

On Sunday last, the venerable pastor of a Tipperary parish, in announcing to his people the object of the petition against the Nunnery Bill, detailed, in mild but solemn language, the object and *modus operandi* of the projected bill; and on alluding to the right which members of a Protestant Parliament dared to assume over the inmates of our convents—over their feelings, rights, and wishes; on stating that any hour from morning till night, a Government commissioner and a magistrate could burst in the gates and doors of every convent in Ireland, and compel the holy nuns to exhibit themselves, like cattle, and reply to any question which the beastly intruder may suppose necessary; when this was explained a shout of horror, and anger, and defiance was raised, which it was difficult to allay. So it will be done all through the land; and we are warranted in predicting that should the outrage bill, conceded by a gang of fellows without a particle of any religion themselves, without one drop of manly blood in their black veins, become the law of the land, a fire will be lighted in Ireland not likely to be extinguished. That law will be defied and resisted, and, if it be enforced, let the standing army in this colony be quadrupled! When we consider the demagogic scope of Mr. Chambers's bill, and the dastardly assault of Bishop Whately, who was its parent, we can hardly trust ourselves to give expression to our feelings of burning indignation.—*Limerick Reporter*.

IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Council of the League was held on Tuesday at the Council Rooms, 2, Beresford place, Dublin, for the purpose of considering the Landlord and Tenant Bills now before parliament, as well as other matters connected with the cause.

After the meeting had read and considered Mr. Napier's "Tenant Compensation Bill" as amended by the select committee, the following resolution was proposed by Reverend Mr. Dowling, P.P., Clonmellon, seconded by Patrick Lalor, Esq., J.P., Tinakill, and unanimously carried:—

"That at the Tenant Right Conference held in Dublin last September, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

"That no tenant right bill which does not fully embody the principles of Sharman Crawford's bill can be satisfactory to the country.

"That in the event of the introduction of any measure or proposition not previously known to and pronounced upon by the conference, or by the country, the tenant right representatives take means to have the country informed of, and its opinions elicited on, the probable operation and effect of the proposed measures before they or any of them commit themselves to any course in reference thereto."

"Resolved—That having now had under our consideration Mr. Napier's 'Tenants' Improvements Compensation Bill,' as amended by the select committee, and sent down to the House of Commons for adoption, we find that it does not embody the principles of Sharman Crawford's bill, nor can it in any respect be considered as giving to the tenant farmers of Ireland a substantial portion of the protection which that bill was intended to secure to them.

The Rev. P. Quaid, P.P., county Clare, proposed, and the Very Rev. Dr. Kearney, P.P., Glasdon, seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:—

"Resolved—That in our opinion, and so far as we are informed, in the opinion of these friends of the tenant right cause who have up to this time had an opportunity of perusing the bill, it is open to the most grave objections, even considered as a mere compensation bill; that in itself it is unreasonable and unjust that such a bill should be carried through parliament until the tenant farmers whose interests are mainly affected by it, have had an opportunity of learning its contents; that it is also at variance with the resolution of the conference that it should be supported by any of the tenant right members of parliament until the country has had opportunity of considering it; that we therefore respectfully, but earnestly, call upon our representatives not to give any sanction to the bill, and to do their utmost to procure its postponement in order to give the people time and opportunity to pronounce an opinion upon its provisions."

Moved by Patrick Lalor, Esq., Tinakill; seconded by Dr. Gray, and unanimously carried:—

"Resolved—That in the event of a postponement not being consented to pending the judgment of the country, our representatives be requested to move such amendments, as may be requisite to embody in the bill the principles of the tenant right bill adopted by the conference; and that, in the event of these amendments being rejected, we entreat them to give no sanction to a bill so defective and unsatisfactory."

Proposed by the Rev. Mr. Duggan; seconded by J. Cashel Hoey, Esq., and carried:—

"Resolved—That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address explaining the nature of Mr. Napier's Tenant Compensation Bill as amended, and that said address, and a copy of the resolutions passed at this day's meeting, be sent to the Irish members of parliament who attended the Tenant Right Conference last September."

Proposed by Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, Navan; seconded by Rev. Mr. Meyler, P.P., Ferns:—

"Resolved—That the council be instructed to convene a general meeting of the League in Dublin immediately after the termination of the parliamentary session, to take such measures as may be suitable to the then existing position of the land question."

