

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The bells of the Dublin churches tolled each minute during Thursday, in honor of the Duke's memory.—The flags at Bedford Tower, the Magazine, the Pigeon House, and the shipping in the river, were hoisted half-mast high during the day.—*Dublin Telegraph of November 20.*

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ACTIONS AGAINST MR. W. S. CRAWFORD.—The several actions taken against Mr. Sharman Crawford by the landlords of Down, were on Saturday withdrawn, the law advisers of the plaintiffs having consented to accept the explanations made at the Newtownards dinner. Mr. Crawford embodying that explanation in a letter addressed to the solicitor for the plaintiffs. Our readers will remember that the substance of this explanation was, that Mr. Crawford's letter, out of which the cause of action arose, was intended to apply to the system and not to individuals. The matter is now at an end.—*Freeman.*

CARLOW ELECTION.—Mr. Henry Bruen, son of the late Colonel Bruen, M. P., has addressed the electors of Carlow, in compliance with a requisition from the friends of his late father.

ENNIS BOROUGH.—The O'Gorman Mahon, with the chivalry of Don Quixote, is about to run full tilt against the entire Borough of Ennis. The gallant cavalier has not only lodged a petition against the honest, the gifted, and the high-minded J. D. Fitzgerald, M. P., but he has had the singular audacity to commence an action at law against the Very Rev. Dr. Kenny, P. P., V. G., Ennis, for speaking disparagingly of the Member's political character previous to the recent contest in which he was so signally defeated. When shall wonders cease? O'Gorman Mahon and disparaging language!!—*Limerick Reporter.*

SEVERE STORM IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.—On Thursday and Friday last a severe gale raged on the east coast of Ireland, which has been productive of great damage to property, and in some instances attended with loss of life. The storm was felt in its full force along the line of the Kingstown Railway. The rails were, in many places, torn up by the violence of the storm to such an extent as to render new sleepers indispensable; and a train ran off the rails between Blackrock and Salt Hill, in consequence of a large plank which was lying on the rails, where it had been cast by the fury of the tide a few minutes before.—The passengers, however, escaped unhurt, the train having, fortunately, been proceeding at a very slow pace. The schooner William Pitt, of Dublin, from Whitelaven to Dublin, coal laden, running in for Drogheda, struck on a reef of rocks to the northward, and immediately went down, stern foremost, the crew holding on to the only part of the vessel above water: the sea running tremendous at the time. Captain Bernard, of the Coast Guard, and three of his men got into a boat and succeeded in saving the captain and crew, four in number. The vessel became a total wreck.—A large three-masted vessel, heavily-rippaged, was wrecked at the same place. The part of the coast where the wreck took place is a small bay between Bettystown and Clogher Head. All the crew perished, with the exception of the captain and his cabin boy.—So far as could be learned from the captain, who could not speak a word of English, it has been ascertained that the barque was a Swedish vessel, laden with sugar, rum, tobacco, and general cargo, bound to Liverpool.—The Seahorse, a fine brig of large tonnage, went ashore at a point of the coast near Balbriggan. The crew were seen clustered on the bows of the vessel beseeching the aid of the people on shore. Captain Curran, of the schooner Mountaineer, and his crew dashed through the surf and succeeded, after immense exertion and at the imminent peril of their lives, in securing a hawser to the wreck, and passing it to the shore. By means of this rope the entire crew succeeded in reaching the land in safety. At Rush, two fishing-trawlers have been reported as lost in the gale whilst engaged in deep sea fishing.—The smack Grace and Anne, bound from Whitelaven to another English port, was caught in shore, and having missed stays, struck on the sands, where she now lies. On the south line of the coast the storm raged fearfully. At Irishtown the sea not only broke over the boundary wall on part of the strand, but actually swept across the street of the town.

COUNTY LEITRIM.—The county Leitrim, so long a mere bog, inferior and behind every other county in the province, is going a-head very fast indeed. The Cleveland Iron Works—now fast coming into work—the coal mines, now also coming into estimation, and the enterprise of Mr. Cuffen in stocking hitherto black unprofitable hills with flocks of Scotch sheep are indications of advance most gratifying.—*Sligo Journal.*

The old "Citic of the Tribes" (Galway) seems about to cast off its slough, and go a-head to earn a packet station. The following is a brief summary of a bill about to be brought in for the improvement of the town:—"To alter qualification of commissioners and ratepayers; to extend limits of commissioners; to transfer fiscal power of grand jury to commissioners; to establish and regulate police and firebrigade; to regulate sale of gunpowder, coal, and other matters; to license public carriages and drivers, porters, and dealers in marine stores; to improve drains and sewers; to provide a public park, green, or square, market-house, and town-hall; to regulate markets and fairs; and to provide additional markets: to grant compensation for offices abolished: to make new streets and widenings; to provide water-works, &c.

