

infliction of so severe an impost, particularly as no relief commensurate with the infliction is proposed; and that a petition embodying these sentiments be prepared, and entrusted to the county members for presentation."

Mr. O'Connor, in seconding the motion, said he thought it a piece of the greatest injustice that the professional men, the tradespeople and the shopkeepers of this country should be burthened with such a tax merely for the sake of forgiving a few millions to another class of the community. The stamp duties of the two countries had been assimilated on the distinct pledge that Ireland was to be exempted from an income tax. Yet now it was going to be imposed, while the spirit duties were about to be raised. He had votes in four or five counties, and he did not exaggerate when he told them he would travel one hundred miles out of his way to support the member of parliament who would vote against this tax. (Hear, hear.)—However, he was sure that there would not be found ten Irish members who would vote in favor of it. The resolution was then put and carried.

The following petition was then submitted to the meeting and unanimously agreed to:—

"To the Right Hon. and Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom in Parliament assembled.

"The Humble Petition of the inhabitants of Kingstown, Monkstown, and Dalkey,

"Sheweth—That from the great increase of the local taxation of Ireland, the depression of the agricultural interests of the country, and from the famine, emigration, and various other causes which have lately arisen, the people of Ireland have had great difficulty in meeting the pressure of the times, and duly discharging the public burthens imposed on them.

"That, notwithstanding the aforesaid difficulties, the Irish people have at all times cheerfully contributed their fair share of taxation to the imperial Treasury.

"That while immense revenues are annually drawn from this country for public purposes, little is received for the support and encouragement of our national institutions.

"That when Ireland is in course of recovery from an unexampled state of depression, your petitioners have learned that her Majesty's ministers have proposed to impose an income tax of a most comprehensive nature upon this portion of the United Kingdom.

"Your petitioners cannot too strongly express their conviction that the country is unable to bear such an additional burthen, and that it would be most unjust and inexpedient to impose same.

"May it therefore please your honorable house to refuse to sanction the imposition of this income tax to Ireland.

"And your petitioners will, &c."

Mr. O'Connor was then called to the chair.

Mr. Crosthwaite, in proposing a vote of thanks to the former chairman, said that the effect of an income tax in Kingstown would be very much to obstruct the progress of improvement there. They had been endeavoring to make a town of it, but building would be interrupted by such an impost, and many persons would be prevented from resorting to Kingstown for the enjoyment of its advantages whose incomes had hitherto enabled them to do so. The tax would very materially injure both that town and the country generally. It was immaterial to them by what ministry it should be inflicted. He was very well pleased with the present ministry as far as they had gone, but he would prefer a Tory ministry or any other ministry to the men who should inflict such a tax upon Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

Thanks were then voted to the late chairman, after which the meeting separated.

From all quarters of Ireland the flame of opposition to the Budget is spreading. The press is nearly unanimous in repudiating the proffered boon of the remission of the Consolidated Annuities at the price of the Income-tax and the increased Spirit Duty.

THE SPIRIT TRADE.—A meeting of the retail spirit traders was held on Monday, in the Commercial Buildings, for the purpose of taking the most advisable steps to resist the proposed additional duty on Irish made spirits.—Mr. C. Kelly in the chair. Mr. Tagart moved the first resolution to the effect:—"That the proposed increase to the duty upon Irish whiskey would be a grievance to this country and unproductive to the revenue." He said it was a question which affected the country generally. The proposed additional duty of tenpence a gallon on whiskey would open the door to illicit distillation, and they all knew the evil consequences which would follow. Mr. Dennehy seconded the resolution. He considered that this additional duty on whiskey, the additional licence on the trade, and the income tax, whether it might be, would be really so ruinous to its operation that with it the destruction of many of the spirit traders would necessarily follow. Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed the next resolution, calling on the Irish members to oppose the measure. Mr. McGrath seconded the resolution, which passed. Mr. Henry Grattan having been requested to address the meeting, delivered an animated speech condemning the proposed infliction. A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman the meeting separated.

ATHLONE ELECTION.—The election has terminated in the return of the Solicitor-General; Mr. Norton withdrew from the contest early in the day.—Keogh, 79; Norton, 40.

COUNTY CARLOW ELECTION.—The election of a representative in parliament for the county Carlow, in the room of the late Colonel Bruen, took place on Monday in Carlow, when Captain W. McClinock Bunbury was returned without opposition.