Mr. Barnwell was then moved from the chair, and John Hickey, Esq., called thereon, and the marked thanks of the meeting moved to Mr. Barnwell for his conduct in the chair. The meeting then separated.

CONC.—At a conference held in Millstreet, on 7th of June, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously by the assembled Clergy:—

"That we have learned with deep indignation and intense disgust that Lord John Russell, as organ of the government, the leader of the House of Commons, has grievously outraged the Faith and feelings of Catholics, by reviving and promulgating, in his speech on religious equality, all those exploded calumnies against the loyalty and fitness for liberty of the members of the Catholic Church, which a perverse and stupid bigotry alone could now seriously entertain.

"That, viewing, in relation to the past political life of this statesman, his recent bigoted conduct towards the Catholic Church, from his infamous 'Durham Letter' to the present time, we must conclude that his lifeless professions of liberality, and his advocacy of religious liberty, to which he owes his present 'bad pre-eminence,' were all but a hypocrisy, a swindle, and a lie. We regard, therefore, with pain and alarm, his presence in the cabinet, and distrust

any government which, by admitting him to its councils, sanctions his political tergiversation and dishonesty; and by retaining him as its organ, and so far identifying itself with his sentiments, proclaims its own bigotry and illiberality.

"That we earnestly call upon the representatives of this country, now that every pretext, whether specious or flimsy, that has been alleged to justify a general support of, or any such coquetry with, the present government, has vanished as smoke—now that all special pleading as to the meaning or force of plighted faith must stop her mouth—to withdraw at once from their disastrous 'neutrality,' which, if it did not invite, certainly emboldened the daily growing intolerance of parliament, and in particular the bigoted insolence of Lord John Russell. We call upon them to avenge, by a stern and strenuous opposition to every government of which he is a member, the outraged Faith and feelings of their constituents; and though we are not wholly satisfied with the general tenor of their conduct since their election—though we strongly condemn their specific vote on the income tax as unjust and indefensible in itself, and ruinous to the interests they were chosen to represent—yet we will be prepared to accept as some reparation for the past, their energy and spirit at the present crisis, and their future straight forward fidelity to the principle of 'independent opposition'—the wisdom and necessity of which is now triumphantly established.

"That we must express the abhorrence we feel, in common with all our Catholic people, towards the cowardly and unmanly assault upon convents projected in the bill of Mr. Chambers; and we must declare our conviction that this bill aims at the suppression of religious houses, and the proscription of religious vows in these kingdoms, and is therefore a pure and unmitigated persecution for religion's sake."—*Cork Exam.*

