

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

SUBMISSION OF YOUNG IRELAND TO THE DECISION OF THE SYNOD.

(From the Tablet.)

It is with the most unfeigned delight that we reprint from an early edition of this week's *Nation* one paragraph from an article expressing the public, sincere, and loyal submission of that journal to the decrees of the Church on the Godless Colleges. The submission naturally proceeds on the supposition that the condemnation of the Colleges by the Bishops is unanimous; and, with this paragraph before us, therefore, we beg to call the attention of their Lordships to the frightful position in which the slanderous Memorandum writers place a portion of their venerable body. Young Ireland has not hitherto been considered a very docile son of the Church—justly or unjustly we do not now care to inquire. At all events, he is docile and obedient now. He obeys the Church. He renounces his cherished wishes in conformity with her decrees.

Does the Memorandum-writer mean to tell us that, while the laity renounce, a section of the Bishops stubbornly adhere? That these Bishops are less loyal than that portion of their flocks which is least forward in its loyalty? That instead of being a light to the eyes of their spiritual subjects, they are a stumbling block to the feet? That in place of giving, they are reduced to receive, an example? And that the laity, blushing at the rebellious spirit of certain Pastors of the Church, have to come forward to guard the Church against their treasonable projects?

If this is what the Memorandum-writers mean to tell us, let them say what they mean. If they claim to be the organ of any section of the Bishops, and entitled to speak their sentiments, we, relying on the Pastoral, utterly disclaim and defy them, and trample their printed rubbish under foot. Meanwhile, not for the first time, we respectfully invoke the attention of the Holy See to the foul conspiracies against the Church of which this loathsome Memorandum is an evidence.

The following is the paragraph from the *Nation*:

"The religious securities were the next difficulty, and it has proved a very grave one. We did not undervalue it. Far from it. But we conceived that in both these cases changes might be demanded and insisted upon, which would remove all real danger. And we believed that the immense good to be attained made it necessary to leave no effort untried to render the Colleges unexceptionable.

"These were our opinions throughout; and there are few things we would not do to give them effect. But there are some things we cannot and shall not do;—and one is to encourage a schism among the Catholic laity, in the face of a unanimous condemnation by the Prelates of the Church. The Pastoral of the Synod, published as the unanimous voice of the Bishops (and which we copy to-day) brings the question to this pass. We believe it leaves no option, if we are not prepared to encounter the moral responsibility of encouraging disobedience to the decision of a National Synod. We value the education of the middle classes not an iota less than before. We believe the duty lies heavily upon the Irish Bishops to found, without delay, new Colleges, or negotiate with Government the possession of some of the existing ones. But our duty, as a Catholic layman, is not less plain—it is to submit to the decision of the Church in a matter distinctly within its province, and on which it has unequivocally pronounced. If the decision had been in favor of the Colleges, acquiescence would have been a pleasure; but a duty is not the less plain because it is unpleasant.

"We have but a moment to-day to indicate the fact; on another day we purpose to develop and illustrate it."

CONDEMNATION OF THE COLLEGES.—A western correspondent of the *Freeman* writes as follows on this subject:—"In every house here you enter, the topic of conversation is the condemnation of the Colleges. All are unanimous in praise of the tone and the eloquence of the magnificent Pastoral addressed to the Catholics of Ireland by the Fathers of the Synod. That document has been read with avidity by everybody; and it is universally admitted to furnish such conclusive evidence of the intrinsic evils of the 'Queen's Colleges' that all eyes are now turned upon the new 'Catholic University.' A subject of curious comment here is the letter addressed by the Prefect of the Propaganda to the Primate, so far back as the month of April last, and in which the astonishment of the Roman authorities is expressed that any one in Ireland 'should consider it lawful for Priests to undertake certain offices in the said Colleges.' Intelligent Catholics have read that letter with no ordinary astonishment. 'How,' I have heard it repeatedly asked these few days back, 'how is it possible that Deans of Residence were authorised to act in Galway College after the contents of that letter had been notified to the proper episcopal authorities?' In justice to the Catholic Clergymen who hold offices in the Galway College, I am bound to state in the most distinct manner that they have repeatedly expressed themselves ready to resign, at any moment they are desired by lawful episcopal authority. As a matter of fact, however, it is well to state that these gentlemen have incurred no ordinary amount of unpopularity by the connection. It is stated here, very correctly, that others of the Galway Clergymen refused the offices which the late incumbents accepted. However, the past is now past, and no ordinary anxiety is evinced to see how the clerical officials will act in future. If, after the authoritative and unanimous reception, by the Fathers of the Synod, of the Papal documents connected with the 'Colleges,' any further connection with them is continued or permitted in this province, depend upon it the public voice will speak out in no very unimpeachable terms. Even clerics will find to their cost, that the traditional respect for the See of St. Peter is still alive, green as ever, in the hearts of the Catholics of Ireland, and will outweigh any mere private or personal respect for individuals. In this question, too, the public press of the country is but the type of public opinion. With the exception of the few authorised and purchased organs of Lord Clarendon, all are opposed to the Colleges."

