

**NORTH DUBLIN UNION.**

The usual weekly meeting of the board of guardians of this union was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of the workhouse. The chair was taken by Captain Lindsay.

**INTERFERENCE WITH THE RELIGIOUS FAITH OF THE PAUPERS—THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN REQUIRED TO RESIGN.**

The Clerk read the following letter from the Poor Law Commissioners:—  
"Poor Law Commission Office,  
Dublin, 7th Jan., 1852.

"Sir—Adverting to the commissioner's letter of the 23d ult., stating that they had instructed their inspector, Mr. Crawford, to hold an inquiry on oath into the charges preferred against the Protestant chaplain of the workhouse of North Dublin, as requested in the resolution of the board of guardians on the 17th ult., I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, to state that they have received from Mr. Crawford a copy of the minutes of evidence taken by him on the inquiry, and I am to transmit herewith, for the information of the board of guardians, a copy of a letter which the commissioners have addressed to the Protestant chaplain on the subject.

"I am at the same time to state that a copy of the evidence taken on the inquiry will be furnished to the board of guardians if they wish to see it.

"By order of the Commissioners,  
"W. STANLEY, Secretary.  
"To the Clerk of the North Dublin Union."

"Poor Law Commissioners' Office,  
Dublin, 6th Jan., 1852.

"Rev. Sir—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the poor in Ireland, have received and considered their inspector's (Mr. Crawford's) report of the inquiry, held by him, under instruction from the commissioners into the complaint made against your conduct as Protestant chaplain of the North Dublin Workhouse, which had been brought under the notice of the commissioners by the minutes of the guardians of that union.

"The evidence laid before the commissioners has been read by them with feelings of great regret, as it shows that you have on several occasions exceeded the proper limits of your official duty, and have performed that duty in an aggressive spirit of controversy, and in such a manner as to shock the religious feelings of inmates of the workhouse not placed under your spiritual care.

"It appears that on Monday, the 29th December last, you visited a poor woman, named Dwyer, a patient in the hospital ward No. 33, who, although registered as a Protestant, there was reason to suppose was likely to become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and that you took advantage of your attendance on this person, as Protestant chaplain, to address her in a voice so unnecessarily loud, and so to direct your discourse as to be heard by a considerable number of the Roman Catholic inmates of the same ward, while inveighing in very strong language against the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith.

"Much excitement appears to have been created by this occurrence, and a good deal of indignation expressed by some of the Roman Catholic inmates of the ward; and the commissioners feel bound to declare that the language sworn to have been used by you on that occasion, according to the evidence of the nurse, Kavanagh, was of a nature highly offensive to the feelings of Roman Catholics.

"It further appears, that on a subsequent occasion you visited the same ward, and in a conversation with the nurse, Kavanagh, held in the presence and hearing of several of the Roman Catholic inmates, you justified your previous conduct, again using language calculated to offend the feelings of Roman Catholics.

"The several conversations held by you with a female inmate, named M'Lornan, the wife of a Roman Catholic inmate, who had been converted to Protestantism, are regarded by the commissioners in a still more serious light than the occurrences above mentioned. This woman being a Roman Catholic, and registered as such, avowed to you her wish to remain a Roman Catholic, and appears to have been desirous to bring her husband back to that persuasion. The language addressed by you to this person, regarding some of the leading tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, has been read by the commissioners with much pain. It was calculated not merely to offend, but to wound deeply the feeling of any person sincerely professing that persuasion; and you used that language to Mrs. M'Lornan, well knowing that she was registered a Roman Catholic, and, therefore, was not a proper object of your ministrations as Protestant chaplain.

"The commissioners find from Mr. Crawford's report, that you make no denial of having entered into a controversial discussion with the Roman Catholic inmate, Mrs. M'Lornan, and in the explanation of your conduct, addressed to the guardians on the 31st December last, and recorded in their minutes, you state that you did not enter on the subject of her religion with her until you learned that she was avowedly endeavoring to persuade her husband, who, from long suffering, had become weak in his intellect, and was, at the time, about to suffer amputation of his foot, to embrace the Catholic faith, and with this object had brought him a Roman Catholic book to read."

"You further state that as often as opportunity occurred you did remonstrate with this woman, and that, under all similar circumstances, you should pursue a precisely similar course.

"It remains for the commissioners to state that they consider your explanations quite unsatisfactory; and that your avowed intention to pursue the same course, under similar circumstances, affords them no prospect of your conducting the ministrations of the Protestant chaplain in a manner compatible with the preservation of order and discipline in the workhouse, or with the relation in which its inmates stand to those placed in authority over them.

