

(From our Northumberland and Durham Correspondent.)
 Dr. Newsham, of Ushaw College, has left England for Rome, on ecclesiastical business, connected with the Northern District. It is now stated in the local newspapers that Dr. Pownson, of Durham, will shortly publish an account of his recent interview with the Venerable Father of the Christian world. The Right Rev. Dr. Hogarth administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, on Sunday last, to 107 postulants, in St. Cuthbert's Church, at Tynemouth. Thirty of the adults were respectable converts, though not moving in a position of society to command or attract individual attention or influence. Yet those converts are valuable members of society; small tradesmen and respectable mechanics of irreproachable character; some of them with large families. They belong to that class of society the most numerous, and are the sinews and strength of the country.—*Tablet.*

CONVERSION IN SCOTLAND.—[A correspondent from Glasgow writes to us as follows.—Ed. *Tabl.*]
 "Although very few of the aristocracy or ministers of the Church of Scotland have joined the Catholic Church, let not your English or Irish readers imagine that the Church is stationary in Scotland; on the contrary, she is advancing with giant steps. In proof of this I need only state that forty-six churches have been erected, and fifty clergymen have been added to the mission, during the last ten years. Those living marks of the holiness of Catholicity, the blessed Nuns and Sisters of Charity, are rapidly increasing amongst us, and in every city and town of Scotland hundreds of the most intelligent working men and women are becoming converts. My own circle of acquaintance is not large, yet I could name 200 persons whom I have known to be Protestants and who are now good practical Catholics."

CATHOLIC AFFAIRS IN BOMBAY.—On Sunday the 19th of May, in the Church of N. S. d'Espérance, the Right Rev. Dr. Hartmann administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of one hundred candidates.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN THE PUNJAB, &c.—The following is a correct list of the Roman Catholic Priests in the principal stations of the Sikh territories:—Pashowar: Rev. Joseph Bertrand, Sec. Pr. of the diocese of Gap. (Haute Alpes) in France (also officiates occasionally at Rawul Pindiee.) Wuzerabad.—Rev. Joseph John Rooney, Sec. Pr. of All-Hallows Missionary College, Dublin; also officiates occasionally at Sealkote. Lahore.—Rev. Nicholas Joseph Dodot, Sec. Pr. of the diocese of Verdun (Meuse), in France. Ferozepore.—Rev. Peter Augustine Morin, Sec. Pr. of the diocese of Nevers (Nievre), in France. Jullunder.—Rev. Fr. Lewis, Cap. Pr. of Loretto, in the "Ancona Delegation" and States of the Church (also officiates occasionally at Loodiana.) Unballah.—Rev. Fr. Raphael, Cap. Pr. of Tuscany. Subathoo, Cassowlee.—Rev. Fr. Vincent, of Laterze, Cap. Pr. of the Kingdom of Naples. N. B.—The three last named are Italian regular Priests, of the Capuchin order of Friars-Minor of St. Francis; the other four are Secular Priests (so called to distinguish them from those belonging to any of the religious orders), three of them being Frenchmen, and the fourth an Irishman; the names within brackets show the departments in France to which the Priests from that country belong.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.

(From the Cork Examiner.)

The *Times* has spoken out on the Tenant League, and with its usual hardihood of assertion. It has said everything disparaging of those assembled in council, of their mode of procedure, and of the suggestions which they offered and the demands which they urged; and, as a climax to its strictures, it insists that if their propositions were strictly carried out, the country would become "a desolate waste" in a few years. The *Times* says the exact legal position of both parties ought, in the first place, to be exactly ascertained; as any misunderstanding on this point will lead, as it has led, to erroneous practical conclusions. Is there a rational man in the country who does not recognize their exact legal position to be simply this—that of the master and the slave—the tyrant and the bondsman.
 Up to this hour the landlord can demand any price which he pleases to set upon the use of his land by the tenant. He may not only demand an unconscionable rent, but he can compel the tenant to pay it, even though the tenant should not be left, out of his toil and labor, as much as would place him a few degrees above the condition of a brute. He may do more than this—he may do more than compel his fellow-creature to labor a whole life for his advantage, under the plea of their contract being one of a purely "voluntary" nature; he may, should that tenant, in spite of the pressure of an exorbitant rent, create a new property in or on the soil, appropriate that property to his own use and benefit, and thus become the possessor of the fruits of another man's industry. He may do still more; he may, on any pretence—or simply because it is his will and pleasure—rudely sever a connexion that had subsisted for generations between the tenant and his fathers, and the soil which they and he had cultivated, and fling that descendant of a race of patient rent-producers, with his wife and his clinging little ones, out on the roadside, without troubling his mind by one single reflection as to what might be their future destiny. He may do even more than this; he may sweep off the human population of whole

