

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.—REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN.—MOVEMENTS OF THE PROTESTANT PARTY.—A meeting took place on Friday, the 6th inst., at the house of Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P., to take into consideration the representation of Dublin, and to select a fitting colleague in conjunction with Mr. Grogan. About one hundred gentlemen attended, amongst whom were Sir J. K. James, Sir E. Borough, Sir J. J. Dombaine, the Attorney-General, Colonel La Touche, B. L. Guinness, ex-Lord Mayor, John Barlow, A. Boyle, W. D. La Touche, &c. The Attorney-General was called to the chair. It was then stated by Mr. James Saurin that John Vance, Esq., son of one of our oldest merchants, would be a suitable colleague for Mr. Grogan. It was resolved that the secretaries should invite Mr. Vance to meet the electors on the following Friday. On Friday last the adjourned meeting was held in the same place, J. Barlow, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Vance at great length addressed the meeting, and was throughout warmly applauded. On the motion of Sir E. Borough, seconded by W. D. La Touche, Esq., a resolution was then passed unanimously inviting Mr. Vance to stand as a candidate in conjunction with Mr. Grogan, and pledging those present to support him.

DRUGHEDA.—We are happy in being able to inform our readers that James McCann, Esq., of Staleen House, has consented to become a candidate for the representation of Drogheda. Mr. McCann is well known by his charity, good works, and benevolence; and his love for Ireland is not of to-day, nor of yesterday. For the last twenty-five years he has been laboring in her cause.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

COLERAINE.—Lord Naas thought to take the electors of Coleraine asleep, and purloin the representation before they could well rub their eyes. But it seems, with all his promptitude, and the "ingenious device" whereby Dr. Boyd and the government thought to surprise the electors, they have been on the alert, and threaten a contest. Mr. Wilson Kennedy, an active friend of Tenant Right, and well known for his energy in the Presbyterian body, is about to be put forward as an opponent to Lord Naas, to repeat in Coleraine the struggle, perhaps the issue, of Kildare. An address from the friends of Mr. Kennedy appears in the *Northern Whig*, and when the invitation, which is reported to be "numerous and respectfully signed," shall have been accepted, as it will be immediately, the struggle will commence.—*Freeman.*

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.—On Saturday, Thomas Blasen, Esq., a Lord of the Treasury, was re-elected for the county of Londonderry.

TYRONE.—The election to fill the vacancy left in the representation of Tyrone by the acceptance of office by Lord Claude Hamilton, took place on Friday the 19th of March, in the Court House at Omagh. After the usual formalities the noble lord was put in nomination by C. Eccles, Esq.; and seconded by Samuel Galbraith, Esq.; and there being no other candidate he was declared duly elected.

KILKENNY.—John Otway Cuffe, Esq., intends coming forward at the next election as a candidate for the county on Conservative principles. Mr. Cuffe is the proprietor of large estates in the barony of Cranagh.—*Daily Express.*

GALWAY COUNTY.—The *Galway Vindicator* says:—"Since our last publication, we have heard that Mr. Gregory, of Coole Park, will be a candidate for the county." A letter, which appears in the same paper, from Captain Bellew, son of Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, reveals a new Whig candidate for the county.

YOUTHFUL.—Mr. Anstey will never again meet his constituents. Mr. Butt, Q.C., who has canvassed the electors on Protectionist principles, will most likely be returned without opposition. It is understood the Duke of Devonshire will not put forward a nominee.—*Constitution.*

CLONMEL.—Mr. Barton, of the Leinster bar, and brother to Mr. Barton, of Rochestown, Cork, is expected to offer himself a candidate for the representation of Clonmel.

CLARE.—Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., Birchfield, has declared himself a candidate for Clare, upon essentially Irish policy; but he will not canvass the electors, nor give a pledge.

KILDARE.—Sir William Hort, Bart., who formerly represented this county, has issued an address to the electors, avowing his intention to offer himself as a candidate at the general election.

LORD NAAS.—We (*Daily Express*) believe that this nobleman will be soon in a position to serve his country in parliament.

THE "PRACTICE BOYS."—The bills against the "Practice Boys" have been ignored by the grand jury of Derry, and the event was celebrated on Saturday by the display of banners and the firing of cannon.

THE CROPS.—The weather is gloriously fine, and the people are taking advantage of it. Potato planting and all kinds of farm work are going on vigorously.—A large breadth of oats has already been put down.—*Ballinacree Star.*

The *Longford Journal* states that the planting of potatoes is more extensive in that neighborhood than for the last ten years.

