

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRUSADE FOR ENGLAND—LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM TO FATHER IGNATIUS.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, April 7, 1851.
Dear Father Ignatius—I regret having been so tardy in responding to your most laudable and pious wishes. I shall not fail, please God, to take an early opportunity of seconding your spiritual crusade on the errors of England, fully concurring in your enlightened views, that prayers for her conversion would be the noblest revenge Ireland could take on her manifold misdeeds, as well as the strongest fence we could raise against the aggravated repetitions of the old persecutions with which Catholics are again threatened. Wishing you the happiness of seeing your fervent prayers crowned with success, I remain, your very faithful servant in Christ,
† JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.
Father Ignatius of St. Paul.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF CATHOLICS.—We have reason to believe that active preparations are being made to enable the Catholics of Ireland to hold an aggregate meeting during the present month, to express their determination to resist the attempted invasion of Catholic liberty. The meeting will be held in Dublin, but in the present state of the arrangements it would be premature to make any further announcement. We hope to be authorised to make more full announcements in a day or two.—*Freeman*.—[We understand that Tuesday, the 29th inst., has been fixed on as the day for this important and timely demonstration.]

CARDINAL WISEMAN—THE CATHOLIC CLERGY OF LIMERICK.—At the meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Limerick, held last month at St. Michael's Chapel, the Rev. Dean Coll in the chair, the Rev. James Syman, P. P., St. Michael's, secretary, to resolve and petition against Lord John Russell's bill of pain and penalties, the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:—"That identified as we are in every spiritual interest with our fellow-Catholics in England we cannot separate without expressing our admiration for his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman—his splendid advocacy of Catholic right, and the ability with which he has carried out the views of the august head of the church; and that we deeply sympathise with him in the outrageous and brutal persecution to which his Eminence has been subjected."

LIMERICK CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—Captain Gavin presided at a numerous meeting of the Limerick City and County Catholic Association, held this day at the Town Hall. The meeting adopted a petition, prepared by the committee against the "Papal aggression" bill in its present shape, and in reference to the new bill introduced into parliament with respect to nunneries, the following notice of motion was handed in by the Rev. Mr. O'Mulligan, O.S.F.:—"That the petition to the Queen of the Catholic ladies, educated in nunneries, be adopted by this association, and that a deputation therefrom wait on the ladies, in this city and county, who have been so educated, for their signatures to said petition against the bill introduced into parliament by some obscure member named Lacey, which, in insulting bigotry and intolerance, transcends all the attempts that ignorance and fanaticism have hitherto made against the Catholic religion."—*Mr. Dallas* also gave the following notice of motion:—"That it be referred to a committee to consider the propriety of publishing, in different languages, a brief account of the grievances of the Catholics of the United Kingdom, for distribution at the coming Exhibition of all Nations." The signatures attached to the "No Popery" petitions from the county of Limerick were then read, after which the meeting separated.—*Limerick Reporter*.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—REV. DR. CATHILL.—We have been informed that the Rev. Doctor Cathill has intimated his intention of taking part in the meeting of the citizens of Dublin, to be held on next Tuesday, in Conciliation Hall, on the subject of the persecuting measures now before parliament. Such is the rev. gentleman's anxiety to share in every demonstration of public opinion against penal legislation, that he has also expressed his wish to co-operate in the aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, to be held in Dublin on the 29th instant, for which preparations are in progress calculated to give evidence of the determination of the Irish Catholics to resist the threatened persecution of their creed.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

To the Editor of the Freeman.

Castlebar, 16th April, 1851.
My dear Sir—From the report of the parliamentary proceedings of the 10th instant, in the *Evening Freeman* of the 12th, it appears that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir William Somerville, has stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. Ousley Higgins, M. P., for this county, relative to the mortality in the Castlebar Workhouse, &c., &c., that "the deaths were not so numerous as stated."

It is due to the honorable member for Mayo—it is due to you to give an accurate and exact account, for the information of Sir William Somerville and the public, of the fearful extent of mortality, shocking to humanity, in the Castlebar charnel house.

Let us begin with the report made on the 1st March, and come to that of last board day, 12th April:—

Week ending	1st March	...	17
Ditto	8th	...	23
Ditto	15th	...	21
Ditto	22d	...	13
Ditto	29th	...	20
Ditto	5th April	...	16
Ditto	12th	...	27

Making a total in this time of 137

From the increase in the number of deaths the last week, and what has occurred up to twelve o'clock yesterday, I am painfully convinced that the mortality in this month will far exceed that of the preceding one, and will come up to, if not surpass, the "terrible standard" of the Kiltush slaughter-house. Visiting the sick in the workhouse on yesterday, I found that from the 12th to that, the 15th, at twelve o'clock, noon, twelve had died. Seven of them were buried yesterday morning up to twelve o'clock.