THE NEW ROSS ELECTION PETITION.—In common with every one who hates the rottenness of the Whigs and the insane bigotry of the Tories, we rejoice at the result of the petition against the member for New Ross. The victory is that of principle over corruption—of honor over baseness—of Irish nationality over English domination. Mr. Duffy is an able and an honest man, and as such we are glad to have him in the House of Commons to scowl down the place-hunters and the pledge-breakers—the traffickers in the confiding honesty of noble Irish constituencies. He will aid in bringing out into open daylight the hidden corruption of the hereditary deceivers of the country. Whilst such men are in the house, Irish liberal members will not be able to play the game of fast-and-loose with impunity. They will not be able to deceive their constituents with pledges they have no notion of fulfilling. It is because we trust that the members for Meath, New Ross, and Dungarvan will act the part of honest exponents of popular rights, vigilant denunciators of renegade representatives and stern uncompromising opponents of any and every

ministry that will refuse justice to Ireland, that we rejoice in the defeat of the petitions against them.—*Tuam Herald.*

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that Mr. Maguire, M.P. for Dungarvan, has compromised the petition against him. He is (according to our cotemporary) to resign at the end of the session, when a new writ is to be issued, and he and Mr. O'Flaherty will appeal to the electors.

POLLING-PLACES IN IRELAND.—By a return to Parliament made public, it appears that at the late general election in Ireland, troops were stationed at 152 polling places, and the police at 61 places. At Dublin the troops numbered 5,929. At Sixmilebridge there were 235 present.—*Times.*

MONUMENT TO MOORE THE POET.—A meeting of the subscribers to the fund for erecting a monument to the late Thomas Moore, was held at Dublin, on Monday week—the Earl of Charlemont in the chair—at which the committee appointed last year gave in a report, which stated "that they have come to the conclusion that a bronze statue will be the most suitable form of monument; and that the site which combines most advantages is the open space in College Street, facing the eastern portico of the bank."

Inhabitants of Newry, "of all denominations," have signed a petition to the House of Commons stating that "the National system of Education is one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon Ireland," and praying that "no measure may be adopted in any way calculated to disturb this admirable system;" but that a system, based on the same principles, may be established for the middle classes. It is observed that Newry is a "type of the country at large;" as it contains a population of 3,000 Established Churchmen, having two churches and three clergymen; 10,000 Roman Catholics, with three chapels and five priests; and 7,000 Presbyterians and Dissenters, with eight chapels and eight ministers.—*Spectator.*

The works of the Catholic cathedral at Derry are progressing according to the plans of Mr. McCarthy, architect, and under the superintendence of Mr. Whelan, contractor for the Ulster branch Bank of Derry.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, a conditional rule for a criminal information was obtained, at the instance of the Michelstown board of guardians, against Mr. C. G. Duffly, M.P. for an alleged libellous publication in the *Nation* newspaper, imputing cruelty and oppression to the guardians in their treatment of the poor.

The *Galway Packet* contains a remarkable article in reference to what it calls "the conquest complete" of Ireland by the Saxon:—"The Saxon in Ireland may no longer be regarded as a sentimental tourist sitting on the box seat of a mail-coach, with sketch-book in hand, delineating the physical appearance of the country, and caricaturing the 'wild Hibernian.' He is now a veritable settler, snugly located in every romantic spot along our western coast. The fertile farms that have lain waste for the last few years, from which extermination drove the oppressed native, and the houses wherein famine seized its victims, are being fast occupied by English and Scotch settlers. Whether they will, like the brave old Anglo-Normans, become more Irish than the Irish themselves, and resist the oppressions that drove forth their predecessors into death or exile, remains to be seen; but that some of the fairest portions of Ireland will shortly be in the actual occupation or under the control of the Saxon, is a fact that can no longer be questioned. Every day English speculators in Irish farming may be seen on their way westward in search of suitable homesteads. The facilities afforded by the operation of the Encumbered Estates Court for obtaining purchases in fee have induced English capitalists to look out among us for profitable investments, since Ireland has been tranquillized by the expatriation and destruction of the Celt."

HER MAJESTY AND THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—Within the last few days there have been dispatched from Windsor Castle several large cases, containing cabinets, and articles of *verru*, selected by her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for exhibition at the forthcoming Industrial Exposition at Dublin. Amongst the articles sent are Winterhalter's full-length portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort, from the throne-room.

