

of the Established Church, three American Episcopalian ministers, one Scotch Presbyterian minister, one Genevise Protestant minister, and one French Protestant minister, who joined the Church of Rome during the year 1850; also, two lords, three countesses, one honorable, two country gentlemen of wealth, two captains in the army, one Member of Parliament, and one doctor of laws. Total 42.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE CONGREGATED TRADES OF LIMERICK.

(From the Tablet.)

Mr. O'Sullivan, Secretary to the Congregated Trades of Limerick, has been honored with the following beautiful reply from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman to the truly admirable address from that body:—

"TO THE CONGREGATED TRADES OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK.

"Dear Friends and Fellow-Catholics—Accept my sincere thanks for your warm-hearted and generous address. The Catholics of England could not for a moment doubt of the genuine sympathy of their brethren in Ireland. The unity in which our holy religion binds us together, making us but parts of the same body, the Catholic Church would not permit one portion of that living structure either to rejoice or to be afflicted, without all the rest becoming partakers of their joy or sorrow. Each of those has been our lot. The goodness of our common Father, the Vicar of Christ on earth, has bestowed upon his grateful children in England a welcome and cherished gift, in the restoration of their Ecclesiastical Hierarchy; but the misapprehension, complete as it has been unexpected, of the objects and nature of this great measure, by many of our fellow-subjects, has led, no doubt, to much distress in many, and has caused affliction to us all. But from all parts of the Church we have received assurances of the deepest interest felt for us and our sacred cause; and the prayers of our brethren in many countries have served to assure us how really the establishment of a Catholic Hierarchy in England is considered as an important and most blessed work, and how well we may bear with some present affliction in compensation for it.

"It was therefore but natural that Catholic Ireland should even go beyond other countries in warm and generous feelings for us. Your city, too, so eminently Catholic, so constant in the Faith, is naturally among the foremost to avow them.

"In my own name, and in that of my fellow-Catholics, I assure you that we most highly prize them, and pray God to requite them with His choicest blessings.

"As to the kind offers which you make of shelter in any possible case of future oppression, whilst I most sincerely thank you for the generous feelings they display, I beg to assure you that in spite of the interested exertions lately, and in part successfully, made to awaken religious bigotry, the heart of the English people is too sound to allow itself to be carried away to the extremes contemplated in your kind proposal. And no greater proof of this can be desired than our experience of the people's conduct. 'I dwell in the midst of my people in peace,' and so, thank God, do all our Clergy; nor can we desire more protection from our brethren than that of their united and fervent prayers.

"Begging Almighty God to bless you and your families, I am your affectionate servant in Christ,
"N. CARD. WISEMAN.

"London, January 10th, 1851."

LETTER OF FATHER IGNATIUS.

To the Editor of the Tablet.

Jesu Christi Passio.

Dear Sir—As I have seen in several papers the paragraph of the *Liverpool Mercury*, giving an account of an attack on me at Liverpool, which you have inserted in the last *Tablet*, with your own very just remarks appended—that the account is evidently incorrect, if not altogether false—I suppose it will be well that there should be one statement of the affair published, from which any one who wishes may know what the truth is concerning it; and I suppose I am the best authority to refer to. It seemed to me that the only thing correctly reported was the place where the circumstance happened. I was walking through Liverpool, about two o'clock on Thursday, the 26th of December, in my Religious habit, which I have worn constantly for a twelvemonth back and was followed for some time by a number of children—some rather impudent, others simply curious. I must say for Liverpool, that it has a more troublesome set of children than I have met with in any of our other great towns; at least, my experience during the last year, even before the No-Popery movement began, gives me this idea. I am not, however, disposed to change my course on account of such annoyances, and the Liverpool children did not make me think of leaving off my habit. No wonder that, in these days of very extraordinary zeal for the Protestant religion, and on the day after the celebration of a modern English Christmas, they were somewhat more boisterous and impudent than usual. Soon after they had begun to gather about me, one Catholic woman begged me, again and again, to let her go and fetch a policeman. I refused as often, and told her, at last, that she was more troublesome than the children, and she let me go on my way. This is the only part of the narrative where the police need be named. One or two other Catholics, in spite of my remonstrances, were trying to drive away the children, when a man, standing before a public house, where I suppose he had been solemnising his Christmas, gave me two blows on the top of the head; it might have been two men, who each of them gave me one, but evidently without any thought of hurting me, which they did not do. I conceive that they were tempted by the sight of my Religious hat, and, with what remains they had of senses, concluding, from the company of children, and the people driving them, that I was fair game for them, took a fancy to drive it down over my eyes. I turned to the man who gave the last blow, and said, *Thank you, Sir*; then went on with my procession of children, till I reached my destination, very well pleased that my self-constituted guards did not notice, as it appeared to me, that the man had done; as I should have feared, if they had, he would have received many blows, and much harder ones, for each of the two which he had given. This is the true account of that adventure.

