

by tickets to the court, and they soon filled the platform.

The candidates present were—Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Mr. D. Shine Lalor, Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Q. C., and Mr. John Leahy, barrister-at-law.

Mr. Nelligan came forward to propose as a candidate Mr. Daniel O'Connell. (Loud bursts of cheering renewed for several minutes.)

Mr. R. Donovan, in a few words, seconded the nomination, stating his belief that Mr. O'Connell would if returned do all in his power to discharge his duty. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harley—Mr. High Sheriff and brother electors of Tralee—(hisses, groans, and interruptions of every kind)—no man in the meeting has a higher regard than I have for the O'Connell family—(hear, hear)—but, gentlemen, I have a love for my native land which nothing can transcend. (Cheers.) I do not, therefore, think that I act unfairly towards the men of Tralee, who know me so well, when I come forward to propose another gentleman as a candidate. (Cries of "We don't want him," groans, and hisses.) That candidate is Mr. Denis Shine Lalor.

The proceedings were characterised by much violence until Mr. Lalor retired from the contest. The show of hands was in favor of Mr. Daniel O'Connell; and the polling took place on the 7th inst., when Mr. Daniel O'Connell was returned almost unanimously. On this the *Tablet* remarks:—There is no one who would not have rejoiced at any good fortune that could befall any of the family of the Liberator. But to see a good, honest, and incorruptible man like Denis Shine Lalor thrust aside and pelted in the streets in order to make way for an O'Connell with no pretence of public service, and with the single avowed intention of supporting the ministry of Aberdeen, Russell, and Palmerston, has something in it that would be very ludicrous if it were not very melancholy.

**THE CLARE ELECTION—MELANCHOLY CASE OF SHOOTING.**—We deplore to state that a young man of the name of John Lennon was shot on Thursday evening, at a place called Larkin's Cross, near Ardaraunsha, within a few miles of the city of Limerick, by Mr. John Browne, the eldest son of Mr. John Browne, J.P., late of Clouboy, whilst returning from the polling district of the unfortunate Six-mile-bridge. We have heard it stated on one side that John Lennon was with a group of women and children, who, as Mr. John Browne, jun., was passing in his car, shouted lustily, and called out, "You are beat—you are beat," and threw clods at the car, and that he (Mr. Browne) received no personal injury whatever. On the other hand, it is stated that Lennon was at a distance from the group of women and children, taking no part in the demonstrations. Be this as it may, the unhappy youth received the contents of Mr. Browne's pistol, deliberately fired, in the mouth. The ball tore away the teeth, and, going in an oblique direction, escaped a short distance from the jugular vein. He was brought at once into Barrington's Hospital, where he was seen to-day (Friday) by Dr. Keane, Mr. Burke, &c., who entertain serious fear of the result. We abide the result before offering further observations on this soul-harrowing topic.—*Limerick Reporter*.

**THE IRISH PARTY.**—We (*Freeman*) understand that the arrangements have been made to entertain the leading members of the Irish parliamentary party at a national festival, to be held in Dublin during the Exhibition. A committee has been formed, and arrangements are being made on a grand and effective scale, which will render this demonstration one of the most unique and imposing had in Ireland for a long period.

**DR. BRADY, M.P. FOR LEITRIM.**—The Liberal electors of the county Leitrim are about to entertain their tenant right representative publicly, shortly after the demonstration shall have taken place in Dublin.—*Freeman*.

**THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.**—Her Majesty was to start for Dublin on the 12th inst., for the purpose of honoring the Industrial Exhibition with a visit. Her Majesty will be accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

**THE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—There are no countries in the world more remote than Ireland and Japan, and yet the manufactures of these two distant islands may be found arranged under the same roof in the Great Exhibition. Eastern Asia, in which the infant arts of civilisation had their birth, and France and Britain, in which those arts have received their most elaborate perfection, have vied with one another in pouring out and heaping up treasures and choice productions in the same precincts to swell the gorgeous magnificence of this sumptuous show. Tissues woven in the looms of Nankin and Dublin, which in glossy splendor rival one another, are seen here in juxtaposition; the tasteless porcelain of Japan and the glowing vases of Dresden—the ancient wooden types of the most distant nation on earth, and the new metallic primer, which has issued shining and sharp from the foundries of Britain; carpets as pictorial as the canvass of a Claude, and the plain ticken of the Ennisorthy Poorhouse; Asiatic scimitars, contributed by Lord Gough, and Milesian swords, contributed by Mr. Mulvany, which appear as if hilted by the same hand. European wares much to those distant nations—the Chinese and Japanese.