"The inmates of a private dwelling have it in their own power to protect themselves from the intrusion of parties who are disposed, without invitation and against their wishes, to assail their religious convictions by language of an irritating and offensive nature; but the inmates of a workhouse cannot avoid hearing language addressed to them by persons in authority, and cannot protect themselves from such offence otherwise than by committing acts of insubordination and breach of discipline. It becomes, therefore, the public duty of the commissioners, under circumstances like those described on the present occasion, to interpose their authority for the protection of these poor persons; and they, therefore, now require you to

resign into their hands the office of Protestant chaplain of the North Dublin Union.

"By order of the Commissioners,  
"WILLIAM STANLEY, Secretary.  
"To the Rev. Charles S. Standford,  
Protestant Chaplain to the Workhouse of the North Dublin Union,  
47, Upper Baggot-street."

**THE TENANT LEAGUE.**—The members of the Council of the Irish Tenant League are summoned to meet on Tuesday, the 13th instant (January) "to elect officers for the new year; to adopt effectual means to procure every possible support for Mr. Crawford's Bill in the coming session of Parliament; and"—generally, to arrange for the future conduct of the Association. In the Town Council on Thursday Mr. Maguire introduced in a magnificent and argumentative address the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"That the Council do prepare a petition to both Houses of Parliament, earnestly praying for a speedy and equitable settlement of the differences so long subsisting between landlord and tenant in this country; not only for the purpose of freeing industry from unjust and impolitic restrictions, but with a view, if possible, to arrest the fatal tide of emigration, which, if suffered to flow on unchecked, must eventually drain Ireland of its remaining population." At the end of the discussion it was resolved, also unanimously, "that copies of the resolution and petition be forwarded to every Municipal Corporation in Ireland." This is doing the work in right style.—*Tablet.*

**LISBURN ELECTION.**—Sir Emerson Tennent was returned on Monday, January 5, for this borough, in the room of the late Sir H. Seymour. The new member addressed the electors at considerable length, but avoided pledging himself to any particular course of political conduct.

Mr. Frederick Hughes, of Ely-house, has issued an address to the electors of the borough of Wexford, soliciting their suffrages in the event of the retirement of the present member, Mr. James Devereux. Mr. Hughes is an advocate of general and financial reform, an equitable adjustment of the land question, and every other measure calculated to alleviate the condition of the people.—*Dublin Freeman.*

By the sudden death of his father, the eldest son of the late Patrick Waldron, of Rathgar, Esq., comes into possession of £5,000 a year landed property in the counties of Tipperary, Galway, and Mayo. The present Mr. Waldron was a barrister on this circuit, which he gave up some years.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

An investigation was held in Cloone, which ended in the committal of the post-mistress, Mrs. Makim, to gaol, on Thursday last, for having taken a five pound note out of a letter forwarded by a poor-rate collector, named Keegan, to the bank at Longford.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

**CORK CORPORATION.**—At the last meeting of this body on Thursday, after Alderman Hackett had been duly installed into the office of Mayor, Alderman Maguire rose to move, according to notice, that a petition be presented to parliament "for an equitable settlement of the differences subsisting between landlord and tenant." He referred at much length to the decimation of the population of this country, which had dwindled down by famine, pestilence, and emigration, from 10,000,000 to 6,500,000, while agriculture was falling back, the remaining people being merely engaged in scouring the land to provide means to enable them to flee across the Atlantic, the cause of all which was the want of security for the fruits of industry. In speaking of the evictions in Ireland, he said that the savagery of the 4th of December last in Paris, was nothing to the perpetration of the miseries inflicted by Christian men upon their fellows in this country. If the emigration of the people were not checked, no man in business in the cities of Ireland could remain in a country devoid of consumers, and, therefore, in defence of his remaining capital and his family, he must add himself to the outflow. At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's very able and eloquent address, Alderman Dowden seconded the motion, and, in doing so, advocated the policy of free trade in land, and the power of dealing with it in the market as with any commodity, without which hope for Ireland was futile. The resolution was unanimously adopted; and it was also resolved that copies of the resolution and petition be forwarded to every municipal corporation in Ireland.