When shall all this end? When, and how can such crying evils be remedied? It is a most deplorable, most barbarous state of things in any country laying claim to Christian civilisation. Your admirable article in the *Evening Freeman*, headed "Irish Workhouses—Castlebar," has given great and general satisfaction to the poor ratepayers of this town and parish; and we all confidently hope that, with the powerful advocacy

of the press, and the united action and persevering remonstrances of the people, the government and the poor-law authorities will boldly and sternly, irrespective of all influences and considerations, interpose and stem this fearful torrent of destruction and death.

I remain yours, &c.

MICHAEL CURLEY, R. C. C. Castlebar.

MORTALITY IN CASTLEBAR WORKHOUSE.—The *Mayo Telegraph* says—"We respectfully beg leave to deny the accuracy of Sir Wm. Somerville's statement. We assert that instead of the return of deaths being, as he says, 'exaggerated,' it is below the number that died. The deaths in the month of March, according to the official return of the officers of the establishment, as laid before the board of guardians, were ninety-four! From the first of April to the evening of the 11th, according to the official return, the deaths were thirty-six! The last week, ending the 11th, the return admits the deaths were twenty-three! A much greater number than acknowledged to have occurred in any preceding week; and yet Sir W. Somerville, a Poor Law Commissioner, is reported to have stated, in his place in parliament, that in consequence of the diet being altered the 'mortality was now diminished.' This proves to a demonstration that Sir W. Somerville knows nothing of the state of the union. We are credibly informed that what purports to be the official weekly return to the guardians of the number of deaths is far under the mark. Last week the return was twenty-three. We are informed, by what we conceive to be good authority, that the deaths were 29!

When we are told that in Kiltush Union workhouse the mortality for the three weeks ending March 15, 22, 29, was 68, 79, 72; that is to say, 219 deaths in 21 days; when the defence made by the guardians and officers of this union is, that there had been a greater mortality in other union workhouses, and that, moreover, other boards had adopted the device of putting their moribund paupers on the list of outdoor relief in order to disguise the rate of their indoor mortality; when, throughout all Ireland, the lists of outdoor relief have been almost entirely closed, and the workhouse test rigidly applied; and when the Chairman of the Kiltush Union, the head-son of this horrible charnel-house, is a man, as Mr. Reynolds says, from whose own estates 180 families have been evicted, amounting to a thousand individuals, out of 1,956 families, and 10,000 individuals in the same union rendered homeless and destitute, we must say facts so appalling seem to demand an inquiry, not on the assumption that inquiry is needed, but in order to adopt more resolute and summary measures than any which inquiry has heretofore resulted in. After all, it is not knowledge, it is the will that is required. If the Legislature will come to serious resolutions that such things shall not be, as far as human laws can hinder them, and that it will not suffer its world-wide reputation and its never dying history to be tarnished by scandals as hideous as those that sully the Spanish conquests in America, or the dealings of Rome with the Albigenses and Waldensians, we can hardly believe that this great and enlightened nation is so powerless as not to be able to vindicate its own character, as well as the great interest of Christian civilisation.—*Times*.

KILTUSH QUARTER SESSIONS.—FRIDAY.—After the Grand Jury were sworn, his worship, in giving his charge to them said he could review with pleasure the state of the country which the calendar presented, for contrasting it with that of the three previous years, he found a vast difference; for at the Easter Session of '48, they had 97 bills of indictment—in the following year they had no less than 107; but now they had only 29, 9 of which were for riots, assaults, and rescues, and that, along with other circumstances which came under his immediate notice, led him to see that the country was beginning again to recover from the privations that prevailed the past year; and that cattle-stealing, which was so prevalent, is nearly extinct—for there were only two bills of that nature for their consideration.—*Clare Journal*.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—Cork at this moment rejoices but in one representative, Mr. Fagan having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. It is not improbable that there may be a struggle for the representation, as the numbers, though in favor of the popular party, are rather closely balanced, owing to some mismanagement at the late revision, and the want of proper organisation; and, also, as there is a very general rumor that Mr. Butt, Q. C., is likely to be in the field on the Conservative interest. Of course, Mr. Sergeant Murphy is up.—*Examiner*.

