

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

## PROTEST OF THE CATHOLIC BAR OF IRELAND AGAINST THE PENAL LAWS.

We, the undersigned Catholic members of the Irish Bar, feel bound publicly to declare our sense of the impolicy and injustice of the Bill now before Parliament respecting Ecclesiastical Titles.

We take this step with reluctance, because we are unwilling to act on public questions as a separate class in the community, in respect either of our professional position or our religious belief; but on this occasion we fear that silence on our part might be construed into acquiescence.

We view the proposed measure as retrogressive and penal in its character, an infringement upon religious liberty, an unwarrantable interference with the discipline of our Church, and a departure from the policy recently pursued by the Legislature, in facilitating the voluntary endowment of the Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy of this country.

We object to this measure, because, by subjecting our religion to special legislation of a vexatious character, it will place the Catholic people in a position of inferiority to their fellow-subjects.

We object to the measure, because it will create new difficulties in the administration of charitable bequests and religious trusts connected with the Catholic Church, unduly control the free disposition of property, interfere with and endanger settlements made upon the faith of existing laws, and in its results be productive of great embarrassments and irritation.

Finally, we object to the measure, because it has been conceived and framed in a spirit of hostility to the Catholic religion, and because it is calculated to revive animosities which have been so baneful to our country, and which in latter years have been happily subsiding.—Here follows a long list of signatures.

**THE PENAL BILL.**—A petition for presentation to Parliament has been forwarded to G. H. Moore, Esq., M. P. for Mayo, by the Rev. D. Sharkey, P. P. from the united parishes of Ballinahinch and Dunmore, against the anti-Catholic Bill concocted by the treacherous and recreant Whig Ministry. It received in a short space of time above twelve hundred signatures, and contains, with others, the following clauses:—“That Catholics have in justice the strongest claims to the full enjoyment and free exercise of the doctrine and discipline of their religion equally with other classes of the subjects of her Majesty, and any law which would interfere with the Divine right of his Holiness the Pope to establish a Hierarchy in any part of the world where he may deem it expedient, as he has done recently in England, or interrupt its free action, by invading its prerogatives, when established as in Ireland; such enactment we must regard as penal and barbarous in principle, as irreligious in object, and not binding in conscience, and which Christian legislators cannot without guilt sanction, either by their votes or advocacy.” The petitioners also pray the House to reject with scorn the persecuting measure of the malignant Whigs, and to make all due exertions to expel speedily and ignominiously the base Russell Ministry from office.

**BAGENALSTOWN.**—On Sunday last a highly respectable meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of Bagenalstown was held in that town, Mr. Hugh Blackney presiding, for the purpose of petitioning against the government bill. The Very Rev. D. Lawlor, P. P., V. G.; and Messrs. T. Blackney, E. Cullen, P. Kehoe, P. Kinsella, J. Cummins, and other gentlemen, took part in the proceedings.

**LISMORE.**—We are glad to be enabled to state that the honest and patriotic inhabitants of Lismore have forwarded a petition to Parliament against that most hateful measure, the Papal Aggression Bill. The petition was numerous and respectfully signed on last Sunday. The Very Rev. Dr. Fogarty, P. P., V. G., Lismore, explained to a large assemblage the monstrous tendency of that measure, which he condemned in suitable terms.—*Cork Examiner.*

**THE CLERGY OF LIMERICK.**—The Clergy of the diocese of Limerick, by requisition to the Very Rev. Dean Coll, have called upon the Very Rev. gentleman to convene a meeting to express their opinion on the Ministerial aggression. The meeting is convened for Wednesday, at St. Michael's.—*Limerick Reporter.*

On last Sunday, the Catholics of Louth and Carrickmacross met in their respective parishes to petition against Lord John Russell's Penal Bill. The Rev. Mr. Bannon, P. P., presided at the former place, and Mr. Peter Hoey at the latter. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the petition adopted at each meeting was numerous and respectfully signed. The Catholics of Louth have forwarded their petition to Mr. W. T. McCullagh for presentation in the House of Commons.—*Newry Examiner.*

On Sunday last the men of the county Wexford hastened, in their respective parishes, to affix their names to petitions deprecating the threatened insult and injustice to the freedom of religion in this country. On that day not a man could write his name but thronged to record it; and, in Wexford alone, in about three hours, over one thousand two hundred signatures were appended to the local petition, which has been transmitted to our worthy borough member, John T. Devereux, Esq.—*Wexford Guardian.*

The effigy of Lord John Russell was burnt in Tralee last week amidst noisy demonstrations and music.