IGNATIUS of St. Paul, Passionist.

Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, Jan. 7, 1851.

On Monday, the 13th instant, the aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the county of Sligo, convened by B. O. Cogan, Esq., J.P., High Sheriff, was held at the court-house, but, after a little time, was unavoidably adjourned to the chapel. The object of the meeting was to address Cardinal Wiseman and the English bishops upon the restoration of their hierarchy, and to express the indignation of the Catholics of this county at the insulting letter of Lord John Russell. There was a large and respectable attendance, B. O. Cogan, Esq., in the Chair. Letters of apology were read from many of the Catholic gentry. Amongst the speakers was the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Elphin.

KILKENNY TENANT SOCIETY.—The weekly meeting of this society was held on Thursday evening at the Tholsel, the Mayor in the chair. There was a large number of the trades' classes present. A committee was named to report on the state of organisation, &c., in Kilkenny for next night of meeting, in order to lay our position before the secretaries of the League in Dublin previous to the general meeting of the League on the 23rd, in compliance with a request to that effect. The society then adjourned to next Thursday evening.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

TENANT RIGHT IN LIMERICK.—We copy the following from the *Limerick Examiner* of Saturday last:—"Tenant Right Committee Rooms, 27, William-street, Limerick, January 10th, 1851. Rev. Sir—At a meeting this day in Limerick of the friends of Tenant Right, belonging to all shades of politics, the persons whose names are subscribed were requested to act as secretaries, and desired to write specially to you to solicit most earnestly your personal attendance on Thursday, the 16th instant, about one o'clock, at a preparatory meeting of the Clergy and influential laymen of this county, to discuss and adopt the best mode of advancing the great question of tenant right, which appears now the only means left to save Ireland, and especially the tenant farmers, from total destruction. The magnitude of the evil under which our country is fast sinking, and the necessity of an immediate remedy, urge us again to repeat the paramount importance of your personal attendance on the above named day: as the good result of any public meeting or organisation that may be decided upon must almost entirely depend on the talent and influence brought together at the preparatory meeting. It will also have the effect of merging for the future all past differences in the united effort of the people for the preservation of our common country.—We have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient servants, Michael O'Farrell, C.C., Daniel Doyle, John O'Dwyer, C.C., Secretaries

LOUTH TENANT RIGHT COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this body was held on Monday, when arrangements were made for carrying out the organisation of the county.

THE INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—It is stated that the average rate of purchase for the lots of the Kells and Braid estate of the Earl of Mountcashell, sold in Belfast last week, was nineteen and a half years, estimated upon the existing rentals, which are considered higher than the present letting value. During the sales, one of the tenants appeared, and stated that the occupiers of one portion of the property required a reduction of thirty per cent. in their rental. At the previous sale in Belfast and Dublin, the average rate was not more than eighteen years' purchase.

CO. MAYO—IMPORTANT DECISION.—A very important judgment was given by the Court, at the late Quarter Sessions in this town, on the subject of waste lands being liable to poor-rate. The appeal had been taken by the Marquis of Sligo, for the purpose of raising the question, not so much for his own sake as to obtain a solemn judgment on a question which affected so vast an area of land as is now waste in the several unions of this county. The Court has followed the decision of the Queen's Bench with regard to waste houses, and declared them exempt from rating.—*Mayo Constitution*.

IRISH MANUFACTURE.—Mr. Appleyard, of Balbriggan, has brought cotton to rival in texture and softness the finest silk, inasmuch that his stockings, of that fabric might be worn in full dress, even at the Queen's Court. A dozen pair of ladies' stockings, of full size, and weighing only nine ounces, which he has in readiness to be forwarded to the Hyde Park Exhibition, are pre-eminent in the beauty and perfection of their workmanship. The Balbriggan table will, however, display stouter proofs of Irish skill and industry than such fairy works. In every description of cotton and silk hosiery it can challenge a comparison with Nottingham itself.—*Evening Mail*.

FALLING OF A MILL.—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.—An accident, the most melancholy that has happened in the neighborhood of Belfast for many years, occurred on Friday morning, near Beer's Bridge, and within a short distance of this town. We allude to the falling in of a new preparing-mill, the property of Mr. Robert Boyd, and the Messrs. Steen, which had been commenced in the month of October last, and was rapidly approaching completion. The parties who have lost their lives—believed to be thirteen in number—were workmen engaged upon the premises, carpenters and bricklayers, with a few laborers, in the employment of the firm, who were, at the time, sinking a drain to carry off the water along the base of the columns within the building. The building itself had been roofed, and the slating all but finished; and no cause can be assigned for the accident, save the supposition that the heavy rain of the previous night had loosened the brickwork to such an extent as to unfit it for the support of beams. About a quarter-past seven o'clock, the workmen commenced their operations for the day, and they had not been longer than three-quarters of an hour at work, when the whole building went down with a fearful crash. The noise of the fall was heard at some distance from the place; all the assistance within a good distance of the spot became immediately available. During the day, no fewer than seven individuals were brought forth from the ruins alive, and conveyed to the General Hospital. Down to six o'clock in the evening, the remains of the following parties were taken out:—Samuel Benson, John Magill, Patrick Kelly, John Shannon, James Greer, John Scullion, and William McIlroy. It was then believed that seven others, respectively, Kelly, Lathers, Johnson, Bryson, Rea, and McManus, were still lying underneath the mass of rubbish which occupied what had been the ground floor of the building. At that hour, however, even should they be recovered, it would be wholly futile to expect that there would be the slightest chance of their resurrection. We have never seen such a wholesale demolition of any structure as occurred in the present instance. The two gables alone now stand of the

entire edifice, the side walls and the whole of the interior fixtures having come down together. The loss to the proprietors, we understand, will amount to £3,000, and Mr. J. Magee was the contractor. The latter has been arrested and committed to gaol.—*Northern Whig*.

FIRE IN WESTMORELAND-STREET.—An alarming fire broke out about half-past one o'clock, on Monday morning, in the house of Mr. Le Febvre, hatter, 38, Westmoreland-street, in which were the Council Rooms of the Irish Tenant League. The engine of the London Union was the first to arrive, and valuable assistance was rendered by its men, who conveyed their hose to the top of the burning house, from whence water was poured downward upon the flames. The other engines which assisted to extinguish the conflagration were the Globe, Trinity College, the National, and the Royal Exchange. The fire was got under about four o'clock. We regret to say that a woman, named Catherine Rooney, a servant in the house, lost her life on the occasion. Her body was discovered in the course of the day, in an upper room in the house.

PAPAL AGGRESSION HUBBUB.—A numerous meeting of the Protestant Clergy of the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, was held at the Cathedral of Cork, on the 9th inst., when it was resolved to present an address to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament on the subject of the late Papal aggressions.—*Constitution*.

The Protestant Dean of Ardferd has, in compliance with a requisition, convened a meeting of the Clergy of the diocese of Ardferd and Aghaloe, for Thursday, the 16th inst., in Tralee, to consider the question of the recent Papal aggression.—*Tralee Post*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROTESTANTS.—The Protestant Clergy of Waterford and Lismore have addressed their Bishop, Dr. Daly, on the subject of Papal aggression. The principal topic referred to in their address, is the fact of the two Protestant Churches of England and Ireland having been united by the Act of Union. They also complain of the painful humiliation to which the Irish branch of the United Church has been subjected, and say—"We would humbly claim—and that not merely for our own sake—that if late events shall give occasion for any legislative enactments, the consideration that there is but one kingdom and one Church may not be forgotten." They conclude with a profession of attachment to the Church, and congratulating their Bishop on the absence of Romanising practices from his diocese. Dr. Daly, in replying to the address, observes—"We have every reason to ask, that whatever steps may be taken to strengthen that portion of the United Church which is in England against the aggression of a foreign Power, the same security may be extended to the portion of it in Ireland. We would earnestly call upon our English brethren to repudiate a sentiment put forward by worldly politicians, guided as they are by what they consider expediency and not principle, who have said 'It is quite evident that whatever the 8th Article of the Legislative Union may say of the unity of the two Churches, public opinion in England refuses to recognise their identity.' 'Things may be done against the other.' We call on our brethren to consider how they can concede to the Pope in Ireland a right to exercise supreme authority above and beside the power of the Crown and State any ground on which they can exclude that right from England."

The wife of a Methodist Minister died in Drogheda a few days ago, and was interred in Mary's parish churchyard, adjoining the town. Her husband desired to perform the rites himself; but the Rev. Mr. Carter, an Episcopalian Minister, interposed and prevented him, on the ground that the Reverend gentleman was not Episcopally ordained.—*Louth Advertiser*.

PROSELYTIZING AGENTS.—At Limerick quarter sessions, a number of persons were put on their trial for riot—the crime alleged being, that they assembled and hooted, and otherwise acted offensively, towards some reverend proselytizers and their followers, at Doon. It appeared in evidence, that the occurrence was when the congregation were just leaving chapel, and the proselytizers leaving church. Also, that the ordinary Protestant clergymen, no species of insult whatever was offered, but only to those who were supposed to be taking advantage of the destitution of the poor people. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoners were discharged. The jury having handed in their verdict of not guilty, the Barrister ordered all the prisoners to be discharged, upon which Mr. Stanley Bouchier, one of the agents for the prosecution, applied to his Worship to have all the prisoners bound over to keep the peace towards the Rev. Mr. Ellis, and all her Majesty's subjects. The Barrister replied that he must refuse the application, which he conceived would be a direct censure on the verdict of the jury, which he should be very sorry to cast upon it. Mr. Bouchier—But your Worship has done so in other cases. The Barrister—That may be, but I am not dissatisfied with the verdict of the jury, and certainly I will not exercise that power in the present case.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—The *Limerick Examiner* says—"Our special correspondent reports another death from starvation near Kilmarna, Ennistymon Union. The deceased was denied relief from the Ennistymon Guardians. A Gort correspondent mentions two deaths from starvation, in consequence of the Guardians withholding relief. And at New Quay, near the same place, three persons died of starvation recently, one of whom the Clergyman found in a state of exhaustion too horrible to be described."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday Mr. Hyndman held an inquest, at 33, Fleet-street, on the remains of Catherine Rooney, which were discovered on Monday in the upper part of the ruins of the house of Mr. Le Febvre, hatter, in Westmoreland-street, which was consumed early on that morning. The deceased was a hat trimmer. A respectable jury having been sworn, Surgeon Wright was examined. He stated that he inspected the body of the deceased, and found the head, left arm, and back, greatly burned; the top of the head was burned quite away.—Léon Le Febvre examined by the Coroner. Witness rented the entire of the house; on the night of the fire six persons slept in it—namely, witness, and his wife and daughter, Mrs. Sheppard and Mr. R. Gouchet, who were lodgers, and the deceased; the deceased slept in the front garret; the manufacture of hats was carried on in a back building at the rear of the shop; there was a fireplace in the back shop; there was a fire in it three or four days previous to Sunday, but none on the day previous to the burning of the house; there were gas lights in a gallery which ran round the back shop; he and his lady and daughter retired to rest about a quarter-past eleven o'clock on Sunday night. About half-past one o'clock Mrs. Le Febvre roused witness, saying she

perceived smoke on the stairs; witness went down stairs with a candle, and found dense smoke in the hall; he opened the door of the back shop, but the smoke was so dense that he shut the door again, in order that the escape of the inmates of the house might not be impeded. He then went up stairs again, and desired Mr. Gouchet to call the deceased, while he looked to the safety of his wife and daughter; he escaped with them through the hall door.—Mr. Inspector Ebbett, examined—Was at the house at a quarter past one o'clock on Monday morning; from the appearance of the flames, he thought that the fire might have originated under the boards of the floor of the back shop; all the boards were in flames.—Richard Gauchy, examined—Had lodged at Mr. Le Febvre's; on the night in question, he received a light at his room door from the deceased, but could not say whether she afterwards went up or down; he opened the street door for Mr. Le Febvre at a quarter past eleven o'clock on Sunday night, and there was then no sign of fire whatever in the place; he went to bed in the most perfect security; he was awake by Mr. Le Febvre, and he (witness) called out to Kate (the deceased) to be up and hurry out at once—that there was a fire in the place; he thought he heard her answer, "Yes, Sir;" on the stairs, as he descended, he thought that he saw a female before him, and supposed that it was the servant, but such was not the case; when the door of the back shop had been broken open he thought that the front shop was very clear; it appeared to him that the worst of the fire was coming down from the upper part of the back shop, and not from below.—Mr. Le Febvre said that he had no idea whatever where the fire originated, or what had been the cause of it.—Constable George O'Malley, 77 B, examined—He deposed that about half-past one o'clock on Monday he discovered the remains of the deceased; they were lying on some unaccounted joists of the back top garret; the face was downwards, and the remains were not covered by any fragments of roof.—The jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Catherine Rooney, was burned yesterday morning in the house No. 38, Westmoreland-street, which house was burned at the same time; but how the fire originated has not been proved to us."

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q. C., applied in the case of Stephen H. McCarthy v. James Jefferson O'Brien, for liberty to file a criminal information against the defendant. The case arose out of a dispute, which occurred on the 3rd December, at a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Mitchellstown Union, of which both prosecutor and defendant are members. The subject in debate at the moment was the amount of the physician's (Dr. Phelan) salary, and it was proposed that he should be paid five shillings a day, or seventy-five pounds a year, having very onerous duties to discharge. Mr. McCarthy approved of this salary being given; upon which Mr. O'Brien said that every one knew how the prosecutor would vote, insinuating that he was in the habit of dining with Dr. Phelan. The prosecutor replied that he was not one of those referred to, and that no one as yet knew how he was going to vote. Upon this the defendant in a most insulting manner said, "I know how your vote will be, and it will be a corrupt one." The prosecutor in reply observed, "All I can say is, that your observation is impertinent." Upon this Mr. O'Brien, in most insulting manner, and with the greatest violence, said, "Sir, I will repeat what I have already mentioned—your vote will be a corrupt one; I tell you that you are a blackguard, a scoundrel, and a coward." He then retired towards the door, and on leaving the room added, "Sir, you know where to find me." In a few minutes he returned, and again observed, in a very significant manner, "You know where to find me." Judge Moore—You may make a conditional order.

On Thursday a rather acrimonious discussion took place between the Assistant Barrister and Mr. Coll Rochfort, solicitor. The affair occurred while Mr. Rochfort was engaged in the defense of a civil bill, and was examining a witness, when the Barrister inquired what his object was to be delaying the Court with unnecessary repetitions of questions and answers. Mr. Rochfort having retorted by saying he was but doing his duty to his client, the Barrister said it was damaging his case, as he always did, and on the evidence granted a decree. Mr. Rochfort said he would appeal. The Court said he would not receive his recognisance. Mr. Rochfort said he would compel him to do so, and having remarked on the injustice done him, threw off his gown and left the Court, having announced his intention of not practising in future where his clients were so unfairly dealt with. His Worship said that for the contempt he could suspend Mr. Rochfort, but refrained from doing so. We understand it is intended to have the whole proceedings brought before the Queen's Bench.—*Tuan Herald*.

HOUSE LEVELLING.—If what we have heard be true, there is work going on in Tullabrin, St. John's Parish, Kilkenny, which will as surely cry to Heaven for vengeance, as some of the other acts of the exterminating spirit. There is a property in Tullabrin, that of Francis Richards. The rents were, and are, rack-rents. We have been credibly informed that some of the tenants, who are now ejected—homeless and broken—offered to pay rents as high as Griffith's Valuation of their respective holdings. This offer of rents, some one-third over the true value, was not accepted; for an empty house, it seems, was more coveted, and ejections were served accordingly. The law (of the landlords) took its course; and the agent has now obtained possession of some houses; while, on Wednesday, in the midst of its drenching rains and cold, five cabins were demolished, all of which were inhabited by large families!—*Kilkenny Journal*.

EXTERMINATION NEAR MITCHELSTOWN.—A Mitchellstown correspondent writes that extermination is at work on the property of John Hyde, Esq., of Castle Hyde.—Delacour, Esq., the agent, accompanied by Sub-Inspector Maguire, and a party of Constabulary, to the lands of Caherdringa, within two miles of this town, on Friday last, and ejected John Myles, wife and family, William Myles, wife and family, and Patrick Myles, wife and family. The unfortunate occupants were subjected to the usual humane treatment, not a vestige of any of the common necessities of life were they left. I am not aware if he made use of Mr. Crow's house-levelling machine on this occasion. Numerous homesteads have been troubled on many parts of this extensive property, by this humane agent and his myrmidons, within the last few years. Many of the better class of tenants on the extensive property of the Earl of Kingston, in this county and the two adjoining ones, are about surrendering their holdings, as they are not getting a reduction in their rents.—*Nation*.