

THE SIECLE, THE TIMES, AND THE GREAT DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

An able article in the *Siecle*, of the 5th instant, on the Great Dublin Exhibition, and the condition of Ireland generally, showing, in reply to the taunts of the English press, the true cause of the backwardness of Ireland in commercial prosperity, has attracted an unusual degree of public attention, and has forced from the "Tall bully" of the anti-Irish press, a rejoinder, which, as a confession of guilt, stands, perhaps, unrivalled in the annals of journalism. The withering charge of the *Siecle* is home, circumstantial, and stunning; and the *Times*, like an Old Bailey advocate of a hardened criminal, denies, admits, expostulates, gets angry, jocular, and disproves nothing. We regret our space will not allow us to give a translation in full of this masterly defence of Ireland; but the portions we quote will show sufficiently the opinion of foreigners respecting the condition of Ireland, and her obligations to her English rulers:—

"GREAT DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

"To the Editor-in-chief of the *Siecle*.

"Dublin, June 30, 1853.

"The first impression of a stranger, on arriving in Ireland, is admiration; the second, immediate, irresistible, a sad oppression of the heart; admiration at this land, so rich and fertile, these valleys and hills so smiling, this capital and bay so imposing; a grief, an inexpressible pity, at the aspect of desolation and misery which conceals itself under these deceitful appearances. . . . I have seen much misery in my life, I have been present at much suffering, I have met in other countries populations profoundly miserable; capitals the most different in character have presented to me the most painful spectacle, of certain classes of the poor struggling for the necessities of life. I solemnly declare, nowhere have I seen anything which can compare to the distress of this country."

Having contrasted the poverty of Paris and London with the incomparably greater misery of Dublin, and commented on the unparalleled patience with which the latter is borne, the writer, M. Savoye, remarks:—"This people is perfect in the art of suffering, and their Christian gentleness rises as an indelible reproach against their oppressors."

And, again, speaking of this "people martyr," he says:—"Nothing can totally dishearten them." After each fresh disaster inflicted by a jealous and tyrannical nation; after all the vexatious obstacles raised to the development of native resources, they still arise unconquered, with the determined resolution to resist until death."

"Like all excitable, sanguine, and impassioned people, they pass from despair to joy with inconceivable suddenness. In the midst of their sorrows, it would seem that only a ray of sunshine—a smile of fortune—is required to restore all their energy, and fill them with redoubled hope. This hope, this confidence, this faith in a better future—all that sustains and aggrandises them in their own eyes is expressed by the sacred device: *Erin go bragh!*"

After pointing out how that glorious national sentiment is identified with all that is ennobling in the past history and the future hopes of Ireland, and how that honored motto, surmounting a crowned harp, eventually became the expression of Irish nationality, M. Savoye says:—"Finally, what is the Dublin Exhibition itself, with the imposing development which it daily takes, but the radiation of this same idea, so well worthy of the attention and the interest of Europe. On this account, it is to be regretted that the organisers of this noble national fête have not thought well of placing the Irish device in letters of gold on the highest summit of the Exhibition building. And even if the semi-official advocate of the malignity of the neighboring isle had taken umbrage at it, there would not have been any great harm."

Having pointed out the "conspiracy of silence," by which the London press (particularly the *Times*) kept the public in the dark regarding the precise day of the inauguration of the Exhibition, and the means which they adopted to write its "epitaph" in the shape of "an adieu," the correspondent of the *Siecle* adds:—"Truly, this was too much even for the *Times*. If Ireland is unquestionably the most unfortunate nation of the globe, having neither internal life, nor outward expansion, nor national liberty, nor commercial greatness, nor material prosperity, nor moral good—whose is the fault?"

"Yes, the Irish people, on a soil which is known to be one of the first in Europe for fertility, die of famine, and forsake in tears the hearths of their fathers to seek a new country beyond the sea. But whose the fault?"

"Yes, Ireland, rich with minerals even to the very surface, with historical proofs that these great sources of national prosperity had been formerly worked, particularly the coal mines, has now virtually neither coal nor salt; nor any of the great levers of modern manufacture. It remains forcibly tributary to England, possessing neither the power nor the capital to work the raw materials locked up in its soil. Whose is the fault?"

If security of property, and personal liberty—physical as well as moral—are the lasting and only true levers of nations, has not England to reproach herself with destroying them in Ireland? The vast and noble forests of oak which ornamented the country, and furnished the timber necessary for naval architecture have in one place been cut down for military purposes as in the time of Cromwell, in another place by the rapacity of the English proprietors, always uncertain of their tenure."

