

that the more she is attacked the more she flourishes and increases in numbers and influence? Can they not understand that she is one, and that their dear Protestantism is a thing of shreds and patches—the work of man—a thing made by Parliament—and can by some freak of nature not very far distant be made by the same authority? The Queen and Parliament can make at their pleasure a new prayer-book and a new liturgy, for at this very moment they are busy creating a new court for the purpose of facilitating the dissolution of the marriage bond, so as to bring it within the reach of the people. Shame upon the bishops who can in the face of open day aid and facilitate a proceeding at direct variance with the solemnity of their much-praised scripture, for it once challenged a rev. Protestant to show me that part of scripture which authorised the House of Lords to divorce, and he plainly admitted that it was not to be found. But acts of Parliament can do anything; and who would dream of a bishop preferring the precepts of the Bible to the influence of the House of Lords.

Then, we have Exeter Hall and the missionaries amongst the Catholics, and the missions to the Jews and the infidel nations, and we have vast sums of money and vast heaps of Bibles and tracts distributed and could do much more wondrous things if we could but get more money—money for the missionaries, money to convert the Papists, nothing can be done without money. For Protestantism is to be bought and paid for in hard cash, or soup, or strabout, or some other of the good things of this world; and the missionary, too, he must have his weekly allowance, his good cleric, and his travelling expenses; and he must prepare a huge lying report of the extraordinary success he has had, which reports swell the importance of the annual meetings at Exeter Hall, and pave the way for still greater contributions from the old maids and the lordly ligots.

And what is to be the upshot of all this? Truth is looming in the distance; and if the Irish members were to do their duty, when the discussion on Sergeant Shee's bill is resumed, the Irish Church would get such a lesson as would foreshadow what will, in due time, assuredly happen. The eyes of the Dissenters are fast opening to the monstrosity of the Church, the Church rates, tythes, and other unjust imposts—to the infamy of making the people pay for a Church which, instead of serving, does nothing but revile and insult them; with liberty of conscience on her tongue, she is a perpetual persecutor of religious opinions; and it is one of the most extraordinary facts that the Dissenters, who have no sort of interest in the said Church, should be hoodwinked into a refusal to co-operate with the Catholics; for, were that once the case, they would dictate Church politics to the Houses of Parliament, and the late debates show that such sentiments are gradually gaining ground. In fine, the Church, as a religious body, in no Church, no two of her votaries believe the same doctrine, neither can her bishops agree what to teach even of fundamental principles. The Dissenters are consistent when they aver their right to read the Bible according to their own private judgment; but the Church, with its articles, and homilies, and liturgies, and canons, is a species of mongrel Popery, which they cannot get rid of, whilst they want the courage to avow it as such. Hence the perpetual squabbles between those divines who have conscientious regard for said liturgy, and those other latitudinarian divines, who would just veer round to whatever religious opinions were most consonant with the politics of the day.

Such is the dominant Church so long as she can wring from the people, her spurious wealth, and can maintain a species of political tyranny over the land; but all things have an end, and so will this gorgeous hydra, for new exposures are constantly making, and the eyes of the people are gradually opening to the abuses, the insults, and the uselessness of such an Establishment.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DISEASE OF ACHOBY.—The Lord Bishop of Achony, the Most Rev. Dr. Durcan, has, during the month of June, given to the clergy and people entrusted to his episcopal care, a most edifying and instructive example of heroic labor, piety, and zeal. He heard confessions for many hours each day; he preached frequently with peculiar energy and eloquence, and sometimes twice the same day; the young and the old listened in breathless silence to his catechetical instructions, rendered intelligible to the weakest intellects by the simplicity of his language, the clearness of his ideas, and his singular talent for illustration by means of most familiar examples. The parishes in which his lordship held confirmations during the last month, and the number confirmed are as follows:—Kiltinagh, 500; Bohola, 520; Curry, 1,000; Banada, 1,020; Carracastle, 700. In his own parish at Ballaghaderrin, he administered the first communion to 370 children of both sexes. Since this time twelve months, when more than 20,000 knelt in the open air, and repeated aloud after Father Rindol their baptismal vows, Ballaghaderrin has not witnessed a sight more solemn, more imposing, or more edifying to true Christians than that of the first communion of the children on Saturday last.

