

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL AND THE GODLESS COLLEGES.

Two documents published by us (*Tablet*) this week are of very considerable significance—we mean “the per, low letter” of Mr. Corballis, insulting the late Archbishop of Dublin, under the pretence of defending his reputation; and the thoroughly impudent application made by Sir Robert Kane to the venerable Archbishop of Cashel, praying him to concern himself with the working of the godless over which that Corragian hero presides.

“Queen’s College, Cork, 1st May, 1852.
My Lord Archbishop—I have the honor to inform you that His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, after consultation with others of the visitors of Queen’s College, Cork, has arranged that the visitation of that college shall take place on Tuesday, the 11th of May, at eleven o’clock, a.m.; and I beg to express my hope that you may be able to attend on that visitation, as matters of great importance to the interests of the college and of education will probably then come under the consideration of the visitors.—I have the honor to remain, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace’s most obedient servant,

“ROBERT KANE, President.
His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Slattery, Thurles.”

“Thurles, 4th May, 1852.
Sir—In your letter of the 1st instant you, in your capacity of President of the Queen’s College of Cork, notify to me that a visitation is to be held on the 11th instant, and express a hope that I may be able to attend as a visitor.

“In reply, I beg to say that your communication surprises me not a little.

“When I was appointed a visitor to the Queen’s College of Cork, I at once refused in the most positive manner to connect myself in any way with an institution condemned twice over, and, after the maturest examination, by the Head of the Catholic Church.

“This, my refusal, was not only made known in the proper quarter, but was also published in all the papers of the kingdom.

“That you should be either ignorant of the fact, or, being aware of it, that you should hope to induce any Catholic Bishop at your mere instance to deviate from the course he had laid out for himself to pursue, and which, moreover, is nothing but his strict duty, does, I must confess, appear to me very strange, considering your position and your opportunities of information on the subject.

“As for me, I am not a visitor of the Queen’s College of Cork, and therefore will not attend the approaching visitation.—I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

“P.S.—This being a public matter upon which the Catholic public has a right to be accurately informed, and upon which some misapprehension may possibly exist, I will publish your letter and my reply to it.
“Sir Robert Kane.”

The *Limerick Reporter* reveals to the people the difficulties they will have to contend against, and the unscrupulous opposition they will have to encounter in their endeavors to place in the British House of Commons what never yet before was seen within the walls, a united, powerful, and unpurchaseable Irish party. Having alluded to the unanimity which prevails among the electors of the county Tipperary, and the glorious example of concord in their country’s cause held out to all Irishmen, our cotemporary goes on to say—“It is well known that immense sums of money have been raised by Whigs and Tories to turn elections to their several accounts, wherever an opening is afforded them. It is also a fact that the most anxious wish of each of these parties is to oust a member of the Brigade, at any cost, where such an attempt can be made. It therefore behoves us to keep a sharp look out, to preserve an union which will defy every effort to break it, and to continue the expression of public confidence in and support of the men of the people’s choice. Both Whigs and Tories know the force of an Irish Parliamentary party, and they most fear that in the ensuing Parliament this band will be increased to sixty or seventy. To diminish this force—to undermine their elections—they will spare no expense nor stand on scruples; they will, in fact, do everything, *fas aut nefas*, for they would rather see his black majesty on the opposition than a Brigadier. This fact alone should nerve the resolve of every Catholic elector in Ireland to record his vote for the men alone who will stand firm in the little phalanx which will hold the destinies of this country in their custody. Cashel has ever been true to Ireland. That city—the monument of former greatness, as it now is of Whig ruin—has a constituency of men who won their rights and who know how to exercise them. As they have been, so will they be on the coming crisis—united as one man in their country’s cause. Thus Tipperary, in county and boroughs, is safe—free—ready, willing, and able to do battle for the poor old country, which, impoverished, depopulated, and all but ruined, is still our own—our native land—one worthy the love and exertions of all her sons. We think a brighter time is in store for Ireland. Symptoms of reaction appear; the long night of tribulation and suffering appears to be closing, and the incipient dawn of a better condition begins to be observable. We expect nothing from imperial legislation—*ex proprio muto*. Our hope rests on our Irish men, and on their power and their resolve to extort a measure of justice for us. The past session proves that this hope is not imaginary. Sixty members of the Brigade can procure from any Administration the repeal of the laws that degrade and paralyse us; they can enforce the passing of laws which will revive and restore our resources. To return such men, and none others, then, is our obvious policy and our sacred duty.” Let the Irish people listen to the words of fire and of truth a new champion in their cause—the *Galway Packet*—addresses to them: “In this hour, emerged from ghastly misery, and verging on new danger, opportunity presents itself like a strong hand snatching you from an abyss of blackness. To clutch that hand—that opportunity, a genuine national Parliamentary party is to be created. What constituency will first palsy that hand—will blast that opportunity—will plant the first Saxon in that phalanx of national salvation—will stand before God and Ireland, the Mac Murrough of our day.”

