

The Dublin Exhibition.—The preparations for opening the great Exhibition for Works of Art and Industry, which is to take place in Dublin during the coming summer, are making rapid progress, and already abundant promises of the success of the undertaking have been given.

The contributions of foreign courts and countries are exceedingly liberal. Pictures of great value have been sent from Hamburg. The Queen of Spain has also sent a valuable and interesting selection.

The value of the pictures and sculpture furnished by Italy will be more than £100,000. The contributions from France, too, are on a most extensive scale.

In addition to the countries of Europe, claims for space have been sent in from Ceylon, the Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Japan, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, West Africa, Dominica, and Siam.

The exhibition will present many attractions to the public cannot be doubted; and we sincerely trust that the public will respond with becoming enthusiasm and in such numbers as will secure a splendid financial result.

It has been officially announced that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will preside over the ceremonies of the inauguration, in the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty the Queen.

This arrangement would have been more gratifying, especially to the Irish people, if circumstances would have permitted the Princess of Wales to accompany His Royal Highness on this auspicious and interesting occasion.

She will not, at that time, be in a condition to undertake the fatigue of so long a journey, or the excitement of so superb and magnificent a festival.

Could it have been otherwise, her welcome would, we doubt not, have been overwhelmingly cordial. The Prince will, in her absence, however, have a warm reception; and his visit to the sister isle will, we may reasonably hope, be attended with the happiest effects.

We should like to believe that the night of Ireland's miseries is near its close, and that the opening of this great Exhibition will be for that country as the dawn of a bright and prosperous day.

Herald says that when the tender leaves the pier with its human freight a hearty cheer breaks from the emigrants, which is generally responded to on shore, and a moist eye or sorrowful face is seldom seen among the throng.

This proves that the cheerful view of Irish emigration taken by your paper shows more real sympathy with the people than the jeremiads which it sometimes calls forth in this country.

The prospect of peace now opened by the fall of Richmond, and the rout of the last great army of the Confederates, will be a fresh impetus to the Irish peasantry to seek their fortunes in the New World, where farms without rents or landlords are to be won by honest industry, and enjoyed without the apprehension produced by notices to quit.

The Times says that a person in London is advertising to lend money to parties in Ireland or elsewhere, on condition of prepayment in cash by the borrower of the first year before receiving the advance.

Recently an Irishman requiring a loan of £150 forwarded £3 as the first year's interest on that sum at 6 per cent, and, receiving no answer, wrote again inquiring why the money was not sent.

The answer was that the applications for advances were so numerous that persons who made remittances must wait until their turn came. It is understood that at his residence in the neighbourhood of London the postman delivers from ten to twenty letters, most of them from Ireland, and several of them registered as containing money.

The official declaration of the poll for the county of Louth, by the High Sheriff, took place on Saturday at Dundalk. The court was thronged by the supporters of Mr. Kennedy, the successful candidate.

The total numbers were, for Mr. Kennedy, 1,002; Mr. O'Connell, 923—majority 79. The Sheriff therefore declared Mr. Kennedy duly elected to serve in Parliament for the county of Louth. Mr. O'Connell, the defeated candidate, was not present, nor were any of his friends.

Mr. Kennedy, in returning thanks said he had the support in this contest of every Roman Catholic clergyman in the county. He thanked the landlords and the nobility of Louth, who had left their tenants free to vote according to the dictates of their consciences.

It is expected that there will be a fierce contest in the county of Tipperary, and that Messrs. Waldron and Moors will have to defend their seats. Mr. J. Lyster O'Brien will offer himself for the borough of Cashel at the next general election, and from all that I can hear of him he would be a valuable acquisition to the Irish representation.

which no human breath can extinguish. Statesmen may decide on the fate of the Irish Establishment, but the fate of the Irish Church can be decided only by her own sons and daughters.

No amount of legislation can preserve a dead Church; no amount of persecution can destroy a living Church. These sentiments were received with loud applause.

Possibly the Irish Church would have more life if she had got rid of the Establishment, and might feel that she had got free from a painful yoke and cast off a heavy burden.