COLLEGE OF ALL HALLOWS.—On Saturday, the Feast of St. John the Baptist, the Very Rev. B. Woodcock, D.D., was elected president of this college, in room of the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, who has graciously consented to remain a director of the institution, and to visit it as his duty may permit. His lordship conferred orders on the following candidates in the college church on the Feast of Saint Peter and Paul:—Tonsure and the four minor orders on Mr. Patrick O'Brien, diocese of Newark, United States; priest-hood on the Rev. T. Elicus Mulvihill, of the Order of Calced Carmelites; Rev. Laurence Smith, diocese of Little Rock, United States; Rev. Michael O'Hara, Auckland, New Zealand; Rev. Thomas Martin, Saltford, England; Rev. Patrick Madden, Melbourne, Australia; Rev. John O'Neil, Cape of Good Hope, eastern district.

THE VERY REV. DR. CAHILLIN DROGHEDA.—On Thursday evening the Very Rev. Dr. Cahillin delivered the last of his course of lectures on Science in the Majority Rooms. The subject reserved for the occasion was the interesting one of Light and Heat, and it is needless to say that in the hands of the distinguished Divine it was treated with that consummate power, and with that simplicity and ease of manner, which so peculiarly mark his expositions of popular science. We are pleased to state that this, as all the preceding lectures, was well attended. The Majority Room on each occasion was densely crowded by the rank and wealth, and intelligence of Drogheda and its neighborhood.—Drogheda Argus.

THE REV. MR. M. CARBY, of Maynooth, has been elected to the Professorship of Scripture, after distinguished answering. It is one of the most eligible offices in the College, observes the Munster News. The rev. gentleman is a native of Kerry and a member of a family distinguished for intellect.

ENNSKILLEN.—At a meeting held in the chapel, June 25, it was unanimously resolved:—That our respected chairman, the Very Rev. Dean Boylan, be requested to convey the sincere thanks of the Catholics of Ennskillen to John Boyle-Kernan, Esq., of Capta Lodge, Carrickmacross and Kinard, Galway, for his liberal donation of £25 towards the rebuilding of our chapel, and for his benevolent contribution of £17 for the relief of the distressed room-keepers of this town, without distinction of class or creed. A meeting of the Catholics of the parish of Ennskillen was held in the chapel on last Sunday, to take into consideration the establishing of schools in this town, under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity and the Christian Brothers. As an inducement to the people to proceed and forward this most useful institution the pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Boylan, opened a subscription list with a munificent offering of three hundred pounds to build a nursery in the grounds at the East Bridge. The large rooms of the parochial house, at present occupied by the Catholic curates, will be fitted up for male and female schools. Another meeting will be held on next Sunday to make the necessary arrangements to carry out this work, and to appoint a committee to wait on the Right Rev. Dr. McNally, Bishop of Clogher, who will be in this town on Tuesday, to have his approval of the undertaking.—Fermanagh Mail.

RIGHT REV. DR. VANGHAN has had a rather sudden and alarming attack of illness at Nenagh, brought on by over exertion and exposure to the open air at Roscrea, where his lordship attended at the impressive ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new convent church. Dr. Burke, of Kiltaloe, was called in attendance on his lordship with his usual medical attendants, Dr. Tracey, and by vigorous and energetic treatment his lordship is near, we are happy to state convalescent.

OBITUARY.—Died at an early hour on Sunday morning, the 2d inst., at his residence, Clara, the Rev. Michael Phelan, P.P., Pitt, Kilkenny, aged 48 years. The death of this excellent clergyman, so universally esteemed and deservedly regretted, was caused by fever which proved fatal after a few days illness.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON DILLON, P.P., BALLINASLOE.—With deep regret we have to announce the death of the above estimable and much-revered clergyman, which melancholy event occurred on Monday the 3rd inst., very suddenly and unexpectedly. His loss is deeply and widely felt, and we are all filled with unutterable grief at being deprived of our beloved pastor, whose place in our hearts, we feel, cannot be easily supplied.—May his soul rest in peace.—Tuam Herald.

THE IRISH MILITIA.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 4th of July, Lord Palmerston said it was the intention of the government to take steps to embody the whole or part of the Irish militia. There was a difference between embodying and training, as embodying means keeping the men under arms the whole year. If the number of men enrolled was sufficient, the training would take place, but he did not think there would be a sufficient number for the crops this autumn.