THE LORETTO NUNS.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—A case, involving a point of law as affecting conventional life, has been for some time before the Court of Chancery in Ireland, the judgment of which has been looked for with no ordinary interest. It was a case of petition, presented under the Chancery Regulation Act on behalf of Miss E. Blake, a professed nun in the convent of Loretto, Rathlambham, and sister of the late Mr. James Henry Blake, the eminent Queen's Counsel. Mr. Blake having died intestate, Miss Blake, the petitioner, now seeks that an account be taken of the real and personal property of her deceased brother, and that the said property, when its amount shall be ascertained, shall be equally distributed between the petitioner and her sister, the other surviving representative of the deceased. The question now before the court is, whether the petitioner, being a professed nun, and a member of a monastic order of the Catholic Church, should, or should not, be considered in law civilly defunct and incapable of being an inheritor of property. A prodigious bar was arrayed on each side, and the arguments pro and con occupied two whole days. The Chancellor, however, deferred judgment until Thursday, when his lordship, after a lucid review of the circumstances of the case, proceeded to remark:—"He had delayed giving judgment, not from any serious doubt he entertained as to what his ultimate decision would be, but in order to ascertain if any further light could be thrown on the case by research, and to be satisfied of the real grounds on which the question was put, one side and the other. It was perfectly clear that prior to the reign of Henry VIII., when the conventual establishments and other religious orders, founded by the See of Rome, existed in these countries, persons who entered them and took upon themselves the vows of poverty, celibacy, &c., were considered dead in law, and to have no civil existence known to the law. In the course of the argument it was stated that this provision was limited to certain orders, and was not general; and it was insisted that, as the order to which the petitioner belonged had no existence at that time, but was founded within the last century, it could not be treated as one of the orders which came within the doctrine referred to, and the same consequences could not flow from professions in it as in other orders. Now, he did not concur in those propositions as to ancient law. He thought it was clear that the doctrine of profession was of an universal character, and applied to every religious order founded by the See of Rome. There could be no doubt that the disability he had spoken of—namely, death in law—existed in the time of Henry VIII. That there was no act of parliament taking away that disability was equally clear. Then the question arose, what was the condition of persons professing in a religious order at present? There being no act of parliament repealing the common law as to disability, the question should be determined by a reference to the course of legislation on the subject of religious societies in this country. The conclusion to be drawn from the whole series of acts bearing on the subject was, that the recognition of those orders, as affecting the civil status of the inhabitants of England, depended on the canons and decrees of the Court of Rome. He thought the conclusion was that the Pope's authority was no longer recognised in spiritual matters by the law of England, and that it could not be maintained by the recognition of those religious orders; but to give them any force or effect, as regarded the civil condition of the subjects of this realm, would be, in effect, recognising the authority and pre-eminence of the See of Rome, which was denied by the law, although certain members of the community were exempted from the penalties which they were formerly liable to in regard to certain oaths. It was further to be observed that there was no law in express terms against the establishment of those religious orders of nuns in this country, and the Emancipation Act, passed in 1829, recognised to a certain extent the existence of these bodies, and so far recognised the authority under which they existed; but another question was, whether the effect of that was to repeal the whole code of legislation which in England and Ireland had denied in positive terms the spiritual jurisdiction of the See of Rome in any respect whatever. It was conceded that all those orders derived their foundation, authority, and rules from the See of Rome, and without recognising that authority to some extent, certainly, as affecting the civil status of the subjects of this realm, it did appear to him difficult, indeed, to give this doctrine of profession any weight whatever with regard to civil position. On the whole of the case, he had come to the conclusion that he ought not to refuse the prayer of the present petition. The safer course, in his opinion, was to grant it, and leave it to the parties to seek relief at the ultimate tribunal if they were not satisfied."—*Catholic Standard*.

THE APPROACHING ROYAL VISIT.—An official communication has reached this city, notifying the intended royal visit at a much earlier period of the season than was contemplated. The precise day is not mentioned; but we have good reason to know that the royal standard will be floating in Kingstown harbor during the present month. We have great satisfaction in being enabled to make this announcement, which will be received with a feeling of the most lively satisfaction by our readers.—*Evening Packet*.

It was reported on Monday that her Majesty intends to visit Queenstown and Killarney, on her route to the Dublin Exhibition this summer. It was stated that the royal squadron may be expected in the harbor in the course of a few days; and that it is her Majesty's intention to honor Killarney with a visit of some duration, previous to proceeding to Dublin. It must be remembered that it is her Majesty's custom in such cases to elude expectation, so that it is not unlikely that the good citizens of Cork may be taken some fine morning by surprise with the intelligence of the arrival of her Majesty in the beautiful city.—*Cork Constitution*.

MR. ZACHARIAS WALLACE.—We understand that the people of the county Cavan have prepared a memorial to the Irish government, praying for the liberation of Mr. Wallace, and that it is being extensively signed throughout that and several other adjoining counties. We trust the government will see the necessity of complying with its prayer, and at once liberate Mr. Wallace from the prison walls. Mr. Wallace's health has been much affected by the ordeal he has gone through, and any further confinement might lead to dangerous consequences.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