On Monday, when a military band was in attendance, 9,743 visitors swarmed through the halls, amongst whom were a number of Workmen from Worcester, employed in the potteries of Kerr, Binns, and Co., the manufacturers of Shakespeare service of China. These men, who had been brought over at the cost of their employers to visit the Exhibition, presented an address to Mr. Daigan.

The new railway bridge over the Boyne at Drogheda was opened for traffic on the 6th inst., and all the trains passed to and from Dublin and Belfast. The public are at last accommodated by the companies, in being privileged to pay only once in the journey from Dublin to Belfast. Passengers are not now required to leave the carriage during the entire way.

The monthly return of the Irish Banks evinces a striking decline, the circulation being £143,000 less than last month.

Mr. Pierce Creagh, of Mountjoy-square, Dublin, purchased by private contract, in the Incumbered Estates Court the townlands of Bryan's Castle, Parkalough, Ballyscahan, Durra, and Lisvagarah, in the county Clare.

The estate of Mr. H. Peyton, in Galway, the impropriate tithes rent-charge of Doneraile parish, and the Galway, Waterford, and Limerick property of Mr. T. H. E. Royle, were sold on 5th inst. and brought in the gross a sum of £47,635, at a long term of purchase.

**THE IRISH EXILES.**—A gentleman who has just returned from Australia has favored us with the following particulars respecting the Irish exiles:—In March he saw Mr. Smith O'Brien, at his residence in New Norfolk. Mr. O'Brien was then in excellent health and spirits. He was allowed a free range of ten miles circuit for exercise, and was then living at the hotel, where he had a very comfortable room. Our correspondent was allowed to see him at once, without any difficulty. He took tea with him in the evening, and breakfasted with him on the following day, after which they parted. The same gentleman saw Mr. O'Doherty, who was then acting as surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hobart Town. Our correspondent also heard of Mr. John Mitchell at Richmond. He also was in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. It was somewhat satisfactory to learn that Balfe had either resigned or been dismissed.—*Freeman*.

**Mrs. THOMAS F. MEAGHER IN DUBLIN.**—The *Freeman* of Thursday says—"The wife of Thomas Meagher, accompanied by the hon. member for Waterford and Mr. Henry Meagher, is expected to arrive tomorrow (Friday), at the Imperial Hotel, St. Kevin's-street, en route for Liverpool, to embark from that port for New York by the packet of the 13th instant. Mrs. Meagher's stay in Dublin will be prolonged until Monday next, and we are certain that many of our citizens will avail themselves of this opportunity of paying their respects to the wife of our distinguished countryman, Thomas Francis Meagher."

**MEETING AT WATERFORD TO COMPLEMENT Mrs. T. F. MEAGHER.**—A meeting for this purpose was held on Monday in the Town Hall of Waterford, convened by Thomas F. Strange, Esq., Mayor, in compliance with a requisition numerously and respectfully signed. The requisitionists availed themselves of the presence, in Waterford, of her "who did not refuse to share the loneliness of the Exiles home," to cheer and encourage their distinguished citizen in a manner most likely to be acceptable to his feelings. The Mayor presided. The other principal speakers were—Captain Simon Newport, J.P.; Edmond Power, Esq., J.P.; J. F. Dunford, Esq. A series of resolutions were adopted, appropriately and gracefully worded. An address was voted to be presented to Mrs. Meagher with a testimonial of affection and regard. On the motion of Captain Newport, seconded by Dr. Connolly, a resolution was passed expressing an earnest hope that Mr. Meagher would soon be at liberty to return to his native city. Mrs. Meagher leaves Waterford this day (Wednesday) for Cork, whence she will proceed to Liverpool for embarkation. She will be accompanied to New York by Mr. Meagher, M.P.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

**DUBLIN CORPORATION.**—Sir Edward McDonnell has been unanimously elected to serve the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Sir Edward, who is chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway, is a Catholic, of extremely moderate politics.

**THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARIES.**—Mr. W. Beers, in his official capacity of "Grand Master of the Orangemen of the County of Down," has issued a manifesto in the plodding form of an "advertisement," calling on the brethren to abstain from all public demonstrations on the occasion of the July anniversaries.

A large number of the constabulary in the county Tipperary are emigrating for Australia and America.

Mr. Eugene Curry, the eminent Irish scholar and archaeologist, was installed a member of the Royal Irish Academy, on the 11th inst. having been previously unanimously elected.

