

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

(To the Editor of the Tablet.)

Ballinakill, Clifden, County Galway,
February 3rd, 1851.

Dear Sir,—Since I addressed the public through your invaluable journal, on behalf of the suffering poor of this parish, I beg most gratefully to acknowledge the following subscriptions:—

The Hon. J. R. Southwell, Hindless, Worcester, £0 10 0

Aloysius Austin, Worcester, 1 0 0

I shall feel the greatest pleasure in complying with the intention of the donors.

Notwithstanding the enormous sums of money contributed by deluded fanatics to keep alive, as it were, the starving Irish, and to rescue their souls from Popery, the public will be surprised to hear (if anything done by the proselytisers could excite surprise) that they allowed a Bible-reader, by name Patt Maly, to die of starvation in the Island of Boffin, and buried him without a coffin. Every man on the island can attest this fact. So disgusted are the people with their conduct in every respect, that the wretched Ranters were obliged to fly from the island.

The depth of the misery of the people is inconceivable. They are all reduced now to the same level; a turnip is the common food of all, without any exception. They would look upon themselves as happy if they could have enough of them for the season.—Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM FLANNELLY, P.P.

MR. ANSTEY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

At a public meeting of the constituents of Mr. Anstey, held at Youghal on the 9th inst., it was unanimously resolved to address to him the following notice:

“TO T. C. ANSTEY, ESQ.,

“Sir—We, the undersigned Roman Catholic inhabitants of Youghal, by whose exertions and votes you were elected a member of Parliament for this borough, most reluctantly feel it our duty to inform you that you have altogether disappointed our expectations. It is with grief that we have all along noticed in your public career a departure from those principles on which you were elected by us. We need not remind you of your advocacy of coercion, even against those of our countrymen whose principles you had publicly adopted, nor of your total indifference to the cause of Legislative independence for Ireland on the occasions on which that question has been introduced in the House of Commons. But the act by which you have forfeited our confidence for ever, is your advocacy of penal measures against the Catholic Hierarchy of England, and your support of a Minister, who, having already awakened a fell spirit of religious bigotry in this country, now seeks, by Legislative enactments, to violate the rights of man, and suppress liberty of conscience. Under these circumstances, we feel it our bounden duty to desire that you will at once resign the representation of this borough. We need not remind you of the distinct promise you made here that you would do so whenever your constituents would require it.”

[Here follow the signatures.]

The meeting also agreed to a strong remonstrance, by way of petition to the House of Commons, against Lord John Russell's new bill of pains and penalties, of which notice reached them by the morning papers.—*Cork Examiner*.

MEETING IN ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.—On Saturday evening a large and respectable meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of St. Michael's parish, in this city, was held, at which a petition to Parliament against Lord John Russell's proposed Persecution Bill was adopted, and which, on the next day, received over three thousand signatures, and was transmitted by that (Sunday) night's mail to London, for presentation to the House of Commons by Mr. Reynolds, M.P.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE “AGGRESSION” CONTROVERSY.—The Earl of Enniskillen some time ago forwarded to Sir George Grey, for presentation to her Majesty, an address in the name of the Orangemen of Ireland, containing the following paragraph:—“We further pray your Majesty to remember that, should any necessity arise for the service of faithful men, there exist in Ireland 1,800 lodges of loyal Orangemen, every one of whom will be ready to peril life and fortune in defence of your Majesty's Crown and dignity.” To this Sir George Grey returned a laconic reply, stating that he did not feel it to be consistent with his duty to present the address to her Majesty. The Earl of Enniskillen applied for information as to the grounds of this refusal, when his lordship was favored with a reply referring him to the address which it was resolved by the House of Commons, on the 24th of February, 1836, should be presented to his late Majesty on the subject of Orange Lodges and other societies of a similar nature, and to the answer given by his late Majesty to the said address. The allusion here is to the notorious Colonel Fairman, and his projects respecting the succession to the British throne, so that a more rude repulse than this could hardly have been offered to any body of men.

ANOTHER CARDINAL!—*Limerick Reporter*, said to be a high authority on Romish ecclesiastical affairs, announces that the Pope has conferred the dignity of Cardinal on Dr. Cullen, “Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate.” It is also announced that the Very Rev. Tobias Kirby, President of the Irish College at Rome, has been coadjutor Bishop of Dromore to the Right Rev. Dr. Blake. The *Reporter* imagines the Premier “to be only in the commencement of his troubles.”

