

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**TENANT RIGHT—MEETING IN THE MUSIC-HALL, DUBLIN.**—Pursuant to a requisition most numerous signed by men of all parties, a meeting was held on Monday in the Music-Hall, to adopt a petition in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. William Sharman Crawford on the subject of the relations between landlord and tenant. The meeting was most numerous and respectfully attended. For a considerable time before the hour appointed for taking the chair, the Music Hall was densely thronged in every part, and the interest evinced by all proved their deep concern in this important question, and the earnest desire that exists for speedy and equitable adjustment. The landlord, the mercantile, and other classes were well represented, and, altogether, the meeting was one whose voice is entitled to great consideration from the legislature.

**LORD EGLINTON'S IRISH POLICY.**—The President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, attended upon the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of presenting to him the usual address of congratulation upon his Excellency's arrival in Ireland. "Centralization" and the abolition of the Viceroyalty formed the leading topic in the address. The learned body joyfully recognise in Lord Eglinton's appointment a pledge of the abandonment of that centralizing system, whose blighting influence has already fallen so heavily upon this land, like some of those fatal diseases which waste and wither up the limbs, while giving to the body an unwieldy and unsound preponderance, and so they anticipate never to see the stately halls of Dublin Castle ungraced by a Viceroyal occupant prepared to emulate his Excellency's princely dignity. In the course of his reply, which was of the ordinary official character, Lord Eglinton made no allusion to the delicate question of abolition, but merely repeated the expression of his warm devotion to the country for whose welfare he is responsible, adding that the ties which bound him to a daughter of Ireland must render him even more anxious, if that could be possible, than he should otherwise have been to promote the country's welfare.

**MR. SHERIFF SWIFT AND HIS CHAPLAIN, THE VERY REV. DOCTOR O'CONNOR, P.P., OF LOUGHGLYNN,** left the Imperial Hotel on Wednesday morning for Tuam, having been invited by his Grace the Archbishop to spend some days with him before their return to London. The Prelates of the province and a large party of the Clergy and gentry were invited to meet his Grace's distinguished guest. On the sheriff's arrival at the Archbishop's Palace, he was welcomed by a merry peal from the joy-bells of the beautiful Cathedral of St. Jarlath's; and a splendid band, stationed opposite the palace windows, greeted him, and continued during the evening to play beautiful old Irish airs.

**ELECTION MOVEMENTS.**—We (*Dundalk Democrat*) publish to-day a requisition calling a meeting of the electors of Louth for the 5th of April, in Dundalk, to take the question of the representation of the county into consideration. Two men who will pledge themselves to join the Irish party may be easily returned, if a spirit of union prevail among the electors, and true patriotism animate their councils. We shall give all the aid in our power to oust the Bellevs and the Pomeoyses. Mr. John McClintock, jun., of Drumcar, has addressed the electors of the county Louth.

**DUNDALK.**—Mr. Torrens McCullagh has resolved not to seek the suffrages of the men of Dundalk at the next election, as he will probably be returned for the borough of Yarmouth. This intelligence conveys the fact that Dundalk will not be annoyed by the tumult of a contested election. — *Dundalk Democrat*.

**DUNDALK.**—We (*Louth Advertiser*) understand that some of the most influential electors of Dundalk have waited on our esteemed townsmen, P. J. Byrne, Esq., solicitor, to allow himself to be put in nomination for the borough.

**COUNTY GALWAY.**—Captain Bellew arrived here on Monday last, and proceeded to canvass the constituency in this neighborhood. On Tuesday he canvassed the town and neighborhood of Dunmore, and on Wednesday he attended the meeting of the board of guardians here. It is rumored that Mr. Bodkin will contest the county. — *Tuam Herald*.

**REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD.**—MR. MEAGHER, M.P.—In consequence of an intimation having been made that Mr. Meagher would not again seek the suffrages of his constituents, a large and influential meeting of Liberal electors was held on Tuesday evening, when it was resolved that Mr. Meagher be requested to allow himself to be brought forward again at the coming elections. — *Waterford News*.