**WHAT PROTESTANT RULE HAS DONE FOR IRELAND.**—The Commissioners give a comparative statement of the numbers in the workhouses in 1847, and in each succeeding year, including 1851. We take the first and last years. In 1847 there were 116,321 paupers in the workhouses, and in 1851 the number of inmates increased to 252,615, being an increase of more than cent. per cent. In the year 1851, with a population diminished by nearly two millions—that diminution being the result of famine, and consequently principally confined to the poorer classes—the pauper inmates of the Irish workhouses increased, as compared with the numbers in 1847—the famine year—in the proportion of 252,000 to 116,000, being an absolute increase of 136,000! And this is the evidence of increasing prosperity! In the province of Connaught alone, the numbers of workhouse paupers have increased from 16,529 in the famine year, to 43,169 in the year of prosperity—the year 1851; and Connaught is of course rapidly increasing in material prosperity!!!—*Freeman.*

**EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT IN A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.**—A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, writing from Kinsale on the 3rd ult., gives the following account of the alleged extraordinary conduct of some military officers:—"The Catholic soldiers are led down to mass every Sunday morning by two officers; one from the barracks, the other from the fort. The two of those worthies who were on duty on last Sunday morning took possession of a front seat in one of the galleries. They there endeavored to while away the time by laughing, by sneers of ridicule, and mocking gestures. Their misconduct went to such a pitch that some of the outraged congregation could not refrain from calling on the Priest, while actually saying mass, to interpose. When the suitable time arrived, the Rev. Mr. Holland severely reprimanded them, and a statement of the transaction, together with an appeal for redress, has been forwarded to the Horse Guards. One of these gentlemen appeared rather as a sanctioner than an active partaker in this behavior; and it is but justice to other officers here, whose conduct has at all times been gentlemanly, and who have earned for themselves esteem and respect, to mention that, though the culpable party belongs to a Highland regiment, nothing springing from the soil of Roscommon is more Irish than his name."

**THE FANATICS IN THE WEST.**—A "Kilgeever Man," writing to the *Mayo Telegraph*, mentions the following curious tale:—A poor man, named James Malley, who lived in the town of Louisburgh, died on the 2d instant, and was attended by the Rev. Mr. McHale, C.C., several times during his illness. He was, through necessity and extreme want, what they style here a "Jumper." Long before his death he was visited by all his neighbors, but particularly at the time of his death they were all around him. To their great surprise on the night of his wake, the Rev. Mr. Callanan, with a party of police, came to his house and extinguished a fire which they had kindled at his door, to keep them warm, in consequence of his house being too small to afford them room to stand in, and what is more surprising (report says) he had the effrontery to get a grave dug for him in the Protestant churchyard, to have him forcibly buried there, and frequently endeavored to induce him before his death to give his consent to be buried there, to which the poor man said, "If he should be interred in any place except his own Catholic burying place of Kilgeever, he would rise out of his grave and be revenged of Callanan." A report also prevailed the following day that he would have him forcibly carried away by the police and his own domestics, and have him interred in his own churchyard, but the parishioners became so much excited that he declined doing so. So the funeral passed on peaceably and respectfully to the burying place of Kilgeever.

**THE NEW ORANGE ORGANIZATION.**—A correspondent of the *Banner of Ulster* says, that on Tuesday evening last, a meeting of the "old district" of Belfast was held, at which a clerical leader attended, and addressed the Orangemen with a view of putting down the "new" district. He denounced the latter, we are told, as consisting of "tenant-right men," and friends of "mixed education," although there are circumstances tending to show that a paid office in connexion with this "mixed education" may be tolerated in certain cases, and in the persons of particular men.—He also intimated that every lodge joining the new district would be expelled, as no friends of the tenant farmers must be tolerated in the old community; but, then, this resolution should be kept a profound secret, lest the country lodges should hear of it, and turn refractory in consequence. Notwithstanding this threat, the brethren of the new district are making preparations for a grand soiree in connexion with their own cause, and notices to this effect have been already issued. The attendance of several distinguished advocates of Protestantism, of mixed education, and of industrial justice, is expected on this occasion.

