

without that sorrow, [without that anxiety, without that pain. It is the condition of all that belongs to the Church.

And in the same manner as his thoughts and anxieties will be buried in forgetfulness, while this monument of his zeal and of his devotion will stand for ages, so it is with all that, through the mercy of God, may be doing now amongst us for the advancement of our holy religion. Let us forget what we do. Let us not think of it. Let us not boast of what may be done, not by our hands, but by the hand of God, during this our generation. They that come after us will, perhaps, be able to say that something has been done for God. We have only to take to our own account: "Does it please God now, in our generation, to give us our due share in the participation of the sufferings of Christ, and if each of us individually and if all of us in our little afflictions together, feel that the chastening hand of God is upon us, and that each of us, in his own sphere, has his anxieties, and tribulations, and sufferings?" And yet as in the stream you see each portion, each particle of water whirled into the eddy and dashed over the precipice, and yet the stream continues placid as before; so likewise we find that each of us has his own share in suffering, and yet amongst us all, the work of God progresses. Let us thank Him for this. Let us thank Him not so much that we have in our hand His work, but that we have our hearts on His cross.

And let two records, distinct from each other, be kept by us. Let us keep an account of the world in its enmity, and let those who come after us keep in gratitude, if they please, a record of what in our generation was attempted, if not accomplished, for God. Let us hope and pray that He in His unfading Book of Life keeps the record for us of what we may be suffering of sorrow, or of persecution, or of calumny, or of pain in any form, that so at last, not now, but when the glory of our Blessed Lord is revealed to each and to all of us, we may then come for the first time to know what it is to be glad with exceeding great joy.

Immediately after the solemn service of High Mass, the greater portion of the audience proceeded to partake of a sumptuous *déjeuner*, which was served up in the large school room of the "Brothers of Christian Instruction." The room was very neatly and elegantly decorated; a splendid throne with a raised canopy having been erected for His Eminence, upon which he took his seat, supported by the Bishop of Troy and Right Hon. Lady Petre, on his right, and the Bishop of Hobart Town; the Very Rev. the Provost of Salford, and Miss Gladstone on his left. Large as the room was, all were not able to sit down at once, and therefore, divided into two parties, all of whom doubtless enjoyed the magnificent repast provided for them.

In the evening, Vespers were sung at five, followed by Benediction. The Right Rev. Dr. Morris delivered a most eloquent and instructive discourse, which was listened to with the greatest attention, and, no doubt produced impressions which will not easily be forgotten.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSION.—Mr. John Talbot, of Nenagh, has been received into the Catholic Church.

The rumor that the Queen will visit Ireland, immediately after a grand review of the fleet at Spithead, is again somewhat confidently stated.

LORDS JUSTICES.—On Monday a Privy Council assembled at the Castle, when Lord Chancellor Brady and Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces, were sworn in as Lords Justices, to act as Chief Governors of Ireland during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Dublin Exhibition is now attended by nearly 10,000 visitors daily, including a share of the Irish aristocracy. Its success is therefore no longer doubtful.

CIRCULATION OF IRISH BANKS.—It appears, by the return of the Irish Banks for the four weeks ending on the 9th instant, that there has been a considerable decrease in the note circulation (to the extent of £192,540), whilst the coin held by those establishments has increased to the amount of £30,764 as compared with the return for the previous month.

THE DARGAN INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.—Dr. Hayden has sent as his subscription the munificent sum of £100. Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, has also sent a check for £100 as his subscription, and Messrs. Kerr, Binns, and Co., of Worcester, have subscribed a similar sum.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—The "permanent way" is now laid for telegraphic communication on the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway line from Portadown to Dunkalk, so that in a week or two there will be an unbroken communication between the metropolis on the one hand and Belfast on the other. Before the summer is over we (*Newry Telegraph*) understand that the British Electric Telegraph Company expect to have the means of communicating with England, via Donaghadee and Port Patrick, in complete working trim.

