

of the Countess of Shrewsbury, and the remaining fifty in that of his lordship himself. Our pleasure in conveying this gratifying announcement to the Catholics of Ireland is not a little enhanced by the circumstance that it is the first intimation that has been received of the noble earl's change of opinion on the subject; his previous opposition to the proposed university being a matter of notoriety. This, indeed, may well be recorded as one of the most signal triumphs which the cause of this great national undertaking has yet obtained.

The following is his lordship's letter:—

Rome, Oct. 24, 1851.

REV. SIR.—As the proposed Catholic University now appears to have attained such a degree of consistency as to insure its success, I enclose a subscription of fifty pounds from myself, and of a hundred pounds from Lady Shrewsbury.

Your obedient servant,

SHREWSBURY.

Rev. Dr. Cooper, Dublin.

CATHOLIC MEETING AT NORTH SHIELDS, ENGLAND.—A meeting of the leading members of this mission was held on Sunday last, in support of the Catholic Defence Association in Dublin.

GATESHEAD.—A public meeting of the Catholics of this mission was held on Monday evening, the 3d instant, in the temporary chapel in Hill-gate, which was numerously attended, to take further preliminary steps for the formation of an association to co-operate with the Defence Association in Dublin.

The munificent sum of £3,107 16s. has been subscribed by the parishioners of St. Aidan's, Wexford, in aid of the new Catholic Church of that parish.

OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST AT GRAVESEND.—The Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Gravesend, was solemnly opened on Thursday, Oct. 29th, when High Mass was celebrated, and a sermon preached by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. This Church was originally a proprietary chapel, but was afterwards purchased by the Rev. Mr. Blew, an Anglican Minister, who some months ago was suspended by the Bishop of Rochester for expressing his sympathy with the Cardinal during the excitement manifested throughout the country on the subject of his appointment as Archbishop of Westminster. Since that period Mr. Blew disposed of the Church to the Catholics, who received from L. Raphael, Esq., the munificent donation of £2,000 towards the purchase. The principal alteration in the Church has been the raising of steps in the apse for the purpose of giving the altar a sufficient elevation. It is 112 feet long, and 52 broad, and is calculated to accommodate 1,200 persons. The ceremonies commenced about 11 o'clock with a procession of the Clergy from the sacristy, which is near the entrance facing the Thames, to the sanctuary at the opposite extremity. It was composed of Thaurifers, Acolytes, about forty Priests, walking two-and-two; then the Deacon and Sub-Deacon, in dalmatic of cloth of gold, the Assistant-Priest, in a cope of cloth of gold, and the Lord Bishop of Southwark, whose chasuble was also of cloth of gold. He wore a rich mitre on his head, and had in his hand the crozier as the symbol of jurisdiction; and, last, came his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, in his magnificent scarlet magna cap, whose long and flowing train was borne by a young train-bearer. Whilst the procession was advancing slowly, the "Agnus Dei" was sung by a full and most efficient choir.—*Catholic Standard.*

DR. CAHILL IN SCOTLAND.—On Saturday, Oct. 25th, the Rev. Dr. Cahill took leave of his kind host, the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, of Paisley, and proceeded to Greenock, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Daraber, at whose church he preached on the following evening. The house was crowded to excess, and many were obliged to go away for want of accommodation. His sermon excited the greatest admiration.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Catholic Bishops of Ireland have been invited to the banquet to be given to Lord Arundel, M.P., next January in Limerick.

CONVERSIONS.—Miss Saunders, a very old attendant at Margaret Chapel (which has now given nearly 130 converts to the Catholic Church), was reconciled to the Church lately at the London Oratory. A sister of Mr. Hubbard's (who presided at the anti-Gorham meeting at St. Martin's Hall) has also been received into the Catholic Church. It is reported that another Puseyite meeting-house is likely to be devoted to Catholic purposes.—*Catholic Standard.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TENANT-RIGHT.—DISTRICT MEETING IN SCARIFF.—Sunday last, (Nov. 2), the tenant-farmers and inhabitants of Scariff and the surrounding district assembled in that town to proclaim their adherence to the cause of tenant-right, and contribute towards the funds of the Irish Tenant League.