The Wexford People announces a discovery of treasure-trove. Some children, playing on the sands at Saline, coast of Wexford, found an earthenware vessel which contained about 600 silver coins.

The vessel was embedded in a small declivity about a stone's throw from the ancient ruins of Kilgorman Church. The coins are said to be Roman.

A local numismatist, however, has inferred from the circumstance of 'VIII.' being discernible on several of them, that the entire collection is English, and belongs to the accession period of Henry VIII.

The Clonmel paper states that Fenianism is spreading rapidly in the county Tipperary. Some time lately, while a large number of Fenians were marching through Emly, some disturbance took place between them and the police.

Several of the band were arrested, but were released by the police on condition that the procession should disperse. Ulster Society.—People who read the English papers will be surprised to read what follows.

It is however, by no means an uncommon instance. But for the Orange brand no people would live more harmoniously than the Ulster people.—Mark of Respect.—The Tyrone Constitution (a Protestant paper) says.—The parishioners of Cappagh, in order to testify their respect and esteem for the Rev. C. McCauley, their newly appointed parish priest, resolved to plough his farm and otherwise assist in putting the seed into the ground.

Accordingly on Thursday, the 30th ult., about 80 ploughs and harrows, with the requisite number of men and horses, assembled at Carnone, the new residence of Mr. McCauley, and in a few hours ploughed, harrowed, and sowed all the land intended for cropping.

Scottish Criminal Tables.—The criminal tables for Scotland, showing for 1864 the charges for the more serious offences, exhibit a decrease of commitments for trial, compared with 1864, of 5.6 per cent.

Offences against the person increased 16 per cent, but offences against property decreased greatly; those with violence 18.9 per cent, without violence 11.18 per cent, and malicious offences against property 32 per cent.

The proportion of convictions to commitments was 74 per cent; the decrease in convictions was only from 2,451 in 1863 to 2,379 in 1864, not quite 3 per cent.

Of the 2,379 convictions, 957 had the aggravation of previous convictions, 202 persons were acquitted on trial, 37 of them being found not guilty, and the charges against 165 not proven, the juries inclining much more to the latter verdict than to the former.

Two persons were executed in 1864, and 147 were sentenced to penal servitude, but the great majority of the sentences were for imprisonment. The number of those committed who could neither read nor write rose from 642 in 1863 to 690 in 1864; but the number who could read and write imperfectly only decreased from 2,069 to 1,825.

The number able to read and write well was nearly the same in both years. In the five years 1855-59, the commitments averaged 3,687 a year; in the five years 1860-64 only 3,352, and the number in the year 1864 was the lowest in the entire ten years.

The commitments in 1864 were 2,302 males and 910 females. 1,679 males and 700 females were convicted, including 14 persons outlawed and 6 found insane. Of these 2,379 persons convicted, 490 males and 367 females had been convicted before.

The Convict Pelizzoni.—Last evening the Sheriffs of London, Alderman Dakin and Alderman Besley, received a communication from the Secretary of State for Home Department, directing the immediate discharge of Serafini Pelizzoni, who up to that time had been under sentence of death for the murder of Michael Harrington in the brawl at the Golden Anchor public-house on Saffronhill, on the evening of the 26th of December.

Later in the evening the prisoner was discharged accordingly by Mr. Jonas, the Governor of Newgate. Singular Prognostication.—On Wednesday last the Rev. Stephen Barclay Drury, an unmarried clergyman of 26, who has for about 12 months acted as the curate of Phillack and Gwithian, had a conversation with the brother of the rector of those parishes, Mr. Charles Hockin, and related a dream, which he described as a very singular one, and as having made a deep impression on him.

His words were—"I dreamt I was to be buried, and I followed my coffin into the church, and thence to the tomb. I took no part in the service, and when we came to the tomb I looked into it, and saw it was very nice. I then asked the undertaker who was to be buried, and he answered 'You.' I then said, 'I am not to be buried—I am not dead.' The undertaker then said, 'I must be paid for the coffin' upon which I awoke."

guard in Westminster at the time the affair took place. It is understood that the affair is being thoroughly investigated by the proper authorities.—Shaw was about 35 years of age, and unmarried. His parents reside near Taneytown, Carroll county. He had been editor and proprietor of the Westminster Democrat for several years.—Baltimore Sun.