The *Kilkenny Journal* thus refers to a coming trial: "A case of great importance, in which the validity of an Irish peerage will be called in question, comes on for trial in our city, at the approaching assizes. Several persons of noble birth will, it is said, be examined. The most eloquent men at the bar have been engaged on both sides. Altogether, the trial is likely to create a great deal of interest."

**THE POOR LAWS—ANNUAL REPORT.**—The sixth report of the Poor Law Commissioners shows a very considerable decrease in the numbers relieved and in the yearly expenditure. The total number of inmates in the workhouses was 186,879 on the 1st of May, 1852, and on the 1st of May, 1853, 146,141, or a diminution of nearly twenty-five per cent on the year.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**—The political atmosphere continues gloomy, and casts a shade over everything, no one being willing to enter into heavy transactions of any kind. The produce markets are very heavy, with the exception of sugar and tallow, which have both advanced during the week. The consumption is, however, very steady. In shares there is a general droop, and most of the recent new schemes have vanished from the scene. Money is, however, still very plentiful. The payments from the Incumbered Estates, are £62,000.

The court will shortly close for the vacation. The customs duties for this week show a decrease of £2,500 as compared with the corresponding week last year, partly arising from the smallness of amounts paid on tobacco and tea.

We have been informed, on what appears good authority, that the Chancellor has so worded his Spirit Duties Bill that no allowance for deficiency will be made on any now in store, but only on what may be hereafter stored. If this be the case it will be a most monstrous injustice, and we should hardly credit it but that we have had so many recent specimens of the utter recklessness of ministers on any financial question in which Ireland is concerned.—*Tablet*.

**THE ARMAGH GUARDIANS AND THEIR CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.**—The case of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Catholic Chaplain to the Armagh Workhouse, is a striking example of the insolent spirit which characterises Protestant public bodies in their official dealings with Catholic Clergymen. It is also an example of the difficulties and hardships which a zealous Priest is almost sure to meet with when endeavoring, under Protestant surveillance and control, to discharge his sacred duties in a faithful and conscientious manner. The facts of the case are simply these. About two months ago the Armagh Guardians thought fit to make an order compelling the Catholic children in the Workhouse to join with the Protestant children in the public daily prayers, conducted by the Master, who is a Protestant. This strange edict was promulgated quite suddenly, and without the slightest notice to the Catholic Chaplain, and it was put in force in a manner just as summary and unceremonious. The first intimation the Rev. Mr. Campbell received of so extraordinary a change was from the children themselves, who of course hastened to complain of the novel religious grievance so suddenly imposed upon them. The Catholic Chaplain appeared at once to the Board, and, after some putting off, received for

answer a string of insolent resolutions. The Rev. Mr. Campbell's statement included other items of complaint—viz., that the Catholic paper children were asked to read portions of the Protestant Bible, and an objection to the use in the school of the "Third Book of Reading," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The reply of the Board was, in substance, that the Chaplain should mind his own business, and not interfere in what did not concern him. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, finding his remonstrances to the Board not only disregarded, but treated with contumely and contempt, thought it his duty on the following Sunday to warn the Catholic children against joining in the "common prayer" or reading the Protestant Bible. He told them that the Protestant version of the Scriptures had been purposely mis-translated and corrupted, and that those who translated it were actuated by a very evil spirit. We humbly conceive that in saying so the Rev. gentleman not only spoke sound Catholic doctrine, but used language not stronger than was fairly required by the occasion. However, the Rev. Mr. Campbell having openly declared his intention to carry the matter before the Commissioners in Dublin, it was thought advisable to try to get up a case against him which might damage him in the eyes of these functionaries. Accordingly a "Visiting Committee" of the Guardians made a report to the Board, grossly distorting and misrepresenting what the Rev. gentleman had said in warning the Catholic children against reading in the Protestant Bible. Words so monstrous as these were put into the Rev. gentleman's mouth—"The half of the Bible is lies, and was written by the Devil or an evil spirit." The report, containing so shocking an accusation, bears the date of June 9th, and was not brought before the Board till the 14th, yet, though five days elapsed in the interval, the accused party never received from any quarter the least hint of its existence. Stranger still, the Guardians actually held an investigation into the charge behind the Rev. Mr. Campbell's back, and without giving him any sort of notice. Several children, Protestant as well as Catholic, were examined, but even the exparte statement of their evidence, given in the local Protestant press, does not bear out the Visiting Committee's report. No one of the witnesses represent the Rev. Mr. Campbell as having said that "half the Bible was written by the Devil," or anything of the sort. Still the Guardians adopted a second string of resolutions couched in a similar strain of insolence towards the Catholic Chaplain, and in conclusion invoking the aid of the Commissioners. To these resolutions the Rev. Mr. Campbell replied by letter, indignantly denying the monstrous language imputed to him. In this matter, as we are glad to find, Protestant bigotry has met with a check. The Poor Law Commissioners have refused to restrict or harass the Catholic Chaplain in the performance of his duties. The Protestant Bible is not now read by the Catholic children. The Catholic children no longer assist at "common prayer," but have prayers read for them by the Chaplain, or by a person appointed by him. And finally, we understand, the obnoxious reading-book of the Christian Knowledge Society is to be removed from the workhouse schools by order of the Commissioners.—*Tablet*.