MR. NAPIER’S BILL.—TENANT RIGHT MOVEMENT IN DERRY.—As a proof of the earnestness of the Irish Attorney-General on the land question, he has caused inquiries to be addressed to some of the principal tenant farmers of the county Derry, regarding Ulster

tenant right, soliciting an expression of their opinions as to the sort of measure that would be best calculated to place the relations between landlord and tenant on a satisfactory footing. Mr. Campbell, the efficient agent of the Tenant League, has collected upwards of £20 for the tenant right cause in the city and liberties of Derry, and he has also received respectable contributions in Newtownlimavaddy. The petition in favor of Mr. Crawford’s bill, forwarded last week from this city, has been most respectably and influentially signed, the signatures including a majority of the members of the town council.—*Derry Standard*.

THE MOORE TESTIMONIAL.—The General Committee of the Moore Testimonial assembled at Charlemount House, Dublin, on Tuesday, the Earl of Charlemount presiding on the occasion. Several letters were received from different influential persons offering co-operation, and subscription, amongst which was one from the Bishop of Cork enclosing a cheque for £5, the Marquis of Conyngham, £5, and Lord Dunally, £5, &c. A letter was read from Mr. John Blackwood, of Edinburgh, stating that it would afford both his brother and himself very great pleasure to be of service in collecting subscriptions for the Moore Testimonial, and requesting to be supplied with subscription papers, and a report of what had been done in Dublin. It was ordered that a reply should be sent with subscription papers, to Mr. Blackwood, thanking him for the offer of his services. A long list of subscriptions from various parts of the country was read, and the sub-Committee was instructed to prepare an address, to be submitted to the General Committee, at a meeting to be convened for the purpose.

THE CORK EXHIBITION.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has contributed the magnificent sum of £100, towards the funds of the proposed Irish Exhibition at Cork, but the evidence that this contribution affords of the interest which His Royal Highness feels in the success of the undertaking will be of infinitely more value to it. The exhibition is now no longer a matter of doubt, with such distinguished patronage and sterling support as it has secured; the only question that remains is, whether it will be one to which the Irish people may call attention with well-grounded pride or not. Still, however, funds are required to give it that thorough effect, in a nationally useful point of view, of which the contemplated exhibition of Irish produce and manufacture is capable.

THE CORK EXHIBITION.—The Lord Lieutenant has intimated, by letter to the Mayor, his intention of accepting the invitation of Cork to a public dinner on the 10th of June, the day of the opening of the Exhibition. The Countess of Eglinton has been pleased to signify her assent to patronize a grand ball, for the encouragement of Irish manufacture, to come off the evening after the dinner, the 11th of June.

IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION.—For the first time since the establishment of the national system of education, returns have been called for of the numbers of the various religious denominations at the schools in connection with the Board. This novel arrangement has strengthened the opinion already prevailing, grounded upon the recent statements of Lord Derby and the Irish Solicitor-General, that some decided change in the national system of education is contemplated by the Government.

Lord-Lieutenant Clarendon instructed Major Brownrigge, of the Irish Constabulary, to make a special inquiry into the amount and causes of crime in the disturbed districts of Ulster. When the present Government came into office, they continued the commission, and Major Brownrigge has made a report of the results. The *Dublin Telegraph* publishes a brief abstract of the report; of which the opening passage is the most remarkable—“Major Brownrigge sets out by announcing in language the most unequivocal, that the publicans of the North of Ireland, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and various other important towns in England and Scotland, are the great promoters and fosterers of the whole Riband system, for their own advantage.” The recommendations of the report are chiefly founded on this cardinal fact.

