in the conversion of men from sin to the

Mission in Randalstown.—The mission of the Dode l'Irlande, et dans lequel ils ont rendu leurs muican Fathers at Randalstown, county Antrim, noms, doublement illustre a la grande et geneof vast spiritual benefits to the Catholics of the par-There was no further speeching, except the lish. Seventeen converts were received into the Church, and it is expected that more will follow. health of one of the promoters of the meeting, The Protestants of the parish were frequently prewho contented himself with bowing respectfully sent at the sermons, and they regretted more than to the illustrious company. The rest of the any others the departure of the Reverend Fathers .-

> CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH, CARRICKMACROSS. - This new church, so creditable to the clergy and Catholic people of Carrickmacross, the first stone of which was laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Macnally nearly three years since, is being built in the most permanent manner, and when completed will prove an orusment, to the town as well as a monument of the religious zeal of the priests and people. The side walls are completed, and stonecutters are busily employed in finishing the window tracery, and masons are erecting the gables. The work has already cost £6,000, and will take fully £4,000 more to put on the roof and finish the interior embellishments. Some difficulty in providing so much funds will be met with, but the generous hearts of the people will devise the means by which they may be overcome.-

> APPOINTMENT OF DEAN TO THE CHAPTER OF DUB LIN. - His Holiness the Pope has appointed the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Connell Dean of the Chapter of the Catholic Cathedral for distinguished services rendered to the Church all over the world during his career on the mission.—Frecman.

> KINSALE A PORT OF CALL .- Great excitement has been produced here by the intelligence that the company of the Icotan line have some intention of makng Kins le a port of call for their steamers, instead of Queenstown; but, although Kinsale harbor is evidently a statio bene file carrins, yet this is not among the most probable events of the future, inasmuch as conceive the company must in that case construct auitable quay for their own accommodation, as quave are possessed by a few persons, their length n each case corresponding to and co-incident with the breadth of the rere of their premises; and as to a public quay there is scarcely any .- Nation Corres-

One of the grandest and most enthusiastic public demonstrations that ever was witnessed in Drogheda took place on May 24, in honor of Benj Whitworth, Esq , J P., of Manchester, who, it will be recollectgenerously made a princely gift of upwards of £3,000 for the erection of a magnificent hall for the people in one of our principal atreets. This being the day set apart for the laying of the foundation stone, all our public establishments, by previous arrangement, were closed, and trade transactions of every kind suspended for the time being. Another event also took place on the 24th, for which the people of Drogheda are also indebted to the enterprising spirit of Mr. Whitworth, viz : the turning of the first sod on the site of an extensive cotton factory about to be erected at Greenhills, an undertaking which will raise the fallen commerce of this town, opening up a new source of industry, and linking the trade of Drogheda with the emporiums

It is satisfactory to know that some progress, indeed a very considerable one, has been already made towards marking the position of the now celebrated Dannt's Rock. It is now intended that a light shall be exhibited from the lower part of Roche's . Tower. which, when completed, will shine with intense brilliancy in the direction of the rock. - Reporter.

It is with the most sincere regret that we have to announce the death of John Andrews, of Comber, at the age of 12 years - Northern Waig.

Sunday, 22d ult: witnessed the interesting occasion of a charity sermon being delivered by Rev Mr. Dubling window who disaffor the long bequests:—To Miss in question which room the nature of the plant har will gave the following bequests:—To Miss in question which from the nature of its cutture, and teach all nations, and lot I am with you to the end of the world.