This was the finest week that could be desired for country spring work, and the breadth of grass land turning up for potato planting is incredibly large.—Should the ensuing week's weather be propitious, the greater part of the potato crop will be then sown in Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, and at the earliest season of the year ever known.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

There are 188 miles of railway opened between Cork and Dublin, and the charges are only 10s. a ton for goods. Between Galway and Dublin there are 126 miles opened, but the charge is 16s. a ton.

The Railway from Tipperary to Bansha was opened last week. The line to Clonmel, will be open in a fortnight.

EMIGRATION.—The Mars steamer sailed at noon on Friday for Liverpool, with about 400 emigrants. They appeared to be slopkeepers in our local towns, and of the higher class of farmers.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

An inquest was held on Monday by Mr. Hyndman on a child named Peter Dunne, whose death was caused by a hackney cab running over him, which fractured his skull, causing immediate death. The occurrence took place on the quay near the Four Courts, where he was playing with other children. A gentleman who was on the car deposed to the facts, and stated that the driver, James Gannon, had done his best to avoid the accident. Verdict accordingly.—*Ibid.*

Mr. James McConnell, of Belfast, shipbroker, has been committed for trial, charged with having kept his wife locked up in a room, without light or ventilation, for the last year and a half.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Contracts have been entered into with Birmingham-manufacturers for the immediate supply to the Board of Ordnance of 18,000 rifle muskets.

It is confidently reported that a permanent increase is to be made to the present force of the navy to the extent of 3,000 men, who will, however, be entered only for Channel and home service.

The army and ordnance estimates, as prepared by the late government, will be proposed by the new Secretary-at-War, Mr. Beresford, and the Clerk of the Ordnance, Colonel Dunne, without any alterations. In entering upon new contracts for ordnance supplies for Ireland, the present government have already encouraged the industry of Ireland by taking them from the manufacturers and dealers of the sister kingdom.—*Morning Herald.*

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND LORD PALMERSTON.—RECONCILIATION.—We mentioned, a few days since, that the ex-Premier was exceedingly anxious that a reconciliation between him and Lord Palmerston should be brought about. For some time the latter noble lord gave no encouragement to those who, in the name, and as the friends, of Lord John Russell, made overtures to him. The solicitations, however, eventually became so urgent from a great variety of quarters, and the assurances of regret, to use no more expressive word, for what had happened, were so emphatic on the part of the ex-Premier, that Lord Palmerston felt he could stand out no longer. A reconciliation has accordingly taken place between the two noble lords. A personal meeting was brought about between them some days previously, when a mutual interchange of assurances were given that the past would be buried in oblivion; and on Saturday evening they met for the first time in public at Lady Palmerston's soirée. It is worthy of remark, as showing the importance which Lord John Russell attaches to this reconciliation, that he and Lady Russell were among the earliest arrivals at Lady Palmerston's re-union on Saturday evening.—*Morning Advertiser.*

THE WHIG EX-PREMIER.—HIS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.—We learn from a quarter in which the best information may be presumed to exist, that Lord John Russell, seeing there is not the slightest chance of his restoration to power, unless he make advances to the Liberal party, is just now, through means of parties in his confidence, causing to be conveyed to the independent Liberals, that should he be recalled to the councils of the Queen, he will construct his new cabinet on a much broader foundation than before. And hints, not to be misunderstood, are thrown out, that any future ministry which he may receive her Majesty's command to form, will have comparatively little of the aristocratic element in it. A few Liberal members may possibly be galled by these artful representations, but the country will not.—*Ibid.*

FOREIGN POLICE IN LONDON.—The Prussian government has appointed a lieutenant of police (greif) to be stationed in London for the purpose of watching over the movements of the German refugees there, and reporting to head-quarters thereon.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.—At the Clerkenwell police-court on Wednesday, a young man applied to Mr. Corrie in the following terms:—"Please your worship, I wish to know whether it is lawful for a man to marry his own aunt?"—(a laugh.) Mr. Corrie—(smiling)—"It is a most extraordinary question. Have you married your aunt?" Applicant—"Yes, my mother's sister?"—(laughter.) Mr. Corrie—"How old are you?" Applicant—"Nineteen." Mr. Corrie—"And what age is your wife?" Applicant—"Twenty." Mr. Corrie said that such a marriage was certainly illegal according to the Scriptures, and he referred to Leviticus and the Common Prayer-book. The wife, a good-looking young woman, here said—"He is a fool. I am willing to do everything to make him comfortable." Applicant—"I can't live with her, she has got such a bad temper." Wife—"If the marriage is illegal and he leaves me, is he not bound to support me?" Mr. Corrie—"Oh, no." Wife—"Then can he marry again?" Mr. Corrie—"Yes." Wife—"And can I do so?" Mr. Corrie—"Yes." Wife—"Oh, then, that's all right!"—(laughter.) Applicant—"I'll take good care I'll not get married again. I have had enough of it for the last six months!"—(loud laughter.) The applicant then left the court, followed by his aunt-wife, who continued abusing her nephew until they got out of sight.