A large meeting was held in Galway, on the 8th instant, of the Town Commissioners, relative to the new line of steamers being opened between that port and New York. The meeting was addressed by an American gentleman, named Wagstaff, who came over to Galway, with the object of establishing the proposed line. He made a very clear and able speech. He stated that the vessel which was now preparing to start, would leave New York for Galway, and he had no hesitation in saying she was one of the fastest and strongest steamers which had sailed on the ocean.—She would sail on the 15th of December from N. York, and arrive at Galway on the 23rd. Every proper arrangement would be made for the accommodation of passengers of all classes, and the charge for steerage passengers would be £6, including food on the voyage.

Three policemen of Roscommon are dismissed for aiding at a riot in coloured clothes. They had determined upon emigrating.

PROSELYTISM IN GALBALLY.

To the Editor of the Tablet.

Sir.—The inhabitants of Galbally were thrown into some excitement on Tuesday week, by the appearance of the Rev. Mr. Foley, the itinerant preacher from Clonmel. The "Protestant Church" in Galbally seems to put forward all its powers on this occasion. There was a goodly array of Soupers and Cauthbracs, but as Galbally did not supply many perverts, and as the few perverts located here were purchased elsewhere, it became necessary for the dignity of the display to lay all the surrounding districts, even distant Caherconlish, under contribution. Accordingly they, that is, the Soupers, were seen wending their way to Galbally upon that day from all quarters, to be examined and awarded premiums for proficiency, and such other compensation for trouble as best suited.

The Catholics can well afford to forego every other feeling except pity for the unfortunate creatures who were brought together, and exhibited not with their free will upon this melancholy occasion. As proselytism is on the decline in those other places, it would appear that Galbally had been selected for the concentration of its desponding and scattered forces. Here, then, it appears that the retreating columns are to halt, and make one grand stand before final dissolution. We do not certainly count such a contest, but as it has come we must take our place, do our duty, and leave the issue to God. Since the rough reception which the Cauthbracs of the district met upon a late occasion, in the town of Tipperary, the conductors have ever since evinced a laudable anxiety for the dignity of public worship, as well as for their own corporal safety. Accordingly, with the best possible prudence and foresight, they contrived to place police near the newly erected Gothic Church, and to make the vestibule bristle with glistening bayonets.

When the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill became law, the low Protestants of this place became all of a sudden quite rampant. I thought by their looks and attitudes that they were soon to make short work of the poor Catholics. But when the Catholic Defence Association was established, and the law properly violated, and the government not prepared to prosecute, they saw at once that their defiant looks and attitudes were somewhat premature, and they became all on a sudden a little more tolerant. I confess candidly I would dread the low protestants of this place if the government continue to foster low bigotry and religious prejudices. I do not consider those in a good or safe state who are restrained from offering violence or insults to Catholics, not by love but by fear. And I do consider those who create and foster such feelings among fellow-subjects the worst enemies of the state.

This police force at the same time seems to be a wise provision, and cannot be entirely condemned according to their view of the matter. It added to the solemnity of the public worship, infused a salutary fear into the poor Catholics, and made them recollect, if indeed it were possible for them to forget, that the Church in Galbally was a portion of that still supported by English bayonets in this country.

It may be said I am speaking about proselytism—what has this to do with the temporalities of the Irish Church? Everything in the world; for by taking away the temporalities, you inflict a death wound upon proselytism, so intimate and so necessary is the connection. Take away the temporalities of the Irish Church, and the younger sons of the gentry would no longer look upon the Church as a place of refuge. If a few were rash enough to enter its sanctuary, being thrown upon the voluntary principle for support, they would very quickly be brought down to Apostolical dimensions, excepting always that the Exeter Hall bigots and pious fools of England, by opening wide their coffers, did not enable the Parsons, under pretence of proselytism, to fare sumptuously, and while distributing some pence between Bible-readers, Irish teachers, perverts, &c., to pour largely into their own pockets, I am glad the Catholic Defence Association have deemed proselytism and the temporalities subjects worthy of engaging their attention; but let them attend more particularly to the temporalities; these are the "fons et origo malorum."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