THE IRISH MINING COMPANY.—The share lists this week show there has been quite a panic in the stock of the Mining Company of Ireland. Last week the shares were in demand, at £22 10s.; yesterday they were as low as £17; on Saturday they rallied to £18 10s. A report has been current that one of the most profitable of the company's mines in the county of Waterford was exhausted. We have the assurance of a director, who never dealt in the shares, that there is no ground for the report.

The Midland Great Western Railway Company intend to construct a single line of rail from Athenry to Tuam.

The Limerick and Foynes Railway Bill was read a third time on Monday last and passed.

The stupendous flood gates at the entrance of the inner basin of the new docks, Limerick, are now permanently fixed in position, and they afford splendid proof of Irish engineering skill and workmanship. They were manufactured at the foundry of the Messrs. Mallett, Dublin, and put up under superintendence of Mr. Toomey, who was sent down specially to Limerick from that concern.

IRISH EXPORTS.—The most remarkable article of export for the past few days is manual labor. A cargo of laborers were sent off from Cork to Wales some days ago; and on Thursday another cargo, consisting of 100 able-bodied men, was shipped from Limerick by the Rose, steamer, for Liverpool. It is stated that agents are in the country from contractors—contractors for men—in various parts, and that they treat with regular factors for the article required. King Dahomy deals pretty much in this way with his live stock, but he first catches it.

We hear excellent reports from the country. All is activity amongst the farming classes in getting down the crops: Potato planting is very general, and to judge from the preparations, as great a breadth of land will be devoted to this esculent, as in any season during the past twenty years. The fine soft open weather has greatly promoted vegetation.—*Dublin Paper.*

The *Waterford News* gives the following as an instance, in a small way, of the rapid rise in the Irish land market:—"A small property, which is situate at Knockree, near Cregg; a few minutes' walk of Carrick-on-Suir, by Mr. H. Kelly, auctioneer, and which actually brought 31 years' purchase on the profit rent.

The quantity of land, as advertised, was about 20 statute acres, the profit rent, after deducting £75 is 6d.—poor rates and grand jury cess—amounted to £19 5s 6d per annum. There was considerable competition, and the lot was knocked down to a Mr. Kelly, of Carrick, for £650."

The sale of the extensive Tipperary estates of the Earl of Glengall, in the Encumbered Estates Court, will take place about the month of July next. Another estate of the noble lord, in the county of Waterford, will also be sold at the same time. The entire will be divided into 120 lots, to suit all classes of capitalists. Lord Glengall and his trustees are petitioners in the cause. Fourteen new petitions for the sale of estates were filed last week. The payments to claimants last week amounted to £56,629.

The graziers are again suffering seriously from the distemper in horned cattle, which has continued, with little intermission, for several years past. This is the chief cause of the very high price of beef, which has placed it almost out of the reach of the humbler classes, notwithstanding the advanced rate of wages. Letters from Tipperary and other counties mention that the lambing season, owing to the effect of the inclement weather upon sheep, has been far from favorable, and that the proportion of lambs is much smaller than in ordinary years. The price of mutton of course, is seriously affected by this circumstance.

Mr. O. Quinn, an Irish gentleman, has been elected Secretary of the Third Bureau of the French Legislative Corps.

The *Sligo Journal* suggests that no change in the condition of Ireland would now stay the tide of emigration; and in all probability the country will, within the next twenty-five years be entirely re-peopled by English and Scotch. The *Limerick Reporter* states that throughout the country the people are "leaving as quickly as they can" those who have not the means of going to a colony emigrate to England. Many emigrant vessels leave Belfast, carrying away "the very bone and sinew" of the country—a comfortable and superior class of farmers. The *Banner of Ulster* exclaims that this expatriation would not occur "if Government were discharging its duties aright."

A girl named Burke was burned to death in an out-house at Newport on Saturday last. A horse which was in the house was also consumed.

A laborer named Edward O'Brien was killed on Monday last, by falling from the platform over the Boyne bridge into the river.

A letter from Cork states that William Burke Kirwan, the anatomical draftsman who had been found guilty of the murder of his wife at Ireland's Eye, but whose sentence had been commuted to transportation for life, is to be forwarded to the Swan River settlement, in the Robert Small, transport vessel, which has reached Queenstown to take out convicts for that colony.