townlands as graziers' might cattle which had been marked for the slaughter-house. These things he has done, and is doing, and with impunity; for, though such acts cry up to heaven like the hot blood of the murdered, for justice, still they are legally right—right according to the statute-book and the tribunals of the land. If the landlords do these things, and have power to do them, and have the legal right to do them; and if the tenant must submit to them, and have no power to resist them, what is the "exact legal position of both?" Was tyrant ever more despotic than the one?—was slave ever more hapless than the other?
 Is the League insane or revolutionary, because it is determined, to upset this iniquitous code, and to erect in its place one that shall have the sanction of the wise and the good? Is it blind or bigoted, because it has resolved on tramping under foot that miserable fiction of arrogance and presumption, that one man can do "what he likes" with his fellow-man, even though it should be unto his destruction? The League is raised up to preach deliverance from an odious bondage—to rescue the toiling mass from the legal brigandage of a privileged class. This is its mission. Its doctrine is based on justice to all, exclusive privilege to none. It insists on a mutuality of obligation, a mutuality of right, a mutuality of interest. It proclaims a national equality based on industry as well as on property. Ridiculed it may be, sneered at it may be, denounced it may be; opposed, and even persecuted, it may be; but so long as it takes its stand on the broad principles of reason and justice, it may repay the sneer by a smile, and meet opposition by open defiance.

The *Times* asserts that the League would soon make a "desolate waste" of the country. Now, the League asserts that legal landlordism is doing so at this moment; and it is to stay the hand of destruction, and drive back desolation from the valley and the plain to the sterile waste, that it has raised its banner in the land, and called on every loyal heart in the island to rally for its support.

We call on the country to reply to this advocate of a feeble Government—this defender of musty formulas and monstrous fictions. We call on the country to tell the Government and the empire that the League has spoken in its voice, that the League has demanded in its name, and that the League shall conquer through its energy and its strength.

(From the *Tablet*, Aug. 31.)

We are almost glad that we have neither time nor space to say what we feel and think, and what most, if not all, of our readers will feel and think, of the part borne by the Irish members in the recent mission of Mr. Shea Lalor to Downing Street. We don't want to say harsh things of these excellent—we wish we could add innoxious—individuals; but really the contrast is too good to be passed by without a word of notice. The Irish Tenant League sends one of its body to London, to get the Irish members to lay the miserable case and prospects of the Irish farmers before the English Minister, and to press upon him his duty of finding a remedy. What is the result? The person from whom this agent receives countenance, notice, and respectful consideration, is the English minister! The persons by whom, before, up to, during, and after his official interview with the Minister, he finds himself discountenanced, obstructed, resisted, and damaged, are those very Irish members whom popular constituencies sent to Parliament for the protection and advocacy of Irish interests. Henceforward we suppose we shall see a new order of things. The next deputation that is sent over to London from this side of the Channel must be furnished with credentials to Downing Street; and the Prime Minister for the time being will, no doubt, procure this deputation interviews with the Irish members, and recommend it to their favorable notice. When the interests of Ireland are concerned, it would seem that the English Minister is quite as easy of personal access as some of the gentlemen who call themselves Irish members, and far more easy to the approaches of reason, justice, humanity, and common sense. But we need say the less about this case now, because the matters to which we refer are put on record by Mr. Lalor's Report, which will be printed in our Second Edition; because the facts contained in that Report will keep; and because before very long each of the gentlemen in question will have an account to settle with his constituents, of which those facts will form a most important item. For the present we can do no more than refer to the minutes of the Council's proceedings; which will, at least, show that the past week has not been an idle one, and that greater work is in store for them in future.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY KILKENNY.—We are delighted to learn that preliminary arrangements are already in progress for holding a county meeting in Kilkenny, to which the Council of the League are to be invited. The preparatory meeting will be held on next Monday, the 2nd of September, at the Rose Hotel, at 12 o'clock. It is confidently expected that a few from each parish in the county and city will attend this preliminary meeting.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

ANOTHER TENANT RIGHT DEMONSTRATION IN MAYO.—With great pleasure we announce that on Monday, the 2nd of September next, the spirited inhabitants of the parishes of Westport, Aughagour, Kilmegna, Kilmaclassar, Islandeady, Newport, Louisburgh, Achill, Clare Island, &c., purpose holding a public meeting for the advancement of tenant right in the west.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

THE STRABANE TENANT DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—A placard has been issued by the secretary, Mr. Underwood, for the purpose of calling a meeting of the society, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of hearing a statement from the Rev. Moses Chambers, of Lockpatrick, who attended the recent Conference in Dublin, respecting the formation of the Irish Tenant League.

All the prizes awarded by the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, at the late cattle show at Cork, amounting to 596l. 10s. exclusive of

gold and silver medals, have been paid off and discharged, and receipts duly received for the same, as well as for all the other expenses connected with the meeting.