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.—THE COUNTY WEXFORD MEETING.—The practical business operations of the Irish Tenant League were most auspiciously commenced in this town to-day, and the county of Wex-

ford, whose patriotic and noble-hearted people have ever been foremost, steadfast, and true to the cause of Ireland, have had the honor of initiating the good work, and being the first to give effect to a movement which is now looked upon throughout the country with hopefulness and confidence, and the successful issue of which is regarded as the basis of Ireland's peace, prosperity, and social amelioration.—*Freeman*.

GREAT TENANT RIGHT MEETING IN KILKENNY.—A most powerful and emphatic demonstration in favor of Tenant Right, as defined by the Tenant League, took place on Wednesday last, in the city of Kilkenny. The large square in front of the Court House was selected as the place of meeting, and at 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, thousands of the Kilkenny men, some of whom had journeyed from distant localities, were assembled together, to declare their determination to carry out, in their integrity, the principles on which the Tenant League has been founded. Vast numbers of the clergy and tenant farmers were also present; and even some of that class who rank amongst the proprietors of the soil, sanctioned by their presence the high-interesting proceedings of the day.—*Nation*.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—MONAGHAN AND LOUTH.—The men of Monaghan are astir in all parts of the county. The managing committee at Ballybay have got through most of their arrangements, and in a few days all the preliminaries will be completed. The requisition is a magnificent one, signed by all the respectable and intelligent gentlemen in the county, and by its industrious voters and persecuted tenant farmers. The committees in the different districts are holding meetings almost every evening, collecting funds, organising for a large attendance, and a demonstration such as Monaghan has not seen since '26.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

We understand that a requisition is now in course of signature for the purpose of convening a great tenant right meeting of the county and city of Waterford.—*Waterford News*.

A requisition for a county tenant right meeting in Tipperary has been issued, and has already obtained a vast number of signatures.—*Free Press*.

MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.—The second report of the Registrar-General of Marriages in Ireland, presented to Parliament, has been printed. It appears that in the course of last year there were 9,493 marriages in Ireland, and in the preceding year 9,048. In 1847, there were only 6,943, in consequence of famine and disease that prevailed. Of the 9,493 marriages last year, 5,324 marriages took place according to the rites of the Established Church, and 4,169 not according to the Established Church. Of the men, 415 were not of age; and of the women, 1,714. There were 2,096 men and 3,922 women who signed with "marks." It is suggested that there should be a general system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Ireland.

The *Nation* remarks, with some truth, that one of the most vexatious consequences of the prostrate condition of Ireland, is the impertinent intermeddling by all the tribe of Bull. "Any blockhead who can pay his way across the Channel, and get hold of a printing-press on his return to England, is licensed to set up as councillor, libeller, and patron of Ireland. Having thrust his nose into a district poor-house, and smelt a disease potato, he devotes himself heroically to the solution of the Irish difficulty.

JOHN MITCHELL.—The *Kilkenny Journal* says, "the last account of poor Mitchell is supplied in an Australian paper, which announces the arrival of the 'Nep-tune' convict ship at Hobart Town, and states that John Mitchell had received his ticket of leave, and on account of his delicate health will be allowed to reside at Bothwell, where he can enjoy the society of John Martin."

TERENCE BELLEW M'ANUS.—This gentleman has obtained permission from the government to reside in Laurencestown. ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—As the period for the Encumbered Commission Court resuming operations approaches, the inquiries of intending purchasers become more numerous. The *Dublin Evening Post*, in referring to an announcement in its columns from the eminent firm of Sadler & Co., solicitors, offering the sum of "one hundred thousand pounds to be lent on mortgage of lands purchased in the Encumbered Estates Court," says—"We understand the firm to which we have referred are besieged with applicants from Essex and Staffordshire farmers, eagerly inquiring for every particular relating to the farms which are at present in the market, in Kilkenny, and some of the adjoining counties; and we have heard with infinite pleasure, that there are to be found amongst our own people enterprising men quite prepared to farm land, in the district we name, on terms fully as beneficial to the landlord as any to which an English yeoman will submit."

CULTURE OF FLAX IN IRELAND.—The *Cork Southern Reporter* says:—"The result, in every instance of which we have had any information, has been most cheering. The value of the crop has been demonstrated by its complete success in every variety of land, even under the disadvantage of imperfect preparation of the soil, late sowing, and other unfavorable circumstances. We do not believe that a single individual who has made experiment of its culture this year will hesitate to grow an increased quantity next season; and we know one proprietor who tried nearly 100 acres last spring, and is resolved to have seven or eight times that quantity in the coming year. Henceforward, flax culture, we suspect, will work its own way in the south and west of Ireland." The only thing now necessary to cause flax to be cultivated widely in Munster, is the embarkation of capital in erecting suitable steeping apparatus, and so forth, in as many localities as possible, so as to enable the farmer to dispose of his crop when grown, to a party who will take on himself all the details of preparing the crop for the manufacturer, without the cost of carriage to a distant market. A very handsome factory, intended for the manufacture of flax, is now being built by the Messrs. Russell, of Limerick, at Clonlong, on the Roxborough-road, within a short distance of Limerick. It is expected that in the course of six or eight weeks, at farthest, these enterprising gentlemen will have the works in active operation. This day a very fine steam-boiler, weighing about four tons, arrived from Glasgow at the quays, and was conveyed to the new flax factory for erection. Over one hundred hands, we are informed, will be engaged in this factory, at the different processes of treating, and preparing, and spinning the flax. Last autumn the Messrs. Russell imported the most improved seeds, and gave instructions for sowing to those who could be induced to venture in its culture; they afterwards issued directions for the best mode of saving the plant, and signified their readiness to purchase every particle

of flax that might be brought to their stores. This promise they have kept; and not even that, but their buyers have been sent to various towns in the county, and, establishing local markets, have purchased all the crops in the vicinity. It was only a few days since that a long line of carts, conveying some fourteen or fifteen tons weight of flax, which had been purchased that day in the town of Hospital, drew up at their stores in Henry-street. The farmers are delighted at the produce and the price. Each acre brings from £10 to £12 at the price which the Messrs. Russell allowed, and the growers have to incur no other expense of preparation but saving—a process which is nearly similar to the mode in which they have been accustomed to save hay. The subsequent processes, steeping, scutching, &c., will be gone through at the mills.—*Limerick Reporter*.

THE LACE VEIL MANUFACTURE.—This branch of industry is going on favorably. The young females under instruction have made rapid progress, and are now able to earn an amount of weekly wages which will encourage them to persevere.—*Thrawley Herald*.

The Government Commissioners, who are expected here within a few days, are to direct their attention to the prolonging of a line of railway to a port on the west of this county, for the purpose of establishing a line of telegraph, to be connected by steamship with a telegraph station on the nearest American coast.—*Cork Constitution*.

In Wexford harbor 2,000 acres of mud have just been converted into excellent land, under the management of John E. Redmond, Esq., J. P., and to fence and complete the whole, 1,000 hands are now wanted.—*Tablet*.

At a meeting of the Town Commissioners of Dundalk, the chairman, Mr. Turner, brought forward the question of Irish manufacture. The entire Board pledged themselves to support the movement. The sergeant of the night-watch was directed to procure tenders for great coats of Irish manufacture, for the watchmen.—*ib*.

THE CROPS.—LIMERICK, Sept. 21.—The apprehensions regarding the potato crop have almost entirely subsided. Two-thirds of the quantity planted may now be calculated upon as good.—*Chronicle*.

GALWAY, Sept. 21.—The weather continues dry and favorable for harvest operations, which are fast drawing to a close. The late weather has been serviceable to potatoes, and the early crops are keeping better than at one time expected.—*Mercury*.