"Of the eleven millions of acres of cultivated land, the source of the agricultural prosperity of Ireland, how much remains in the hands of the original inhabitants? Not two millions. The remainder, by way of conquest, usurpation, confiscation, and other violences, has passed to invading strangers, or, still worse to base discoverers and informers. It is well known how these lands are cultivated, and what the profit resulting to the country."

Having adverted to the flourishing manufactures which Ireland formerly carried, and her extensive trade with Europe, from the Hanseatic Cities to Italy, and the tyrannical and infamous means which England adopted to ruin them, and detailed some interesting anecdotes of the penal laws, showing the extreme lengths to which England resorted to prevent Irish Catholics from acquiring either property or education; and having shown how this system of unscrupulous oppression has, except in some rare instances, been carried down to our time, without strengthening nor essentially enriching the empire, M. Savoye proceeds:—"You see, Monsieur, that in such a country, and

under such circumstances anything like the Great Industrial Exhibition is a fact remarkable in itself, and which deserves to be regarded as a proof of the enterprise and elevation of mind, as well as patriotism, of the man who has conceived it. . . . France, to whom belongs the merit of initiating the great industrial exhibitions, confined them within the limits of her own productions. England, in inviting the world to her great solemnity of 1851, indulged in her heart the hope so flattering to her ambition, but I believe quickly dissipated, of displaying her own superiority in the eyes of the universe. Mr. Dargan on the contrary, the generous and intelligent patriot, who both conceived and executed the Great Dublin Exhibition, has been desirous of giving a solemn lesson to his country. After having covered it with a network of railways, and having diffused by this powerful agency a new life into all its parts, he has been anxious to afford the facility of contemplating what Ireland had produced of itself and by its own resources, to compare these results with the natural products of the country, and to encourage his countrymen by comparison with, and the example of, other nations more advanced, more fortunate, or more skillful than Ireland."

"This project Mr. Dargan has executed, without aid from any one—without assistance on the part of the Government, which has not even deigned to send royal commissioners to Dublin as it has done to New York. At the same time this generous citizen wishes to leave all the eventual benefit of his enterprise to the Industrial Society of Dublin, reserving to himself the loss alone, should the receipts not cover the capital advanced and the interest thereon. Meanwhile, the sums which he has thus disbursed, have, it is said, successively amounted to two millions and a half of francs. The public sympathy and gratitude are his only recompense."

"SAVOYE."

KELLS PROSELYTISM.—ARCHDEACON STOFFORD AND FATHER M'EVoy.—We observe from the *Meath Herald*, that the controversy between Archdeacon Stofford and Father M'Evoy relative to the authorship of the letters produced by the former at the Rotundo has, after a very formidable series of replies and rejoinders, which we cannot regret having in good time saved our readers the infliction of, resulted only in this, that the Archdeacon, while virtually withdrawing the charge he made, or was supposed to have made, against Father M'Evoy, still persists in asserting that his "letters" were the work of some unnamed and mysterious "Priest of Rome." The Archdeacon has very cunningly and very skilfully avoided submitting his assertion to any practical test, and we think Father M'Evoy may fairly treat any future escapades of so slippery a gentleman with cool and quiet contempt.—*Tablet*.

A number of Claddagh fishermen were amongst the emigrants from Galway to America last week.

STORM.—There was a severe storm along the eastern coast of Ireland on Saturday night and Sunday morning. There are reports of several casualties to small craft, from Kingstown, Drogheda, Dundrum Bay, &c. The sufferers are chiefly yachts, fishing boats, and coasters. We have not heard of any lives being lost. The severe winds of Saturday and Sunday have inflicted injury upon the potato crop. The stalks are in many places levelled with the ground. This day is calmer, and promises to be favorable.

The three convicts who had lately escaped from the Limerick gaol are recaptured. One was arrested in Cork by Head Constable Crowley; Another who had enlisted in the 84th Regiment, under the assumed name of "Thomas Burke," has been given up by the military authorities at Chatham, to which he had been sent; and the third was arrested in London by one of the metropolitan force. The latter was dressed as a gentleman, with gold chain, &c., and so conscious was he of evading capture that he called at a police station in London to make an inquiry when he was arrested.—*Limerick Examiner*.