A short description of the new clock for St. Patrick's Cathedral, ordered by Mr. Guinness, may be of Charity amoust the poor. £20 to be distributed by the Sisters of Charity amoust the poor. £20 to be distributed by the Sisters of Charity amoust the poor. £20 to be distributed by the Sisters of Charity amoust the poor. £20 to be distributed by the Sisters of Charity amoust the poor. £20 to be distributed by the Sisters of Charity amoust the poor. £20 to St. Vincents of Charity amoust the poor. £2010 St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's Green. £40 for the relief of persons the Nuns may know to be in distress. £20 for the Blind institution, Portobello. £20 for the deaf mutes at Cabra. £15 for the Oatbollo Orphanage, Harold's Oross. £15 for the Sisters of Charity, Standope street. £30 for the Presentation nuns, Clane. £10 to be distributed by them amongst the poor. £10 to the Right Rev. Dr. Kilduff, for his Poor School, Longford. £5 to the Rev. Mr. M. Gaver, P. P., Granard, towards completion of his chapel there. £10 to same, £5 thereof to be distributed the winter after her death, and £5 during the following winter. To St. Joseph's Asylum, Dublin, for the distressed elderly females, £20. £15 to the Rev. Mr. Spratt, for his establishment for houseless poor. £10 to the Parish Priest of Drogheda for Masses and for the poor. £10 to the Parish Priest of Terfeckin for Masses and for the poor. £10 for the poor widows, North William street, cared by the Sisters of Charity.

LANDLORD EXTERMINATION .- " Peers and genery, representing one-thirteenth of the rental of Ireland, have been sold out by the Incumbered Estates Court, and their property has produced upwards of twenty millions of money."-D. C. Heron Q.C.

It is strange fact that the machinery by which England exterminates the Irish race is doomed to suffer by a species of retributive justice the very evils it is instrimental in inflicting. D.: C.: Heron, Q C., an authority second to none in this old King: dom, tells all whom it may concern that the population of Ireland is diminishing at the rate of 100,000 per annum; the horses and cattle are diminishing at the rate of more than 100,000 per annum; the land is going out of cultivation at the rate of 100,000 acres per annum; and, as a key to this downward course, he affirms that "the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland is only a complicated machine to collect rent." Well, there is a soit of consolation in the consciousness that one out of the thirteen of the exterminators of the poor experienced the fate of his victims - that is, was stripped of all he possessed in an hour, and, with his family, was cast bomeless and destitute on the world. According to the plan in operation, we may expect the un-qualified change of landlords as surely as the change if tenants in a few more: years.; Let them go, too, with a vengeance. Among all the enemies of Ireland, none have been so ruthless as they. They pledged themselves at every risk, to uphold the Union; they swore by our British rulers; they insisted that foreign power should be dominant in Ireland; and now, if foreign power strips them bare -if it annihilates, one after another, their national institutions and interests - if it leaves them crushed, writhing, helpless, and hopeless, in a land preeminently blessed by the Creator-why, we can only say that, as 'the wages of sin is death,' so they will but taste the earnings of their own political turpitude in their prostration and bereavement. - Castlebar Telegraph.

IRELAND IN THE YEAR 1864 .- On Wednesday week there was read, at 34 Molesworth street, before the Statistical Society a paper on the present condition of Ireland, written by Mr. Canfield Heron. To those who are in the habit of repeating the parrot cry of our rulers about 'Irish prosperity' we would carnestly recommend the perusal of the able and logical paper of that distinguished statistician and political economiet. Mr. Heron expresses very strongly his opinion that the condition of the tenure of land 18 the great cause of the decay of national wealth and population. Absentesism, also, he marks out a very active agency in the destruction of the Irish people. The total extinction, or at least the dormant state of the national spirit, according to Mr. Heron, is not without some ill effect upon the country. He does not merely build up theories and opinious -he enumerates facts and draws logical and necessary conclusions from them. He shows the decrease of live stock of all kinds - horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs and estimates that, between the years 1861-62, Ireland lost properly of that kind to the value of more than four millions sterling. Between the years 1862-63 the area of land under cultivation dimi nished by nearly one hundred thousand acres, although there was a further decrease in the amount of live stock. Mr. Heron states that one of the consequences of this condition of things is that it leaves Ireland a beggar before the other nations of the earth to make up for, at least, a portion of this terrible decrease. A million and a quarter per annum has to be contributed by other people to preserve the frish from utter and absolute ruin. If this charitable fund became exhausted or was stopped the consequences would be most grievous. As the strong and able-bodied are decreasing, so the number of beipless and burthensome is on the increase. The number of deaf and dumb, blind and idiotic, bas greatly increased. Again, the circulation of the banks is on the decline; the value of real and personal property which has passed through Probate Court has decreased; railway receipts have decreased, and the number of professional men is less now than it has been in previous years. In a word, in every single matter wherein consists the prosperity and greatness of a nation, the decay of Ireland is rapid and portentous. Where is this to stop? what is to be its limits? are important questions for Irishmen to ask themselves, and which must find a solution from them. If they are satisfied to fly from their country and leave it a desert, all is well; they are in a fair way of accomplishing their will, and that speedily. If they are not satisfied, but, on the contrary, are determined to use all just and righteous efforts to retrieve the disasters of their country and establish her among the powers of the earth, there is no time to be wasted—they must commence forthwith. - Nution.