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., has been returned as representative for Enniskillen by a majority of 17 votes over his opponent, Mr. Collum.

LONGFORD ELECTION.—April 17.—The official returns have just been received, and I enclose them. It is not supposed that any voters will be polled on Saturday, and therefore the subjoined may be considered as conclusive of the result, as I have collected them from official sources:—Mr. More O'Ferrall, 622, Mr. Sleator, 29. Though the polling booths must, in conformity with the act of parliament, be kept open until Saturday evening, there is no likelihood that anything else may occur to alter or affect matters as they stand at present, and I think the election is virtually concluded.—*Cor. of Freeman*.

Capt. French, whose return to Galway from India was announced, will stand as a candidate for the representation of the town next election.

THE KENMARE NO-POPERY PETITION.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell has moved for a select committee to inquire into the authenticity of this petition; and it is believed, so flagrant are the facts already disclosed, that the petition committee of the house will assent to his motion. The hon. member has come over in person for the purpose of collecting additional evidence, with which to be prepared to support his application. The members for this county ought to endeavor to have included in the investigation of the committee the Ballycotton petition, in which fish-jokers' wives took leave to offer their counsel to the legislature on the state of affairs.—*Cork Examiner*.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that out of 230 Police Inspectors in Ireland, only 28 are Catholics; and that out of 85 Assistant-Barristers, Clerks of the Crown, and Clerks of the Peace, 19 are Catholics.

A person living on the road to Drogheda, some distance from this town, lately informed us, that he has been in the habit, this spring, of counting the passengers on that road, en route to America, and that on an average they amounted to sixty per day. This would amount to 420 per week, and for three months to upwards of 5,000, showing what a fearful diminution is still in progress amongst the ranks of our already reduced population.—*Meath Herald*.

The Irish South Eastern railway is entirely finished from Carlow to Kilkenny, and Mr. Dargan, the contractor, finally arranged with.

Mr. Moore, a member of the National Board of trade for the Promotion of Irish Manufacture, is exporting a large cargo of Irish slates to America.

On the 9th of April a whole colony of most respectable agriculturists, with their families, arrived in Limerick from Lower Ormond, to embark for North America at Limerick.

A lady residing at Strabane, Ireland, has sent to the Exhibition a knitted lace scarf, containing 12½ miles of thread, and 3,475,000 stitches. It is nine feet ten inches in length, and three feet wide, and is only 2½ ounces in weight.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE CONNEMARA COAST.—As twenty-eight persons, male and female, were proceeding in a boat on the evening of the 7th ult., from the island of Gorumma, across a bay to the mainland with a funeral, from the boat being over laden, and some of the women standing up, it capsized and filled, by which eight unfortunate people, six female and two males, met with a watery grave.—*Galway Vindicator*.

EXECUTION.—On Saturday last, John Quinlivan, who was convicted at last assizes for the murder of Bridget Fury, was executed in front of our county jail. The unfortunate man made no public confession of his guilt. He appeared extremely weak in ascending to the scaffold, from whence in a few moments he was launched into eternity.—*Clare Journal*.

A correspondent of the *Dublin Wanderer* says, that "this botherin' Rippall question" has as many lives as a cat; "when people imagine 'tis teetually snuffed out, badad it's only in a sort of mazy thrance, as it were that recedes before brown paper (in the shape of contributions) burnt undhur its nose, then up with it, as lively as a lark, for another spurt of divarshin', till house-rent becomes due again, and so the curtain drops once more, to the tune of moanin' and groanin' from the ould women in the gallery and blazin' burnin' indignation on the part of dosen patriotic coal-porthers."

GREAT BRITAIN.

GENUINE PROTESTANT MEETING IN PAISLEY, SCOTLAND.

For several days previous to Thursday last all the dead walls and other public places in Paisley, were covered with placards, announcing that there would be a meeting of the various sects of Protestants held in the Free High Church, at half-past seven o'clock that evening, for the purpose of considering what other steps, beyond those already adopted by the Presbytery, were necessary to be taken against the Papal aggression. At the hour appointed, we repaired to the church, but found very few persons in attendance. Up to eight o'clock none of the great guns of the evening made their appearance. Shortly after this time, the meeting began to assemble; the great majority being mill and warehouse girls, evidently disposed for a lark. A number of their reverences, headed by ex-Provost Murray, issued from a private door behind the pulpit, and occupied the seats arranged on either side. A stout gentleman, whose name we were unable to ascertain, delivered a long prayer to the Lord to protect them from the wiles of Popery, and the encroachments of the Man of Sin. At the conclusion of the prayer, this gentleman most unceremoniously possessed himself of the chair, and addressed the meeting, in a very prophetic speech, on the destruction that awaited Babylon the Great, and was vehemently cheered throughout.