THE IRISH PACKET STATION.—On Friday evening a deputation of about seventy Irish members and others interested in the proposed Transatlantic Packet Station, waited on the Earl of Derby, to solicit the aid of government for the construction of a pier and breakwater at the port of Galway, and were received with great courteousness and cordiality. The Very Rev. Mr. Daly, of Galway, in a most lucid and able statement, explained the object, plan, estimates, and advantages of the proposed undertaking. He exhibited several plans and sections of the contemplated pier and breakwater prepared by Mr. Hemans. He also proposed an elaborately executed map, prepared by Mr. Roberts, of the Board of Works, of the town of Galway, showing the immense water power of its river, and its unrivalled capabilities as a site for manufacturing industry. He was followed and ably supported by Mr. E. O’Flaherty and Mr. Reynolds, M.P. The Earl of Derby, in reply, said that however advantageous the proposed work might be in a local point of view, he must, on the part of the government, consider it solely as an imperial question, and in regard to its ultimate object, the establishment of a Transatlantic Packet Station on the west coast of Ireland. Now, the commissioners appointed to inquire into this question had selected two ports on the western coast of Ireland as of equal merit—Galway, and Foynes, on the Shannon. The government could not, therefore, consent to any grant for the improvement of either of these ports until they had first ascertained which of them possessed the greatest advantages for a packet station. With this view they had determined to send three officers, upon whose knowledge and impartiality they could place the fullest reliance, to report upon the relative advantages of these two ports, Galway and Foynes.—*Freeman*.

The following gratifying intelligence is condensed from the agricultural report of the *Belfast Mercury*:—“The partial failure of the potato crop last year, though much under the exaggerated reports given at the time the disease set in, was a great means of keeping up prices during the winter; and those farmers whose crops remained sound have realized ample returns. Immense quantities of this now uncertain article of produce are already in the ground throughout every part of Ireland; the acreable bounds finished, and those in preparation, will, perhaps, form the largest total planted in this country for ten years. It is probable that not less than 250,000 statute acres will be under the potato crop in Ulster by the second week in May. Since the commencement of the planting season, the quantities of seed offered for sale in the several markets were large as before the famine years. Great care was taken of the crop during the winter months;

and very few farmers gave any portion, even of the small potatoes, to their cattle; and, as an article of food for the family, the staple root was guarded with especial economy in farm houses. As to the prospects of this season’s growth, it would seem that they are more favorable than any since 1847. The early planting was finished in good time, and the next planting may now be considered as very far forward. Growers have learnt from experience that the chances of success are in a great degree gained by early culture and care in the choice of seed. Great additions have, for some time past, been made to the stock of sheep held in Ireland, and the yield of lambs has exceeded the highest point known for some years back. Evident signs of better days for the farming ranks are to be seen in many districts throughout the north-east portions of Ulster. Some years ago it was a prevalent source of regret with all shades of politicians that, amid the wonderful advances made in arts, science, and manufactures, that so little improvement had been effected in the ancient profession of agriculture. Again, it was stated by some of the monopoly advocates—when Sir R. Peel first mooted a change in the Corn Laws—that the progress of scientific culture would cease, and the land be thrown into grazing farms. During the last four years vast improvements have been effected in the culture of the soil. The import of guano and bone manure into these realms for 1851 was valued at three millions sterling, or more than one-half above that of the previous year. This one fact tells us that, as a class, the agriculturists have not been intimidated by the result of free trade; but, on the contrary, they seem to become more and more confident that skill, energy, and the judicious application of capital will ultimately place them in a more independent and healthy position than ever they enjoyed under the old system.”

THE CASE OF THE “WORLD” NEWSPAPER.—At the sitting of the Court of Queen’s Bench, Mr. Birch (the traverser) was about making an application to their lordships for the purpose, as it was generally understood, of postponing his trial, when the Chief Justice said it would be more convenient if he mentioned the matter at the sitting of the court next day. (Mr. Birch applied on affidavit, and had given notice of his motion to the prosector.) The case is in the Chief Justice’s list for the after sittings, commencing on Monday next (10th ult.)—*Dublin Telegraph*.