The barracks in Great Ship street, Dublin, are in course of alterations, the west side having been pulled down, to be re-built and widened, so as to be the front entrance, and to accommodate head-quarters and wing of a regiment.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on the 3rd instant, Alderman Guinness yielded to the entreaty of Mr. Hutton, to withdraw his name for the Mayoralty for the ensuing year. The question of Mr. Hutton's nomination is therefore postponed.

THE DUBLIN HOSPITALS.—In 1848 a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the character and condition of the Hospitals, executed the task (much to their own satisfaction, we presume) without examining a single witness connected with those institutions or with the city; and their labors resulted in a recommendation to diminish the grants gradually, and finally to abolish the Hospitals altogether. This decision failing to give universal satisfaction, however, another committee was, some months ago, intrusted with the same inquiry; but instead of imitating the example of their predecessors, these gentlemen included in their list of witnesses the parties really competent to give information upon the subject—medical and clerical gentlemen in Ireland, for example, Hospital and Poor Law Commissioners, taxing-officers, tax-payers, &c. The result is, that, instead of recommending the abolition of the grants, the Committee suggest that they should be forthwith increased from £12,900 to £16,000. For, it has been proved to their satisfaction, they report, that those hospitals afford to the medical school of Dublin "the requisite means of instruction in the several branches of medicine"—that they afford "a large and efficient system of medical relief to the sick poor"—that their objects are unattainable without "extraneous assistance"—and that the only available fund for the purpose is a donation from the public purse. It is not upon utilitarian arguments alone, however, that the committee rest the claim of the Hospitals; these institutions, they affirm, were established to supply the poor of Ireland with that medical relief of which they were deprived, when Catholic Monasteries fell before the "reforming" zeal of the British Government.—From the year 1188 till the Reformation a large amount of medical relief was afforded to the poor of Dublin through the medium of monastic institutions, particularly that of the Priory of St. John's, in Thomas street. When religious houses were generally suppressed the property belonging to the Dublin monasteries was sold, while that of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas, in London, was re-granted by the crown, and now forms the

ample endowment of those noble institutions." But, despite the recommendation of the Committee, Lord John Russell has just declared it impossible to make any increase to the grants—for this session, at all events; and even the present paltry pittance was doled out with the usual grudge.

The arrangements consequent upon the passing of the new Irish convict bill now before the House, are said to be complete. There are to be three directors of prisons, viz.:—Mr. Corry Connellan, Capt. Knight, and Captain Crofton, these last being two gentlemen specially sent over from England. Mr. Connellan is to be the chairman. Next year Sir John Young is to bring in another bill, consolidating the county and convict prisons, and placing the entire under the control of the directors.

STATE OF THE COUNTY LONGFORD.—At the last assizes and quarter sessions the Lord Chief Baron and our (Longford) Assistant-Barrister respectively congratulated the assize and quarter sessions grand juries upon the peaceful state of the county Longford. The approaching sessions and assizes will, we are happy to say, exhibit calendars as light as those which earned, upon the occasions we have mentioned, for Longford the marked commendation of Chief Baron Pigot and Mr. O'Hagan. The unceasing efforts of the Catholic Bishop of the diocese and his clergy have mainly contributed to bring about the present most gratifying state of affairs—agrarian crime, every species of crime of an aggravated character is unknown in Longford.—Midland Counties Gazette.

At Oughterard Quarter Sessions there was not a single prisoner indicted for a criminal offence. The Nenagh Quarter Sessions was one of the highest, both with regard to criminal and civil business, ever held in the county Tipperary, and is the first instance in which a prisoner was neither transported nor sent to penal servitude.

The report of the Thomastown Quarter Sessions (says the Kilkenny Moderator) will serve to exhibit clearly the decrease of litigation which is going on at present in the local civil courts, it being ascertained that a civil bill officer who, in 1848, served nearly 2,000 processes, on this occasion had but two entrusted to him for service. It is also most satisfactory to observe that criminal cases, and those violent altercations and disagreements once so prevalent amongst our peasantry, have undergone a corresponding decrease. This is fully exemplified by the fact that, for the last three months, no petty sessions has been held for the Limerick district, a single summons not having been applied for to the petty sessions clerk.