A report has been submitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts by a special committee appointed to consider the expediency of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks, and of repealing the provision of the statute inflicting imprisonment as a punishment for selling cider, wines, or malt liquors.

The Boston Journal says the committee held seventeen public hearings, at which they took the evidence of prominent temperance reformers, magistrates, prosecuting officers, and other competent persons in regard to the matter. The evidence showed that intemperance is greatly on the increase throughout the State.

The United States has granted licenses to no less than 5574 dealers in spirituous liquors in Massachusetts, or one dealer to every 224 inhabitants and every 45 voters. Besides these there are many dealers who are not licensed, and it is believed that 10,000 dealers is a moderate estimate for the State, or one for every 125 inhabitants and every twenty-five voters.

There are 2008 places in Boston where liquors are sold. The evidence went to show that, except in one county, the sale of liquors is no more restrained than it was before the passing of the prohibitory law. In regard to the feasibility of executing the present prohibitory law, says the Journal, the testimony showed that the matter was so difficult that the nuisance act, (which does not inflict imprisonment as a penalty) has generally had to be resorted to in order to secure convictions for illegal sale of liquor.

Juries either will not convict under the prohibitory law, or influential citizens, often well-known temperance men will interfere to stop proceedings. They are afraid of the vengeance of the liquor dealers, in attacks on their persons or the destruction of their property. It is almost impossible to get witnesses who will testify to what they know, and men who complain of liquor sellers do not want to appear in the cases or have their names used in connection therewith.—Transcript.

Privations of the War in the South.—Four years of war have left their impress upon the Confederate States. Go where you will, that impress is plainly visible, not only in the natural scenery, but in the very faces of the people, in their habits and customs, their mode of speech, their very thoughts. The devastated landscape tells the horrors of this protracted struggle, not more plainly than the worn and haggard features of the inhabitants, their coarse homespun apparel and their scanty fare.

It is a terrible ordeal through which they have passed, and would to Heaven I could say the worst is over; but it is not. A volume of many hundred pages might easily be filled with the incidents and evidences which attest the suffering and the inconvenience produced by a war which, though of brief duration compared with some struggles for liberty, has, as the New York Tribune very justly remarks, caused more havoc than the forty years of strife in the Low Countries, or the seven years war of the great Frederick.

A few of these evidences, taken at random, will serve to suggest the thousand which cannot here be told. For instance, the very glass which illuminates the paper beneath my pen (flares up and down like a tallow candle in the socket [by the way, tallow candles cost three or four dollars a-piece] and exhales a suffocating odor and emits a smoke which darkens the room. On my way to dinner this evening I was for the first time struck with the odd appearance of the windows in this city. Standing in one spot I counted nearly fifty panes of yellow lead and dingy white paper. These substitutes for glass were seen generally in the windows in rear of houses, in one of the most fashionable parts of the city; but even in the front window of pretentious edifices, one often sees a pane of French plate glass patched with a bit of paper. Glass, I need hardly say, is one of the rarest luxuries, and, unlike many other luxuries, not to be had at will, however rich the would-be purchaser may chance to be.

Occasionally a few dozen pressed tumblers, worth, I suppose, sixpence each, find their way across the Potomac, and are eagerly bought up at twenty, thirty, and even forty dollars a piece. During the last year a glass manufactory in this city turned out some astonishing green wares, as antique and clumsy in form as tin ware. Glass factory stock rose very fast, but of a sudden the factory ceased operations for lack of German clay to make crucibles out of. At last, after many weary months, the German clay arrived, but the workmen had taken flight or been carried to the trenches.—Richmond Cor. of the London Index.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—The Rev. Frederick Brown, late Curate of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, has been received into the Catholic Church by Monsignore Manning.

The opening paper of a series of papers on the condition of the Protestant Church of England appeared in the Dublin Review last week. The writer professes to inspect one diocese at a time, beginning with the diocese of Salisbury, and dividing his work into urban and agricultural parishes.