RESTITUTION TO LORD DERBY.—The *Limerick Reporter* publishes the following correspondence between the Rev. J. Ryan, R.C.C., and the Earl of Derby:—"Cashel, Oct. 31st, 1852.

"My Lord Earl—I am instructed by a penitent of mine to send to your lordship the letter of credit on the opposite side for £3, 'restitution money,' which he states he has, in the course of his past dealings with you, wronged you of. A line in acknowledgement is respectfully required by me, as a guarantee to this person that I faithfully transmitted his restitution to you.—I have the honor to be, my lord earl, your obedient servant,

"JOHN RYAN, R.C.C.

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, &c.,

Downing-street, London."

"Downing-street, Nov. 2nd, 1852.

"Sir—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., enclosing a letter of credit for £3 sterling; and I am to acquaint you that his lordship will give directions that this sum be paid over to some charity in Cashel.—I am, Sir your obedient servant,

"W. P. TALBOT.

"The Rev. John Ryan, R.C.C., Cashel."

THE IRISH EXHIBITION.—CONTINENTAL CONTRIBUTORS.—Speaking of the results of the mission to the various continental capitals on behalf of the Executive Committee, the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, under date of November 12, says:—"Mr. Roucy, the secretary of the Dublin Exhibition, passed through Paris yesterday, on his return to England, from Germany. The feeling in favor of the Exhibition continues to increase here. The jury of selection, under the presidency of M. Sallandronze de la Morinais, is now forming, and several additional manufacturers have signified their intention to exhibit. The value of the contributions of one house alone (that of La Roche, the porcelain and crystal manufacturer) will amount to several thousand pounds."

ENCOURAGEMENT TO IRISH MANUFACTURE.—The Marquis of Waterford has kindly offered several of his oxen gratuitously to turn the machine of the beet-root sugar factory in this city. A gentleman connected with the excise department has been sent by Government to superintend the factory and give instructions relative to its management.—*Waterford News.*

The exports of Waterford for the week consisted of 150 bales of bacon and 20 barrels of pork; 2651 cwt. of butter; 44 cwt. of lard; 33 barrels of wheat; 4508 barrels of oats; 200 cwt. of flour; 378 cwt. of oatmeal; 380 pigs; 151 cows; 40 sheep; several packages of poultry, fish, fruits, eggs, &c. The imports of foreign corn were large, consisting of 2340 quarters and some hundred sacks of wheat; nearly 6000 quarters of Indian corn, and 5000 quarters of maize.

It seems Irish cheese is making its way into England. It appears like sending coals to Newcastle; but the *Cork Examiner* of the 17th Nov. proves its truth:—"Four hundred cheeses, weighing four tons, were shipped this day in the Ajax steamer for London. They were made at Macallup, near Fermoy, and are of first-rate quality." [We often heard that Ireland could not produce cheese because the soil was too rich." Our Corkonian friends are about to prove that story, at least to be *too rich*.]—*Dublin Telegraph.*

THE MAGISTRATE.—It is understood that Mr. Pils-worth Whelan, R.M., lately appointed resident magistrate for Cork city, has been removed to Cantry.—Captain Pollock, R.M., at Parsonstown, has received an order to proceed to Cork, vice Whelan, ordered to Cantry. He will be replaced by Thomas Breton, Esq., from Tralee. Robert Haig, Esq., of Dundalk, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Louth. James Baskford, Esq., for many years a magistrate in the county of Monaghan, has emigrated to Australia, having obtained a lucrative appointment under Government in that colony. Robert Ellis, Esq., of Abbeystead, is appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Limerick.

THE WEATHER.—The weather in Belfast and its neighborhood, during the last few days, has been very severe. On Saturday we had a strong N.E. breeze, and a heavy fall of rain, the latter of which has continued, almost without interruption, until Tuesday morning. The low grounds lying along the line of the Ulster Railway from Belfast to Lisburn, are generally at present greatly flooded.—*Belfast Mercury.*

The violent gales of the past few days have not visited Queenstown, where 140 vessels rode in safety throughout the gale, and no casualty of any kind was reported.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