On Monday night immense crowds paraded the streets of Ennis, with blazing tar barrels, borne on rafts, displaying in the centre a large effigy of Lord John Russell, wearing a hideous mask. The yells and shouts of the multitude were terrific, and after traversing the town—not forgetting to visit Bindon st., where the Judges of Assize were lodging—returned opposite the Old Court-house, and there committed the effigy to the flames, amidst vociferous execration, and repeated cheers for Cardinal Wiseman.

## THE LEAGUE IN LIMERICK.

Great and glorious was the demonstration on Wednesday. The pronouncement of the people of Limerick for tenant right was as enthusiastic and as unequivocal as that of any other people or any other country. And it may be well said that the seeds so happily thrown broad-cast at the late election have produced the full fruition of a conviction of right, and a determination to obtain it.

From an early hour the streets and all approaches from the rural districts presented appearances of bustle and excitement. At twelve o'clock the several trades, preceded by St. John's amateur band, proceeded to the Committee-rooms, in William-street, and, after remaining there for some short time, formed into process-

ion, and escorted the Rev. Julius McCullagh, P. M., and other friends of the tenant right cause, to the place of meeting, at the large market-square, near the Court-house, where a large and commodious platform was erected.

Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, C. C., Doon, one of the Secretaries, read the following letter from his Lordship the Bishop of Ross:—

“Midleton, Feb. 17, 1851.”

“Rev. and dear Sir—Absence from home has prevented me from sending an earlier reply to your esteemed favor of the 11th instant.

“Be kind enough to present to the Limerick Tenant Right Committee my sincere thanks for the high compliment they have paid me by their invitation to the intended meeting and banquet of the 19th.

“Other engagements, which I cannot get over, will prevent me from being present; but I need not say that you have my best and warmest wishes in your endeavors to obtain for the Irish tenant the justice which has been so long withheld.

“The discouragement operating on the minds of the tenants is at the root of the evils of the country. By way of illustration (be the tale even thrice told) take two tenants, A and B, who rent farms each at one pound per acre. A improves the land in various ways, till its letting value is raised to thirty shillings; B works his farm in such a manner as that it will not bring under his management more than the pound; at the end of a given term both, by process of law, are thrown out; to whom, in the present state of the law, does the additional value of ten shillings belong?—to whom ought it to belong?—and if, as in the case of drainage, fencing, and other improvements, the additional value cannot be taken away, to whom ought full compensation to be made? Assuredly, to the tenant.

“The rights of the landlord are sacred, and must be respected; his rent must be paid, or his land must be surrendered. The property of the tenants should be equally inviolable; and to him the law should give equal protection for the value which, without his industry, skill, and capital, would never have been added to the land.

“In seeking for this protection, which the law now refuses, firmness and moderation are indispensable—firmness because the cause is just; and moderation, because, by imprudent demands, success might be endangered.

“If this legal security for full compensation be granted to the tenant, then will there be hope for oppressed and dispirited Ireland—the farmer will be stimulated to improve his land, the laborer will find employment, the poorhouses will be emptied of their crowded multitudes of helpless paupers, the landlord will be paid his rent, and prosperity will be restored to the country.

“I have the honor to remain, with respectful esteem, Rev. and Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

† WILLIAM KEANE.

**THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST THE MARQUIS OF WESTMATH.**—The case of Captain Wynne against the Marquis of Westmath for libel, has been brought to a close in the Court of Exchequer after a trial of eight days, the jury giving the plaintiff £2,000 damages, and 6d cost. This is the second time the case has been tried by a special jury, the jury in the last instance not having been able to agree to a verdict. The charge was also investigated before the House of Lords, the libel consisting of charges made against the plaintiff in a Petition to that House from the Carrick-on-Shannon Board of Guardians, of which the noble defendant was Chairman, and which Petition the defendant procured to be published in several Irish papers. The charges against the plaintiff were, that he had compelled the Relieving Officer, in spite of his remonstrance, to place upon the list a woman of bad character, with whom he was cohabiting, and that upon the officer's refusing to do so, and informing him that she had ground, and was not in need of relief, he persisted in bringing the case before the Vice-guardians, who ordered her relief; and this was done upon three several occasions. The defence was, a plea of justification, and the plaintiff entered into a rebutting case.

**MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.**—The fifth report of the visitors of Maynooth College, presented to Parliament, has been published. The visitation was made in pursuance of the Statute on the 12th of December last, when 500 students were in attendance, and 11 absent from sickness. No complaint was made by the president. The oath of allegiance had been taken by the students. The new buildings in the College comprise 215 rooms for students, together with a library, seven lecture halls, a kitchen, refectory, and other accommodations, but these remain unprovided with fixtures and furniture; the library without shelves, the halls without benches, the kitchen without grates, or apparatus, and the refectory rooms without tables, &c.

Dr. Maurice Power, one of the representatives for the county of Cork has received “notice to quit” from his constituents.

**THE NEW FRANCHISE.**—The following is the state of the county and borough of Wexford constituencies, under the new Franchise Bill:—Electors for the county, 5,896; borough of Wexford, 349; borough of New Ross, 171.

**THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—The only specimens of Irish enterprise in the department of bell-founding, intended for the great Exhibition, are two fine bells, manufactured by Mr. John Murphy, of Thomas-street, in this city. One of them weighs thirty cwt., the other about seven cwt.; and both are “maiden”—that is, cast in tune, without the slightest application of filing or cutting. They are the octave in a peal of eight—first and last of the peal—and on D key. The casting of bells in tune, without subsequent filing or cutting, was long considered a great feat by the English founders, who were accustomed to point boastfully to the “maiden peal” of Painwick, in Gloucestershire, as a notable effort of skill. Irish tact and genius have now reduced to a rule what had hitherto been an exception.—*Dublin Nation.*

**NEW PROCESS OF BLEACHING.**—At the meeting of the Flax Improvement Society's Committee, held in Belfast, on the 19th inst., Mr. Niven, of Chrone-hill, Lisburn, exhibited specimens of linen, cambrics, and muslin fabrics, bleached by a new and peculiar process of his own invention—the agents employed being naphtha, turpentine, and other volatile oils. The bleach appeared very good, and the texture of the fabrics unimpaired in strength.—*Northern Whig.*

As a proof of the want of employment in the district of Nenagh, men are glad to get twopenny per assload for bog mold, and draw it a distance of three miles.

Michael Sullivan, a pretended convert, and a

Scripture-reader, but no other than an impostor, is sentenced at Bandon sessions, to ten year's transportation, for obtaining shop goods under false pretences.

Andrew Coffee, who was sent over from Liverpool, and charged with the murder of James Scully, of Killeale, was discharged from the Tipperary gaol after three week's confinement; it appears he was in England at the time of the murder.

**CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.**—The trial of Mr. Smyth, J. P. of Castlefergus, who is charged with conspiracy to murder his mother, has been fixed to take place on Thursday morning.

A cargo of French potatoes was imported into Cork in February.

## ENGLAND.

**OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.**—The following reductions have been made in the expenses of the diplomatic service, to take effect from the 6th of April next:—There are to be in future but two British ministers abroad with the rank of ambassador, namely, at Paris and Constantinople. The Paris embassy is reduced from £10,000 to 8000 a year. The Madrid mission is reduced from £6000 a year, and £550 for house rent, to £5000 a year, and £700 house rent. The Vienna mission is reduced from £9000 a year, and £900 house rent, to £5000 a year, and £900 house rent. The Secretary of Legation of Vienna to have £550, instead of £900, hitherto paid to the Secretary of the Embassy. These reductions, in addition to the abolition of the Consuls-General at Syria and Algiers, and other reductions, which we have already announced in the consular department, will effect a considerable saving in the expenses of the Foreign-office.

The Governor of Malta, Mr. More O'Ferrall, has resigned, and returns home in the *Antelope* about the end of March.

At the Guildhall, York, on Tuesday week, a person, named Cooper, was charged before the Lord Mayor with administering poison to his wife, in consequence of which she died. Cooper was formerly head assistant at Lincoln Grammar School, and has since conducted a boarding school at Stanfield-hall, near Todmorden. He has been married about four years, and has two children. In the latter part of December his wife gave birth to their second child, and she died on the 2nd of January last, and her remains were buried at Bibton. Suspicion arose a few days since that Mrs. Cooper's death had been caused by foul means, and the Coroner issued his warrant for the exhumation of the body in order that the contents of the stomach might be analysed; as a motive for the alleged murder, it is assigned that the accused has been on very intimate terms with the daughter of a Wesleyan minister at Alford, in Lincolnshire, to whom he was anxious to be allied.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