ROBBERY BY A "JUMPER."—A few days since a nailor named Morrow, residing at Abbey, was arrested and committed for trial at the next sessions, on a charge of robbery. It appears that a woman who lodged in the house missed a sum of £5, which she had in her possession, and at once acquainted Constable Halloran and the police at the Brooklodge station, intimating at the same time her suspicions of Morrow. Accordingly Sergeant Halloran proceeded to search his house, and on entering, he was struck by hearing Morrow tell his wife to "blow the bellows well;"—and though idle, upon the entrance of the police, they then set themselves to work briskly. The Constable thereupon searched, and discovered £4, concealed in the bellows and the remainder on the persons of the accused, whom he at once made prisoners. It appears that Morrow commenced a career of iniquity by becoming a "Jumper," and was a notoriously bad character of whom the neighborhood will happily be rid of before long. He is a specimen of most of those "converts" of the present day, few and far between as they are, who for hire apostatize from the religion of their fathers, but the "loss of whom is indeed a gain."—*Tuam Herald.*

PROTESTANT POORHOUSES.—The proceedings of the investigation before the Macroom Board of Guardians, as to the management of the workhouse, have turned up some circumstances which deserve attention. We deem it more necessary to call attention to these, because a resolution of the Board was passed sometime ago, denying the existence of various abuses which had been alleged, and because the interests of truth and humanity would be wholly sacrificed, if such a resolution were allowed to be the means of misleading the public. In proportion as the denial is likely to carry with it more authority, it becomes essential to shew that it was founded upon mistake or bad information. Some of the circumstances which illustrate the condition of the workhouse have now been established without any effort to controvert them, and these in their way pass all example. From the report of the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lee, the incredible, but undoubted fact appears, that *seventeen children were found together in one bed in the Infirmary.* Human ingenuity seems at a loss to suggest by what mode of packing such a thing could be effected; but the difficulty has been surmounted in the Macroom management. We have often heard complaints of so many as five or six paupers being put into a bed. The number seventeen, however, positively astounds us.—And this, let it be observed, was not in an ordinary ward of the House, but in the Infirmary, where separation and space are so necessary. Why if they had no disease before, such frightful confinement would be certain to induce it. Now let us take another fact. The nurse swore that she gave out the whole day's rations at 9 o'clock in the morning. Captain Huband was amazed at this disclosure. Slowly and gradually he came to believe that it was possible, and put various questions as to how he could satisfy himself that there was not some mistake. At length, however, the truth was finally fixed in his mind. It was a fact that the patients got their entire rations in the morning. "Extraordinary indeed," said Captain Huband—"like giving a horse his day's oats in one feed." The Doctor stated that when he heard of this improper practice, he immediately put a stop to it. However, it went on during the whole time the nurse was in her situation. Whether it really meant only one meal a day for the week, or more than sufficed for a meal was given, it was equally objectionable. What would be thought of giving a patient a quantity of medicine, and letting him take it all together if he liked? In this case, indeed, there would be not the same temptation to excess as in the other. Such a practice would be mischievous if the paupers were in the soundest health; but as regards the sick, it is evident they are

allowed to take poison. These, however, are some of the things that take place in the Macroom Union, with respect to which the *Guardian* has formally denied charges of neglect.—*Cork Examiner.*

UNITED STATES.

The *N. Y. Freeman's Journal* contains a list of subscriptions to the "Newman Indemnity Fund" from the Catholic community in Oregon. These worthy children of the Faith have sent to the editor, by the hands of their Pastor, the Rev. B. Delorme, the sum of \$104, as a testimony of their deep sympathy, and the cause of the true Church, suffering in one of her noblest children.

RELIGION IN BOSTON.—"The Catholics in our city," says the *Boston Daily Bee*, "appear to be on the increase with gigantic tread. They contemplate erecting several church edifices during the coming season. A day or two since, Rev. John McElroy, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Endicott-street, purchased the old jail estate, on Leverett-street, containing 23,234 square feet of land. The estate was purchased of Col. J. L. C. Amee, for \$59,291 00. On this site it is proposed to erect a spacious church. On the grounds there will also be erected a mammoth-school. It is to accommodate from 1,000 to 1,500 scholars. As soon as a site can be obtained a church edifice will be erected on South Cove. The German Catholics have purchased a large lot of land on the Neck, near Blackstone Square, for the purpose also of erecting on the same a church and a school-house for the education and training of the German youth of this city. Bishop Fitzpatrick is also preparing to erect a grand cathedral, after the model of the famous structure in Montreal, the finest specimen of church architecture on the American continent. The cost of the Cathedral will be about \$250,000."