DISASTER AT SEA.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, the Intrepid, of Limerick, Captain Phillip, 701 tons burden, left Liverpool for New York, with a full cargo, including a large quantity of pig iron, and 250 emigrants. Scarcely had she left the Mersey than she encountered a heavy gale, sprung a leak, and began to fill. Twenty-four persons had to be constantly working the pumps day and night, in order to keep her afloat, all the passengers taking it in turn to assist. She got off Cape Clear on the following Saturday, where, after shipping some very heavy seas, she almost went to pieces, and with great difficulty was brought into Queenstown in a very disabled condition. The pumps have been kept at work ever since, but the leak still increasing, the crew are endeavoring to get her up to the Passage docks to be discharged.—*Cork Constitution.*

On the evening of the 12th Nov. a vessel sunk near Carlingford lighthouse with, it is feared, all hands on board. One of her boats has since been driven ashore.—*Nevery Telegraph.*

ROBBERY OF FIRE-ARMS.—On Sunday last, while the people were attending Mass at Longford Chapel, three men armed with pistols entered the house of Michael Carry, at Ballymacmurragh. One of the party presented a pistol to the breast of the servant maid, and demanded the fire-arms, whereupon she took them to where an excellent double-barrelled gun was, which they carried away. Mr. Carry and his son were in the house at the time, but they made no resistance.—*Longford Journal.*

The Barrow has risen to a fearful height at Athy, of which all the surrounding neighborhood is under water. Boats are now plying over the high roads, and the inhabitants have suffered great loss and hardship from the flooding of their houses.

MINISTERS' MONEY.—Mr. Fagan, M.P. for Cork, has placed the following motion on the books of the house:—"That this house will, upon Thursday the 2nd day of December next, resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the law relating to the rate of tax called ministers' money in Ireland, with the view to repeal so much thereof as relates to the said rate or tax, and further to take into consideration the Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 114, called the 'Church Temporalities Act,' for the purpose of amending the same, as to provide thereby a substitute out of the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as a provision for the Protestant ministers in certain corporate towns in Ireland, in lieu of the annual sums now received by them under and by virtue of the Act 17 & 18 Charles II. c. 7."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.—The following are the titles of the bills on this important subject, which Mr. Napier has given notice of his intention to introduce on Monday November 22:

1st. Bill to facilitate the Improvement of land Property in Ireland.

2nd. Bill to provide Compensation to Tenant for the Improvement of their holdings in Ireland.

3rd. Bill to facilitate the making of beneficial Leases, and Agreement for Compensation for Improvement of Lands in Ireland.

4th. Bill to simplify, consolidate, and amend the existing Laws which regulate the Relation of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland.

Mr. Sergeant Shea had fixed the 25th for introducing Mr. S. Crawford's bill, so that the discussion on this last measure will be anticipated.

THE DINGLE PHARISEES.

The following extracts are from a letter addressed to the *Tablet* by the Rev. Eugene O'Sullivan, P. P., of Dingle. As an authentic epitome of the nature and extent of proselytism in the west of Ireland, they will be read with painful interest:—

DEAR SIR—It is now more than twelve months since you were enabled to lay before the public, from the report of the Dingle and Ventry Mission Association, the amount of money expended in the year ending the 1st of December, 1850, to uphold and carry on perversion in this unfortunate locality. The sum expended for that year amounted to £3,700.

I have before me the printed report of the same association for the year ending the 1st of December, 1851. In this report I find that the sum of £3,557 1s 9d, was spent last year for proselytising purposes by the agents of the Dingle and Ventry Association.

I also find, by a reference to Griffith's Valuation, that the annual value of lands, houses, &c., belonging to the Irish Society, or to its agents in this district, is put down at £630.

You and the public are aware that proselytism is going on in this locality for the last twenty years, and it is a certain fact, that during a portion of that period from £6,000 to £8,000 were annually expended in endeavoring to subvert the Catholic faith.

I may safely own, that the Dingle and Ventry mission cost more money than would be necessary to purchase half the fee-simple of the entire barony of Cork-aquiny. That this enormous outlay has debauched and corrupted some of the starving poor here it would be idle to deny; and, as a necessary consequence, many have externally conformed to Protestantism, and are allowing their children to be educated in the tenets of that creed.

That the interests of the Protestant religion are not advanced, or any bona fide accession to its numbers gained, though enormous sums have been expended apparently with this view, will be plainly demonstrated by stating what occurred in the town of Dingle very lately.

Having ascertained, upon authority on which I could rely, that the converts of Dingle were uneasy and unhappy in their present unfortunate condition, I sent for two or three of them, and advised them to become reconciled to the Catholic Church. They replied that they would "gladly do so, but if they left the Sompers their support was gone." I said "would they not go to the workhouse?" They objected to the workhouse, as their children would die in it; and one of them remarked, that he had become a convert because two or three of his children died there.