**WRECK OF THE TOWN OF WEXFORD STEAMER.**—The Town of Wexford Steamer, of Liverpool, was wrecked on Sunday morning on the rocks in Holyhead bay:—It appears she was seen in distance near Carvel Point, as early as half-past eight, a.m. (Sunday), blowing a gale at N.N.W., but no information reached Holyhead till about 10.30 a.m., when she had anchored among the rocks at a point called Clippieria, east side Holyhead bay. The life boat went out, but not near enough to render any service, and returned again to harbor. Steam was got up in the Anglia, railway steamer, which took the lifeboat in tow, and slipped her as near as was prudent to go, and the crew and passengers, (about 43 in all) were safely landed on the Anglesea side. At 2.30, p.m., she seemed waterlogged, filled, and turned round, stern to the sea, and was then level with the water edge (being nearly low water). This morning (5th January) she has parted, and will be a total wreck, the gale having shifted to about W.S.W. It appears she had become leaky on the passage from Waterford to Liverpool, so much so, that cows and pigs, it is said, had to be thrown overboard, as the fires were nearly extinguished in the engine-room. Several pigs, poultry, &c., have floated to shore since.—*Freeman.*

**DESTRUCTION OF A FLAX MILL AND CORN MILL BY FIRE.**—On Monday morning, the 5th January, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the flax mill of Mr. A. Creighton, of Leapox, near Dromore, which consumed the corn mill and flax mill entirely. It appears Mr. Creighton is a very industrious, hard-working man, and that both himself and family sat up at night working the flax mill to get water, and wrought the corn mill at daylight. A candle accidentally fell upon the flax, which occasioned the conflagration. Every exertion was made, but in vain, to save the property and premises. The loss is estimated at £309, and we understand the mills were insured.—*Freeman.*

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—We regret to have to announce a melancholy and, we understand, fatal accident, which befel a member of a respectable family in Cork, Mr. Mathew Cagney. It appears that Mr. Cagney, after having dined at his brother's residence, near Cork, on Sunday evening, was returning to his own residence at Ballincullin on horseback, when it would seem that he accidentally fell from his horse, and that with such force as to produce concussion of the brain. A report has been since received, which mentions the decease of Mr. Cagney.—*Cork Examiner.*

**AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN THE NORTH.**—There is a loud cry among the Tory organs for that social sedative called a special commission. It is said, on the authority of crown prosecutors, and other disinterested witnesses, that the true restorative of "peace, law, and order," was the delegation of extraordinary powers to judicial commissioners, *pro hac vice*. The severity of the tribunal and the terror it inspired had never failed to awe the criminal and repress the outrage which evoked its temporary application. We have had commissions without number, and though we admit their temporary effect in producing local tranquillity, yet the very fact of their renewed necessity proves their incompetency to produce any but mere transitory effects. It is, however, probable that the executive will act under the pressure which now urges it to the issue of a special commission. Meetings of proprietors have been held in various parts of Ulster, and others are projected, to evoke the assistance of the government in the present disturbed state of society, as well as to consider some legislative measure for the extirpation of the "Ribbon conspiracy."—*Freeman.*

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**THE FORTIFICATIONS AT SHEERNESS.**—Orders have been given by the colonel-commandant, according to instructions from the Horse Guards, to affix the sights and locks on all the sea battery guns; also to all the guns forming the inner fortifications of the arsenal, citadel, &c.; and also to stock with shell, shot, and ammunition, all the serving magazines to the batteries. The Royal Artillery commence on Monday next a battery of about 80 guns of large calibre on swivel

carriages, which could, if necessary, be directed seaward, and concentrated on one hull.—*Shipping Gazette.*

**DOUBLE-BARRELLED RIFLE CARABINES FOR THE CAPE.**—Three hundred and fifty double-barrelled rifle carabines have been shipped in the Birkenhead steamer troop ship for conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope. These rifle carabines are for the use of the 12th Lancers. The balls used in them are of the conical description, found so effectual at long ranges by Mr. Lancaster, doing great execution at 600 or 800, and in many instances at 1,000 yards' range. The result of the recent trials of small arms gives reason to expect that a complete change in the arms of the British soldier will shortly take place, and it is contemplated to have rifle cannon made ready for experiments during the present year, some beautiful self-acting machinery having been invented for grooving cannon in the most perfect manner. It is expected that with rifle cannon and conical-shaped shot the field artillery will attain a great range, far exceeding what can be obtained from small-arm rifles.