Kalabergo's execution was to take place on Monday, the 22d of March, over the entrance to the prison at Oxford Castle. Notwithstanding several letters have been sent by Mr. Maggione, the interpreter at the trial, and one by the prisoner himself, to his relatives in Italy, none of them have come to England, nor has any notice been taken by them of the letters. On Friday week, about the middle of the day, Kalabergo attempted to escape from gaol. Attached to his day room is a spacious airing yard, in which he is allowed to walk. While he was in the airing yard he took advantage of the keeper being at the farther end to clamber to the top of a wall, and immediately the keeper, seeing what he was about, ran towards him, and endeavored to seize him by the leg, but the prisoner was too nimble for him, and got out of his reach by running in an extraordinary manner between some spikes till he reached the roof of the female ward.—On reaching that part he found that what he took to be the boundary wall was not so, and that there was no chance of escape, and the turnkeys being apprised of his attempt, a ladder was fetched, and he quietly descended and returned to his quarters.—*Oxford Journal.*

MOTHERS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—It is shown by a return just printed, that on the 1st of January last there were 3,453 mothers of illegitimate children in the receipt of out-door Poor Law relief. At the like period of the preceding year the number was 3,707.—*Times.*

DISCOVERY OF AN ALLEGED MURDER.—Within the past week a statement was made by a woman residing at Pickup Bank, near Blackburn, who supposed that she was on her death-bed at the time, of a nature calculated to implicate a man, whom she stated she knew, in the murder of a man named Walsh, who resided at that place, and who suddenly and mysteriously was missed from his home about 25 years ago. The woman's statement was to the effect that one night, about the time that Walsh disappeared, a man now living, and known to her, came to her house, and from his depressed and melancholy appearance she asked him what was the matter, when he stated that he had murdered Walsh, and thrown his body into a coal-pit in the neighborhood. She added that she could not bear to leave the world without divulging her guilty knowledge of the murder of the deceased, and the place where the body had been concealed, with the view of bringing the murderer to justice.—

Since this statement was made the woman has recovered, and denies all knowledge of the matter, and says she must have been unconscious when she made the statement. The relatives of the deceased have, however, it is said, taken up the matter, and badings have been fixed to the pit mouth into which the body was said to be thrown, with the view of drawing out the water, which is several yards deep, and searching for the body. Should the body be found, identification will in all probability be impossible, from the long period it has been in the pit, but the presence of any remains of it might lead to a discovery of the mysterious occurrence.—*Preston Pilot.*

Some time since, two attempts to affiliate a child upon the Reverend Stephen Matthews, the incumbent of Hanging Heaton, failed. The mother of the child was a young girl, a teacher in a parochial school under the clergyman's care. The people in the locality were much dissatisfied with the decisions of the Magistrates. The matter has since come under the judgment of Mr. Matthew's spiritual superior, the Bishop of Ripon; and the inquiry has terminated by a judgment against Mr. Matthews—he is deprived of his benefice for adultery.—*Spectator.*

Mr. Thomas Phillips, a farmer of Pentreboth, in Brecknockshire, is in custody on a charge of murdering his illegitimate child, by giving it to a sow which devoured it! The accusation was made by a discharged laborer, in consequence of a quarrel with Phillips; but a boy corroborated his statements.—Williams, the accuser, deposed, that in March, 1850, he had reason to believe that Margaret Morgan, Phillips's servant, had given birth to a child; this infant the farmer threw to a savage sow! the sow was eating the child when Williams came up. Phillips threatened to kill Williams if he divulged the matter. Margaret Morgan stood at the door of the house and saw the child devoured. The woman was in court, and the Magistrates now ordered her into custody.—From a cross-examination it came out that Williams has a "delusion"; he believes that a ghost has lately carried him many miles across the country. This might have been useful for the prisoners; but the boy Thomas Davis, gave an intelligent straightforward corroboration of Williams's evidence. The prisoners were remanded, that more witnesses might be summoned. Some of these further witnesses have made depositions increasing the credibility of the charge.—The prisoners were again remanded.—*Ibid.*