SLIGO, Sept. 21.—The weather up to Thursday has been fine beyond description. Late oats, hay, barley, &c., have been collected extensively into the farm-yards in the utmost security. The potato continues to strengthen the hopes of the poor. There has been no progressive dissolution in this crop, in this district, for the last fortnight; and we have excellent potatoes in our market at from 3d. to 4d. per stone.—*Sligo Chronicle*.

KILKENNY, Sept. 20.—The crops in the immediate vicinity of this city seem to have suffered more than in the other parts of our county; the wheat, which, in our neighborhood, is certainly not half an average crop, is, in other places in the county, seven barrels to the acre—(ten barrels being considered a first-rate crop at the best of times.) The potato blight is quite partial as yet, and never was the quality better. In some places about this town there is hardly a stone black to each barrel; in other places in the locality half the crop is black. Our expectations that oats and barley would prove about an average crop, seem to be fully realised.—*Moderator*.

MARYBOROUGH.—As harvesting operations are now nearly at an end, we are able to venture a decided opinion as to the state of the crops. Upon reliable authority, we may assert that wheat has proved both deficient in quality and quantity, caused by much moisture, and the worm having preyed destructively on the grain. Barley is far heavier in the ear than it has been for some years back, and more remunerative as a paying crop than any other grown this harvest. Oats, a fair average. It is still considered that one-fourth of the potato crop will be totally lost. Turnips will undoubtedly prove short in quantity.—*Leinster Express*.

NENAGH, Sept. 21.—The weather during the past few days has been most favorable for harvest purposes, and a large breadth of the cereal crop has been cut down and saved. The potato disease has not increased: it is not so extensive or so virulent as it was supposed it would be when it first made its appearance. There is a large quantity of corn yet remaining uncut.—*Guardian*.

CORK, Sept. 21.—The fine weather we have been favored with for the last few weeks seems to have had a most salutary effect in arresting the spread of disease in the potato crop.—*Cork Constitution*.

CARRYING AWAY CROPS.—Saturday night a party of men assembled on the lands of Tullekeane, cut down the crops, and carried them off. Sunday night a party of about 200 men went to Mr. Lloyd's land and cut down the crops, which they carried off in the presence of that gentleman. On Monday Mr. Lloyd obtained the aid of the constabulary, and proceeded to remove some corn, but the peasantry assembled in such numbers that the constabulary deemed it prudent to withdraw without effecting the object in view. On the same day a similar attempt was made to recover the crops taken from Tullekeane, which proved equally unsuccessful. On Sunday morning, a number of men assembled on the lands of Mondonnel, near Ruthcomac, and cut down a field of barley, which they carried off. The landlord is the Hon. George F. Colley, of Kildare. A few weeks previous over three hundred men with reaping hooks went on some wheat lands in the same neighborhood, where there were eight bailiffs in charge, and cut down and carried off all the wheat fit for cutting. The bailiffs, seeing the determination of the reapers, thought it best to cut and run.—*Cork Constitution*.

DISTRESS IN MAYO.

(To the Editor of the Tablet.)

Shrule, County Mayo, 24th Sept., 1850.

Dear Sir—It is not many days since a girl of the name of Kenny died here by the road side of famine, and it was with a little straw tied about her remains she was interred. There are several families, including widows with weak children, in greater distress for want of food and clothing than I have observed them to be for the past years of famine. Their small plots of potatoes having been consumed, it is frightful to think what scenes of suffering, for want of provisions, they are to endure for the remainder of the year. May the great God help them.—I am, &c.,

MICHAEL PHREW, P.P.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The Rev. Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Primate, has addressed a sharp rebuke to Sir T. Redington, on account of the nomination of the former to the office of visitor to the denominated college in Belfast. Dr. Cullen pointedly repudiates any connection with institutions whose principles he considers "most dangerous" and detrimental to the morals and religion of the Catholic youth of Ireland.