PROTESTANT CHAMPIONS.—Leahy, the vagabond preacher, was taken to the hearts of a host of the celebrated anti-Popery doctors, and warmly recommended by them—because he reviled and insulted the Catholic religion. He is now, as a forger and murderer, imprisoned for life—unless the Protestant Societies interest themselves very powerfully with the Governor of Wisconsin to have their "brother" released and restored to them. If they do not exert themselves, Leahy ought, for revenge, to give up all their letters and recommendations of him, to show the world how ungrateful they are to a "brother" in distress. Gavazzi, who on the 23d of March, was ushered into the no-Popery world of New York, at the Tabernacle, backed and recommended by Dr. Cox, Dr. Cheever, Dr. Fairchild, and Dr. Dowling, and other Protestant preachers of the same stamp, and by Messrs. Anson, G. Whelps, jr., Theodore Dwight, Theodore McNamee, John Robinson, and others, of the city of New York, has gone as far as Protestantism itself can go in ribaldry and blasphemy. This chosen associate of Drs. Cox, Cheever, Fairchild and Dowling, in terms too hellish to repeat; without a shudder, is reported in the *Herald* of last Sunday as saying, amidst the laughter of the rabble that had gathered at Metropolitan Hall to hear him, that he had no respect for the Adorable Heart of our Blessed Lord, because that Heart had nothing to do with women, for whom the wretch added that he was ready to throw himself in the dust. These blasphemies of the Italian vagabond may render him yet more acceptable to the affections of a Samuel Hanson Cox, of a Cheever, of a Fairchild, of a Dowling, or of Messrs. Phelps, Dwight, McNamee, and John Robinson; but it has been found to produce no other effect on the American community than would the exhibition of model artists in Protestant meeting-houses. It has been judged best by the anti-Popery men to try another weed from the Pope's garden;—so they are going to have the "noble-hearted Achilli."—*New York Freeman's Journal.*

The *Tribune*, a New York Protestant paper, in announcing the expected arrival of Belial Achilli to his readers, throws out the following suggestions:—"The ex-monk Achilli announces through a London paper, his intention speedily to leave England for the United States, and we may fairly presume that he is now on the way. In the prospect of his arrival, we proffer these suggestions:—Achilli was a Roman Priest, became an Italian Patriot, then an anti-Romanist, and, having fled to England, came out in that country as an anti-Papal lecturer and preacher. While acting in this capacity, he was publicly assailed by Dr. Newman, (a distinguished convert from the Anglican to the Romish Church), as a seducer and libertine, thoroughly corrupt and licentious, and every way unworthy to be regarded as a teacher of Religion. For this attack, Newman was criminally proceeded against by Achilli, and a verdict of Guilty was obtained on the charge, but in the face of such a damaging array of testimony, running through almost the entire adult life of the ex-monk, that nobody who read the trial, would have preferred to be the vindicated Achilli rather than the convicted Newman. The *London Times*, not apt to take the Catholic side of any controversy, was most pointed in its condemnation of the verdict and of the ruling and charge of Lord Campbell, under which it was rendered. Achilli's religious congregation soon after melted away, and his migration from Great Britain is doubtless among the consequences of his encounter with Dr. Newman. Well: he is quite right in quitting England; and none will dispute his right to turn his face toward our hospitable shores.—He has a further right to appear among us as a teacher of Religion or a censor of other men's Religion; but should he be so unwise as to assume that character, we trust he will be most severely let alone. His right to speak is undoubted; but it does not impose on any one an obligation to listen. We presume Roman Catholics do not want to hear him, and we protest against any step being taken here that will saddle Protestantism with his tainted reputation. We do not say his innocence is impossible, though we cannot reconcile it with the testimony adduced on Newman's trial; but it is manifest that, until his character shall be cleared up, his advocacy of any form of Religion can do it no good but much evil. Let him respect that public sense of decency which commends him to silence and obscurity."

With a few local exceptions, the papers throughout the great West speak of the growing grain crops as being in the most promising condition, and giving token of an abundant harvest. We have never seen or heard of fewer complaints, on this score, in any previous season. The Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin papers all concur in saying that present indications warrant high expectations of the coming crop.—From Illinois we have some complaints, but not more than at this time last year.—*Boston Pilot.*