He will inquire into the value of livings, how they are divided, the amount of labor bestowed for the amount of remuneration received, the extent of the parishes, and the number of parishioners. He will also inquire how the livings have been acquired, whether by Church or aristocratic patronage, or by purchase;—and also in the manner in which the doctrines of good works is inculcated by the people.

The writer believes that we are not a particularly charitable people, and that our reputation exceeds our deserts: "The amount annually provided in London for charitable purposes is somewhat less than a million a year, and this includes the care of the sick poor, and subscriptions to our hospitals. The rental of the metropolis is about fourteen millions a year, and it is assumed that one-fourth of a man's expenditure will be in his house rent. This will show our yearly household expenditure to be about seventy millions a year. It is really far more, but we prefer taking the lowest possible amount. It will appear then, that our charities will not exceed one-seventieth part of our ordinary domestic expenditure.

The increase of Romanism in certain towns will be narrowly investigated, and the means used to make converts indicated. That in the metropolis and several of the large country towns their progress has been prodigious, is a notorious fact. By an article that lately appeared in Christian Work, and on which we place the fullest reliance, it appears that one parish alone—that of Kensington—which twelve years ago possessed but one small Catholic chapel, has now one Catholic cathedral, five chapels, including that of the Oratorians, capable of holding at least 2,000 individuals, several nunneries or sisterhoods of different denominations, and two monasteries, besides a host of lay agents. We thought this statement must have been an exaggerated one; but we did the writer a gross injustice—for we investigated the matter ourselves, and found his assertions to the letter perfectly true.

On comparing the Catholic Register with the 'Clergy List,' we found in the enormous and wealthy parish of Kensington that there were resident in it three Catholic priests to one clergyman of the Church of England. Church-rates will not pass unnoticed by us—a subject which ought not to present insuperable difficulties. True, in the country districts, it appears hard that the poor inhabitants attending a village church, and one in which the repairs and maintenance would be most costly, should be called upon to pay the full amount necessary to uphold it, when adjoining wealthy landholders, either from pique, absenteeism, or avarice, will voluntarily contribute nothing. Still, in large towns we are inclined to consider that there must be some fault with the incumbent if he cannot induce his congregation to raise the money to maintain their church. It would be difficult to think otherwise in London, when we see magnificent Roman Catholic buildings arising on all sides of us, as well as handsome Dissenting chapels, some of them models of ecclesiastical architecture, without the slightest apparent difficulty in raising the funds necessary for their erection."

DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS AT A FUNERAL.—On Monday, March 27th, the funeral of a Mrs. Huckle, a member of the Roman Catholic religion, took place at the Bedford Cemetery, and as it was generally known that the ceremony would be performed by the Rev. J. P. Wormald, the Roman Catholic Priest, residing in this town, about 500 persons were attracted to the spot. Owing to the pressure of the crowd it was with difficulty the coffin containing the deceased was borne along. On arriving at the place of interment a portion of the spectators, consisting of persons of the lowest grade, crowded round the grave and prevented the mourners approaching the coffin of their departed friend. The reverend gentleman proceeded with the solemn services according to the rites of his Church, during which the conduct of persons in the crowd was most disorderly; they rudely called upon the Priest to speak in English; and some low persons even spat on the coffin as soon as it was placed in the grave. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Priest and friends of the deceased left the burial-ground. They were followed by crowds of persons, some of whom pelted the Priest with snow-balls, applying to him most disgusting epithets. It is hoped, for the sake of common decency, as well as our common humanity, that such outrageous proceedings will not be permitted to take place again.—Bedford Times.

UNITED STATES.

STATE RIGHTS.—In a speech delivered in the States Senate in the Winter of 1860.—President Johnson said on this point:

"The Republican platform declares, and the Senator from Illinois argues that the power of Congress being sovereignty over the Territories, it can exclude slavery from the Territories. What do you mean by sovereignty? I shall not undertake to define it on this occasion, but I will give my understanding of the power of Congress over the Territories. I deny any such power is conferred on the Federal Government in reference to the Territories. It is not sovereignty. This Federal Government possesses no sovereign power. All its powers are derivative and limited, and those that are not expressly granted are reserved to the States respectively. Congress has no sovereign power. All its powers are derived, it can exercise no single, primitive or original power. Where, then, does it get sovereign power in reference to a Territory of the U. States? Where does it even get sovereign power in reference to the District of Columbia? It has no such power. The Congress of the United States may exercise exclusive and limited power, but not sovereign power. Its authority is limited, it is defined, and I deny the assumption that the Federal Government has sovereign power in reference to the Territories of the United States.