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES O'HARA, P.P. DRUMRATH.—Died, on the 29th January, at Keash Corran, Sligo, diocese of Achonry, in the 59th year of his age, the Rev. James O'Hara, P.P. Drumrath. The unaffected piety for which, from his earliest years, he was distinguished—the zeal and fidelity with which he discharged his duties as a Priest and laborer in the vineyard of Christ—the holy dispositions in which he received the last sacraments, afford the strongest assurance that he died the death of the just.—*Tablet*.

The Very Rev. J. A. Bergin, O.S.F., leaves the Franciscan Convent, on next week, for Rome, where he has been appointed Rector of St. Isidore's College. Rev. Mr. Bergin is succeeded, as Prior of the Franciscan Convent, by the Rev. Mr. O'Carroll, formerly of Limerick, from St. Isidore's.—*Limerick Examiner*.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.—The *Dublin Evening Post* says:—“We are enabled to state that the Hon. Shapland Carew, son of Lord Carew, and late M.P. for the county of Waterford, will come forward as a candidate at the approaching election for Dungarvan; and we

are happy to learn that there is not the slightest doubt of his success, either with the present or the new constituency.”

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.—A quarterly assembly of the Corporation was held on Saturday, the Lord Mayor presiding. The Town Clerk read an address proposed to be presented to her Majesty the Queen from the Municipal Council of the city of Dublin, conveying the expression of the fidelity, loyalty, and attachment of that body to her Majesty's person and Throne, and submitting that the Council had heard with alarm and indignation of its being the intention of Ministers to introduce a Bill into the Legislature for the abolition of the office of Viceroy in Ireland, and for the removal of the official business connected with that office to London. The address prayed her Majesty to interpose her Royal authority for the protection of the citizens of Dublin, and of her Majesty's Irish subjects generally, against this contemplated aggression, so eminently calculated to annihilate the small remnant of prosperity left to this country. The Lord Mayor put the motion that the address be adopted, and the city seal affixed thereto. The motion was carried unanimously, all the members of the Council standing and cheering most enthusiastically.

THE LEAGUE.—OUR POSITION.—Thank God for it the cause of the poor—the homeless, naked, starving poor—is advancing. The cause of the down-trodden, crushed, and broken-hearted tenant—of union, Christian charity, and brotherly love, has progressed, and is progressing. The men of the North have heroically come forward in the cause of suffering human nature to advocate the rights of the poor, and to undo the tenants' wrongs. The men of the South have generously advanced to meet them. Both combined, unite the mind, and energy, and strength, and influence of the people. Our hopes are high, when we perceive the energetic, discerning, and eloquent gentleman, whom the North so much admires, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, in league with our own experienced and powerful Archdeacon; when we listen to the strong robust eloquence of the Rev. D. Bell, of Ballyhale, in union with the deep paths of the Rev. Mr. Cahill, of Mullinahone; when we see the sterling, hard-working, deep-thinking, men of Ulster, combining with the enthusiastic Minister men. But our hopes and aspirations almost become reality at the announcement, hailed with joy by the League, of the sanction and approval given to the Tenant League, by his Grace the Catholic Primate of all Ireland. A cause blessed by such a man must prosper—a cause approved of by such a man must be good—a cause which interests such a man must be sacred. For a quarter of a century he enjoyed the confidence of four successive Pontiffs. Leo XII. in person presided at his public defence of Catholic Theology—a marble monument in the Great Hall of Propaganda recounts the abilities he displayed on the occasion—the extent of his knowledge, the soundness of his judgment, the clearness of his conceptions, and the acuteness of his reasonings. Whilst Leo lived he respected Dr. Cullen. During the short reign of Pius VIII. he received several marks of his esteem. Cardinal Cappellari, during his Prefecture of Propaganda, often said he did not know which to admire most—the mildness of his manner or the greatness of his mind. When the Cardinal was afterwards raised to the Pontifical Throne, Gregory XVI. treated Dr. Cullen as his bosom friend, and consulted him on all the important subjects relating to the Irish, English, American, and Colonial Churches. It is needless to remark the high esteem his Grace is held in by our present glorious Pontiff, Pius IX. He has placed him at the head of the Irish Church—an ornament and a tower of strength. Well may the poor rejoice at the exaltation of such a man, who has enlisted the prayers of all the Priests and people of Ireland in their behalf. May their prayers be heard. May he long live to be our guide and consolation, defending our religion, and endeavoring to relieve our poor. Well may the poor and oppressed rejoice—well may their friends, who are struggling for them rejoice, when they have such an advocate. The coming demonstration in Limerick, on the 19th February, will be another rallying point for the oppressed poor. The North will be down with us in all its strength. Leinster and Connaught will be represented here. Munster is up and stirring. The Priests of the county, and the influential farmers, are pouring in their names to the requisition calling the meeting. The trades are unfolding their banners—the people are preparing a hearty welcome for their friends of the League.—*Limerick Examiner*.