**BALLINASLOE WORKHOUSE—THE SISTERS OF MERCY.**—We believe there are few boards of guardians in Ireland, except that of Ballinasloe, where a shadow of opposition would be anticipated to a resolution for admitting the sisters of St. Vincent de Paul to attend upon the sick and dying Catholic inmates of the poorhouse. The unostentatious piety, the unselfish and unwearied zeal, and the unbounded charity of the members of this sacred Order, have formed the admiration of even the bitterest enemies of Catholicity. Knowing Ballinasloe, however, as we do, and the influence which has been long predominant, we were not surprised to learn that when a motion for allowing the Nuns to visit and instruct the Catholic paupers in the workhouse was brought forward by Mr. Dillon, on Wednesday week, it encountered a sectarian resistance on the part of the minions of Lord Clancarty, the effect of which has been to defer the consideration of it for a fortnight. On Wednesday next the resolution will again come before the board. We hope that a sense of decency will induce Lord Clancarty and his Ballinasloe partisans to abstain from displaying their wanted bigotry on the present occasion. There are many Protestant guardians in Ballinasloe Union, who, we are satisfied, will vote for the admission of the Nuns, and many others who would do so too if the Clancarty "screw" be not brought to bear upon them. We have good grounds for expecting, however, that independent of the course his lordship may take on the question, Mr. Dillon's motion will be carried on Wednesday.—*Galway Mercury*.

**THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND THE MODEL SCHOOLS.**—The enemies of Catholicity during the last century, prohibited under pain of death, a Catholic to teach school. The Catholic parent who had not means to send his child to the continent for his education, had only the alternative to allow him to remain in ignorance or to send him to a Protestant teacher, there to hear his faith reviled, its practices ridiculed, the morality which it inculcates laughed at, and his convictions by degrees weakened or destroyed. Thanks to the goodness of God this alternative no longer exists. Such barbarous laws have in the days of England's fears and by the energy and determination of our fathers, who boldly defied them, disappeared from the statute book. Another and a happier alternative is now before us—one between which it would be thought one possessing a spark of Catholic Faith would little hesitate. God has raised up, within the last few years, in this country, an institute the special object of which is, to give to boys such an amount of knowledge as will fit them to discharge their duties in any situation of life in which they may be placed, and at the same time to implant in their tender minds a knowledge of their religion, of the great truth of eternity, habits of humility, clarity, self-control, and all other virtues. He, in his special and general goodness, has called certain young men from the snares and corruption of the world, from its spirit of pride and selfishness, to devote themselves generously and disinterestedly to the work without other pay than a sufficiency of simple food and raiment, without other hope on this side of the grave than the pleasure of doing good. On the other hand, a government as deeply imbued with hatred to Catholicity as any that would have hung a Catholic schoolmaster, have established a system in which they, their commissioners, and their spirit must reign supreme, in which the teachers are to look to them and not to God for their reward; in which the Christian Doctrine and the sacred name of Mary must be banished, except at a certain half hour in the day when a Protestant or go-

vernment Catholic may choose to introduce it with coldness, or perhaps contempt. Under the system as at present generally conducted, the Priest has too much control. He can appoint a Catholic teacher. The Model Schools are to be established to do away with the control of both Priest and Bishop. Already are the foundations for their erection laid in Waterford and Kilkenny. In them the government or their commissioners will appoint the teachers, infidels or bad Catholics, for certainly good Catholics will have nothing to do with them. The people of Ireland have now an alternative before them very different from that which was before their fathers—the godless model schools, or the schools of the Christian Brothers. Which will they choose? If they choose the latter, it certainly cannot be from a love of the mere literary advancement of their children, as the examinations held here last week would amply testify.—Some Protestant feeling alone could dictate it.

**SUMMER ASSIZES.—CRIME IN IRELAND.—COUNTY MEATH.—TUESDAY, July 4th.**—Judge Crampton took his seat in the Crown Court at three o'clock, when the grand jury were sworn. His Lordship addressed a very few words to them, and said that the number of cases was extremely small—only twelve—and that the business would, of course, be proportionably light.

**COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DUBLIN, July 4th.**—The assizes for the North-East Circuit commenced in this town to-day. The going judges of assize are Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. Sergeant Howley. His Lordship, in addressing the grand jury, said—I am happy to say that the calendar which has been laid before me is extremely light, and there is not on it a single case requiring any observation from me.

**COUNTY LOUTH.—DUNKALK, July 5th.**—Mr. Sergeant Howley took his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock; when the grand jury were sworn, his Lordship addressed them as follows:—Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of the grand jury of the county of Louth if the calendar be a true criterion of the state of crime in any county, I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the state of yours; the cases on the calendar are few in number, and nothing appears upon it to show the existence of any unlawful or criminal combination.

**COUNTY CLARE.—ENNIS, July 5th.**—The assizes for this county were opened to-day at ten o'clock by Mr. Justice Perrin and Baron Greene. Judge Perrin presided in the Criminal Court. His Lordship charged the grand jury in a few words, observing that the calendar laid before him was unusually small, and did not contain a single case calling for special notice.

"Mr. Sergeant Howley, had," observes the *Limerick Chronicle*, "the gratification to announce, at the close of his circuit this week, that the far-famed county Tipperary was one of the most peaceable in the Queen's dominions."

**HARVEST PROSPECTS.**—On a survey of the crops for a considerable distance around Ballyshannon, we may, on the whole, report favorably of harvest prospects. Wheat looks well, though in not a few fields it will be what is called by the farmers "short." Oats promise to be, at least, an average crop. Barley is thinly sown, but looks promisingly. The early sown flax is in all directions an excellent crop. Few, however, unless landed proprietors made early sowings of this crop. The late sown flax is, however, generally short. There has rarely been a better prospect of a large and abundant crop of potatoes. Turnips promise well. In some fields of Swedes the fly is making rather free. There is every appearance of a good crop of mangolds. Altogether the country teems with rich promise, and the recent showers all give a new impulse to vegetable growth.—*Ballyshannon Herald*.

Farmers say that up to this time there has not been too much wet, but heat would have been wanting. In answer to inquiries which we have made in several directions, we are glad to report that the potato crop is sound and vigorous, and that there is every prospect of the yield being most abundant.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

The potatoes, which have been largely planted, in the Tipperary district present the most promising appearance. It is expected that in another month new potatoes can be obtained in the Tipperary market at 3s. per stone.

New potatoes of excellent size and quality, are selling in Galway market, at 1s. per stone.

The following satisfactory report is taken from a letter from Skibbereen:—"I had occasion during the past week to drive through the towns of Rosscarbery, Clonakilly, Dunmanway, and Bantry, and through most parts of the surrounding country, and I am happy to inform you that the accounts of the potatoes which I received from the different farmers as I went along are as yet most favorable. The crops in general are looking healthy, and everything seems to indicate a most abundant harvest."

**THE IRELANDS-EYE MURDER.**—The *Nation* states positively that there is no truth whatever in the report that William Burke Kirwan has been removed from Ireland to a transport settlement. The convict, it appears, is still at Spike Island, and has not stirred from that locality since he was conveyed there in January last. Here are the *ipsissima verba* of the *Nation*:—"It is generally believed—and has even been stated in some of the London journals—that William Burke Kirwan has been removed to Bermuda, or some other transport settlement. Such is not the fact. He is still at Spike Island. He has not been removed from Spike Island at all since he was conveyed there last January. We profess ourselves very anxious to know the reason for this. If an Irish patriot be transported the sun of his sentence will not be allowed to set on an Irish horizon—if a poor Irish peasant happens to mesh himself in a coercion act, he is despatched beyond the equinoctial line without an hour's avoidable delay. Why is this, the greatest criminal within the memory of living man in Ireland, kept dallying with in sight of our shores? We have said, and we believe, that there never was a more ill-advised and unworthy exercise of the prerogative than in his case. We hope there is to be no more qualifying of the sentence. We owe it to our restless London contemporaries (who, one might think, have quite enough to do with their own paricides and indigenous atrocities to prevent them from extenuating one solitary horror)—we owe it, we say, to the London press, in a grave degree, that this man's sentence has been so far commuted, no unprejudiced person in this city and not one of the highly intelligent Dublin jury which convicted him for a second doubling his guilt. However, as transportation is to be the sentence, let William Burke Kirwan, convicted murderer, be transported. The public here are very much inclined to believe that the authorities have dealt with him far too leniently already."