**CITY OF CORK.**—Sergeant Murphy has announced his intention of again seeking the suffrages of the citizens of Cork. The learned sergeant denounces the Whigs, and says he will vote for a repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

**NEW ROSS ELECTION—THE TENANT LEAGUE.**—A meeting of the tenant-righters of New Ross and the neighborhood was held in the Town-hall, March 29th, for the purpose of securing the election of the League candidate for the borough. There was a large attendance of the rural population from the neighboring parishes, and a large number of the electors and of the townspeople from the borough and its immediate vicinity. Ambrose Shanahan, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. Lalor, J. P., was then introduced by the chairman, and was received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Lalor having referred to his career in the popular case, thanked the election committee for the honor they had conferred upon him in naming him as one of their candidates, but regretted that there were insuperable impediments to prevent his accepting the nomination. However he was there as the representative of the Tenant League to recommend a gentleman who could fill the office far more efficiently and ably than he could do.—Charles Gavan Duffy (cheers). It was absolutely essential to uphold the League by active and practical public support. This was the only means of procuring the parliamentary enactment of laws which would protect the tenantry of Ireland and promote the prosperity of the country. After passing a warm eulogium on Mr. Duffy for integrity, capacity, experience, and knowledge of the land question, he urgently exhorted the electors of New Ross, to return that gentleman to parliament, in the name of the lives of the people, and of the civil and religious liberty of the country.—The Rev. Bernard Duffy, in supporting Mr. Duffy, remarked that the Catholic Defence Association would be a solemn sham, and the Tenant League a delusion, unless the shames of Ireland practically assisted them by returning members to parliament who would promote the passing of laws which would keep the people at home in security and comfort on their own soil.—Mr. Duffy came forward amid loud cheers. He entered into a

lengthened explanation of his opinions. He answered in detail the various objections which he understood had been made against him in his absence. If the electors of New Ross were ready to accept him he would serve them honestly in parliament, but he came with no beggar's petition for their votes; let them select a League candidate and he was content. He spoke of the national independence of the country as the final object to which his labors would tend. Mr. Duffy, who was enthusiastically received throughout, spoke for nearly an hour, and made a very favorable impression on the audience.—The Rev. Thomas Doyle, C. C., New Ross, then came forward and delivered a powerful and effective speech in support of Mr. Duffy.—The meeting separated with deafening applause for Mr. Duffy and the League, and Mr. Duffy and his friends were accompanied back to the hotel by a vast concourse of people amidst tumultuous manifestations of popular enthusiasm.—Nothing could be more encouraging and successful than the first day's canvass on the part of Mr. Duffy, the League candidate for New Ross—only two refusals the entire day. He was accompanied by the deputation from the League, and by numbers of the local clergy and electors of the town and its vicinity, who seemed to vie with each other in their anxiety to see returned in his person a sound defender of civil and religious liberty, and a trusted champion of tenant-right.

**GRAND TOURNAMENT ON THE BANKS OF LOUGH ERNE.**—Preparations are making on a magnificent scale for an entertainment in the course of the summer in Fermanagh. The Duke of Wellington, who has not been in Ireland for many years, is anxious to pay his native country a farewell visit, and from the Earl of Eglinton's fame in these matters of taste, it will no doubt far exceed any entertainment ever yet brought forward in this country. — *Armagh Guardian*.

**THE TUAM JUMPERS.**—We are in a position to state upon unquestionable authority, that the Lord Lieutenant has intimated his desire through the Under-Secretary of State, that the jumper prosecution in Tuam should terminate. "They are now defunct." No more special counsel to give a plausibility to those disreputable and truly disgraceful proceedings will proceed from Dublin. The Bishop of Tuam, Doctor Plunket, and his curates Messrs. Weldon and Seymour, as well as Mr. Brereton, stipendiary magistrate, have not received any thanks from any party for the prominent parts acted by those worthies in the Tuam jumper prosecution. — *Galway Vindicator*.

**INCUMBERED ESTATES.—SALE IN LIMERICK.**—On Saturday the public sale took place of the property, denominated Cahireilly East. The property produces a profit rent upon the whole of between £700 and £800 a year, and was set up for sale in six lots to suit purchasers. The aggregate of the purchase money for the six lots amounts to £12,620, and it is said that the amount of incumbrances exceeds £20,000—a sad thing for pious creditors. — *Limerick Examiner*.

It is stated that Lord Chief Justice Campbell, who own the Barna estate, in Galway, has not paid a farthing poor-rate out of it. His lordship is also head of the Law Life Assurance Company, which owes the Galway Union £750 rates, after having exacted 1,500 ejections on the Connemara property.