On Tuesday, the Board of Irish Manufacture held its usual weekly meeting. The room was crowded in every part. The chair was taken by Mr. Joseph Kelly, timber merchant, Francis-street.—*Tablet.*

LOUTH FARMING SOCIETY.—On Thursday week, the forty-second meeting of this invaluable society was held at Castlebellinham. The number of stock exhibited was not so large as on former occasions; but there were some of very superior quality. The pigs generally were of a very superior description, and it was remarked, by excellent judges that there was a great improvement in the breed.—*Newry Examiner.*

MANUFACTURE MOVEMENT IN KILKENNY.—A meeting of the citizens, convened by the Mayor, was held on Tuesday evening, to take steps for the advancement of home manufactures. The Mayor, M. Banin, Esq., presided, and read a lengthened report of his visit to the Dublin Board of Trade. The report contained suggestions for the re-establishment of several branches of the woollen manufacture in Kilkenny.

EMPLOYMENT IN KILKENNY.—Owing to the operation of the Dublin Board of Manufactures, a large order for blankets has been received at the Ormonde Factory, by which Messrs. Kenny, Scott & Co., have put on a number of additional hands. All the weavers, except two, who were in the workhouse all the winter and most of the summer, are now employed.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

THE SALMON FISHERIES.—The fishing along the western coast has been very unproductive this season. A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday states that large shoals of dead salmon were seen floating off Dingle Harbour on Saturday.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE CROPS.—LIMERICK.—The type of the potato blight is this year less virulent than ever. It appears to have virtually exhausted itself; besides, the disease is so partial in its operation that near half the large growing crop is unaffected, and will, in all likelihood, remain so.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

ULSTER.—Generally speaking, the wheat crop in the north of Ireland is in good condition, and, unless in some districts—as at Lurgan, Moneymore, &c.—where it is affected with blight, will produce an average yield. Oats, in most districts, will prove a heavy crop, and many fields, both of oats and wheat, have been already cleared. Flax is universally a good crop, and is nearly all pulled. The accounts of the potato continue of the same description; the blight will destroy a small—and but a small—portion of the crop, and the remainder is of excellent quality.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

CASHEL.—The wheat crop all round here is very indifferent. The potato stalks are all gone; but as yet there is but little real damage done to the tubers, if it do not advance.

MAYO.—The Rev. Thomas MacManus, P. P., Clare Island, and Inisturk, writes as follows, under date Aug. 24.—"The potatoes are completely gone, the rot making an extraordinary progress for the last week; and the barley, the only grain crop, is much damaged by frequent winds and rain; turnip, too, which was put down in greater quantity than usual, is menaced with destruction, a multitude of insects having taken up their residence, in large warts, at the root of each plant. All this being a sad reality, our future prospects wear a more gloomy hue than in any of the famine years just past."

COUNTY ROSCOMMON.—The result of the last week has not, we are sorry to say, led us to form a more favorable opinion of the probable fate of the potato crop. The disease has progressed considerably during this period, those earliest planted being affected to a considerable extent; nor have they, we fear, even yet reached a point from which we could, with any accuracy, form an opinion how far the disease may still advance.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

TUAM.—The accounts of the potato crop in this neighborhood are so conflicting, that it is difficult to speak with accuracy as to its present condition. It is gratifying, however, to be enabled to state, that the disease has not made much progress during the past week. In some of the fields near this town the potatoes are damaged to a great extent, but in the majority of them the failure is but of a very partial nature. We have still every hope that there will not be many serious failures of this valuable crop this year. The reaping of the cereal crops has commenced, and several fields have been cut down in this neighborhood; and but for the unfavorable change in the weather, much more would have been done in this respect.—*Tuam Herald.*

SCARCITY OF LABORERS.—So dwindled down has the laboring population become, in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow especially, that, at present many farmers are obliged to bide their time, for want of people to reap their crops. On Tuesday last, a farmer came into this town with a view of employing thirty reapers. He could not get six able-bodied men.—(He lives near the southern borders of Carlow and Kilkenny. In his own locality, the few laborers available were already at work.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

EMIGRATION.—Such a rush of emigrants for the United States, by Liverpool, was never witnessed in this city as occurred on Saturday, on board the two powerful steamers of the Cork and Dublin Companies. Men with heavy sticks had to be stationed on the decks and quays to repress the stream of hundreds of men, women, and children fighting to get on board, apparently flying from the country, as if escaping from a plague.—*Cork Constitution.*

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE.—We have it on authority we cannot hesitate in relying upon, that a most undue use of his official authority was made by

a Mr. W. Dillonia deputy collector of county cess for the barony of Ballintubber South, at the late election of a Guardian for Kilbride. Under a threat of distraining the stock of four ratepayers in Kilbride—namely, John Duck, Lawrence Kiggins, Pat Mee, and Pat Rattigan, living in the townland of Raymore—he coerced them into producing their voting papers for the election of a Guardian for the division of Kilbride, and had same signed for the candidate he favored, by his bailiff, M. Manus.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