At the late important trials in the county of Monaghan, it is stated that Catholics, who had been summoned as "Jurors," were directed to "stand by;" and that this was done at the especial desire of those representing the Crown.—*Weekly Telegraph*.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM INTOXICATION.—Dr. Kirwan, city Coroner, held an inquest at Meath street Hospital, on Wednesday, on the body of Mary Anne Bishop, a child between nine and ten years of age, whose death was occasioned under the following circumstances:—It appeared in evidence that the mother of the child undertook to conceal a jar of ardent spirits which she had received from a neighbor. The little girl, it would appear, had seen where the jar had been deposited, and taking advantage of the absence of her mother, got out the cork of the jar and swallowed a quantity of its contents. The mother returned and found the child lying on the floor in a state of insensibility. Dr. Ryan applied the stomach pump, but an effusion of the brain had set in, and in a short time after being brought to hospital, the child died.

Mr. Leslie Montgomery, apothecary, has been convicted of bigamy at the Kildare Assizes. He married, in 1836, Martha Booth, at Cullinstown, and in 1852 Wilhelmine Haysed a native of Kildare. Mr. G. Knox obtained at same assizes, £200 damages against Mr. Copperthwaite, for libel, in charging plaintiff with extortion on the turf.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ORDINATION OF THE REV. W. H. ANDERSON.—On Sunday, 31st ult., the Rev. W. H. Anderson, formerly a Puseyite Minister at Leicester, and an active member of that party in the Establishment, was ordained Deacon in the chapel of the Archbishop's residence, by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.—*Catholic Standard*.

CONVERSION.—On the 27th ult., Richard Meady, Esq., of Cloudesley Lodge, Bitterne, near Southampton, made his profession of faith, and was received into the Communion of the Catholic Church by the Rev. Robert Mount, at St. Joseph's, Southampton. Mr. Meady is a gentleman of highly respectable connections. His father and brother are both beneficed clergymen of the Established Church. We understand that this is the seventeenth convert the Rev. R. Mount has received into the Church during the four years he has been amongst us.—*Jb*.

Caroline Sherwood, the young woman who strangled her illegitimate child in a field near Brighton, has been convicted of the murder, and received sentence of death.

GENERAL STRIKE OF THE LONDON CABMEN.—The following announcement appears in the *Globe* of Wednesday evening:—"The cabmen of the metropolis have commenced their glorious three days of revolution—or rather their three days of no revolution—of the wheels of their vehicles. In three days (according to another account, in a month) they count on reducing the Home Secretary and the Imperial Parliament to a capitulation. This morning the cabless city presented a sight not less mournful than ominous. At booking-offices and hotel doors, parties, prepared to start for railway stations, might be seen hopelessly reclining on their luggage, like Patience on a monument, smiled on by porters, or with the sole sympathy of boots. Elsewhere carts clatter along the streets with fairer freights than probably they ever before carried, and even ponderous vans are seen loaded with travellers as well as with trunks, and making way 'as well as can be expected' to Paddington or Euston Station. Persons arriving by railway or proceeding to the stations were the principal sufferers. The companies are, however, taking steps to meet the emergency. In two or three instances where drivers did not know of the combination and plied for hire their cabs were overthrown and the reins cut.

ANGLICAN DIFFICULTIES.—The difficulties suggested by the Colonial Church-Regulation Bill, although not absent from its passage through Parliament, thickened about its ultimate future rather than its present passing. The position of the Church of England in the Colonies—the absolute necessity of reconciling it to the affections of colonists—renders it as absolutely necessary not only to concede self-government adapted to local circumstances, but to recognize the laity. In other words, the Church of England must, as to its management, be assimilated to other institutions in the free Colonies. But the fact will prove experimentally that the Church can be assimilated to other institutions; an anticipation of evidence which, with the use that may be made of it by agitators at home, suggests natural and grave anxieties to the friends of the Church. This feeling, although it was not avowed, probably lay at the root of lighter objections by which the bill was beset in the debate of the Lords; but there is no alternative save that of passing a bill of the kind, or abandoning the Colonies ecclesiastically. The Lords incline to the former; with the Commons probably the latter will have more favor.—*Spectator*.