**EVICTIONS IN CONNEMARA.**—For the last two years an organized system of eviction has been in operation under the direction of an English insurance company, of which the Queen's first counsellor, the Lord Chancellor, and several of her judges, are the directors.—The property is the celebrated Martin estates—the exterminators are the Law Life Insurance Company.—Not satisfied with exterminating thousands of people, they have been for some time running in arrears of the poor-rate caused by their oppressive conduct, and are now in debt to the Galway guardians £750. The whole case was brought before that board on Friday, when Mr. Michael Norris gave notice of a resolution to petition the House of Commons to complain of the conduct of the managers of the Martin property in Connemara. He said there was a wholesale system of depopulation going forward—a settled plan in operation for evicting every soul off the lands. He had written to the clerk of the peace for a return of the ejections which had been obtained by the company, but he did not receive it yet. However, he understood there were 1,500 to 1,600, and, as many of these might include several cases, the persons evicted might well be reckoned by thousands. A company, it was said, had no conscience, and when those were acting for it were found to be carrying on a wholesale system of extermination, and when the guardians found themselves obliged to support the people thus pauperised, he considered they were bound to bring the matter prominently before the public. They were ready to depopulate, but they were not ready to pay. Mr. Somerville thought, as the relieving officers had been only served with 200 notices of ejections, the board should wait for further information, and appoint a committee to make inquiry. The Chairman (A. O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.) concurred with Mr. Norris, and expressed his intention to bring the whole question under the notice of parliament during the present session. — *Galway Mercury*.

**WHOLESALE EVICTION.**—On last Thursday an eviction, upon a most extensive scale, took place in the suburbs of Galway, situate on the College-road and Bohermore, the property of the trustees of Erasmus Smith's schools. Sixty-nine families, consisting of three hundred and thirty-nine persons, were turned out of their houses, all of which were levelled. The premises having been allowed by the middleman to run into arrears for several years, in ejecting him it was necessary to get possession of the tenements held under him. In the western portions of this union the work of extermination is fast progressing. — *Ibid*.

**SHIPWRECK—FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.**—On the morning of the 23rd ult., the ship Emma, of London, 450 tons, from Honduras to Queenstown, with a valuable cargo of mahogany, logwood, &c., struck on a sunken rock a little to the east of Fivewall buoy, Dunworry, and instantly became a total wreck, when fifteen out of the eighteen hands on board met with a watery grave. — *Cork Examiner*.

**SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Sunday night the Austrian brig *Nuovo Zelante* was lost on an exposed rock between Crookhaven and Long Island Channel. She was bound from Galatz to Cork, with a cargo of Indian corn. Six lives were lost—five were drowned and one died on being brought into Skull. The survivors are the captain, first mate, a seaman, and a boy. — *Cork Constitution*.

**EMIGRATION.**—The Mars sailed for Liverpool, 26th March, with 150 passengers on board en route to America. The barque *Anne Kenny*, also sailed from this port, 27th March, with 180 passengers, bound for New York. — *Waterford Mail*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S DEBUT.**—The parliamentary correspondent of the *Liverpool Journal* thus portrays Disraeli's debut as Chancellor:—Mr. Disraeli rose in the face of the majority, which contemns him, and in the face of the minority, which either despises or detests him, with a pleasant alacrity indicating the most consummate poise of parliamentary position. Fancy Peel, always feeling his prestige, in a state of liveliness, and you can comprehend to a nicety the demeanor of Mr. Disraeli on Monday. He was contemptuous—that is the only phrase to describe him. He treated the Free Traders with intense indifference—speaking with the air of a Pitt, who had a court and a hired majority certain; never confessing numerical weakness, and implying every other description of superiority. Sublimely impudent was Mr. Disraeli; and, in illustration of the force of pretension, the gorgeous impertinence carried everything before it. Astounded at the airs of the man he expected to have crushed, Lord John Russell initiated his oration with meekness—going out of his way to compliment Mr. Disraeli. The dress had a good deal to do with the effect. In opposition, while seeking a fame, Disraeli has effected a business-like aspect; and, like most of the steady members, has suppressed all dandy instincts, and cloaked his ambition in sombre, secretive, retiring black. But now he has accomplished the work of his life—Thou canst not say but that I was, &c.—he has reached the empyrean of Right Honorable; and safe in a lucrative haven, he has broken out again into that 'Sartor Resartus' effulgence of clothes which, once upon a time, made him, of its itself, a famous man. Conceive a Chancellor of the Exchequer in a black velvet coat and fawn-colored velvet vest—his ringlets wet with perfume—his shirt studs of colossal rubies—and waving about, as he chattered of the fate of nations, the most delicately-laced cambrie, and you have Benjamin Disraeli on Monday—his weird career consummated, and he ingeniously indifferent to all results after that. And it was marvellous; and though he talked mysticism, and had no opportunities for being clever, that vast pretence of power availed all the vulgar and dull, as most M. P.'s are, gave the debate a twich no one could have expected, put every Free Trader on the defensive, extorted compressed respect from the genuinely powerful, and forced Russell, Graham, and Gladstone into unintentional excuses for being so ungentle as to interfere with so magnificent an individuality as the right hon., the defender of Judas Iscariot and Pontius Pilate. Very likely: the debate went against the government. But that fawn-velvet vest had stopped a leak, and the craft rode through—and that was a miracle."

**POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.**—A correspondent of *Savander's* says: "A statement has been made that a coalition has been formed between Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham, and that the political contract is that the latter is to take office under the noble lord as Chancellor of the Exchequer, whenever the ex-Premier is again at the head of affairs. It is also stated that the Duke of Newcastle is to be the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whenever such a ministry should be formed. I am in a position to assert on the best authority that both statements are purely chimerical.—Both the Duke of Newcastle and Sir J. Graham are bidding for power, but they will not quite go to the extent of taking office under Lord John Russell. In the upper house Earl Grey is the recognised leader of that party; as Lord Lansdowne has virtually retired from official life." The few noble lords on the cross-benches, who represent the once great Conservative party founded by Sir Robert Peel, are led by the Duke of Newcastle. There is said to be a sort of struggle between the noble duke and the noble earl as to which shall be considered the leader of her Majesty's opposition in the upper house.

**ARCHES COURT, LONDON, MARCH 26.**—THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE REV. J. E. GLADSTONE.—On Friday the long-pending case between the Bishop of London and the Rev. J. E. Gladstone, Minister of Long-acre Chapel, came on at the Arches Court, Doctors' Commons, before Sir John Dodson, the newly-appointed dean of the court. The charge against Mr. Gladstone is, that having come into the diocese of London a few months since, and being licensed by the Bishop to the ministry of Long-acre Episcopal Chapel, he commenced a series of attacks upon the Bishop, which were a scandal to the Church, and insulting to his diocese. Mr. Gladstone, from his pulpit, denounced certain Romanizing practices which were taking place in various churches in the metropolis, and affirmed on more than one occasion that the Bishop was fully responsible for these proceedings. Mr. Gladstone was summoned to appear before the Bishop, and, after a lengthy and unavailing refusal to retract what he had said, the Bishop laid a charge against him, whereupon the Bishop issued an inhibition against him, the effect of which was to compel him to abstain from preaching in the diocese of London. Mr. Gladstone refused to obey the inhibition, and continued his public ministrations at Long-acre Chapel. Proceedings were then taken to send him to the Arches Court, and, during the last term, certain articles affirming the charges which the Bishop made, were exhibited against the rev. gentleman. Mr. Gladstone appeared in person, and in his answers to the judge denied the power of the Bishop to revoke his license, but admitted the imposition of inhibition which had been served upon him by the Bishop, and admitted the statements made by him in his pulpit, and which were now charged upon him as an offence by his diocese. He also stated that, from various circumstances, his defence was not so complete as he should wish it to be, and prayed that the case might stand over till next term. The judge agreed to this, and ordered the case to stand over, and the parties withdrew.

**PROTESTANT INTOLERANCE.**—The Rev. James Dunneath, Protestant Minister of Cusheadall, has dismissed from his office the parish clerk, a man with a large family, because one of his daughters has married a Catholic! This is a sign of the times. — *Belfast Vindicator*.

The last Prelate of the old Catholic hierarchy of Scotland was the Archbishop of Glasgow. When the infidel ruffians whom John Knox hounded on, were busy in their horrible work of demolishing religious houses, and robbing churches, he carried to France the beautiful altar furniture of his cathedral, and deposited it for security in a Franciscan monastery. In his will he left it to the house, with the instruction that, when Scotland was again Catholic, it should be restored. Amongst it is a crucifix of beaten gold, six feet in height. It is at least a coincidence worthy of remark, that in this same city, in these days of reli-

gious revival, the number of Catholic baptisms were found at the last return to exceed that of all the sects together, and that the second city of Presbyterian Scotland, and the first in size and population, is already more than half Catholic. Let us hope that the bequest of the holy Archbishop involved a predilection; and let us, by our hearty and united exertions, labor to make it one. — *Glasgow Free Press*.