OUTRAGE IN A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—The *Cork Examiner* furnishes the particulars of a very extraordinary “row” which took place yesterday in the chapel of the Holy Trinity in that city, the leading actors in the affair being the Rev. Mr. Marshall, one of the Oxford converts, and the Rev. Mr. Maguire, a clergyman of the State Church.—“The Rev. Mr. Marshall has been delivering a series of lectures in this chapel upon the principles of the Catholic religion. Several Protestant clergymen and many other members of the same persuasion attended the lectures. This day the Rev. Mr. Maguire, Rev. Mr. Woodroffe, and other Protestant clergymen occupied seats in the chapel. The Rev. Mr. Maguire during the lecture took notes of it, and, it is said, several times expressed his disapproval of it by shaking his head, laughing, and other gestures of a similar character. When the lecture had concluded, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall descended from the pulpit, the Rev. Mr. Maguire walked over to him and put into his hand a folded paper, containing, it is presumed, a controversial challenge. The Rev. Mr. Marshall at once flung the paper away, and walked up towards the sanctuary. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Maguire, who attempted to enter the sanctuary, and, although told by the Rev. Mr. Marshall that he could not come in, continued to force his way. The people in the aisle became excited, and a rush was made up the chapel by an immense number, who endeavored to seize the Rev. Mr. Maguire. The scene which followed was most exciting. Efforts were made by the people to rush in by the vestryroom doors, and they were only kept out by the exertions of some Catholic Magistrates who happened to be present, and some of the police. The Rev. Mr. McLeod, Rev. Mr. O’Regan, and others of the Catholic clergy, were present, got around the Rev. Mr. Maguire, and used their utmost efforts to protect him from the violence of the people, which seemed at one time to be most formidable. All their exertions, however, did not save the rev. gentleman from receiving some personal marks of violence, one of his eyes being completely blackened. It was some time before the excitement among the people, who naturally deemed that an insult of a grave nature had been offered to the ceremonies of their religion, could be entirely allayed and the chapel cleared.”

DECLINE OF THE POPULATION.—The publication of the abstract of the census for the county of Carlow has been followed by a similar return for the adjacent county of Kildare, which shows some still more remarkable results in evidence of the decline of the population between the years 1811 and 1851. They are thus summed up by the *Weekly Advocate*. “In this document, we have the population of each townland in 1811 and 1851, distinguishing males from females; the number of houses in each townland at those periods, these being divided into inhabited, uninhabited, and building; and the Poor Law valuation in 1851. The county of Kildare contains 418,415 statute acres, the Poor Law valuation of which is £291,192. The population in 1841 was 114,448, and in 1851 it was only 95,724—the decrease being astonishing considering that this is, in many respects, one of the best circumstanced counties in Ireland, and in the immediate vicinity of the Metropolis. In reference to the proportion of males and females, these returns exhibit a result very different from that which appears by the aggregate of the whole population, the preponderance being so much in favor of the males. Thus, in 1841, the numbers were 58,030 males to 56,458 females; and in 1851 the proportion was 48,519 males to 47,205 females. The number of houses at the former period was 19,338, and at the latter 16,823; and besides this diminution in the gross number, the number of uninhabited houses in 1841 was only 716, as compared with 948, as indicated by the last census. Then the number of houses in 1841 was only 716, as compared with 948, as indicated by the last census. Then the number of houses building was 116; now it is only 41. These figures certainly speak volumes as to the great social change which is now in progress in Ireland, and which is not by any means confined to those districts which have been the scenes of the fearful destitution that prevailed during the past few years.”

An extensive seizure of smuggled tobacco was made at Dublin, by the revenue-officers, last week; the value is estimated at £1000. No owners have been found. It was discovered, by its smell, in a house where it had been deposited.

THE POTATO CROP.—The *Ballina Herald* states that a rumor unfavorable as to the healthy progress of the potato crop had been circulated in that neighborhood; however, after instituting an inquiry on the subject that journal states that all the alleged decay “is solely confined to slits of a very small size, which were not sufficiently covered, and which were consequently injured during the continuance of the long drought.”

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Crystal Palace is bought for £70,000 by the Directors of the Brighton Railroad, who intend, by the aid of a Joint Stock Company, to erect it at Sydenham, and open it as an Exotic Garden.