TENANT RIGHT IN TIPPERARY.—A numerous and highly influential meeting of the Catholic Clergymen and tenant farmers of the district, to carry out the resolutions adopted at the Cashel meeting, was held in Navan's Hotel, Tipperary, on Wednesday. Very Rev. Dr. Howley, V.G., and P.P., Tipperary, occupied the chair. Collectors were appointed to get in the sum of money to the funds of the League promised from the Tipperary district. The Clergymen present discussed the advisability of holding a public meeting in the town of Tipperary. Rev. Messrs. Meagher and Mullally, and Mr. England, a tenant farmer, acted as secretaries. A district tenant society was formed. A committee was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements.—*Limerick Examiner*.

It is stated that the new bill for the regulation of the Dublin Police Force, about to be introduced into Parliament, contains a clause which would oblige the rate-payers of each parish to assess a rate for the maintenance of all children deserted in such parish, and would render it compulsory on the churchwardens to cause such assessment to be made under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

In consequence of the resignation by Mr. George Bennett, Q.C., of the office of crown prosecutor on the Munster circuit, a change has taken place in the nature of the appointment, and instead of one council being named for the whole circuit, there will be a separate prosecutor for each county. The crown counsel for Cork is now Mr. James O'Hea, and Mr. Sergeant O'Brien will hold a similar office for Limerick. Mr. Thomas R. Henn is named for one of the remaining vacancies.

Seldom has political apostasy been avowed so unblushingly as by Lord John Russell. His speech on Wednesday was not the speech of the Chief of a Liberal Cabinet, pledged to popular measures, by the previous declarations and acts of his political life; it was the speech of a statesman in the position he occupies, as the ready instrument of any policy that accords with public passion, and rallies supporters for his Cabinet. It was, at least in words, a recantation of his most notorious opinions as to the religious status of the Catholics of England and Ireland. And though the law which he proposes falls short of his rancor, and disappoints the bigotry of the country, it is suffi-

ciently degrading and insulting to the Catholic community as to be regarded as an intolerable penal restriction, throwing them again at the feet of an unscrupulous ascendancy. This law cannot be tamely received by a people whose fathers fought for centuries for religious freedom.—*Nation*.

A meeting of the Protestant Clergy of the Diocese of Elphin was held in the Chapel of Ease, in this town, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of preparing a petition to the Queen, and the two Houses of the Legislature, on the subject of the Papal aggression in England.—*Boyle Gazette*.

ILLEGAL CONFEDERACIES.—A proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant appears in the *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday, intimating that it had been represented to his Excellency that “illegal confederacies and combinations have been entered into by divers ill-disposed persons in the baronies of Upper and Lower Dundalk, and adjoining districts, in the county of Louth, and that, in consequence thereof, several outrages have been committed upon persons and property in the said county,” then offering a reward of one hundred pounds for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the parties engaged in such confederacies.

FALSE CHARGE OF RIBBONISM.—At Dundalk Petty Session, last week, Mr. Gartlan applied to have several persons liberated who were arrested and remanded upon a charge of ribbonism. He said they were improperly arrested, and still more improperly remanded; that they were preparing a petition for reduction of rent, which was the amount of their Ribbonism. The issue was that after imprisonment upon some trumpety accusation, they were liberated upon their own recognizances.—*Nation*.

ANOTHER MITCHELSTOWN TRAGEDY.—On last week an awful occurrence took place in this town. A poor man named Terence Ahern, and his only child, took refuge in a desolate house, when, melancholy to relate, he died there without a human being to relieve him in his last moments. The rats ate a large portion of the body; the child, unable to move, clung with filial affection to the cold remains of the father, and when discovered presented a frightful spectacle, as the rats had feasted alternately on the father and child. The child is still living.—*Correspondent of Nation*.

PROSELYTISM.—The emissaries of the “Church Establishment” are daily employed at their nefarious attempts to proselytize the poor people of this town. Pamphlets, styled the “Errors of the Church of Rome,” have been sent, through the medium of the Post-office, to several respectable Catholics; they have also resorted to the lowest practices to establish a second “Dingle Colony” here. Soup and raiment will be supplied to any of the unfortunate people that might apostatize. The vigilance of the Catholic clergy of the parish has completely frustrated their diabolical designs.—An address to the Queen upon the late so-called Papal aggression was hawked about very privately in this town, a few days since. Several respectable members of the Established Church refused to attach their signatures to it.—*Ibid*.