ANGLICAN SIMONY.—Mr. Phillimore's Bill to amend the law respecting simony, by extending it to laymen, and to render illegal the sale of the next presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice, provides:—"That if any person, from the time of the passing of this Act, shall or do, for any sum of money, reward, gift, profit, or advantage, directly or indirectly, or for or by reason of any promise, agreement, grant, bond, covenant, or other assurance of or for any sum of money, reward, gift, profit, or benefit whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in his own name or in the name of any other person or persons, take, procure, or accept the next avoidance of or presentation to any benefice with cure of souls, dignity, prebend, or living ecclesiastical, and shall be presented or collated thereupon, that then every such presentation or collation, and every admission, institution, investiture, and induction upon the same, shall be utterly void, frustrate, and of no effect in law, and such agreement shall be deemed and taken to be a simoniacal contract; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, to present or collate unto or give or bestow every such benefice, dignity, prebend, and living ecclesiastical for that one time or turn only."

It is stated by the local papers that Bishop Philpotts has refused to license the Rev. J. P. Shepperd, formerly Curate of the Northshore district, Kirkdale, and recently appointed to the Curacy and Lectureship of South Molton, Devon, on the ground of unsoundness on the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

THE CHURCH AND THE POLICE.—On Friday about fifty of the A division waited on Sir Richard Mayne. They stated that, however inconvenient, they were compelled, at the risk of being "spotted," or incurring the displeasure of their superiors, to go to church, of whatever religious persuasion they might be. Sir Richard told them that he believed some intimation of the kind was disseminated during the administration of Mr. Walpole at the Home Office; but he believed it was a matter of option with the men.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—THE MORMONS IN INDIA.—The Mormons are making a desperate effort just now for the conversion of India to the creed of Joe Smith. Thirteen "ministers" arrived in Calcutta from the city of the Salt Lake, via California, a month or six weeks ago, and their "high priest" has lately got one of the newspapers to publish his manifesto. They are not likely to do much here. The Europeans laugh at them, and the natives do not understand them—for seemingly their gift of tongues does not include Bengali. The "high priest" just referred to, and who seems a man of considerable natural eloquence and ability, but of very defective education, boldly avows the doctrine and practice of polygamy, justifying it by reference to the cases of the patriarchs and kings of Israel.

A correspondent of the *Church and State Gazette*, signing himself "Presbyter," writes to that journal for the purpose of eliciting a suggestion as to how one of his brethren shall induce the people to come and hear sermons. "There are many churches," says he, "and chapels too, thank God, where the Gospel truths in all their fullness are preached faithfully and with scrupulous avoidance of ceremonial. Are the working classes found even there? From observation in Liverpool, in Manchester, in Birmingham, in Macclesfield, and in many other of the manufacturing towns, I hesitate not to answer, 'No.' Fashionable congregations may be found, with a fair sprinkling of the middle classes of society, sitting as a delighted audience under the Rev. Mr. So-and-So—carriages block up the entrance to the church or chapel—but where are the lower classes? There are a few, perhaps, accommodated on forms in the middle aisle. I repeat, therefore, my original question—how can we accommodate the people? When accommodation is found, and this is not as easy as it would at first sight seem with the present system of pews, how can we prepare adults to hear and understand sermons? And how and when can we, finally, best persuade them to come to the house of God to hear those sermons?"

A woman named Brookes poisoned her two illegitimate children (twins) with laudanum, in Birmingham, on Friday morning, and made an abortive attempt on her own life immediately afterwards. The wretched woman is in custody.

OUR FUTURE SUPPLY OF CORN.—The continued wet and cold weather, the unfavorable prospects of the harvest here and in France, the notorious wants of the countries on the Upper Rhine, make reflecting statesmen now turn a somewhat anxious eye to the various countries that supply corn, in order to ascertain the probabilities of bread being easily accessible for the majority of the people. The average price this year is from 6s. to 7s. higher than last year, and hence the increased supplies. At present, in consequence of the rise in price, great quantities of corn and flour are now coming in; and those who remember the immense quantities we obtained in 1847-8-9, in consequence of our high prices, when other countries were not so well prepared as now to supply our wants, will be under no apprehension that we shall not now, as a rise takes place in prices, procure large additional supplies.—*London Economist*.