It was learned from persons from Westminster, Carroll county, that Mr. Joseph Shaw, editor and proprietor of the Westminster Democrat, had been shot and killed on Monday night, at his room in Natchariah's hotel, in Westminster. The statements in regard to the affair were many and varied, but the facts, so far as could be gleaned, are these: Shaw returned to Westminster from this city on Monday afternoon, and at once repaired to his room in the hotel. Late in the evening he was waited upon by a party men, but refused to open his door to them. The door was then broken open, and Shaw at once fired upon the party entering, shooting in the left hand a man named Henry Bell. The party then fired upon Shaw in return, piercing his head and body with bullets, and killing him almost immediately. They then left the hotel, and, as far as ascertained, no arrests have been made. It appears that on the Saturday morning following the assassination of President Lincoln, a meeting of citizens was held in Westminster, at which resolutions were adopted notifying Shaw that the publication of his paper would no longer be permitted, on account of its containing articles abusive of the late President, and also providing for the appointment of a vigilance committee to prevent the return of any paroled rebels to the country. Subsequently, late at night of the same day, in the midst of continued and increased excitement, a crowd went to the office of Mr. Shaw and destroyed his types, press, books, &c., compelling him to leave, and informing him, it is stated, that if he returned to Westminster, they would lynch him. He left, but returned again on Monday evening, took rooms at the hotel, and announced that he would shoot any one who would molest him. He was again set upon, and the result was, as stated above, the loss of his life. There was no military

INCREASE OF NATIONS.—Official returns lately issued show the rate at which various countries increase and multiply. In Great Britain in the year 1862 a living child was born to every 28 persons. In France (1861) only one child to every 37 persons: Austria (1862) one to every 42; Prussia (1860) one to every 25; Belgium (1861) one to every 32; Sweden (1859) one to every 29; Denmark and the Duchies (1862) one to every 31; Bavaria (1861) one to every 29; Hanover (1861) one to every 31; Spain and Balearic Islands (1862) one to every 25; Greece (1860) one to every 35; Chili [1862] one to every 24.

COUNTY ARMAGH.—THE PROCLAIMED DISTRICTS.—A proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland revokes the proclamation bearing date the 31st July, 1848, and 8th December, 1851, and relieves the baronies of Upper Fews and Upper Orior, and the parishes of Derrynoose and Keady, from the operations of the 11th Vic., cap. 2, commonly known as the Crime and Outrage Act. The Privy Council was held on the 28th instant, from which date the revocation took place.—Belfast News Letter.

EMIGRATION.—A correspondent remarks—"It is really painful to witness the outflow of the youths of both sexes from the town of Uringford and the surrounding localities, which takes place to reach the emigrant ship for America, regardless of the unsettled state of that country—its passages having been paid in almost every case by relatives at the other side of the Atlantic. Some of those relatives having been entrapped into the Federal army, and having received an enormous bounty, do not well know how to dispose of the cash otherwise than by paying the passage of their remaining families at home. In other cases, when a young man and young woman are sweethearts, at home, and cannot afford money to go together, the best of the two as to cash will start at once, making a vow to send home means to bring the other after, as soon as the funds may admit—a promise that is almost invariably kept. In this way the very life-blood of the country is fast ebbing away."—Kilkenny Moderator.

The tide of emigration shows no sign of ebbing. On Wednesday last hundreds of people of all ages, from the gray-headed grandfather to the child in arms, poured into Queenstown for embarkation in the National Company's fine steamer Louisiana, en route from Liverpool for New York. Hundreds more were expected to go by the Inman steamer next day. Emigration from Ireland to America has totally changed its aspect. It is no longer a matter of lamentation to anybody but the National Association of Ireland and the priests, whose congregations are thinned and their dues diminished. The Cork