EMIGRATION.—Scarcely a day passes but several carloads of the peasantry pass through this town, en route for Waterford, to take shipping thence to America. The country is being daily deprived of the most comfortable of the farming class, who are hurrying from Ireland to seek a home beyond the waters of the Atlantic. Verily, this is a strong argument in favor of tenant right.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

THE SEA SERPENT.—The Cork papers have been hoaxed by numerous correspondents on the topic of the "Sea Serpent." Some wags in Bandon originated the story, which appeared originally so very "like a whale." Here is a letter from Mr. Travers, lieutenant of the coast guard, which appeared in the *Cork Examiner* of Monday:—"I understand that a correspondent of yours has seen the sea serpent (which was so condescending as to throw on board his boat a few shell-fish for bait), and is most anxious to confer with Mr. Roger W. Travers, said to be of this village, whose name has figured in the *Constitution* on the 29th August and 5th September. I beg to assure you that there is no such person as Roger W. Travers residing in this part of Ireland; no yacht sailed or owned by a person of that Christian name; no skin or scale has been left at the Coast Guard detachment near Horn Rock; nor have my men, or the fishermen along the coast, heard of or seen such a monster."

GATHERINGS.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

We find in the "National Temperance Offering" for the present year, the following eloquent tribute to the life and labors of that great and good man—the Apostle of Temperance. It is from the pen of Mrs. E. J. Eames, and few will deny that it is wholly deserved.—*Truth Teller*.

"FATHER MATHEW.

"We were oblivious indeed to pass thee by unnamed, thou saviour and regenerator of hundreds and thousands of poor unfortunates of both sexes, victims to that cursed 'Drink.' Deep and pure and living is the fountain thou hast stirred, and mighty are the gushings of its waters. Threading thy way to the sons and daughters of fallen humanity—how faithfully dost thou warn, how earnestly entreat—how tenderly dost thou plead with these erring ones, who, on the broad ocean of Intemperance, have wrecked every prospect that brightened their bitter days. How eloquently thou persuaded those that tarry long at the Wine, that it is a mocker, that strong drink is raging, that whatever is deceived thereby is not wise. And in the solemn darkness and despair that broods over the mental anguish of the stricken family, thou standest like an angel of mercy, administering the Pledge of Peace, Comfort and Hope. Here in this Eden Picture before us, we behold traces of thy footsteps; they have listened to thy words of truth and soberness, and laid thy lessons to their hearts. Long be it thy peculiar mission to elevate the downtrodden spirituality of man's imbruted nature, to waken his blunted sensibility, to repair the beautiful moral edifice that sin has made a ruin, and to restore unsullied to the altar the divine Image of the Creator. Truly the Blessings of all who were ready to perish be upon thee, thou who hast so nobly combated with the greatest Destroyer, the hydra headed monster 'Drunkness.'"

PRESENT POSTURE OF EPISCOPALIANS.

If the impious ravings of impiety could ever be an occasion of innocent mirth, such might be found in the contortions of the Episcopalians under the stinging blows that they are receiving as a sect by the frequent and important instances of the men who have stood highest among them leaving them and seeking by penance admission to the Catholic Church. The Episcopalians are indeed in a sad posture. They used to be considered as weak inconsequent people—half-Popish, half-Protestant; but without the courage or the heart to clear up their ideas on one side or the other. If any of them got in earnest about religion at all, they became Methodists, ranters, evangelicals, gave their prayer-book the go by, stopped making themselves ridiculous by wearing "a shirt outside of their coats" as one of their clergymen denominated the wearing of the surplice, and became Protestant true-blues. On the other hand, if any of them became in earnest in the belief of a Church, a Priesthood, and a system of Sacraments, the distance to Rome was a voyage of but a few days.

Puseyism, so called, which was a systematic attempt on the part of a considerable number of men to play the Catholic Church outside of herself, afforded a blessed opportunity, to such as were tired of this half-and-half inconsequentness, to talk big and look bigger at "the Dissenters," to brag about "the Church," "Apostolical Succession," "the Sacramental System," "Schism," &c. &c. Great was the time some made of it; and great and greater they were waxing—in the eyes of their own select few.—But payday came at last, as it always does to persons who speculate in fancy stocks. Many who began to play Catholic ended by working Catholic, and that made it a serious business for such as had the standing "eleven reasons for not joining the Catholic Church—ten children and a wife."

Then no one was orthodox who did not sneer at "Protestantism," now no one is safe who does not balance the saddlebags by barking at Catholicity. But alas, the anti-Popery lump that has been put into the latter end of the bag not only outweighs the other, but has been procured by swapping away all the anti-Protestantism that was ever in the concern! Of course this is simple enough for common people to un-