Ex-Provost Murray proposed a vote of thanks to the Almighty for the benefit derived by the country from the anti-Papal lectures delivered in Paisley and elsewhere.

The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, who was introduced by the Chairman as the author of the book on Popery, and which might be had cheap, and was well worthy of the attention of the public (trunk-makers and butter-dealers, no doubt included), seconded the vote of thanks; but most likely from the want of a deputation to present it, it was not put to the meeting, and we believe, was finally withdrawn. Previous to this, however, an amendment on the proposed blasphemy was moved by a gentleman in the body of the meeting, but the Chairman declined to receive it, declaring that none but those who were favourable to the meeting had a right to take part in it.

The Rev. Dr. McFarlane, in an exceedingly oily and seductive speech, proposed a resolution condemnatory of the territorial aggrandisement of the Church of Rome.

The Chairman here announced that the motion would be seconded by one of the wealthiest men in the community, whose name however, it did not appear necessary to mention. At the word 'wealthy' there was a loud cheer, and many of their reverences on the platform licked their lips, in evident anticipation of a profitable proselyte. To the great disappointment of the meeting, the Paisley Crusade failed to make his appearance, which seemed to act as a damper on the subsequent proceedings; and ultimately the meeting separated without a resolution being adopted, or even a vote of thanks being passed to the Chairman.

In Justice, however, to the Rev. Mr. Thomson and Dr. Brunton, it should be stated that they did all they could to galvanise the dormant energies of the meeting, but it was all in vain.—*Free Press*.

ANGLICANISM.—THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.—The Queen, as Head of the Law Church, has been induced by her minister to censure the High-Church practices—called "Puseyism"—by the Methodistical faction in the Establishment—and, strange to say, the Secretary of State's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which we have transferred to our columns, was first published, of course, by the Most Rev. Anglican Primate, in the Dissenting organ called the *Record*. This must surely open the eyes of the Anglicans—if anything can—to the effect of the Lydian theories of Ashleyism. For us, we rejoice at the evidence thus afforded of the approaching destruction of the State Church. When Lambeth and Centenary Hall coalesce—when Primate Sumner and Primate Bunting smell so lovingly at the same rose—the beginning of the end of Anglicanism cannot be far off. Flying from Rome, the State Churchmen rush headlong into the whirlpool of Dissent. The combined forces are, it seems, to invade the Eternal City. Well, let them advance. Rome is prepared for the shock. Her old walls have repelled abler assailants, and in the threatened encounter we have no apprehension of evil results from the charge of these modern Goths.

SUSPENSION OF A CLERGYMAN OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—A strong sensation has been excited in the town of Gravesend in consequence of the suspension for six months of the Rev. Mr. Blew, minister of the church of St. John, by the bishop of Rochester. The report in the district is that the bishop was originally applied to on the subject by Mr. Duval churchwarden of the church of the Most Holy Trinity, and subsequently a correspondence took place between Lord Ashley, Mr. Duval, and the bishop. The result has been the suspension above mentioned. It appears that the church of St. John was originally erected by subscription and let out at different times to different clergymen, and that Mr. Blew ultimately became the proprietor by purchase. The rev. gentleman had succeeded in bringing a large congregation to the church, had formed a school, choristers, &c. The gravamen of his offence is the having subscribed an address to Dr. Wiseman, got up by certain clergymen of the High Church party, in which those whose names are attached regret the manner in which he has been received in England; address him as "your Eminence," express respect for his person and office as a "bishop of the church of God," and state that the "clamour of the many" in his case "is not to be regarded as the unequivocal voice of religion and of the church of England."

It is said that several foreigners have taken apartments in London for a certain term, and then re-let them to a host of other foreigners, who cook, smoke, and sleep in the same room. In one instance, it is said that a lady finds that she has irrevocably let her house to a Frenchman, who evidently intends to make a most disreputable use of it.

The *Morning Chronicle* complains that "Lord John and his colleagues merge the severe and unimpassioned dignity of the Cabinet Minister in the bustling activity of the pamphleteer. They treat the whole Church of England question with the ready volubility and easy-interested assurance of the active deacons of a Hephzibah or a Beulah, rather than with the calm self-reliance of men entrusted with the social concerns of this great empire. It is, with the present government, a personal question—personal, with all the bitterness and all the littleness of mere personality. In every thing that Lord John Russell has to say or do about the Church, we seem to detect a latent smack of individual feeling. It is always—I Lord John, against you Dean Merewether, or you Mr. Bennet."