SALE OF O'CONNELL'S HOUSE.—The house in Merion-square-South, for over 40 years the town residence of the deceased "Liberator," and the property by inheritance of the late Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M. P., passed yesterday into strange hands by private sale under the Encumbered Estates Court. The title sold was a lease for the term of 139 years from 1796, or, in other words, for 82 years unexpired, subject to £105 head-rent. It was purchased for £250 by Mr. John O'Farrell, barrister-at-law, son of the late Commissioner of Bankruptcy. It was stated that at least £1,000 would be necessary to put the house in thorough repair. The late Mr. O'Connell took the house on 7th of July, 1809.

THE SAXON INVASION.—The estate of Aghadia, in the county of Cork, was sold there, on Wednesday, under the order of the Land Commission; the principal portion, including the house and demesne, falling to the lot of Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell. The gallant Saxon is connected by marriage with the Roche family in that County.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

KILKENNY, JULY 18.—The commission was opened at ten o'clock this morning by Judge Moore. The criminal business of the county is extremely light; and it is a remarkable fact, that except one old case, there will not have been a single charge of murder tried upon the Leinster circuit.

CERRY COURT.—Judge Moore charged the grand jury, and stated that upon two previous occasions when he had the honor of presiding as judge, he had been presented with a pair of white gloves, according to ancient usage, by reason of there not being a prisoner in the gaol; and although he was not equally fortunate upon the present occasion, it was merely owing to the circumstance that within the last three days two petty offences had been committed. It was but just to the citizens to notice the peace, good order, quiet, and absence of crime which marked Kilkenny, and he hoped that such a very creditable state of things would long continue to prevail.

LILICO, MONDAY, JULY 18.—The Lord Chief Justice opened the commission, and the grand jury having been sworn, his lordship, in addressing them, said, when he informed them that there were but two cases on the calendar, and only one of these for trial, they would be justly surprised if he did not congratulate them on the peace of their county. He also congratulated them on the peace of their county, and, further upon the peace and prosperity of the two adjoining counties, through which he had just passed.

COUNTY OF KERRY.—The assizes for this county were opened by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Perrin, and the Right Hon. Baron Greene. His Lordship said that the calendar before them was very small in point of numbers, and the class of offenders charged were of the most trifling description, and such as would not warrant him in trespassing on their attention with any particular observations. In no county upon the Munster circuit, or perhaps in Ireland, is the great decrease of crime more remarkable than in the county of Kerry. There is almost total cessation of crime; there are not more than from fifteen to twenty prisoners to be tried, and their offences are principally petty larcenies; and there is but one Crown prosecution for a burglary.

COUNTY MAYO ASSIZES.

THE ACHILL COLONY AGAIN—CASTLEBAR, JULY 21.—The first trial proceeded with that of the Rev. Wm. Scully and Rev. James Henry, Catholic Clergymen, who were arraigned for riotously assembling at Keel, in the Island of Achill, on the 17th of August last, and also for an assault on Patrick Walsh Joyce. The Rev. traversers sat in the barristers' box, behind their counsel. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Robinson and Blake, counsel for the Crown; and the traversers were defended by Messrs. Blakeney and O'Malley, as counsel, with Mr. Ignatius Kelly, attorney. After three challenges by the crown solicitor, a jury consisting of eight Catholic and four Protestant gentlemen was sworn.

Patrick Walsh Joyce and Festus O'Flanagan were the only witnesses examined by the crown. They are two of the Achill Bible readers.

Mr. Blakeney addressed the jury for the defence in an eloquent speech, at the conclusion of which he expressed his surprise that, after a formal trial in this case, when the jury had not been able to find a verdict, the counsel for the crown should again bring it forward.

Mr. Robinson, in reply, said he and his colleague Mr. Blake were only discharging their duty according to the instructions of the Attorney-General, but seeing the course the trial had taken, and considering the peaceable state of the Island of Achill since the occurrence, they had no desire to press the matter further.

The Judge—Then you consent to withdraw the case? Mr. Robinson—Yes, my lord.

The Judge—Then, gentlemen of the jury, you will find a verdict of not guilty. I am happy that this matter has terminated as it has, and I must say that the prosecutors are themselves much to blame for obtruding themselves on the traversers, where they had no business, and thereby provoking any annoyance which had occurred to them.

His lordship then addressed the Rev. Messrs. Scully and Henry, and said that they were discharged, and he hoped that peace and quietness would prevail, and that there should on all sides be mutual charity and Christian forbearance.