ORANGEISM AT NEWBLISS.—The subjoined report of another exhibition of Irish Orangeism is furnished by a respected local correspondent:—"On the eve of the 1st of July this town and neighborhood exhibited the usual displays of the Orange and Blue. A procession started from the lodge in this town, led by the music of fife and beat of drum. It wended its way for a small distance on the public road that leads to Cootelish, returned again, and the flag was suspended from one of the spires of the church of Newbliss.—The whole party amounted to about thirty in number. It should be remarked that the sergeant of the constabulary was looking on, and from inquiries he made on the spot, his anxiety seemed chiefly to be, not whether the Orange procession was illegal or not, but whether there was a probability of the 'navvies' coming into town. Whether this officer of the peace did his duty, or acted upon particular instructions, the government can best judge. Another flag drooped from the spire of Killevan Church, distant from Newbliss about a mile. A procession formed from the rector's house at the beat of three drums, led on by a servant in the employment of said rector; this same individual was cast into bridewell by the police next day for drunkenness. The law church, true to its institution, spreads hatred and ill will between man and man; it fosters and keeps alive party feeling, and strange to say, notwithstanding such conduct, it aims to make pervers in this parish; but in every instance unsuccessfully. When it can't pervert, it will annoy."—Nation.

THE CRIME OF POVERTY.—A large number of women and children, on every one of whom the appearance of poverty and destitution was manifest, were brought up at the police office this week, in custody and charged with begging. In very many instances the offence charged was varied by their being described as "placing themselves to beg," loitering for the purpose of begging," &c. The constables, on being sworn, stated the description of offence, when and where committed, whereupon the prisoners were in every case sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment each!—Nation, July 8.

We understand that most valuable iron mines have been discovered on Lord Carew's property in the Queen's County.—Ibid.

It is said that an order from the Court of Chancery requires the immediate removal of the ruin of Randall MacDonnell's Castle, from which the picturesque little town of Ballycastle derives its name.

A witness in the libel case of O'Connor v. Fisher stated, in the Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Monday, July 3, that Mr. Dargan had £170,000 vested in the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

It has been ascertained that since 1847, the value of farm stock held by agriculturists located in the five counties of Connaught has averaged from £3,628,268 to £5,100,000 in the present year. In 1850, the breadth of land under flax in the county of Galway was only 211 acres; last year the area so occupied reached 710 acres. Mangold Wurtzel (a fine root for cattle feeding) extended to 49 acres in 1847; last year the same crop occupied upwards of 1,000 acres.

Cases of interest to agriculturalists having reference to the compositions for non-charge in lieu of tithes, were tried before the Assistant-Barrister for the West Riding of Cork, at Clonakilty sessions. The appellants were successful in one instance, having got the rent-charge reduced by £273 per annum, the average of wheat being lowered from £1 12s 10d to £1 6s 5 1/2d per barrel.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

ANTHRIX.—A finer promise of abundant crops never yet existed at the close of June than at the present moment. We have now before us reports from every district of the province, all concurring in the cheering fact, that the late heavy rains, succeeded as they were by genial warmth, have left the farmer literally nothing to complain of. With no crop is the improvement greater than with the early sown flax, some of which came up very unevenly, and looked anything but healthy a few weeks back; now, however, these fields appear luxuriant and promising. Pasture and

meadows exhibit a similar change for the better. Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, also continue to look remarkably well.—Northern Whig.

GALWAY.—The weather, though changeable for some time past, has, on the whole, been favorable to the crops. Oats, and Potatoes, the staple crops of the county, present a most luxuriant aspect. Several fields of oats in the neighborhood are in full ear, one field in the front of the asylum is in a forward state. The late sowings of flax are coming forward rapidly.—Western Star.

ROSCOMMON.—The crops continue to look remarkably well, a considerable portion of the wheat being in full ear, and the oats present a most healthy appearance. The potato never looked better. Altogether the prospects of the farmer are cheering in a high degree.—Weekly Messenger.

WESTMEATH.—The weather up to Tuesday morning has been unusually severe for midsummer; torrents of rain have fallen, accompanied by a harsh boisterous wind, which we regret to say, has had a visibly injurious effect on the early potato crop, the fine stalks of which may now be seen prostrate on the earth, and in many instances broken beyond recovery. However, it is only a very small portion of the general crop that has sustained injury. Farmers think there have been more than a sufficient quantity of rain for the turnip sowing. Oats and grass crops are luxuriant beyond former years; and as the weather now looks cheering, it is to be hoped the effects of the late inclement wind and rain will be remedied.—Westmeath Guardian.