CULTIVATION OF TOBAUCO .- Ballymuhon Union .-At a weekly meeting of the guardians of this board, held on the 19th instant,

Mr. Griffith rose and said - Gentlemen, I have been considering the subject of growth of tobacco in Ireland, and I think there is no apology necessary to the guardians for the introduction of this subject, because it affects the ratepayers as well as persons who receive the benefit of this house, and the greater the prosperity, of course the better it will be for us. "I think it would be well done to read something on the subject of tobacco, and I think if we could manage to have permission for growing, it in this country, it would be very desirable. I have been in correspondence on the subject with Mr. Acheson, lately a planter of Illinois, in America, now a resident in this country. He has been very kind about it, and be has written many letters on the subject. Mr. Griffith then read the following memorial

The Memorial of the Guardians of the Poor Law Union of Ballymuhon, situate in the Counties of Longford and Westweeth,

"Sheweth-That in consequence of the increased development of Free Trade in Corn, and from other causes, the agricultural interest of this country, especially that more particularly devoted to tillage, is

That Memorialists, whilst lamenting this result, do not desire any restrictions upon Free Trade; but on the contrary, would urge an extension of that (principle, and would claim the advantages, as well; saveral flugers were almost torn off to Jane Gordon as undergo the disadvantages, of Free Trade, in la-, bour.

That, in furtherance of this system, Memorialists would suggest the propriety of removing the restric tions which at present probibit the growth of: Tobacco in Ireland; and call upon Government to take the matter into serious consideration, with a view to an

the details, in responsible hands, would suggest for that purpose the prepayment of a duty upon the growing plants of Tobacco equivalent to the present duty of 3s per lb , Memorialists believe that this mode of levying the duty might be greatly facilitated by the employment in conjunction with the Revenue Department of the Constabulary Force, whose duties, Memorialists are glad to believe, are each day becoming lighter.

Memorialists would, in conclusion, urge the ad--vantage to the community of not being dependant upon America for the supply of an article of such general consumption, after the manner of cotton, and also of retaining in this country a large amount of capital which, at present, is employed in the support and extension of slavery.

Memorialists, therefore, pray that Government will take the subject of this Memorial into immediate consideration, with a view to an alteration in the present law, by application to Parliament or other-

The Chairman said he did not think the Memorial could be improved on at all.

It was then unanimously resolved to have it printed and sent to the different boards of guardians in

The Chairman said it would have another result. The labourers would be no longer contented with the present low rate of wages, and eating soft potatoes. He would eat bread, and make his tobacco, and they all knew that when a man was properly clothed and properly fed, he can get his labor. He was suggesting on the last day, and he did not know how it was that the hop duty was in some way connected with it.

Mr. Shuldham thought there could be no difficulty about it if they choosed to raise a duty on the plant, Let every person notice the revenue officer for how many plants he is going to put into his ground.

Mr. Bole Don't you see in the income tax how we are called on to assess ourselves, and we are liable to a penalty if we do not assess ourselves properly. Supposing I am going to grow a certain quantity of this plant, I can be called on to give a proper ac-

Chairman-I think if all the boards of guardians took it up and send forward this petition, and if the press all over Ireland take it up warmly, I don't see well how it can be refused. I don't think they could have the face to refuse it, particularly when it is put before them in a plain way.