They asked me then would I not send them, as I did others, to America? I said I would endeavor to do so but would not make any absolute promise.

This circumstance gave rise to a report that I was to send all the converts to America. The effect which this report produced was thrilling. Numbers of them ran in great haste to have their names put down to be sent to America. One man, who was for eighteen years a Sompers, was most earnest in his solicitations to be sent out of the colony, and as a proof of his sincerity brought his three sons to be re-baptised. Of course I baptised them for him.

The fact is, if I gave myself any trouble about them in taking down their names, there is scarcely a single convert in the town of Dingle that would not fling Parson Lewis to the winds if the head of the family received the means to emigrate.

The whole colony was thrown into a state of the utmost confusion, and Parson Lewis trembled, thinking that his occupation, like that of *O'Connell's*, was gone.—So that the mere incident of a day demonstrates to a certainty that the whole fabric of Sompersism, which cost at least a hundred thousand pounds to erect it, is built on a sandy foundation, and, in the language of the Gospel, "when the rain fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon it, it fell."

Some of the Irish Tory papers this week have contained notices of application to Parliament for the establishment of several branch railways—amongst them the Foynes and Limerick (appropos of the expected Packet Station), the Limerick, Ennis, Killaloe, and some other more eastern branch lines.

THE RECENT AGRARIAN MEMBERS IN TIPPERARY.—The following letter on this subject has appeared in the *Times*, addressed to the editor:—"Sir—With regard to the recent murder of the late Mr. O. C. Ryan, allow me to state the antecedent particulars. That gentleman repeatedly solicited me to accept the agency of a certain portion of his land, which I as often declined, on grounds I deemed antagonistic to principle. Last June he requested me to accompany him to those lands—the tenants (Hackets) of whom he afterwards evicted—for the purpose of making certain settlements On reaching these lands—distant from Clonmel seven miles—one of the tenants (Hackett), now in goal for the murder of Mr. O. C. Ryan, presented himself, and Mr. C. Ryan, in his presence, stated that Hackett owed him, rent and arrears, £230, Hackett addressed himself to me and observed, in presence of Mr. O. C. Ryan, that that amount was an arrears accumulating out of a rent of three guineas per acre since the failure of the potatoes; and added, that no land in Ireland could possibly realise that acreable rent. In the presence of both I then suggested that the tenant (Hackett) should make some fair or considerate offer. Hackett, after some deliberate consideration, made this offer:—"I will pay Mr. O. C. Ryan within ten days £60, and give him all the crops; let him leave me and my two old uncles, who are joint tenants with me, so much of the produce as will sustain us, that is mere animal existence, and seed to reproduce crops next year, and we shall pay in future £2 10s per acre; further adding, that 'for centuries my ancestors have lived on those lands; and before the potato failure we punctually and cheerfully paid him (the landlord) at the rate of three guineas per acre.' I determined with Mr. O. C. Ryan the value of the crops, which resulted in £100, which, added to the £60 cash in ten days, made £160, nearly equivalent to the rent and arrears due on foot of the excessive valuation subsequent to the potato failure. Being convinced of the injustices of Mr. O. C. Ryan's refusal of those equitable terms, I peremptorily and at once declined to be his agent. I warned him of the apparent dangers of generating principles of injustice, and, worse, to arouse and madden the ordinary feelings of animal humanity, degenerated and degenerating by six years of unparalleled privation and overburthened taxation.—Yours truly,

"D. J. DOWLY.

"2, Gordon-street, Clonmel."

THE SUFFERERS OF SIXMILEBIDGE.—The subscription has been auspiciously opened in Limerick by a donation of one pound from the charitable Lord Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan. Never were liberality and kindness more seasonably exercised. The wretched and the destitute of this calamity are many, and miserable and sad is the lot that awaits them unless benevolence comes to their early succour.—*Munster News.*

A LUCKY CONVICT.—About 10 years ago a person from the neighborhood of Ballinrobe was transported to Australia for sheep stealing. Nothing was heard of him until recently, when he sent home £79 to bring out his wife and child. When the term of his transportation expired, the man obtained employment as a servant, and having lately gone to the diggings, realised an immense fortune. Another convict, who was transported about a year ago, told him that his wife and child were inmates of the Ballinrobe workhouse, when he immediately sent a cheque for the above sum to defray the expenses of their passage to Australia.—*Galway Packet.*

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—Last week at Ballytera, near Dungarvan a woman named Bridget Dohera, gave birth to four male children. The mother with the children are doing well.—*Waterford Paper.*