Sarah Baker has been convicted at Stafford Assizes of the murder of her child, by throwing it down an old pit-shaft. The poor creature was seduced by a wretch who deserted her when it was apparent she would become a mother.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.—Six vessels have taken their departure from Liverpool for the Australian ports during the week. On Saturday the Goldfinder, one of the "Fox Line," and the Tasmania, one of the "White Star Line," cleared out, the former with 576, and the latter with 440 passengers. They are both fitted out with every convenience, and the whole of their passengers have expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the arrangements made for their accommodation. The Tasmania will be succeeded by the Moorsfort, a new vessel, that in appearance and sailing qualities is said to equal the smartest clippers afloat. She is now on view at the Salthouse Dock. There are now three ships loading at Liverpool for Adelaide, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,102; 17 for Melbourne, 9,888 tons; 1 for Moreton Bay, 1,309 tons; 1 for Port Phillip, 1,040 tons; and 6 for Sydney, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,599. Such has been the effect of the recent articles in *The Times*, respecting shipments to Australia, that it is credibly stated that the price of ships had been increased from 5s. to 10s. a ton.

UNITED STATES.

Mgr. Bedini, Nuncio from the Pope, accompanied by Archbishop Hughes, have gone to visit Lake Superior and the Indian Country, previous to his return to the East.—*Detroit Catholic Vicindicator*.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY DELEGATES IN PHILADELPHIA announce that the collection in Saint Michael's Church, Kensington, will amount to the sum of \$1,400, or upwards; the pastor, Rev. Mr. Sheridan, contributed \$100, and commended the cause to his people.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

The *N. Y. Freeman's Journal* announce the death of the Rev. Mr. M'Caffrey, Latin Professor at St. Mary's College.

Senator Douglass, of Illinois, is supposed to be the Member of Congress spoken of as having become a convert to the Catholic Church in Rome.

A fatal collision betwixt the New York and Philadelphia cars, occurred on the Camden and Amoy R. R., on the 11th inst., by which several persons were killed outright, and many wounded. Great blame is attached to the Engineers and Conductors, who were immediately arrested to await the finding of a Coroner's Inquest.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Interments in the cemeteries of the city, for the week ending Saturday, July 23, were 617, of which 420 were of yellow fever.

Twenty-seven persons died in New York on the 13th instant from the effect of sun strokes.

FREE DISCUSSION.—FREE SPEECH.—There is quite a distinction between freedom of speech, freedom of discussion, and the abuses or licentiousness thereof. We recognize no right in any person, neither does our constitution, nor our form of government, recognize any right in any person or persons to outrage the feelings of the community or any respectable portion thereof, under the false assumption of "free speech," by which to cause riot and blood-shed. No! But on the other hand, cause being greater than effect, we go for removing the cause that the effect may cease. For instance; would our Cleveland contemporaries attempt to sustain a fellow under pretence of "free speech," who would attack the character of any considerable portion of the Forest City ladies—denouncing them as unchaste? We know some of them at least, would not; and a wretch who would dare make such an attack would soon find a coat of tar, a volley of eggs, or the like, while these editors would exclaim, "served him right." No, gentlemen; we are the friend of freedom of discussion and freedom of speech, but like the freedom of the Press, we hold all responsible for the abuse thereof. We also hold the right inheritantly, in the community, by their laws or rules, if such are established, to abate nuisances.—And if Jo Barker or Jim Gavazzi travel the country and abuse the character of citizens of whom they know nothing, they should be arrested and held to bail for good behavior. Why if we use violent language towards a neighbor, which provokes him to strike us, we are guilty in law for an assault, and liable to a fine. Where, then, is the basis for your claim of "free speech" for B. and G. different from my "free speech" to my neighbor, which outraged his feelings so as to fell me? The only difference is in the extent of the outrage. We do it in a small way, but they by the wholesale. Look at this "free speech" subject, and let us hear no more excuses for disturbing the public peace.—*Ohio Picayune*.

DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION.—A Kentucky editor, having quarrelled with a Mr. Stanton, a democratic representative of that State, in Congress, last session, has published letters written to him by Mr. Stanton, while in Washington last spring. One of these extracts is rich:—"If I could stay here a month I could make \$5000. As it is I fear I shall have to hurry off without even completing the business I came on. I saw men in New York, Philadelphia and here who wanted my services, and are willing to pay for them and pay for them well. If I can be re-elected I can make a great deal of money. But this betwixt ourselves." No doubt this mean scoundrel is but a type of hundreds of legislators on both sides of the Atlantic. A bill to stop our assemblymen, who are lawyers, from taking fees upon private business or any business before the legislature, is very much wanted. Large sums are realized as fees, and it is to be feared that the hope of such gains quickens some others beside Stantons.