The Clergymen bowed and retired. The crown entered *nolle prosequis* on two other cases of a like nature against the traversers and others from Achill Island.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.—"The prospect of the harvest is every day becoming a matter of more grave and anxious concern. Not only in England, but in France, Italy, and Spain, the crops have suffered much damage by the continued inclemency of the season, and cannot now be expected to yield an average supply; and, should anything occur to dash the hopes of the Irish agriculturist, the dearthness of the ensuing year will not be its worst feature. As yet, indeed, no cause of alarm exists. The rains which have fallen up to this time have been most beneficial to the growing crops; and, with respect to that grain, the best adapted to our climate, which is most extensively cultivated among us, the promise is much greater than it was a month ago. Oats, having suffered from the harsh winds and long drought of the spring, have shot up surprisingly and will, we fully trust, realize an abundant return. Still, the crisis is full of anxiety; and, while we see accounts in the English journals of waterspouts and inundations in all parts of the sister-country, apprehensions cannot be wholly depressed as long as our own atmosphere continues overcharged and unsettled. We have much reason to be thankful that we have not been visited as England has been. The vital produce of our soil is unimpaired, and it has already gained such a stage of maturity that, judging by the experience of late seasons, and knowing that from the 18th to the 21st of this month has hitherto been the fatal period, we may hope, without presumption, that the extreme danger is past, and that should the blight come it will fall with a mitigated severity; but it is an anxious time. In such a case we cannot, if we would, contemplate our neighbors' calamity and wrap ourselves up in a sense of perfect security. The proximity of the danger is too startling for even the most selfish to take their rest entirely fancy free."—*Dublin Mail*.

Numerous and still later accounts from all parts of the kingdom speak more favorably of agricultural prospects. The weather had generally taken up, and with the returning heat the apprehensions felt for the safety of the potato crop had been considerably allay-

ed. Cereals are reported to be very healthy, and fast progressing to maturity. The yield of wheat this year will be even shorter than it has been of late seasons; but this deficiency will be fully compensated by the abundance of oats and barley as well as of green crops of all kind.

THE POTATO CROP.—The accounts continue hopeful, and, so far, there is every reason to believe that the disease, if it has at all made its appearance, is so limited in extent as to be scarcely worth noticing. Another fortnight, however, or even less time, will set all doubts at rest. The *Clare Journal* received this morning says:—With regard to this county, we deem it right to state, again and again, that after minute inquiries among those who have been over the principal part of the county, and from our own personal observation, that no disease or sign of disease has as yet made its appearance, or can anywhere be discovered. The importance of the subject will be our excuse for recapitulating the same story; for if the disease did make its appearance, or the potato crop fail in the least, the consequences to this county would be disastrous in the extreme—such an immense breadth of land being sown with them."

EXPORTATION OF CORN.—As an instance of the vast extent of the transactions in corn by merchants of Limerick, a local paper mentions that one commercial house in that city has contracted for the supply of breadstuffs to the French Government to the amount of £250,000, the commission upon which was £2,000.

PRICE OF WHISKEY.—A general rise of from 2s to 3s the gallon has taken place in the price of whiskey, at all the Irish distilleries this week. Whiskey is consequently about 6d a gallon dearer, in addition to the increased duty imposed by the budget and Mr. Gladstone than it was before we were favored with the present "fostering government."

EXPORTATION OF FLAX.—The demand for Flax in Ulster is considerably more than the people of that province have been in the habit of supplying to strangers. A *Newry* paper of this morning states that as "many as thirteen tons of flax were shipped from *Newry* last week for the Isle of Man?" Any amount of flax this country can produce will be taken up, and more required, provided the present demand continue.

LABOR FOR ENGLAND.—A Westmeath paper states that upwards of 14,000 harvestmen have left the station at Mullingar for Dublin, en route for England this season.

The receipts of the six principal railways (Cassel, Midland, Junction, Ulster, Drogheda, and Kingstown) were £15,015 for the last week, against £12,029 last year.

A collector "seized" a railway-train at Newfoundwell in Ireland, for county-cess due from the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, which he had frequently applied for in vain. The collector detained train and passengers until the money was produced.