OBSERVER.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—The Military recruiting parties have been exercising their vocation as usual, whilst the drain of emigration has been in progress, but they have been less successful than in former years. It is stated that all the recruiting parties in Limerick garrison have been withdrawn, but that "a number of remarkably fine young fellows have been enlisted for the 52nd and 63rd regiments." The *Galway Vindicator* thus refers to the recruiting now going on in "the ancient city of the tribes":—"A recruiting party of the 17th, with drums beating and ribbons flaunting, paraded our streets this day. They want the Celt to fight the Kafirs at the Cape we opine. They want the Irish, on whose head so much abuse and insult have been lavished by the foul organs of England, to take the 'Saxon shilling,' and kindly consent to be slaughtered by Sandilli and his bronzed warriors. The days of recruiting are gone in Ireland. However,—if the paraded the pauper cemeteries of this country—if the beat up in Skibbereen and Ennistymon, and were able to conjure up the famine-slain, an army would be raised—an army of skeletons—from which the grim hordes of the Cape would shrink in dismay."

THE ENGLISH PACKET STATION.—The late occurrence to the Africa cannot be without an influence on the public mind at the present moment. When government commissioners are so anxious to suggest defects in the Irish ports, it is well to see such a telling illustration of the advantages that belong to the English Packet Station. The Africa found the want of the "good westing" which Sir John Burgoyne pointed out as the great thing to be secured by departure from the Irish coast, at a time when he was more impartial than of late.—*Cork Examiner.*

KINSALE NOT VACANT.—WHIG DONEG.—On reference to the *Gazette* of last evening it will be seen that the words announcing Mr. Hawe's appointment to his new office are to the effect that the Right Hon. Fox Maule has appointed Mr. Hawe as his deputy; consequently the appointment is one made by Mr. Fox Maule, and not by the Queen; ergo, there will be no vacancy in the representation of the borough of Kinsale unless Mr. Hawe chooses to apply for the stewardship of the Children Hundreds.—*Morning Advertiser.*

EMIGRATION.—The Victory steamer left Friday morning at seven o'clock with one hundred and sixty passengers en route to America. There were a great many children not included in that number.—*Waterford Mail.*

The *Waterford Independent* bitterly complains of emigration from that district, which was once the most prosperous in Ireland.

LOAD LORDDERRYS AND HIS TENANTRY.—The following extraordinary notice has appeared in the *Northern Whig*:—"Office, October 25th.—We are authorized to state that only thirty tenants out of one thousand six hundred of the Marquis of Londonderry's tenant farmers attended the Tenant League meeting at Newtownards, and that the meeting was composed chiefly of the rabble and low population of the town." The *Whig* makes the following comment on this document:—"Unless our readers were told that it came to us in the way of business from a person in the employment of Lord Londonderry, they would be puzzled to find out its paternity. However, we may as well enlighten them by stating that it owes its origin to that nobleman. Anything more foolish or injudicious could not be imagined; and his lordship's representation of the appearance and character of the farmers who attended the Newtownards meeting is altogether incorrect and ludicrous."

Flax are largely exported from quarries in the county of Clare to America; this week an order was received from America for several thousand feet.—*Munster News.*

NEW PROCESS OF PREPARING FLAX.—An experiment is at present being tried in the County Gaol, which, if successful, will open a new era in the manufacture of flax. The new plan avoids the tedious process of bog-rotting, or the expensive one of hot water steeping, the flax plant as taken from the ground being immediately submitted to a process of breaking and scutching, and the fibre spun and woven in almost the green state. Mr. Lloyd, the governor, has prisoners employed breaking the straw to enable the woody matter to be removed. This is effected by rude but simple implements; a block of hard timber with a grooved face and a mallet or beetle with a grooved head. The flax straw is laid upon the block and beaten with the mallet until the fibre is partly detached from the shives. It is then passed to other prisoners, who manipulate it until the shives are almost completely separated. It is next scutched by the aid of the simple wooden implement which has been in use in this country since the first introduction of the flax plant into Ireland. Thence it is taken to the spinning-room, where the fine flax and the tow are spun separately by women with the common wheel. By a calculation made it appears that 22lb. of flax have been produced from 1cwt. of green straw, while the average produce after steeping is about 17lb. to the 112lb.—*Cork Constitution.*

The Potatoes are still continuing sound; they are now nearly all gathered in, and with the exception of the lumps, the loss is trifling. The farmers are now very active preparing for the winter's sowing. It is very probable that a considerable quantity of flax will be grown in this district in the ensuing year.—*Baltinastoe Star.*