MR. G. H. MOORE has elicited the following admirable comments from the *Nation*:—"What! we disloyal after what we did in 1849, when our beloved Queen came to celebrate the triumph of 'law and order' in the starvation or banishment of two millions of her beloved subjects? What! we disloyal, after three devout and patriotic Catholics have been allowed to creep into the Treasury scullery? What! we disloyal, with the blessed and glorious Union Jack flying over our Exhibition, and all of us going down upon our bare knees to ask Her Majesty to come over again for a *cent mille foillies*? What! we disloyal, and the Union to the fore; with the Ecclesiastical Titles Act countersigned by Her Majesty, and our poor nuns awaiting the sentence of the English Parliament which will subject them to the coarse contact and license of Orange leeches and Castle spies? What! we disloyal! and our country from the central hill to the circling sea, clutched in the gentle, soothing, and protecting grasp of the robes of the nations, whose soul is red with the blood of our martyrs, and whose name sounds like a curse in the ears of man, wherever her foul dominion tramples and defiles him? Ah! Mr. Moore, despite their heritage of blood and tears, of galling wrongs and disqualifications, which should make the blood of a sward-knife like molten lead, the Catholic population of this lovely and unknown island are sincerely loyal. But it is the loyalty of spaniels, Mr. Moore, of 'baptised spaniels,' as the happy phrase runs. They have been tugged into it. With every lash they have only fawned, and cringed, and grown more loyal. Try, Mr. Moore, and smuggle an American or French fleet into any Irish creek or port from Killybegs to Bantay Bay, in the face of this valiant and ubiquitous loyalty. It guards the coast more securely than the marteletto towers, and would garison ity-Brazil, the magical island that looms upon the horizon of the west, for the pay and service of Britain. We grant, indeed, that there is a pestiferous sentiment of disaffection in certain sections of the Irish people; but it is a vulgar and ignorant superstition, prevailing only in the lower orders, like a murrain amongst sheep. Somehow or other it is ineradicable. Go where you will among the people, north or south, east or west—you will find a savage attachment among them to a thing called nationality. You will see the big tear standing in their eyes at the sound of some old rebel song, with a heart and a passion in it, most moving and infectious. You will hear them curse the Sassenagh in that tongue of traitors and rebels, the old Gaelic of their fathers. Instead of discoursing about the triumph of English civilisation, you will find the fellows talking of the gallant traitors who died either at Vinegar-hill or Gallogh-green, for what they call the 'good old cause,' and praying God to rest their souls; and, actually, you may chance, as we have before now, to light upon a group debating, with all the gravity of a Cabinet Council of our Sovereign Lady, the probabilities and chances of a French invasion, or the likelihood of the boys who left for America returning some fine morning to the tunes of 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Patrick's Day,' played by the bands of an Army of Liberation. God bless them for this, the poor pious, loyal people. Loyal! ay, are they loyal; loyal to the right—loyal to God and their country—loyal to the holiest cause for which man ever died or woman ever prayed—loyal to the memory of what Ireland was—loyal to the blessed hope of what she shall be again."

CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES.—The Guardians of the Galway union were, it seems, considerably "startled" on Friday by the receipt of a letter from the Commissioners, requiring payment of the annuities charged to several electoral divisions of this union, up to the 29th of September last, having fancied that the whole amount was to be wiped away, as a compensation for the imposition of the income-tax. One of the local papers (the *Galway Packet*) professes vast indignation at what it calls a "violation of public faith" embodied in this demand of the Treasury. "The great remission boon," it adds, "is fast vanishing into thin air, and the promises of the Chancellor of the Exchequer

are shamefully belied." Another journal (the *Mercury*), bitterly hostile to the Aberdeen Government, puts the question in a right point of view:—"We must say, in justice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there was no deception practised by him in relation to this matter; for, in his speech introducing the budget, he stated distinctly that all sums paid into the hands of the several treasurers of unions on account of annuities due up to the above date should be retained, but that outstanding arrears would not be claimed."

There was an Irish dispute in the House of Lords Friday night, arising out of a motion for papers by the Marquis of Westmeath. The Marquis complained of indulgence to persons under sentence, granted by Earl St. Germain, which wore a political aspect; but the Earl of Aberdeen showed that the Lord-Lieutenant had only taken the usual course in such cases. The Marquis also strongly blamed the appointment of Mr. Keogh; describing some speeches imputed to that gentleman as "high treason." He was followed by the Earl of Derby, and by the Earl of Eglinton, who characterized Mr. Keogh's appointment as disreputable. The Duke of Newcastle denied, on the authority of Mr. Keogh, the authenticity of the imputed speeches; and observed that if it was discreditable to appoint him, it was also discreditable to offer him a post,—which had been done on the authority of the late Premier. With great warmth, the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Eglinton denied that they had ever given authority; and the former expressed his belief that no such offer had ever been made. The Duke of Newcastle, who had maintained much temper and forbearance, mentioned across the table the name of his informant; whereupon, Lord Eglinton advised the Marquis to withdraw his motion,—at the same time he admitted that the explanation of Government respecting the two other cases was quite satisfactory. Lord Westmeath withdrew the motion.