THE EDUCATION QUARREL.—The recent dissensions in the National Board are already producing their fruits, and the opponents of the system of mixed religious education have not been slow in availing themselves of an opportunity of widening the schism arising out of the rejection of Archbishop Whately's Works. Some intermeddling guardians of the South Dublin Union have taken the initiative in "blowing the coals" while they are yet hot, and, accordingly, at the ordinary weekly meeting of yesterday, a resolution was proposed to this effect:—"It appearing to this board that the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland have, at the mere bidding of certain parties, excluded highly useful and valuable works from use in the national schools—Resolved—That the said commissioners are unworthy of public confidence, and the said system cannot be considered one of united education, and that therefore the schools of this union be removed from being in connection with the said national system, or in any way under the control of the said Commissioners, and that two committees be appointed, one to consider under what system the Protestant children should be placed, and the other under what system the Roman Catholic children should be placed." The resolution was opposed by Captain Lindsay the son of the late Protestant Bishop of Kildare. Captain Lindsay was supported by some other guardians, but all was in vain; for on a division being taken the resolution was carried by a majority of 17 to 12. It was then arranged that the Protestant guardians should be appointed a committee for the Protestant children, and the Roman Catholic guardians for the children of that persuasion.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD—THE "PROTESTANT SECESSION."—The *Dublin Evening Mail* announces the resignation of three members of the National Education Board—viz., Dr. Whately, Baron Greene, and Mr. Blackburne. The "resignations" so long threatening have come at last, and the *Mail* pompously describes the proceeding as a "break up" of the National Board. We do not see how the retirement of three out of six Protestant members can be properly called a "break up" of the Board, because even if there were any difficulty, which there will not be, in filling the vacant places, the Protestants would yet be very amply represented, being still in the proportion of three Protestants to six Catholics on the Board, whilst in the country, their proportion is scarcely one to six. Indeed, Doctor Whately's retirement or dismissal would be only an act of simple justice and common decency if it were due to the fact of his having outraged the religious feelings of the Irish people by his shameful libels on Catholic convents, and thus shown himself unfit to be entrusted with any influence over the education of Catholic children. Mr. Blackburne should never have been appointed a member of the Board unless a thorough-going Orange partisan were indispensably required on it. We are not aware to what extent the retirement of Mr. Baron Greene can be considered a public loss; but we hope that the loss will not be found quite irreparable.

The *Mail* and *Express* affect to make a great matter of this "Protestant Secession," and the latter journal calls upon the "Protestant patrons of National Schools throughout the country" to imitate the example thus set them by breaking with Board. We do not know whether this exhortation is addressed exclusively to the Protestant patrons of Protestant schools in connection with the Board, or whether it is intended to reach those Protestants who, as in the case of the Bective National School, recently referred to in this journal, have contrived to get themselves appointed patrons of Catholic schools, and thus have acquired a legal power over the property of their neighbors, which may be used under any convenient pretext, or upon any favorable opportunity. We trust that we shall not see many examples of persons "seceding" with the property of other people under the specious pretexts of religious zeal and conscientious scruples.—*Tablet*.

THE BANIUM TESTIMONIAL.—We are happy to announce that the bust of John Banium will be very soon commenced by the great sculptor Hogan. The Rev. James Graves is about visiting Dublin, and will take along with him to the studio of the sculptor portrait of Banium which was painted by an artist named Foster, who was a relative of Crofton Croker, and also, understand, a plaster cast of the poet's face, executed by a native artist, Mr. Bernard O'Connor. These are to be placed in Hogan's possession, to guide him in his producing as correct a bust as it is possible to furnish of one of Ireland's most gifted writers. The portrait to which we have alluded is the property of the widow of the great man, whose memory shall be ever dear to us whose name we can never pronounce without associating it with all that is independent and patriotic.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