Potato digging has been very general about Roscrea for the last ten days, and the quantity and quality much better than was anticipated, and the disease very much decreased. There has been a very large quantity of wheat delivered to the millers about Roscrea within a week back, and bought at an average price of 18s. per barrel; barley is also bought at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per barrel, and oats 6d. to 7d. per stone. There is no doubt whatever of any deficiency regarding the supply of potatoes about Roscrea, as there will not be near the quantity used this season, in consequence of the continued emigration to America, Australia, &c., from this neighborhood, every post bringing large sums of money from people who had gone there to take part of their families out to join them.—*Leinster Express.*

"SIGN OF THE TIMES."—This is the first season North Tipperary was without a pack of fox hounds.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

CONSUMPTION OF HOME PRODUCE IN WORKHOUSES.—The Kilkenny Board of Guardians have adopted the proposition of Mr. Hyland, the Mayor, to substitute oatmeal for Indian corn in the workhouse, on the principle of consuming home produce for the maintenance of the paupers.

A CASE OF GREAT HARDSHIP.—A case of great hardship has occurred to the Dominican Friars of Galway. It appears that in the year 1837 the community purchased a mortgage on the property of the late Major Bodkin, the father of Mr. J. J. Bodkin, some time M.P. for Galway. The mortgage had been the subject of family arrangements, and, as we understand the facts, had been given to Mr. McDermott, as a marriage portion on his marriage with the sister of Mr. J. J. Bodkin. Recently Mr. Bodkin's estate was sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, and the mortgage was then impeached by the heir, as having been paid.—Proof of this was given, although there is no doubt that interest continued to be paid. The result, however, is, that the Dominicans have lost their money—unless upon an issue sent to trial they shall be able to impeach the alleged payment. This is a gross case.—*Limerick Examiner.*

There are no less than one thousand paupers in the Clogheen union, and of the last rate £1,670 remain uncollected. The average cost of each pauper is 11½d.

AUCTION AT THE SCARIFF WORKHOUSE AND AUXILIARIES.—This sale took place on Saturday last (Nov. 1.) Every article, even to the slop buckets, was sold by the auctioneer, Mr. Ryall, under the superintendance of Mr. Tidd, sub-sheriff, and the amount realised was only £69 17s., although the amount of execution £1,060. This is the first general sale that took place at any of the workhouses within our county, and it ought to show to creditors the folly of resorting to such proceedings, for now that it has been tried, it proves that it only tends to additional expense to the creditors, as well as cost to the union. The government inspector, Mr. Briscoe, Ralph Westruppe, Esq., chairman of the board, and a few other guardians were in attendance, and accompanied the auctioneer through every room and ward in those establishments. In different wards there were from forty to sixty patients lying on beds from fever, dysentery, and ophthalmia, which is very prevalent. The beds on which those unfortunate creatures lay, and their covering, were all sold by the auctioneer; and the gentleman who attended on behalf of the plaintiffs (N. Martin and Son) was obliged to exclaim, "He would be a hard-hearted man, and not worthy to live, that would deprive such objects of their beddings." After the sale was over, an arrangement was entered into on behalf of the plaintiffs with the guardians, not to remove any of the articles, as they should be hired by the year for any sum the guardians were willing to pay, on which all parties agreed to pay £25 a year. A stamp is to be procured, with the initials of Mr. Martin's name, with which every article within the walls, as sold, is to be branded, which will save the guardians from the annoyance of others who have threatened executions against them.—*Clare Journal.*

THE TREASURY MINUTE.—TULLAMORE UNION.—At the last meeting of the guardians of this union the following address to the Lords of the Treasury was agreed to and signed by the chairman, John Hursey Walsh, Esq., on behalf of the board:—"On the 29th day of August, 1851, the Tullamore guardians, in deference to the law, allocated a specific portion of the rates of each of the electoral divisions of the union to the repayment of the first instalment of the annuity imposed upon them, and they now read the Treasury minute of the 21st October with much gratification, not so much from the pecuniary relief to be derived from its operation in this union, as its beneficial effect is limited to six electoral divisions, as on account of its tendency to allay the sentiments of depression and irritation which were fast taking possession of all classes in Ireland. The imposition on the distressed unions of a ruinous addition to their enormous existing burthens, coupled with the simultaneous, incessant vituperation of the Irish people, seemed to furnish irrefragable proof that the government, and an influential portion of the English press, were leagued together in their desire, as well as their efforts, to solve the Irish difficulty by driving the whole nation beyond the reach of oppression and obloquy. The appearance of this unholy compact has, by this Treasury minute, been happily removed, and we trust that a kinder and more reasonable tone in animadverting upon the errors of Irishmen will follow, as it certainly will if the dominant and prosperous nation do but calmly and impartially scan the extent of their own responsibility for the errors and poverty which they loath in us; and we hope this exhibition of a better spirit on the part of the government and people of England will not be too late to arrest that fearful out-pouring of our population which threatens such disastrous results ultimately to Great Britain herself, though more immediately to that portion of the Irish nation which still continues hopelessly to cling to the government and institutions of England.

MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY.—On Saturday evening Edward Horan, a stone mason and farmer, accompanied by a number of men, entered the "bawn" of John Flynn, of Brittas, near Mountmellick, and commenced levelling an outhouse, to which he had set up a claim, though it is two years since he had been dispossessed of it. Flynn came out to resist the work of demolition, when the party turned on him and beat him with sticks and pitchforks to such a degree as to leave him unable to stand. Flynn's wife was also beaten severely, and received two stabs of a pitchfork. The party having levelled the outhouse left the scene of outrage in triumph. Flynn having been removed to bed, lingered in great agony until twelve o'clock on Sunday, when he died. Mr. Lock, Sub-Inspector of the Mountmellick district, succeeded in arresting Edward Horan, James Gray, Thomas Murphy, John Finnegan, W. Deegan, and Delaney, all of whom have admitted their being at the scene of outrage. On the three first-mentioned the deceased left his death.—*Leinster Express.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Frederick Peel, the new Under-secretary of State for the colonies, has not yet entered on his duties, but he has attended during the week, at the Colonial-office, Downing-street.—*Advertiser.*

Prince Alfred is destined to enter the Royal navy, as his late grand-uncle, King William, did. This will be agreeable news for the "blue jackets."

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—We understand from authority that all the necessary arrangements have been made to open to the public the submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais very early next week, and that the works are in the most perfect condition.—*Times.*

THE BREVET.—We believe it was in contemplation to postpone the brevet until May next, but we now understand it has been decided to publish it on Tuesday next. It is confidently expected that it will embrace the following:—Lieutenant-General Lord Charles S. Manners to be general; Major-General Aitchison to be lieutenant-general; Colonel Chamberlayne to be major-general; and the lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains of 1840 will each advance a step. It is hoped the services of the present military secretary at head quarters will not be lost to the army by his promotion. The Duke of Cambridge obtains the command of the cavalry in England.—*Daily News.*

The *Globe* says:—"The Admiralty has come to no decision to send out an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin next spring. The offer of Captain Penny was declined, as was a further proposal from another officer for a land search along the northern coast of Asia. A committee has been appointed, combining three officers best acquainted with the Arctic seas, with two others of rank and character in the general service. Before this committee all the papers will be laid, and their report has been called for on the conduct of the late expedition—its results, and direction of a future search."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE PUSEYITES.—It has been currently reported that, in consequence of several monitions recently issued from Lambeth, all the choral services, intoning, &c., in the diocese of Canterbury have been abandoned. In how many cases monitions have been issued we are not aware. We have heard of two; and in one of those, in the parish of Brasted, though the choral service was suspended *pendente lite* until Dr. Mill had sent in a formal defence of his mode of conducting the service, it is satisfactory to know that the evening choral services is intoned just as before; the concession made to the monition being that of giving a non-choral morning service on alternate Sundays. To this arrangement the archbishop accedes.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE ARMY.—An order has been issued to such commanding officers as are in the habit of cursing and swearing when giving orders on parade, to desist from such vulgar and degrading practices, or to retire from the service.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE BATH POISONING CASE.—Mr. Crossby, who, it will be remembered, was committed for trial in consequence of the verdict of the jury impelled to inquire relative to the death of the infant Miss Lewis, has been liberated on bail, in two sureties of £250, each.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Saturday evening a young woman, the wife of a man named Blakemore, a copperplate printer, residing at 45, Greek-street, Soho, London, cut the throat of her infant-child with a large carving knife, and then terminated her own existence in a similar manner. The horrid deed was committed in the temporary absence of the nurse, who was in attendance upon her.