THE ENGLISH ANTI-SLAVER.—The following is an extract of a letter from a British resident at Leghorn, dated Feb. 20, 1852:—"They are talking of making all the British take out permissions from the police every six months, and some every three months, to remain here, and every time the permission is renewed there is about 6s 6d to pay, and every one of a family to have a separate one, which would come to be a considerable tax. Their object is twofold:—First, to raise money to support the Austrians; and, second, to have it in their power to send any way when their leave is out. The old merchants who have been born and lived always here are quite indignant at this.—There was a public meeting at the Consulate to-day about it."—*Times.*

UNITED STATES.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.—The appeal of the Rev. Delegates, in behalf of the University, was well responded to, last Sunday, by the congregation of St. Peter's, in Jersey City; the collection exceeded four hundred dollars. A contribution of the Rosary Society will probably increase the amount to nearly five hundred dollars. In view of certain drawbacks arising from the frequency of similar appeals, as well as from the many urgent wants at home, for the support of schools and other religious and charitable institutions, this collection is, certainly, very creditable both to the zeal and eloquence of the Delegates, and to the liberality of the good people of St. Peter's.—On next Sunday the Rev. Messrs. Donnelly and Devlin will be at St. John's Church, in Newark. We wish them a success proportionate to their zeal and their cause.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

The Rev. Mr. Prescott, (lately tried in Boston for heresy), having refused to comply with the condition prescribed by the Ecclesiastical Court, has been, in accordance with the recommendation of the Court, suspended by the Bishop of the Diocese. The sentence of suspension was pronounced, in Trinity Church, in presence of several clergymen.—*Boston Pilot.*

NEW ENGLAND PHARMASEES.—Our New England ships frequently carry rum and missionaries to the heathen, and ultra temperance reformers are said to be concerned in the traffic. Abolitionists are also said, and we believe truly, to be engaged in the traffic mentioned in the following paragraph, which we (*Boston Pilot*) copy from the *N. Y. Herald*:—"But it seems that, if the slave trade is still stealthily and secretly prosecuted in that Spanish dependency, the evil receives aid and support from some of the strongest anti-slavery States in this Union, and probably from some anti-slavery ship builders, who are the loudest in denunciation of slavery of all kinds. From the facts furnished in one correspondence, it appears that one vessel, prepared as a slaver, to trade between Cuba and the coast of Africa, was built in this country, and narrowly escaped arrest and condemnation, when it first sailed on its illegal mission; it is no doubt equally true that many of the other vessels still engaged in this contraband traffic in that region, have been furnished from several of the ship yards in New England—the builders being probably among the loudest in their denunciations of everything like slavery in the South, or the slave trade anywhere."

INSOLENCE.—In a letter from F. Pulszky (an attaché of Kossuth) to the editor of the *New York Tribune*, in speaking of the opposition to the course pursued by Kossuth, he has the insolence to speak of those American citizens who will not consent that this foreign adventurer shall plunge the United States into war with the Powers of the continent, as "Russo-Austrians" and "Austro-Russians." This man was brought here at the expense of the country, in a Government vessel; was entertained with Kossuth at Washington, at an enormous cost to the nation; and now, because the American people will not submit to be dictated to and browbeaten by his leader, they are denounced by him as "Russo-Austrians;" the significance of the epithet being that they are false to their country, and favorable to the despots of the continent. A stranger who thus abuses the hospitality which has been kindly extended to him deserves to be forcibly ejected from all respectable American society.—*Bull. Clipper.*

Kossuth arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult.—No preparations were made to receive him, and but little excitement was shown.

The Germans, Hungarians, and Creole Cubans, that were among the captured in Cuba, have not been released. They are doomed to ten years' hard labor in the prison of Centa. It was only the Americans and English that have experienced the mercy of the Spanish Government.

The Mexican insurgent leader Carrvajal, the nominal instigator of the recent insurrectionary movements on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, has been captured! on the American side of the river by Gen. Harney, of the U. S. Army, and taken a prisoner to Brownsville. He will be tried, we presume, and we hope justly punished, for having violated our neutrality laws. His followers, it is stated, have been all dispersed.

Six men and women emigrating west were massacred in the house in Doddridge county, Virginia, by another party who put up at the same house. They robbed them of \$22,000 and escaped.

THE MAINE LAW.—We have abstained from comment upon this extraordinary effort of legislation, until we could acquaint ourselves somewhat with its nature and probable workings. We have considered it attentively, and we are now prepared to express an opinion on the subject. It is, that the Law is not a good law.