**THE PRESERVED MEAT OF THE NAVY.**—A board of examination, consisting of Mr. John Davies, R.N., master-attendant of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment, Gosport; Mr. Joseph Pinhorn, R.N., storekeeper; and Dr. Alexander McKechnie, surgeon and medical storekeeper of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, has been employed since Tuesday last in examining the cases of preserved meats supplied by contract to the Navy, the Admiralty having cause to suspect their purity. The examination has disclosed some horrible facts. The canisters containing the meat are upon the average about 10lb. canisters. On Tuesday 643 of them were opened, out of which number no fewer than 573 were condemned, their contents being masses of putrefaction. On Wednesday 779 canisters were opened, out of which number 734 were condemned. On Thursday 791 canisters were opened, out of which number 744 were condemned. On Friday (this day), 494 canisters were opened, out of which 459 were condemned. Thus, out of 2,707 canisters of meat opened, only 197 have proved fit for human food, those condemned, for the most part containing such substances as pieces of heart, roots of tongue, pieces of palates, pieces of tongues, congealed blood, pieces of liver, ligaments of the throat, pieces of intestines—in short, garbage and putridity in a horrible state, the stench arising from which is most sickening, and the sight revolting. The examining board and party were compelled to use profusely, Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid to keep off, or in the hope of keeping off, pestilence. To-day, however, they deemed it prudent to desist from further exposure for a time, to guard against danger, and will consequently not proceed with the examination until next week, the greater part of which will be taken up with the filthy investigation, as there were upwards of 6,000 canisters to examine at the commencement.—This stuff was supplied to the Admiralty and delivered into store at the Clarence yard last November twelvemonth, warranted equal to sample, and to keep sound and consumable for five years. We are informed it came from Galatz, in Moldavia. The few canisters containing meat fit for human beings to eat, have been distributed, under the direction of Captain Superintendent Parry, to the deserving poor of the neighborhood, and those containing the putrid stock have been conveyed to Spithead in lighters and thrown overboard. The consequences of such frauds as this, cannot be too seriously estimated. Suppose, for instance, Franklin and his party to have been supplied with such food as that condemned, and relying upon it as their mainstay in time of need, the very means furnished for saving their lives may have bred a pestilence or famine among them and been their destruction.—*Times.*

**ILLICIT DISTILLATION.**—Some time ago the Board of Inland Revenue had information that illicit distillation was carried on to a very large extent in the island of Arran. Mr. Wood, the chairman of the board, with his usual promptness, decided on reinforcing the officer stationed on the island, selecting for this purpose Mr. Donald Durran, examiner, London, and Mr. Dugald McCaig, assistant-examiner, Campbellton. These gentlemen proceeded to Arran some time since with the intention of making a thorough search of the entire island, Mr. Durran being authorized to take the existing staff of officers and cutermen under his charge. This revenue detective band mustered on the 10th inst. Mr. Donald Durran, examiner, Messrs. James M'Leaysh, and Dugald McCaig, assistant-examiner, accompanied by cutermen, proceeded to search the hills of Kildonan: this range being intersected by deep valleys, and rugged and bold precipices, the officers had great difficulty in reaching the smuggling ground. On the 10th inst., the party succeeded, after toilsome marching and countermarching, in discovering four bolls of malt in active operation, which were destroyed on the spot. On the 11th inst., the same party searched farmsteadings and houses, and about Sliderry they found, concealed in a farmer's house in that locality, three bolls of malt and a still-head. Being somewhat refreshed by the comparative easy work of the 11th., the entire party proceeded to the rocks of Bannan on the 12th. These wild and plintonic eruptions are admirably adapted for smuggling purposes, and they succeeded in discovering, concealed under the fragmentary masses, six bolls of malt ready for kilndrying, which were destroyed. On the 13th the party descended to the shore of Bannan, where they found, after an agreeable parade, four bolls of ground malt, which were conveyed to a place of safety. On the 17th the same party searched the woods of Balagan, where they found, after much tearing of trousers and flesh among the brushwood and tangled forest, six bolls of dry malt, which they seized and removed to one of the neighboring inns. It were very much to be desired that Mr. Durran and his assistant, Mr. McCaig, should be commissioned by the board to extend their surveys to the highlands of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross-shire, particularly to the wild hills of the latter county. In some late excursions we had to Loch Torridon and Loch Maree, we found illicit distillation to be the only employment that the inhabitants devoted themselves to during the winter season. Also along the banks of Loch Shiel, in Inverness-shire, the contraband trade is carried on with its usual vigor, and in the Islands of Jura and Scarba, in Argyll, the people manifest a hankering after this unlawful trade.—*Glasgow Herald.*

**A WELSH CURATE.**—A Welsh curate having preached several sermons which were considered superior to his own powers of composition, was asked by a friend how he managed? "I have got a volume of sermons," replied the curate, written by one Tillotson, and a very good book it is; so I translate some of the sermons into Welsh, and then back again into English, and after that Satan himself wouldn't know them again."