SEIZING GROWING CROPS.—On Saturday last a poor-rate collector sent a special bailiff to seize some growing oats and wheat at Ballingrane, under a civil bill decree, and subsequently placed the notorious Tim O'Donnell, keeper, thereupon. The special then came away, and poor Tim remained there undisturbed until about nine or ten o'clock on the same night, when a few anti-Lucanites paid him a visit, and taking him by the collar, led him gently out of the field, then brought him a considerable distance across the country, and placed him standing in a cess-pool, where he had to remain under the surveillance of two men for several hours. Meantime the party returned to the crops, which they soon cut and carried away. This is Tim's version of his misfortunes, and none that know him would question his veracity.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

CARRYING AWAY CROPS IN CORK.—The first case of the kind we have as yet heard in this county, occurred on Sunday, near Macroom. The tenant of the lands of Drumcarra took it into his head that the price of his hay would fit better in his own pocket than in that of the man who had unwisely trusted him with his land. Accordingly he set to, and with the assistance of right ready auxiliaries, cleared the fields of the crop, wheeled it away, and sold it. For the carrying it off, a considerable number of cars were furnished by obliging friends. On the same day on which he carried and sold his hay, he cut some of his oats, which he housed and holds against the landlord. To-morrow (Sunday) he proposes, we understand, to cut and house the remainder. A convenient opportunity will, of course, be seized for turning it into cash as well as the hay.—*Cork Constitution.*

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—FRUITS OF EXTERMINATION.—On Sunday last, an inquest was held before James Delahunty, Esq., Coroner, at Captain Phelan's, George's-street, on the body of a female child, named Alice Dorsy, aged eight years, from Jenkins-lane. After being sworn, the jury went to see the body, when the most frightful spectacle presented itself. In the corner of a bleak, dark room, without any furniture save one broken chair, and a pot, was a mother, almost in a state of nudity, foolish and maddened from hunger, and trying, if possible, to hide herself. When spoken to she appeared quite unconscious, and betrayed all the symptoms of an idiot. There were a few cinders burning in a grate, over which hung three almost lifeless skeletons. A few raw potatoes, as small as marbles, were in the fire, and one of the children turning them, whilst another was trying to eat a raw one. In another corner was to be seen, lying on a sort of table, a lifeless corpse with nothing visible but bones and teeth. It is needless to remark, that such a state of things could not be believed except by an eye-witness. "A loaf of bread was given them by one of the jurors—they ran at it in a ferocious manner; but not till at the appearance of food could they be moved. So awful was the sight, that after once looking into the place, many of the jurors could not be induced to re-enter. After examining the relieving officer, and some other witnesses, a verdict of "Died from starvation" was returned.—*Waterford News.*

EVICIONS.—On the 15th inst., Samuel M. Going, Esq., Sub-Sheriff, accompanied by a small police force, went on the lands of Clonoulty, and evicted there forty persons, for non-payment of rent.—*Newry Guardian.*

STOPPAGE OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—In Kilkenny, Castlecomer, and Thomastown Unions, out-door relief has been stopped, the house accommodation enabling the Guardians to apply what the Commissioners call the best of destitution—acceptance of the workhouse. Two months ago there were in the Kilkenny houses upwards of 3,000, now there are not 1,700.

CESSEATION OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—Out-door relief is now totally discontinued in all the unions of Clare. We have never witnessed greater unanimity in the various boards of guardians on any question than was evinced by them in discussing the propriety of putting an end to this system.—*Clare Journal.*

Mr. Cox, vice-chairman of the Kilrush Board of Guardians, has been fined eight pounds by the magistrates of Kilrush petty sessions, for administering out-door relief to parties not entitled to it under the act.

WESTMEATH.—From the 21st of October, 1847, to the 23rd of August, 1850, sixty paupers were assisted of lame, blind, and infirm, and kept from the workhouse, with the small sum of 188l., which is a period of two years and ten months. Cost of each pauper weekly 5s. 3d.—*Waterford News.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred at Gort Workhouse, on Thursday, the 22nd inst. A pauper, named Mary Connor, fell into a boiler of gruel, from which she was extricated, and lingered until the following morning in extreme torture, when death put a period to her sufferings.

The half-yearly meeting of the Dublin and Liverpool Screw Ship Company was held on Wednesday. The directors announce that they have nearly wound up the Company, and that a second dividend of 10s. per share, in addition to 1l. already paid, had been struck out of the produce of the assets of the company. There are funds remaining adequate to the payment of from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per share. The meeting passed off amicably. The total losses of the Company were nearly 20,000l.—*Tablet.*