BALLINASLOE UNION—HOUSE LEVELLING.—At the meeting of the Guardians of this Union on Wednesday, on the motion for striking a rate, some discussion ensued as to whether houses returned as unoccupied should be rated—that is, in the event of their subsequent occupation. The instances of an unoccupied house belonging to Mr. Boyd, and of the Church-street houses now being thrown down, were put as cases in point.—Captain Bell: I propose that the signing of the Creagh rate-book be postponed until this day week, to give an opportunity to the valuator to revise those tenements prior to the perfecting of the rate.—Mr. Flannelly: So, then, you mean to make a special order in favor of Lord Clancarty, and to give to him, and to him only, the privilege of exemption from rating in cases of extermination.—Captain Bell stated, as we understood him, that Lord Clancarty had left word to postpone the striking of the rate on Creagh and Ballinasloe until the books were revised, and those houses struck out.—Mr. Flannelly: Grant facilities of exemption from rating in this way to every landlord who wishes to hurry out and exterminate his tenantry! Why, in a little while there will not be a house left standing in the county!—Captain Bell: So much the better; I wish to God they were all down!—*Ballinasloe Star*.

COMPETITION OF THE RAILWAY TO GALWAY.—We are authorized to state that an arrangement has recently been entered into between the directors of the Midland Railways and Mr. Dangan, in virtue of which that gentleman undertakes to have the line open to Galway on the 1st August.—*Galway Vindicator*.

IRELAND'S SHARE IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The position assumed by Ireland, in connexion with the coming Exhibition, is, in spite of all drawbacks, most gratifying. Irish produce will occupy 9,254 feet of floor and counter space in the great Glass Palace, and 14,226 feet of wall or vertical space, which will be occupied by 325 exhibitors. Of these, there are 30 exhibitors of machinery, 166 exhibitors of manufactures, 30 exhibitors of plastic arts, and 60 exhibitors of raw materials. Dublin furnishes 210 exhibitors; Belfast, and the province of Ulster, 60; Cork, 22; Limerick, 12; Waterford, 4; Wexford, 15. In the matter of raw materials—minerals in particular—Cork has been unable to do what it might have done, in consequence of the stupid indifference shown by landed proprietors on whose properties mineral wealth lies. Ulster, too, is very backward in this respect. Leinster is much better represented. It is very unfortunate that so little effort has been made to exhibit the mineral capabilities of the country.

ENGLAND.

MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.—The evening organ of the Government was instructed the other night to deny that any dissensions or difficulties existed in the Cabinet. We reiterate our assertion, that very grave difficulties not only have existed, but still do exist, in Downing-street. We can state with confidence that up to the hour at which we write, Ministers have not been able to come to an understanding as to what it would be most expedient, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, to say in her Majesty's speech on the subject of Papal aggression. We think it right, however, to add that either to-day or to-morrow, something definite will be done with regard to that part of the royal address—the only part, we may mention, about which there has been any difference of opinion worthy of notice. At the last Cabinet Council, previous to the one held yesterday, Lord John Russell prepared his colleagues to expect that he would lay before them a draft of the entire speech, with the paragraph of the Papal question, in the form in which he would propose it for their approval. We can further add that the party who was applied to, six or seven days ago, to

move the address in one of the Houses declined to undertake the task, solely because ministers were now in a position to state to him the views they mean to express in her Majesty's speech on the subject of Papal aggression.—*Morning Advertiser*.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—On Monday evening the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association held the first of their series of soirées. Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., delivered an address or lecture. The large room of the tavern was crowded with a highly respectable audience. Upon the platform were Sir Joshua Walmsley, the president of the association, Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., and Messrs. R. H. Kennedy, H. J. Slack, John Houghton (tenant-farmer), W. H. Ashurst, and others.

The Earl of Winchelsea has published an address on the Papal question, in which he says:—“Follow countrymen, brother Protestants,—The milk-and-water measure proposed by her Majesty's Prime Minister last night against the recent act of Popish Aggression is a gross insult to the Protestant feeling of this country. If you value the maintenance of our civil and religious liberties, let no-time be lost in addressing the Crown for a dissolution of Parliament, and for taking the sense of the country upon a question which involves everything which is dear to us as Englishmen and Protestants.”