THE DANSEUSE!—Mr. James Fagan, of Navan, writing to the *North British*, says:—"On last Friday night, about the hour of ten o'clock, a friend and I were returning home, and when passing a cross road which is situated in the parish of Mantry, and I think, is called 'St. Bridget's Cross,' our attention was attracted to a low melancholy cry which seemed to be at no great distance. It somewhat resembled that quiet, half-resigned moan which generally succeeds violent bursts of grief. Supposing it to be some poor creature in the last stage of weakness or distress, we hastened towards it, and stopped opposite the entrance to that picturesque little cottage which is the residence of Mr. Thomas Dyas. Here, by the faint light from his windows, we were enabled to see a small white form resembling that of a woman, sitting upon a stone, with her back against the pier of the entrance gate. She appeared a good way beyond the middle age. Her countenance plainly indicated that she was no stranger to grief; while her skeleton form and ghastly paleness gave her a most unearthly appearance. Her elbows were resting upon her knees, and she was inclining her head upon her clasped hands. Rocking to and fro, she seemed as if she were keeping time with her low and mournful cry. We had gazed a few moments upon this strange sight, when suddenly it struck us that it was a banshee, and then with feelings not a little commingled with fear we faced homewards and left her alone in her grief. I know this will be doubted by many of your readers, and last they might think that we were a little 'top heavy' at the time, I think it right to mention that neither of us has tasted spirits for the last five years."

OVERCROWDING OF PASSENGER STEAMERS.—Two convictions on a large scale have been had at the Liverpool police court, at the instance of the officers of customs, for overcrowding Irish steamers, and we notice the fact with satisfaction and with the feeling that our wretched countrymen (who at this season of the year are treated worse than pigs on board these vessels) are much indebted to the parties who have taken the case in hand. One case was against the City of Dublin Company's vessel, the Duke of Cambridge, for carrying 730, being licensed for 601. The magistrate inflicted a nominal penalty, it appearing evidently that there had been no desire on the part of the company to evade the law, the captain having sent ashore 120 more when he was spoken to by the officer. The other case was against the Brian Borlome, Drogheda steamer, for carrying twelve hundred and fifty passengers—being licensed only for 644.—The case was fully proved, and the magistrate imposed a penalty of £10, in addition to five shillings a head on the 606 in excess, amounting altogether to £161 10s, when we look at the results that must have followed had any mishap befallen this vessel, laden with an army of people like this, who would, from their very excessive numbers, be utterly unmanageable in case of accident, we cannot but consider the penalty of 5s. per head, although all allowed by the law, to be miserably inadequate. The owners had, probably, received nearly as much for the passage money. If the parties directly implicated were treated to six or twelve months' imprisonment, we should not see the law set at defiance.—*Freeman.*

MURDER OF MR. MANFOLD.—There was a further magisterial investigation connected with this murder last week at Tullamore. The parties accused were again remanded for further examination. A head constable and sixteen additional policemen are about to be located on the townland where the murder was perpetrated.—*Saunders.*

HOW CRIME CAN BE MANUFACTURED.—The *Nation* gives the following account of the ingenious "industrial" process by which the Clonkilly Poor Law Guardians have extensively entered upon the manufacture of crime. As the invention of these sapient gentlemen may be of considerable use to other "guardians" in carrying out the "admirable" enactment under which they rule, we subjoin this genuine recipe:—"First catch your starving applicant for relief, and repeatedly refuse him admission. When he is on the brink of the grave, give him a fortnight's enjoyment of the luxuries of the union; after that, turn him out, as an able bodied pauper, to another ordeal of starvation; then, if he refuse to surrender his workhouse habiliments, and go naked as well as hungry, summon him to the quarter sessions as a deliberate thief." If the magistrate do not happen to be a man of common discrimination and humanity, your criminal will be complete.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN WATERFORD.—We regret exceedingly to notice the very great depression that exists in our local provision trade—caused, unhappily, by some extensive failures in London. Almost all of our merchants have, during the past week, been losers to a considerable extent. For the last twenty-six years we do not recollect such a gloom as we have now thrown over our commercial interests. The price of bacon, pigs, and butter, has fallen fully ten per cent. in consequence. We trust that the losses will not turn out so heavy as many anticipate—for at the present juncture we fear many of our merchants are not in a position to bear them.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

EVICIONS.—V. Brown, relieving officer, has had notice served upon him of the eviction of twenty-five families, off the lands of Dangan and Moyne, in the electoral division of Moyne, and now in Chancery in re Greville v. Brown. The unfortunate creatures were turned out of their homes on Monday and Tuesday.—*Tuam Herald.*