**THE PROSECUTION AGAINST THE CATHOLICS IN STOCKHOLM.**—A correspondent noticed some months back in this paper, that one of the Catholic priests of Stockholm, and some others, were under prosecution for the 'crime of having made converts to the Catholic Church.' It may be interesting to some of our readers to hear something more of the suit. Two persons are singled out for prosecution, the Rev. Abbe Bernhart, the priest, and Mille. de Bogen, who conducts the school. It is remarkable that the day on which the rev. gentleman was first cited before the Svea Hofratt, or Palace Court of Sweden, was the festival of St. Ansgarius, the apostle of Sweden, to answer as a crime for the same act that in the Saint is considered as the greatest benefit ever vouchsafed by Providence to the country. The charge against the lady is that of having united her request to that of a Protestant girl in her service for the reception of the latter into the Catholic Church, which request was, after two years' continual solicitation and probation, complied with; that against the Curé, that he did so comply. 'Is not this,' says the *Folkets Röst* (a journal said—we know not with what truth—to be in the pay of the Prince Royal) 'sufficient crime for the penalty of exile, according to the law of Sweden?' We hope not, but as yet the result is unknown. As an especial favor, the Court allowed the lady the benefit of counsel. The counsel is in this case called an interpreter, for the information being criminal, the accused is supposed to answer for herself. The gentleman who has undertaken the defence, Friherre Cederstrom, appears to be well qualified for his office, and to have conducted it in a most masterly manner. He shows, first, that the Angsburg Confession, being the legal faith of Sweden, a Catholic cannot legally be charged with heresy, since that Confession brands as heretics only Calvinists and Anabaptists, and expressly states (in chap. xxi.) that its doctrine is absolutely identical with that of the Roman Catholic Church, the differences being only in unimportant ceremonies, wherein Rome herself has never been uniform. Secondly, he shows that, if all persons not holding pure Lutheranism are to be exiled, one must empty the land, not only of Catholics, but of Protestants, since strict Lutherans are things no longer in being—an extinct race, of which fossil specimens only are to be dug up in old libraries. 'Who,' he asks, 'in the present age believes?'—[Here the pleader was interrupted by the President, on the ground that he was not at liberty to discuss theology; but, on his appealing to the Court, the plea was overruled, and he continued]—'Who in the present age believes the doctrine of the apology ('De Numero Sacramentorum') that there are three sacraments—baptism, the eucharist, and absolution—neither more nor less? That these are all of divine institution, and have the promise of grace attached? If then,' said he, 'you will enforce strict Lutheranism, you must exile every Protestant in Sweden.' Such is the outline of the advocate's masterly defence, which certainly places the Court on the horns of a dilemma—to be reasonable, they must either do nothing, or else—do an impossibility. Mons. the Curé, in his defence, has cited a unanimous decision of the diet of 1844, which exempts a clergyman from the consequences of a criminal prosecution for receiving into the Church a Lutheran who is willing to be responsible for his own conduct. Such is the present state of this suit. We can only hope that its decision may be in accordance with reason. But be this as it may, the sufferers have to thank only the villain John Russell and his Durham letter for having raised the spirit of fanaticism which has vented itself in this prosecution—a prosecution which must be considered as one of the most disgraceful outrages against the civilisation of the nineteenth century that any country has witnessed. — *Catholic Standard*.

**THE ENGINEERS STRIKE.**—On Wednesday night a conference of delegates from the various trades associations in the metropolis was held at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey. Mr. Newton, of the Amalgamated Society, delivered a long address, in which he proposed that the various trades societies should advance out of their funds, by way of loan, £10,000, for the immediate relief of the Amalgamated Society, assuring them that the society had sufficient honor and honesty to repay such advance. Resolutions recommending the assembly of trades delegates throughout the kingdom, to consider the subject of the dispute with the masters, were ultimately agreed to. A weekly subscription by all the trades of England for the continuous support of the men out of employment was also recommended. It appeared that £2,200, weekly would be required for the support of the engineers under the reduced rate of allowances. In Manchester the accession of hands to the various establishments gradually progresses, the laborers continue in a most deplorable condition. In the West London branch they have shared only 11s. 6d. per man since the commencement of the strike, or 1s. 2d. per week for ten weeks.

**CONVICTION OF A WOMAN FOR POISONING HER HUSBAND.**—At Lewes, Sarah Ann French, a repulsive-looking woman, aged twenty-seven, was convicted of the murder of her husband by poison administered to him in an onion pie, chiefly on the evidence of a man named Hickman, her paramour, for whose sake she had done it, but who now appeared fired and anxious to be quit of her. He detailed without compunction the whole particulars of his connection with the wretched prisoner, and stayed in the court to hear her ordered for execution without the slightest emotion.

**MURDER OF A CHILD.**—Selina Ride, the wife of a wheelwright, at Weston-Underwood, near Derby, has been committed for the wilful murder of her illegitimate offspring, a girl of three years of age, found drowned in the canal with a brickbat attached to its body.

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