The advocates of laws forbidding the sale of liquor were as sure, sixteen years ago, that the stringent license laws would effect the desired purpose as they are now sure that the new law will succeed. Yet they have been sadly mistaken. Drunkenness yet abounds, and perhaps more liquor is sold than ever. Liquors of unusually poisonous quality have, in most bar-rooms, taken the place of pure liquors. They are much cheaper, hence a profit is made, large enough to enable the seller to drive a lucrative business, and to pay whatever fines may be imposed upon him by the law. Meanwhile, if people were poisoned before by inches, they are now poisoned by the yard. Extraordinary pains are taken to evade the law and to hide the evidences of traffic. Hence, perjury has grown too common. The stuff that was formerly sold in open shops, is now dealt out in private rooms, in the presence of women and children. Crime has naturally increased under this state of things.

What proof is there that the advocates of coercive laws may not be now as sorely mistaken as they were then. They are clamoring against the present law, the work of their own hands, and which they were sure would succeed. They now declare it to be utterly valueless. They are as liable to err now as they were then, because they have not changed their principles, they have only changed the law. Its motives and principles are precisely the same with those of the present law. Why should it succeed, if that has failed? And why has that failed? Because the authorities could not, or would not enforce it. Why so? Because it was said by many, by, if not a majority, at least a powerful minority, to be too stringent. At all events, they have prevented its enforcement. If that be the case, what is to be thought of the present far more stringent law?

The Example of Maine is urged. It is said that she has succeeded. To a certain apparent extent, we believe that she has. But there is, we fear, a great delusion with regard to the success of the law in Maine. It has certainly, for the present, either prevented or kept out of sight several manifestations of crime.—And it is very probable that, to some person and families, an immediate, if not temporal benefit has resulted, in consequence of the increased difficulty with which, not drinkers but drunkards find in obtaining their poison. Yet a careful inquiry suggests other conclusions. Bloodshed has already resulted from the law. Perjury, lying, false invoices, and other dishonest and wicked practices, have increased to an alarming extent. There is nearly as much liquor as ever sold and drunk in Maine, but the sellers have been forced to adopt three expedients, all of them demoralizing and pernicious. They take extraordinary pains to conceal the traffic, hence, it is forced yet more closely into the inner parts of the house, in the presence of women and children, who see and hear all the nameless abominations resulting from this state of things, and who are yet more strongly incited to drink in company. Perjury, and every possible evasion of the law are constantly practised, thus bringing into contempt, not only the law, but all laws. The number of people who *trull* in successful evasions of the law, is alarmingly increased. The sale of extra poisonous, drugged liquors, is becoming universal. Brandy, for instance, which costs from two to five dollars the gallon, is seldom smuggled into Maine, because its seizure might ruin the seller, while the seizure of stuff costing from thirty to fifty cents may occur, at intervals, without seriously injuring the dealer. He submits to it,—brings it into his calculations, as a *payment of license to sell.* And so the people are poisoned by wholesale. If this state of things lasts, Maine will fill hospitals and graves; she may, in certain cases, save the money expended to support poor and criminal persons, but she may also become a vast prison filled with drunkards and perjurers, and a vast almshouse for the support of the families of perjurers and drunkards.

The principle upon which the law is based, is false. It makes the temperate drinker equally infamous with the drunkard; and the respectable dealer equally criminal with the drunkard maker. No principle, that we know of, justifies this conclusion. Men of common sense know that it is not true. Fanatics, however, are not noted for their common sense. Any course of argument, based upon the principle that the sale or use of liquors is in itself immoral or evil must, in the end, fall to the ground. The common wine of Syria, Greece, Italy, and other wine-growing countries intoxicates, yet Christians have the highest authority for its use.

It is certain that wealthy persons who want liquor can get it under any law. This new law will not,—it does not in Maine,—prevent poor men from getting their stuff, but while it places no obstacle in the way of rich men, it multiplies difficulties in the way of the poor man who wants his grog. It forces him, in most cases, to take drugged and miserably cheap liquors, if he perjure himself even then. Such class legislation will scarcely endure. It is an excellent commentary upon the democratic influences which some dupes sent to the State House to kill Whiggery.

The intemperate language of the fanatics is a serious obstacle to their final success. A man who presumes to doubt their wisdom, is set down by them as a rummy, a drunkard, or a favorer of drunkenness.—In our opinion, the State suffers less from drunkards than from fanatics; and if the question should arise, as to which party should be imprisoned, we would vote for the locking up of the fanatics, by all means. Their love for temperance is, we fear, in many cases, a sham, like themselves.—*Boston Pilot.*