Archbishop Whately delivered a charge at the annual visitation of the Provincial Synod, held on Tuesday, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. His Grace commenced his address with the subject of the secessions to the Church of Rome, which he believed certain parties maintained as tantamount to a Reformation. The Monsells and a few others of some distinction are pointed out to show that if Catholics have no numbers to boast of, they have wealth. In the charge of Dr. Whately—the observations of his Grace touching the Nunnery Bill now before Parliament are considered of the utmost importance by Protestants, but they are nothing more nor less than a restoration of his malignant speech in Parliament which he lately delivered.—*Tablet*.

It is stated that the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway will, at their own expense, form a branch line of railway from Athenry to Tuam, if they receive a guarantee for its extension to Newport.

It is understood that three of the Irish judges will soon retire from the bench—namely, the Chief Justice Leffroy, who is getting very bad health; Baron Penfather, who is almost incapacitated from going circuit, and Judge Fortens, who is in the sore and yellow leaf.

EMIGRATION.—Instead of a diminution in the progress of Emigration, the numbers we see daily pass by to the railway stations are on the increase. All the public conveyances are so crowded, that private vehicles are frequently put in requisition to convey the emigrants. It is idle to speculate upon the causes which have led to this wholesale emigration, or to the results to which it may lead. All we can venture to assert is, that unless some check is put to its extent, the West of Ireland will ere many years be converted into a mere wilderness, and a fitting pasture ground for sheep and cattle. Whilst this vast diminution is going on, and desire for quitting the country is on the increase, no inducements are being held out to retain the tillage-classes at home. On the contrary, the rage of Landlords is to clear away their estates and lay down their lands with grass seeds for permanent pasture.—*Tuam Herald*.

THE WEATHER.—THE CROPS.—Owing to the very favorable weather we have had during the week the appearance of the several growing crops in this neighborhood has been vastly improved. The luxuriant aspect presented on every side gives hope of an abundant yield in the ensuing harvest.—*Ibid*.

As the "Time" steamer was leaving Dublin on Thursday forenoon, with a large number of passengers on board, a boiler burst. A number of poor deck-passengers had gathered in the waist of the ship for the sake of the warmth, and these were dreadfully scalded. Two children died directly after; and up to Monday night ten more of the unfortunate people had died in the Dublin hospitals. At an inquest on two of the bodies, last week, the jury found that they "were scalded to death by the bursting of the boiler, caused by an imperceptible flaw down the lap of the iron on the top of the boiler." At a second inquest, on Monday, the evidence was of a nature that induced the jury to implicate a person in their verdict. It appeared that the top of the boiler had been patched; the Government Surveyor had not seen this—he said he could not see it, as "it was covered up by the deck;" and the engineer had access to the "Parliamentary safety-valve." The jury found, "that the cause of the bursting of the boiler is to be attributed to the gross neglect of James Haig, Government Engineer Surveyor, in not making a proper inspection of the boiler of said steamer in April last; and we consider him highly culpable in not giving up the key of the Parliamentary safety-valve to the captain of the vessel at the time of his last inspection in April last." The Coroner deemed this verdict tantamount to one of "manslaughter," and he issued his warrant for the arrest of Mr. Haig.—*Tablet of 18th ult.*

A fatal boiler-explosion has also occurred at Shannon Harbor, on board a screw steamer which carries goods on the Grand Canal. The engineer was scalded to death, and the fireman was so badly hurt that his life is in danger.—*Ib*.

On Wednesday last two large dogs belonging to the Protestant Bishop of Tuam ran through the country in a rabid state, and would have destroyed several cattle and sheep had not Mr. O'Kelly, jun., of Gallaugh, succeeded in shooting them before they committed any material damage.—*Tuam Herald*.

A good story is going respecting Lord Campbell and an Irish neighbor of his, called Sarsfield Comyn. The Chancellor declared in his place in the House of Lords that his estates in Galway were worthless in consequence of the income tax, whereupon Sarsfield, with the air of a man doing another a favor, offers Campbell £500, free of income tax, for the worthless estates. His Lordship writes a very curt letter of refusal, which Sarsfield publishes.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The number of visitors to the Exhibition on Thursday was 5,927,