MEETING OF CONVOCATION.—The two Houses of Convocation met on Wednesday at the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey. Several clergymen, who made their way into the Council Chamber under the impression that it was an “open meeting,” were summarily removed. In the Upper House, the Bishop of Chichester presented, on behalf of the Bishop of London (who was absent), a petition from the clergy and laity of the province of Canterbury, setting forth the grievous injuries experienced by the Church through the continued suspension of her synodical action, and praying that the most reverend and right reverend fathers of God would use their influence in obtaining for the two Houses of Convocation license to deliberate in order afterwards to take such measures as may seem for the good of the Church. A similar petition was presented in the Lower House, and both “laid upon the table.” The Convocation was then prorogued by the Archbishop of Canterbury to August 28th. This announcement created, it is said, considerable surprise among the members of the Lower House, who were, of course, prevented from entering upon any further topics of discussion.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION.—A lengthy address to the “Savants of all Nations,” appears as an advertisement in the daily papers. One “G. H. C.” has a “matchless collection” for disposal. It comprises “31,000 Historical Manuscripts and Autograph Letters, dated from 1473 to 1848, Henry VII. to Queen Victoria, Louis XI. to Prince Louis Napoleon, President Washington, U.S., to President Polk,” also “the Kings, Queens, Princes, Rulers, and eminent persons of twenty other nations, arranged alphabetically and illustrated with their portraits, in more than 100 folio volumes and sections, many of the commonwealth of England, the Revolutions of 1688, the Republic, the Consulate, and the Empire, the French and other Revolutions of 1848.” The collector would be, he says, content to accept £15,000 for it, or “an approved estate would be taken.”

MR. WYLD'S GLOBE IN LEICESTER SQUARE.—On Tuesday, Mr. Wyld explained to a meeting of the residents near Leicester-square, his proposal for erecting his gigantic globe in the centre of that barren waste. He proposes to purchase the freehold for ten years, at a cost of £3,000. If the inhabitants, at the expiration of that time, were willing that he should continue, well and good; but if not, he pledged himself to remove all the building, and convert the square into a garden. The building would nearly fill the square. It was to be circular, with four projections, and not more than twenty feet high. From the centre a dome, sixty feet high, would rise, enclosing the globe. The globe would be viewed from the interior, the countries being modelled in relief on the interior surface. The building would be erected in five weeks. A committee was appointed to examine the deeds. A doubt was expressed whether there was not an act prohibiting the erection of any building higher than the rails of the square, and the chairman cited a case within his recollection, when the watchmen were debarred from having boxes erected in the square.

A LIFE BUOY.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* points the authorities at piers to a very simple means of preserving life,—not only in a river but in a rough sea. It is merely a long bag, filled with cork shavings, which can either be flung to the person in danger with a rope, or, being tied under the arms, any person, clothes and all, may jump overboard with impunity and save a fellow-creature—“bearing him up (yes, in the sad catastrophe at Worthing, even) till assistance arrives.” When the bag is air-tight its buoyancy is increased; and the writer much mistakes “if a large canvas bolster (shall I call it), filled with cork shavings, nailed or secured round the gunwale of a ship's boat, so as to be always ready, would render it a life-boat, incapable alike of upsetting, or being ‘stove in.’”

THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH.—A wretched-looking old woman named Ferguson, was brought before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police Court on Thursday, charged with default in payment of rates, due to the parish of “Holy Trinity, Minorities.” Mr. Yardley recommended, but in vain, that the officials should excuse the poor creature. She had been struggling hard to maintain herself without parochial relief, and by enforcing payment of the various sums due they might make a pauper of her, and cause her to become a burden upon them. The rates consisted of a church-rate, a poor-rate, and a pavement-rate,—they amounted in all to £4 15s. 7d. The collector of rates insisting that the woman should be made to pay, Mr. Yardley ordered the sum to be taken from the poor box, expressing a hope at the same time, that the fact would be made known.

FLAX COTTON AND WOOL.—The experiments with respect to the adaptation of flax to cotton and wotton machinery have, we understand, been considered so far satisfactory by one of the principal firms of Bradford, that a license was yesterday granted to it by the inventor, for the use of that portion of the discovery having reference to the mixture of flax with wool, and to their being spun in combination. The firm in question intend immediately to enter very largely into the manufacture of fabrics formed of flax and wool. This announcement will probably be considered a sufficient reply to several “practical” correspondents, who have favored us with their opinion that M. P. Clausen was merely a “saucepain and gallipot experimenter.”—*Morning Chronicle*.