The board shorly after adjourned .- Sligo Chamion:

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.- Never did the country present a more hopeful aspect. Gereals of all kinds give promise of a good yield, unless, indeed the season change for the worse. In early situations the potato crop is above ground, and statks exhibiting a vigour and luxuriance which remind one of the time before 'the favourite root' had suffered from blight. Pasturage is as good as we have ever observed it in this month, and much of it seems to be preserved - at least it is not as yet stocked, as some difficulty is experienced in procuring stores. The quantity of flaxseed sown in this district is consideruble, though not perhaps so much as had been expected. Much of it, however, was badly got in, and the large class of farmers seem least acquainted with the management of the crop. Many small farmers sowed too late. On one property, for instance, some of the small holders failed to sow oats, and when the season advanced they obtained flaxseed from their landlord on credit, and of course got it burriedly. We therefore think an instructor in this district would be of great service in giving information during the remainder of the season. As regards green crops, we have been led to believe that will be a fail-ing off this year in the breadth of land under turnips, mangolds, &c, and yet there is a fair demand for guano and artificial manures .- Western Star.

It is many years since we have had such really splendid growing weather in May. The temperature has been about eight degrees higher than the average of the same period in other seasons, and that, too, with rain just as it would seem to be required. Last week closed with refreshing showers, and this week up to Thursday night, the heat was more suggestive a tropical climate than of the North of On Thursday we were again gratified with a copious shower, with thunder and lightning, and rain occasionally during yesterday. The crops, consequently are making rapid progress, and the rural population are in high spirits in view of their prospects. This description of weather is particularly favourable for the growth of flax, which is a general crop in the northern counties this year. The month of April was favourable for the sowing of flaxseed, and the rain and heat have since brought it well forward. Vegetation of every kind is luxuriant and, with a continuance of this kind of weather, we shall have such a return from the soil in Ireland as we have not been blessed with for several years. We have been long accustomed to converse with farmers on -at least to them - never-failing topic of the weather and cannot recollect that we ever were a few weeks before without meeting with some grumblers; but this year has fairly silenced the most inveterate faultfinders among the agricultural population. - Derry Lurnal.

The weather for the past week has been exceedngly warm and fine. The thermometer registered in the shade, on a north wall, 80 degree Fahrenheit, which is, we believe, unprecented for the month of May. The grain crops are doing well. The potatoes are looking remarkably fine. Beans give good promise, and flax is growing apace. The turnips are beginning to show above ground, and active steps are being taken to complete the sowing of the other green crods. There is every promise of an abundant harvest. - Wexford Pcople.

The weather, for the past week, has been most propitious, its effects on the crops of all kinds being highly beneficial. On Monday, we had some tine warm showers, which, to use a familiar phrase, made the grass grow over the disches. Mesdows are looking exceedingly well, and the green crops having had such a fine season, must give a most productive yield. Wheat, oats, beans, barley, &c., are all doing well .- Wexford People, 28th ult.

The Carlo Post says that farmers find a difficulty to get workmen in Carlow County.

Tippenany.—At Ballycarron this week new pota-

toes were brought to table; and some delicious straw-berries were also gathered; both were grown in the open air. This is an extraordinary instance of the forwardness of the season. - Clonmel Chronicle.

The well-known painter, Edward Hayes, R. H. A., died on May 21, of bronchitis. He was a native of Clonmel, and resided "there some years, whence he proceeded to Dublin, where his death took place. Mr. William Hamilton, Kilkenny, died in the 104th

year of his age, having retained all his faculties to time of his death. In 1792 the deceased came to Kilkenny from Newton Stewart, in the county Tyrone, being then in his 32d year.—Moderator.

A young woman named Anne Kavanagh was working in one of our mills, when her right hand came in contact with a part of the machinery, and suffered from a similar accident. Her left hand caught in some machinery, and it was found necessary to amputate four fingers. Both the sufferers are doing well. 10.513 1003 are doing well. hilb. all and a

a The Dublin corporation have reacheded the reote by which they assigned a site on Wollege Green, in front of the old Parliament House, for a statue of Prince Albert. The guide and the comments of