MINISTERS' MONEY—THE GOVERNMENT BILL.—Amongst the government measures standing on the House of Commons list of business for this day we find "Ministers' Money (Ireland)." Ministers' money is in Ireland what the annuity tax is in Scotland—a rate levied yearly upon household property in certain towns for the payment of Ministers of the Established Church. In its purpose and the indiscriminating nature of its incidence it resembles tithe; but it differs therefrom inasmuch as it owes its origin and sanction to specific acts of parliament of somewhat modern date, in the provisions of which the half-dozen towns now subject to the charge are specifically named. And herein lies one of its most glaring iniquities.—All nonconformists to the Established Church, whether they be Dissenters or Catholics, are in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, &c., compelled to contribute so much in the pound in proportion to the rent of their houses to the maintenance of a ritual and a Clergy from which neither they nor their fathers ever derived any comfort, while their kinsfolk and fellow-sectaries in Belfast and several other towns of importance know nothing of any such charge. Nothing can be more unequal or indefensible than such a species of taxation; and nothing tends more effectually to keep up the grievance of sectarian contention in various large communities of the sister kingdom. For many years complaints have been made on the subject to parliament, and in 1849 a select committee was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire and report whether any and what means could be found for remedying the grievance. The evidence taken before that committee abundantly proved the impolicy, even with a view to the interests of the Established Church, of maintaining so unpopular an impost. The entire amount levied under the status of Ministers' money does not in the year exceed some £15,000; but inasmuch as the towns which are thus specially taxed are in every case the centres of large and populous districts, nineteen-twentieths of whose inhabitants do not belong to the aristocratic faith, the folly of persisting in keeping up such a cause of discontent amounts to infatuation. It was clearly pointed out by various competent witnesses that the stipends now paid out of Ministers' money might at once be charged upon the general fund at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, while the odious and impartial tax complained of ought to be abolished. An alternative to this proposal appears to have recommended itself to certain members of the committee; and it was suggested that the tax might, under another name, be re-imposed, and its proceeds distributed rateably among the congregations professing different creeds, whereby all causes of jealousy and ill-will would be taken away. A majority of the committee overruled this proposition; but in the minority by whom it was supported we find the name of Sir John Young. The right hon. baronet is now Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in that capacity he has undertaken to carry a remedial measure upon this long-veiled subject. Let us see what is his plan. Our readers will probably share in our surprise at learning that the government bill neither proposes to get rid of the pecuniary impost nor of its sectarian injustice. It simply provides a new machinery for more quietly and conveniently collecting the rate, and conveying it snugly into the ecclesiastical pocket. It declares that all Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, and Catholics, instead of paying so much in the pound to a rate collector appointed for that specific purpose by the Rector of the parish, shall hereafter pay the same, together with, and as part and parcel of, the general local rates, and that the amount so gathered shall be paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by whom in turn it shall be handed over to the parochial Clergy of the Establishment. By this means it is hoped that the taxpayers may be fooled into forgetting what they are paying the money for; and as it is supposed that in quiet times the Rev. Incumbents will thereby be rendered much more secure, it is proposed to cut off twenty per cent. of their net average incomes, by way of equivalent for the augmented security thus afforded them. But as for remedial principle, the bill contains absolutely none; and Sir John Young, who three years ago deliberately by his vote in the select committee already referred to pronounced the present tax upon conscience indefensible and unjust, does not hesitate, now that he is in office, to introduce a measure the sole aim and effect of which must be to renew the parliamentary lease whereby the unfair exaction subsists, and so doing to exasperate the religious animosities by which Ireland's peace and improvement have so long been retarded. We are slow to believe that in a project so unwise and so unwarrantable Sir John Young will be abetted by those of his colleagues who are connected with Ireland. There is not, we believe, a single one of those gentlemen who has not more than once voted, when out of office, against the perpetuation of Ministers' money, applied as it now is exclusively to swell the revenue of the most excessively overpaid Church in Christendom. What will these gentlemen do now. Have they all changed their opinions at the command of our present Premier? and will they vote to strengthen and perpetuate a tax upon the chief towns of Ireland, which year after year they were accustomed to taunt the Whigs for not utterly abolishing? The public will certainly watch the proceedings of men so pledged and so committed with jealousy and with care.—*Daily News*.

The Resolution of the Board of Guardians of the Navan Union, to exclude the Sisters of Mercy from the Poor House, has been rescinded. The Soupers are in a great way about it.

THE CONVICT KNWAN.—The Lord Lieutenant has appointed G. W. Creighton, Esq., Q. C., and Finch White, Esq., barrister, commissioners to enquire into the forfeited estates and chattels of William B. Kirwan, convicted of the murder of his wife. We understand the commission will open at Longford in the course of the ensuing month.