THE MINIE RIFLE.—The *Times* says:—“Another hitch has taken place in the government gun trade. The boasted Minie Rifle proves but another ephemera of the day. An experiment has proved that it is perfectly unsuitable for line regiments, and, but that orders are already given, it is to be presumed that time would have deprived the gunmakers of the much-contested orders now on hand. Another week, and, in all probability, the contracts would have been withdrawn. Five of the most eminent gun-makers of the day have been commissioned by the Master-General of the Ordnance, Lord Hardinge, to produce each an entire new set of model arms, having a *carte blanche* as to weight, bore, &c. The old length three feet three inches of barrel, is said to be incapable of change.”

ANOTHER SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The laying down of the submarine electric wire between England and Belgium will be commenced almost immediately. The lines will be laid from Dover to Nieuport, not to Ostend, as was first proposed. By this change more than ten miles of wire will be saved.

GROUND OF CONFIDENCE.—From the speeches of the various ministerial candidates in their respective counties or boroughs, the strangest and most conflicting judgments might be formed of the intended policy of the government. While almost every borough is successively assured that the suitor for its suffrages would on no account support any measure tending to raise the price of food, the counties are still addressed by professed Protectionists, who consistently maintain, like Lord Henry Bentinck, the expediency of imposing a duty on corn. If, under such circumstances, the new parliament should happen to be favorable to Lord Derby, he will have to compare the two moieties of the majority before he will know the answer given by the country to his original appeal for a decision on the question of free trade or protection. At present, the grounds of confidence in the minister, which are put forward by different candidates, resemble the reasons for taking a dram, reported in a narrative which some of our readers may recollect. “I take this glass of brandy,” said one of the party, “because I am not altogether well;” “and I,” rejoined the second, “because I never was better in my life;” “I take it,” added a third, “because the day is so warm;” “and I,” said a fourth, “because it has been chilly all the afternoon;” “and I take it,” concludes the narrator, giving his own simple apology, “because I like a dram.”—*London Chronicle*.

STRANGE PROTESTANT SECT.—THE AGAPEMONE, NEAR BRIDGEWATER.—Some curious stories respecting this place are mentioned in the *Bristol Gazette*. It is said that Mr. Prince, the founder, on a recent occasion drove up to the Castle-inn, at Taunton, in the carriage and four which belonged to the late Queen Adelaide, and which he has purchased for his own private use. A servant at the door of the inn warned off some idlers standing in the way, with the words—“Take care, here’s Mr. Prince coming.” He overheard the expression, and on alighting from the carriage said to the servant in a solemn tone, “Mr. Prince once—Jesus Christ now.” He then entered the inn, consumed a cigar and a bottle of wine, and returned to the abode of love. Among other strange regulations observed in the institution is the election of “Mrs. Prince,” or “The Bride.” This is a distinction which every week falls to the lot of one out of fifteen women, who, with their husbands, are members of the sect. A large stage is erected, on which is placed a number of seats according with the number of candidates for the epousal. This stage revolves round a chair, in which Mr. Prince seats himself. At a given signal the husbands of the women enter, and each, stationing himself at the back of his better half, begins to force the stage round. This is continued until it has attained a pretty good speed, when at a sign from Mr. Prince, the husbands retire, and the stage is left to itself; when it stops, the woman opposite to Mr. Prince becomes the “Bride” for a week, at the end of which time the same ceremony is repeated. On one occasion, Mr. Prince happened to catch a “Bride” as she was being kissed by her husband. As a punishment for this unfaithfulness, she was divorced from her heavenly consort and put to menial labor, and the peccant husband was sentenced to wheel a barrow full of stones up and down the yard for three days. Once, a “Bride” was discovered to be in an interesting condition—an offence that could not be tolerated by the laws of the Agapemone, and she was dismissed as a traitress in whom no further confidence could be placed. Several expulsions of this nature have, it is said, occurred lately, a fundamental law of the Princeites being, that no children are to be admitted within the institution. It is rumored, however, that the founder’s influence is on the decline.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK’S SOCIETY, will be held at St. Patrick’s Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 7th instant, at EIGHT o’clock.
By Order,
H. J. CLARKE, Sec.

June 3, 1852.
THOMAS PATTON,
Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c.
BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL.