

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TENANT RIGHT.—GREAT MEETING AT NAVAN.—On Thursday the Great County of Meath meeting took place at Navan, and was, perhaps, the largest and most influential assembly yet held in the course of the movement. Letters were read at the meeting from the Bishop of Meath, Dr. Cantwell, and from the County Representatives, Messrs. M. Corbally and Henry Grattan; also from Sergeant Shee, and other eminent advocates of Tenant Right. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Sharman Crawford, M. P., Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Lucas, &c. After the meeting a soiree took place, which was numerously attended.—Tablet.

TENANT RIGHT IN WEXFORD.—The first meeting of the Enniscorthy Central District Tenant Society, was held on the 30th ult. at their rooms, Market-square, Enniscorthy.—W. Moran, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. John Cullen and Phillip Jackman were requested to act as Secretaries. Lawrence Doyle, Esq., was appointed Treasurer. It was proposed by the Rev. B. E. Meyler, P. P., Ferns, seconded by Dr. O'Rourke, Enniscorthy—"Resolved—That we commence forthwith the collection of the sum appointed to our district, in aid of the Tenant League Fund; that we send up our first remittance on this day fortnight; and that our Secretaries be requested to communicate with the different parishes in our district, that they may immediately take measures in furtherance of that object. The motion was carried, and the Committee, after some further business, adjourned.—Wexford Independent.

The requisition for the Tipperary County meeting in support of the Tenant League, to be held at Cashel on Wednesday next, appears in the last number of the Tipperary Free Press, and is signed by the four county and borough representatives, by upwards of sixty Roman Catholic Clergymen, and a large and influential list of the tenant farmers, and other inhabitants of the county.

The Tipperary Free Press publishes letters from Messrs. Cecil Lawless and N. V. Maher, and Sir T. O'Brien, giving their adhesion to the principles of the League, and promising to attend the county meeting at Cashel. The other representative, Mr. Scully, is one of the earlier adherents of the movement.

The Kilmallock tenant right meeting was held on Tuesday, and was numerously attended by the Roman Catholic Clergy and the respectable tenant-farmers of the surrounding parishes. The principal speakers were, the Rev. Dr. Croke, Rev. Dr. Downes; Mr. Ryan, of Bruree; and Mr. L. Roche. A Tenant Protection Society was formed, and local committees were appointed for the several parishes, to receive the names of new members and supply information. Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, solicitor, was appointed secretary to the body.—Mr. M. O'Donnell was appointed treasurer.—Limerick Examiner.

A tenant right meeting has been held at Taghmon, co. Wexford, for the purpose of forming a district Committee to co-operate with the Tenant League. The meeting was well attended.

MAYGLASS TENANT PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The Committee of the above Society held their usual meeting on the 29th ult. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. Cullen, C.C. Resolutions were adopted to the following effect:—"1. That this Society hereby adopt the resolutions of the county meeting, as passed at Enniscorthy, on the 23rd of September last, and that they be also entered on the minutes of this Society. 2. That we take immediate steps to raise our part of the 150l. apportioned on the Wexford district; and that we call on the men of the parishes of Ballymore, Killinick, and Ishartmon, to co-operate with us in that object, if they desire to continue a connection with this Society, of which we expect to be informed without delay."—Wexford Guardian.

TENANT RIGHT IN MAYO.—The clergymen of the Deanery of Castlebar, assembled in conference on the 2d instant, have unanimously fixed upon Saturday, the 12th of this month—October—for the holding of a preparatory meeting, at Flynn's Hotel, Castlebar, at the hour of twelve o'clock precisely, of the friends of the suffering tenant class in this county, to arrange the preliminaries of a great monster county meeting, to advance the principles of the Irish Tenant League, and to assist it in every possible, legal, and constitutional manner, to secure to the proprietors and occupiers of the soil, one and the other, their just and legitimate rights. It is expected that every man in Mayo will do his duty on the present occasion.—Freeman.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—THE LOUTH MEETING.—The Tenant League is progressing in its movements with rapid strides. Wexford, Kilkenny, and Monaghan, have already responded to its call, and Meath will meet on Thursday next, and gallant Tipperary on the week following. After consulting a number of the men foremost in the agitation of the land question in this county, we have to state that the meeting of the people of Louth to support the League will take place in the last week in this month, or on Friday, the 1st of November. Measures, we understand, will immediately be taken to make all the necessary arrangements, and prepare for a demonstration worthy of Louth and its patriotic inhabitants.—Dundalk Democrat.

TENANT RIGHT.—AGGREGATE MEETING IN TIPPERARY.—We think we are justified in predicting that since the memorable monster meetings, so large, so united, so determined an assemblage has not met in Tipperary, as that which will take place at the Race-course, near Cashel, on Wednesday, the 16th instant. The importance of the object, the energy of the secretaries, the feeling of the people, warrant us in this anticipation; and we are equally satisfied that the tenant right agitation will receive such an impulse from Tipperary as will open the eyes of those who hitherto have recklessly obstructed the adjustment, on equitable principles, of those relations—or rather those discords—between landlord and tenant, which have caused and perpetuated the misery of the country. In every just and national struggle, Tipperary was wont to be the first in the field, and the last to leave it. The meeting of the 16th will gather together tens of thousands whose sole hope is that the nation's voice will at last be heard. At this meeting the case of the country will be fairly stated. The wrongs will be exposed, the rights, not of tenants alone, but of all—landlord, tenant, and laborer—will be expounded. It will be shown that, in seeking to save the tenantry, it is not desired to interfere with a single right of any one; but it will be proved that the present system must be changed, and that the law must step in as the arbitrator between two disputants who are, in an insane contest, destroying each other and ruining the country. We shall feel much anxiety to know if the large landed proprietors, aroused from their lethargy and return-

ing to common sense, will attend this assemblage, in which they are fully as interested as the farmers. Will they come forward and even affect to have some external regard for principle?—or will they close themselves up in their castles, and listen to the "hum" of those whom they have driven to constitutional appeal for protection and fair play? We know not what course they mean to adopt; but if they be absent, they shall not be forgotten. From the accounts which have already reached us, the meeting will be worthy of the cause and of the county. From every parish in Tipperary a stream of people will flow in, and even from other counties a large number may be expected to aid in the good work. Indeed the duty of every man's attendance needs no proof. A withering and corroding system is destroying our people, and there is but the one way of removing this crying evil—namely, by giving free expression to the public voice, and by condensing public opinion and bringing it to bear, as the constitution directs, on the representatives of the people. Such a mode of effecting changes is devised by a sound policy, as is the boast of our constitution.—Tipperary Vindicator.

TENANT RIGHT IN LIMERICK.—A preliminary meeting was held at Kilmallock, co. Limerick, on Tuesday last. An energetic and powerful movement is about to be made in this county in favor of the Tenant League.—Limerick Reporter.

A CONVERT TO TENANT RIGHT.—The Morning Chronicle has changed its tone so far as to admit that tenant right ought to be legalised—"When the occupiers of land in Ulster speak of tenant right, they frequently explain their meaning by claiming, on behalf of an outgoing tenant, compensation for improvement on the land. Even where there is no pretence that capital has been invested for the benefit of the landlord, the tenant may still have expended money in purchasing the good will of the holding from his predecessor, according to the custom of the country. Wherever the Ulster tenant right has been allowed to establish itself, it ought, in fairness, to be respected by the landowner, and, if necessary, to be secured by law. A notorious transfer of property, for pecuniary considerations, confers, in every well-ordered community, a vested and inalienable right. We doubt the advantage of the custom on economic grounds; but if we were to recommend that business transactions and legal rights should be unsettled on the ground of some error in theory which affected their origin, we should fall into the very error which we denounce in the tenant right agitators, when they attempt to settle the amount of rent by pedantic formulas borrowed from political economy, instead of referring to the contract between landlord and tenant, which defines the terms of the holdings."

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—Mr. Nicholas Mayer, one of the members for Tipperary, and a large landed proprietor in that county, and the Hon. Cecil Lawless, member for Clonmel, and son of Lord Cloncurry, have given in their unconditional allegiance to the principles of the Tenant-League. Both gentlemen have promised to attend the forthcoming monster meeting to be held in Tipperary on the 14th inst. Mr. Scully, the other member for the county, has also "pronounced" in favor of the League.

THE POTATO CROP.—FLYING THE SINKING SHIP.—The potato crop—a total failure in the Kerry Diocese, as well as the western parts of Cork and Cloyne, our streets bear witness to the fact in the thousands of starved, houseless creatures, wandering about, though how they subsist is a miracle, as people have become completely callous to their sufferings, and of charitable aid they get none. About 2,000 leave our quays each week per steamer, half to London and Liverpool, the latter en route to America. The six steamers trading these ports can hardly provide stowage for the immense live freight. We have, besides, a considerable direct American emigration; not a ship offers but has her berths at once taken up, and sometimes twice and thrice the number apply and are refused; the number going across the Channel by colliers, steamboats, &c., is also great. You may expect what a winter is before the Roman Catholic Clergymen of the famine districts, their flocks daily growing poorer, and the Apostle of Indian Meal preparing his soup-house and boiler for a fresh appeal to the senses of the famishing. This meek and charitable follower of his Saviour with bag of rice in pocket, and Bible in hand, is, suo more, prepared to argue with the starving followers of the Scarlet Whore of Babylon; and the autocrat of the district, living in the big house adjacent, wields his power of life and death over the peasantry to aid the imposition of Indian meal fetters.—Cor. of Tablet.

THE HARVEST.—The Rev. Mr. Ford, P.P., Innismagrath, Drumkeeran, writes as follows:—"The hopes of the farmer are very gloomy in this locality; the corn still in the fields; the weather very wet, scarcely two days in succession dry since the middle of September last; nights of high wind prostrating all the stocks of corn, on which tremendous showers from the West are, every five minutes, poured down. About half the potatoes here are safe from blight, but, for want of coming to maturity, are of an indifferent quality."

The oats shipped from Limerick in September is estimated in value at \$25,000.

UNPRODUCTIVENESS OF SALMON FISHERIES.—It is an ascertained fact, that there has scarcely been any salmon caught this season, not only in the Erne and Foyle, but also in the great rivers and estuaries of England and Scotland there has been a similar scarcity of this fish, heretofore so plentiful and so valuable to the lessees of fisheries, who are much in the same predicament as the farmers were in 1846, the year of the great failure of the potatoes, and many are as badly prepared to pay the rents they agreed on for their respective fisheries. The cause of this deficiency is attributed to the visit to our coasts of some kind of voracious fish, which, from their predatory attacks upon the salmon, have driven them to some other parts out of our loughs and rivers. What strengthens this opinion is, scars were found on one-fifth of the few fish caught in the Foyle and Bann, as if inflicted by some voracious animals of the ocean. The scarcity of the salmon has been as difficult to account for as the potato blight. A Ballyshannon man, now residing in Canada, writes to a friend here, that there was a great take of salmon at St. John's, which he knew to be Ballyshannon fish, both by their shape and flavour. What next?—not only our inhabitants but our fish are leaving us.—Ballyshannon Herald.

MANUFACTURE MOVEMENT IN DROGHEDA.—At a meeting of the Provisional Committee, Mr. Carter (linen manufacturer) produced a beautiful specimen of vesting, which he had brought to the meeting for the purpose of showing what could be woven in Drogheda. He had manufactured it himself; and he had ten looms at present available for the manufacture of tweeds and

vestings, if encouragement were given him. The Secretary stated that the material for the manufacture of the tweeds could be had at any time in Dublin. The Board promised to forward Mr. Carter's scheme, and passed a vote of thanks to him for his industry and zeal. Sir Wm. Somerville has promised to contribute towards the movement.—Louth Advertiser.

NATIVE MANUFACTURE.—It is with much pleasure that we make the announcement of the establishment of a flax mill and the introduction of the manufacture of linen into the neighboring town of Ballymahon, by its proprietor, John Shouldham, Esq., High Sheriff of the county Longford. Mr. Shouldham, we understand, is also proprietor of the flourishing town of Ballymena, in the north, in which the manufacture of linen has for a series of years been most successfully carried on.—Westmeath Independent.

The Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, Clare-street, Limerick, have introduced to their establishment, from Belgium, a person to teach poor Magdalens the lace manufacture, as carried on in France and Belgium, and the Sisters of Mercy are about to extend its operation to their poor school.

A contract is being made in Dublin for the supply of Irish frieze clothing to the workhouse of Glasgow, as the manufactured article is said to be much superior to that at the other side of the water.

MINING OPERATIONS IN IRELAND.—The existence of ore at Dundrum, on the Downshire property, having been satisfactorily ascertained, the working of lead mines there is about to be undertaken, a Welsh company having for that purpose obtained a portion of land from the lord of the soil on his visit to that locality in the course of last week.—Newry Telegraph.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—A communication, it is said, has been received from the Propaganda at Rome, acknowledging the receipt of the decrees of the Synod recently held at Thurles. Of course no decision has yet been pronounced by the Sovereign Pontiff; but it is stated that the writer of this letter refers to the decrees, including that condemnatory of the Queen's Colleges, as "moderate in their tendency and entirely in accordance with the instructions from the Holy See, as conveyed in the rescripts." The Freeman publishes the first minutes of the proceedings for the establishment of a "National Catholic University." A committee has been sitting, a mode of collecting funds has been decided on, secretaries appointed, a committee-room selected, and an account opened in the Hibernian Bank in the name of the four Roman Catholic archbishops, to receive subscriptions and donations for the undertaking.

The eldest son of Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M. P., has entered the Royal Navy, and is appointed midshipman in her Majesty's ship Frolic, sixteen guns, on the Mediterranean station.

The usual weekly meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association took place on Monday, 7th Oct., in Conciliation Hall. The chair was taken by Alderman Moran. Mr. John O'Connell addressed the meeting.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE IN CLARE.—Miltown Malbay, Oct. 4.—On Monday last, the 29th ult., about one hundred boys, averaging nine years of age, from the auxiliary workhouse here, was sent to the parent workhouse at Ennistymon, to be inspected by a committee of the Ballyvaughan Board of Guardians, as being chargeable to that union. It appears that they were kept there all day, and about five or six o'clock were ordered to return to Miltown, without having gotten a morsel of any kind of food to eat, so that they were fasting since six o'clock that morning. The night having been unusually stormy and wet, these poor wretched little creatures, being quite exhausted with hunger and fatigue, were unable to walk such a distance (fifteen miles), and the result was, that numbers of them lay on the roadside all night; others of them were more fortunate, having obtained lodgings at the houses on the way. When the roll was called next morning at the workhouse, 10 or 12 of these boys were missing, and amongst them was Denis Kerin, whose dead body was found on Tuesday morning on the side of the road at Clonbony-bridge, near this village, with a wound in the forehead and another in the back of the skull, which, it appears, he received by being frequently dashed against the walls, as he must have been blown about by the very high wind. An inquest was held on the body, on Wednesday, by E. O'Donnell, Esq., at the auxiliary workhouse, but the jury not being willing to return a verdict until it was shown to them by what authority these little boys were compelled to walk such a distance on such a severe day, the coroner had to adjourn the inquest until Thursday, the 3rd, when it was resumed at the courthouse, and after a long and searching investigation, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that Denis Kerin, aged eleven years, came by his death on Monday night, September 30th, on his way from the Ennistymon workhouse to the auxiliary at Miltown, from exhaustion for want of food and exposure to cold, from the neglect of the officers connected with the parent house and auxiliary, together with the neglect of the Ballyvaughan Board of Guardians."—Clare Journal.

EXTERMINATION IN CLARE.—A correspondent of the Limerick Examiner writes—"I send you an account of the most heartrending ejection by Henry Kean, brother to Marcus Kean (in obedience to whose orders he is acting), of the inhabitants of this locality. Seventy-three fellow-creatures thrown by the ditch side, ten of whom were living in fever, seven more so advanced in years as not to be able to move; one, James Hogan, having ten in family, was one of those poor sufferers, lying by the ditch side, in hunger, misery, and starvation; the houses of so many fellow-creatures are now levelled to the ground, after a residence of sixty years, under the late Marquis of Conyngham and Col. Burton.

EXTERMINATION IN KERRY.—The Limerick Examiner states that seventy-five families, four hundred and seventy-eight souls, were evicted and unhoused within the compass of one year and a half, from only one landlord's property, in the union of Listowel.

HOUSE LEVELLING IN GORT.—The town of Gort was put into a state of great excitement on Saturday last, by the arrival of a body of men from the county Clare, armed with crowbars, for the purpose of levelling houses in Church-street, in that town, at present under the custody of the Court of Chancery. At two o'clock the receiver, Mr. O'Brien, of Ennis, accompanied by the sub-sheriff, Mr. O'Hara, and the constabulary quartered in Gort, under the command of Mr. McMahon, sub-inspector, proceeded to take possession of the houses and to level them. No resistance on the part of the tenants was offered, until they came to some houses situated near Nun's Island, at the extremity of the town, when stones were thrown, which caused the levellers to retreat, some of whom, scaling the walls of

the Deanery grounds, sought shelter in the house. The Sheriff having then called out the military from the barrack, under the command of Capt. Blair, of the Buffs, proceeded again to the same place, and recommenced taking possession of and levelling the houses, and no further resistance having been made, the military and police returned to their respective quarters.

CROP LIFTING.—On Sunday morning a number of persons, with horses and cars, met on the lands of Tyrconnell, in this county, and carried away a quantity of corn distrained for rent due to Arthur Usher, Esq. The keepers, who were assailed with stones, had to make their escape.—Waterford Mail.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN IN EXILE.

The following letter from Mr. O'Brien, to Mr. Potter, of Limerick, appears in the Times of Tuesday, accompanied by a very lengthened and severe editorial commentary:—

"Darlington Probation Station, Maria Island, Van Diemen's Land, Feb 28, 1850.

"My dear Potter—I would have written to you sooner, if I had had anything agreeable to communicate; but I have been unwilling to grieve you, by telling you that your worst anticipations with respect to the sort of treatment which I might possibly experience in this colony, have been realised. During a period of about two months, I suffered as much as the inhumanity of the Governor of the colony, aided by the Comptroller-General, Dr. Hampton, could inflict. My health, at length, began to give way so rapidly, under the solitary confinement to which, during this period, I was consigned, that the doctor of the station became seriously alarmed, and his representation produced such a relaxation of the restrictions under which I was placed, as had the effect of restoring my strength. I shall abstain from distressing you with a detailed narrative of my experience of the magnanimity of British functionaries, as illustrated by my treatment in this Island. I shall rather impress you with a persuasion—happily, well-founded—that I bear with wonderful cheerfulness all the privations to which I am subject. Every other source of suffering appears to me to be so insignificant, compared with that of separation from my family, that I can reconcile myself to the minor vexations incidental to my position as to matters of comparative indifference. Yet, although I could terminate the pains of this separation by allowing Mrs. O'Brien to come to Van Diemen's Land, I feel more strongly than ever that it would be the greatest injustice to my children to bring them to a country, the present condition of which I will not trust myself to describe. I, therefore, can see no definite termination of the calamities of my lot, except that which you and other friends took so much pains to avert—the deliverance which will be effected by death; and I confess that I deliberately think that my death would be more advantageous to my children, than that they should follow me to this colony.

"I am afraid that some of my fellow-exiles, though enjoying the 'comparative liberty' which a ticket of leave confers, find their lot little more enviable than mine; and the more I reflect upon the circumstances of their position, the more do I rejoice that I have kept myself unlettered by any engagement, even though my resolution in this regard very nearly cost me my life. Considered as a prison, Maria Island is as little objectionable as any other spot that could be chosen. The scenery is very picturesque, and the local officers have been as kind as they could venture to be under the inhuman regulations laid down for their guidance by the Comptroller-General. I am, therefore, rather sorry to learn that this station will soon be broken up. Upon the abandonment of this station, I shall probably be removed to Port Arthur—a change which will, I fear, be productive of neither benefit nor satisfaction to me. Tell my Limerick friends that my recollection of their kindness is as vivid as if I were still their representative, and believe me, your very obliged and attached friend,

"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

ENGLAND.

RAILWAY CIVILIZATION.—It may sound paradoxical to say so, but it is, nevertheless, true that railways are tending to recall that state of things which stage-coaches and posting brought to an end; and 1750 and 1850, like two extremes, will be not unlikely to touch each other in the point of desolate highways and rampant footpads. To take a familiar example, we may point to the town and district of Hounslow. More vehicles probably passed and repassed between this place and the metropolis in the year 1800 than at the present moment. It was once the chosen scene of highwaymen's exploits, but the improved facilities of travelling gradually brought our great western route into such hourly use, that robbers were actually slaughtered from the road by honest men. Upwards of a thousand coach-horses were stalled, it was said, in the town of Hounslow some 12 or 15 years ago. There are now, probably, not 10, and the consequence is, that grass grows again on the Bath road, as it did in the days of Jonathan Wild.—Times.

A DISCRETIONABLE AFFAIR.—At the Board of Guardians in Marylebone Workhouse, on Friday, (so say the Sunday papers,) Mr. Churchwarden Bridgeman asked whether the report that a pauper dressed in a surplice officiated as clergyman during the chaplain's absence, was true. The Rev. Mr. Moody, the chaplain, was sent for, and the question put to him. The rev. gentleman said, very indignant and much excited, "I will not answer the question, as I know nothing about the occurrence. Send for the man Langrage, who acts as clerk, and he will be able to say whether it occurred or not." Langrage, who is a pauper, and clerk to the chaplain, having made his appearance, gave the following version of the affair:—"During the absence of the chaplain, the gentleman appointed to act in his place absented himself on a Wednesday, when he should have performed Divine service for the paupers. After waiting some time, and the congregation betraying unequivocal symptoms of impatience, I went to the master, and asked him if I should discharge the congregation. He replied no, and desired me to put on the surplice and read prayers. I accordingly put on the parson's surplice—(laughter), and, proceeding to the chapel, mounted the desk and read prayers—(increased laughter). The congregation tittered while I was reading prayers"—(loud laughter). The Rev. Mr. Scobell: "Are you aware of the pains and penalties to which you have subjected yourself by taking upon you the office of priest?" Langrage—(much terrified):—"Oh, dear, no, sir: I only did as I was ordered." The guardians agreed that the affair should be entered on the minutes.—Family News.