The Countess under whose care Miss Talbot is placed, is a convert to the Catholic religion, and resides in Chesham-place. She is sister to Lady Alice Peel, wife of Colonel Peel.—*Sun*.

The Hon. Miss Augusta Talbot is about to be married, as the London papers say, to Lord Edward Fitzallan Howard, M. P. for Horsham, second son of the Duke of Norfolk.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION.—The Clergy of *Bethnal Green* declare "that there are 1,400 children from 4 to 14 years of age, in that parish, without any education whatever."

A valuable provincial advowson and next presentation to a sinecure rectory to be sold. Income £252; age of the present incumbent 74. *There is no church, no glebe, no duty, no pauper population, no poor rates.* For further particulars apply to Messrs. Beal, land agents 151 B. Piccadilly. The parish in question is Sack Dennis, in the diocese of Bishop Bagot; the number of parishioners is 11; church there is none, duty none, paupers none, service none, visitation none. All that the incumbent has to do is to take £252 annually. For that privilege, after the death of the incumbent, aged 74, the patron now asks the sum of £4,100; and, as regularly as the sinecure in possession becomes old and infirm, this benefice is sold.

CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES.—By a return issued on Saturday, it appears that the total number of children in all the workhouses in England and Wales on the 25th of March, 1850, was 50,189, viz., 27,351 boys and 22,838 girls; being a decrease of 11 per cent. on the number in 1849. Of the boys 3,773 were capable of entering upon service, and of the girls 2,973. The greatest proportion of these children were seven years of age and upwards, viz., 17,808 boys and 14,321 girls. The illegitimate children amounted to 12,694, 8,874 of whom the mothers were in the workhouse. The deserted children, whether deserted by father, mother, or both, amounted to 8,354, and those whose fathers were transported, or suffering imprisonment for crime, to 1,328. The counties furnishing the largest number of children thus maintained in the workhouses were Middlesex (3,055 boys, 2,458 girls), Lancaster (2,673 boys, 1,935 girls), Kent (1,424 boys, 1,323 girls), Surrey (1,277 boys, 1,082 girls), Devon (1,121 boys, 214 girls), and Somerset (1,036 boys, 817 girls).—*Times*.

EXECUTION OF LEVI HARWOOD AND SAMUEL JONES.—On Tuesday, at nine o'clock, the two men who were convicted at the last assizes at Kingston, of being connected with the burglary at Frimley Parsonage, and the murder of the Rev. George Hollest, its occupant, suffered death in front of Horsemonger-lane gaol. Between 7,000 and 8,000 persons were present. On arriving at the scaffold, Levi Harwood walked up with a firm step. Calcraft placed him under the beam, and drew the white cap over his face. Then, for the first time, his apparent courage forsook him. He trembled violently, and raised his pinioned hands as if in prayer. Jones trod the scaffold with tottering steps scarcely able to stand. The two men were placed close together, and Jones stretched forth his hands to Harwood, who grasped them and gave him a final farewell. Meanwhile the cap was drawn over Jones's face, and they were left by themselves upon the scaffold. Once more they shook hands, and evidently spoke to each other. Calcraft proceeded to the windlass by means of which the fastenings of the scaffold are unlocked, and in a few minutes the drop fell. Both men seemed to die an unusually violent death. It appears that the murderers made a confession of their guilt to the Rev. Mr. Rowe, the Chaplain. Jones stated that he was the man who held Mr. Hollest, and that Levi Harwood fired the pistol. Levi Harwood admitted that Smith had spoken the truth, and declared that the murder had not been contemplated.

A letter from Paris, of a late date, says, that a new pavement, to upset the Macadam and other inventions of the kind, has been proposed by M. Tobar, who intends paving, in this way, the streets and boulevards of Paris. This gentleman has proved, by figures, that melted iron is only worth eleven francs in Paris, seven francs in Belgium, and four and-a-half francs by one hundred kilogrammes in England; while the stone costs twenty-five francs in London, fifteen francs in Paris, and eight and ten francs in Belgium. This new mode of pavement will be grooved, in order not to become slippery, and it is said that the electricity occasioned by the rolling of carriages will prevent rust. Here is a new field open for industry.