FERMANAGH.—The earth has been so well saturated with rain since our last publication, that some weeks of continuous sunshine now would impart a rapid growth to vegetation, and crown the country with an abundant harvest.—Mail.

WEXFORD, JULY 1.—The crops are very much improved for the last fortnight. Potatoes are growing rapidly in general. Oats and barley offer to be a very fair crop.

WATERFORD, JULY 30.—We had to-day a large market of new potatoes, which sold at 1s to 1s 6d per stone. Those who had old potatoes on hand, are now running into the market with them; so that, between the old and the new, we may soon expect something like a glut in the market.—News.

ENNIS, JULY 3.—From Saturday evening until this morning (Monday) it has been raining more or less, though not to that extent as to injure the vegetable world. The potato crop, throughout the length and breadth of this county, shows, with the exception of a few fields which were sown in the dry season of April, and which rotted in the ground, universal luxuriance. Not the smallest sign of blight has yet been discovered by the most rigid observer.—Clare Journal.

DUBLIN, JULY 1.—The face of the agricultural world seems to exult in coming abundance. Never, at a similar period of any season for half a century past, did the treasures of agriculture give such promise of fulness. High farming has been greatly extended in Ulster for the last three years, and its effects are very prominent at this season. At the commencement of the past month very serious apprehensions were felt about fodder, as many of the oldest farmers feared that the turn out of grass lands in 1854 would fall far short of that of last season. Early meadows were indeed very light, several not having produced more than half a crop. Very different, however, will be the turn out of meadows now nearly ready for the scythe. Many of those seem one-fourth heavier than the average of last year; and if favorable weather for winning sets in ten days hence, we may anticipate an ample bulk of excellent hay. Flax is greatly improved. We do not recollect having seen such a change in any crop in so short a period. So far as can be conjectured at present, it would appear we are likely to have nearly an average yield. The wheat will, in all probability, turn out above an average crop; oats have seldom shown a greater luxuriance, and barley appears to be superior to any season's growth for some years past. Of course, much of the ultimate yield will depend on the weather of the present and next month; but, taking that into account, we feel assured that the harvest of 1854 will prove much more abundant both in extent and acreable turn out, than any experienced for ten years past. Of the potatoes, early-planted lands are very well forward, and the late rains have proved most advantageous to the fields finished in May. During the present week several lots of the season's crop were disposed of at £14 per ton. The description already raised is considered fair for the last week of June, and there has rarely been found any sign of disease.—Banner of Ulster.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION IN HIGH LIFE.—On Sunday afternoon the Sabbath peace of this good town was interrupted by the arrival of an express at the police-office, and the immediate marching of a large body of constabulary under command of Sub-Inspector Fosberry. The cause of this extraordinary movement soon found vent, and was wasted through the town—an abduction in high life had been attempted. For some time past Miss Arbuthnot, daughter of the late George Arbuthnot, Esq., of Dillierslie, Surrey, had been on a visit with her sister, who is married to the Hon. George S. Gough, the son and heir of the hero of Solbronn, and who resided at Rathropan House, distant about two miles from Clonmel. This young lady, who is reported to be the possessor of a large fortune, has had several admirers in this part of the country; to none of whom, however, has she given any countenance. Amongst them was John Carden, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Barnane. Templemore, a gentleman of considerable property, and hold in general esteem throughout the locality where he resided, and he, too, is said to have shared a similar fate—a fact that seems corroborated by the singular and extraordinary proceedings with which he subsequently became connected. On Sunday last Mr. Carden was on a visit in this neighborhood, having breakfasted at Hearn's Hotel in this town; proceeded to Rathropan Church, where he attended service, at which Miss Arbuthnot and her sister, the Honorable Mrs. Gough, were present. From the demeanor of Mr. Carden during the performance of the ceremony no clue could be had to his intentions, as we have heard he was most attentive and collected during its continuance. While the congregation were in church, a groom was observed leading a very handsome pair of horses along the road—a carriage, too, was stationed at a short distance off, to which a dashing pair of thoroughbreds were harnessed, and six strong men were noticed as loitering about, having apparently no particular business in the neighborhood. Miss Arbuthnot and her sister had driven to church on an outside car, and