**THE ISLAND OF ST. NICHOLAS.**—It is with much pleasure that we announce to the public that the Board of Admiralty have most liberally given orders for her Majesty's steam vessels Sampson and Bloodhound to convey a quantity of rice and biscuit to the sufferers at St. Nicholas, Cape Verde.—*Id.*

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—On Monday was printed the half-yearly return relating to railway accidents, from which it appears that in the period ending the 30th of June last there were 93 persons killed and 68 injured, of which number 3 passengers were killed, 33 injured from causes beyond their own control; 7 passengers were killed, and 3 injured owing to their own misconduct and want of caution; 25 servants of companies or contractors were killed and 17 injured from causes beyond their own control; 29 servants of companies were killed and 19 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; and 26 trespassers were killed 5 injured by crossing or walking on railways. There were 3 suicides.—*Id.*

**THE BITE OF A DOG.**—A case has lately occurred in Cheshire wherein a young lady of the highest respectability had nearly lost her life. On Christmas-day the young lady in question was amusing herself by fondling a favorite lapdog. The animal being considered a docile, harmless creature, and a perfect favorite, no apprehension was entertained that it would return the caresses bestowed upon it by a growl, much less a bite. To show, however, that animals of this description cannot be trusted, the dog in question made a sudden bite at one of Miss Clegg's fingers, slightly lacerating the skin. The wound quickly healed up, and no further notice was taken of the matter, until about a fortnight or three weeks ago, when the young lady began to feel acute pains extend from the hand up to the shoulder, and a fearful swelling of the limb ensued. The most skillful medical advice was immediately obtained from Liverpool and Birkenhead, and every effort made to alleviate her extreme and excruciating sufferings, fears being at one time entertained that hydrophobia would ensue. We believe the medical advisers at one time considered it necessary to amputate the hand and even the arm itself; but this has now been deemed unnecessary, and the young lady, after suffering intensely, we are happy to say, is in a fair way of recovery. This circumstance should act as a caution to persons making free with dogs, even though considered of the most quiet and tame description.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

**CRUELTY TO IRISH PAUPERS.**—On Thursday week, an Irish woman named Connell, left the Cork workhouse, and paid 2s. to the proprietor of the “Pelican” steamer, as passage-money to London, for herself and infant. According to her statement, there were as many as 750 men, women, and children huddled together on the deck. There were also several cattle. “We were so closely packed we could not move.” The rain fell, and her child grew sick; before the three days and nights, occupied by the passage, were over, it was dead. On Sunday morning, the mother went to the Rotherhithe workhouse, and asked for admission. The porter told her that it was not the right time, but six in the evening was the hour. She said, “I have a dead child in my arms.” The master gave orders for her admission, and she entered, “holding the dead child to her bosom, and crying bitterly.” An inquest has since been held on the corpse; the jury indignantly denounced the system adopted by the parochial authorities of Ireland of sending these unfortunate paupers to London to get assistance. The following verdict was agreed to:—“That the deceased child died of cold and exposure to the weather, by reason of the mother being a passenger on the deck of the “Pelican” steam-boat, while on its way from Ireland to London; and the said jury further state, that it is to be deeply regretted, that Government does not take some steps to prevent persons being brought over from Ireland in such a manner, without sufficient and proper accommodation for the preservation of life.”—*Weekly News.*

**THE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—The Queen and Prince Albert went on Tuesday morning to the Building for Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, in Hyde Park. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena. Her Majesty and Prince Albert remained about an hour, and then returned to Buckingham Palace. A great experiment was made the same morning at the building, with a view to ascertain practically the strength of the galleries, both under the condition of supporting what is technically called a dead load, and also a rolling or moving one. Three hundred workmen were first assembled by the contractors, and allowed to cover the platform and the planks connected with it. They were then compressed into the smallest space upon which they could stand. The amount of deflection produced by this load was inappreciable. The men then walked regularly and irregularly, and ran over it. The elasticity of the floor—allowing play to the timbers and the wrought-iron work—was admirably developed by this test, and it became apparent that this quality of elasticity was of the greatest value in protecting the cast-iron girders from sudden shock. Thus, when the men, standing closely packed together, continued jumping simultaneously for several minutes, although in the regular vibrations of the floor the binders played up and down—the extreme deflection of any of the girders that could be ascertained at any moment did not exceed one-quarter of an inch. As it was considered desirable to ascertain the effect of perfectly regular oscillations, the whole of the sappers and miners on the ground, in close columns, were marched over and round, and were finally made to mark time in the most trying manner. With the result of this last test the eminent scientific men present expressed themselves highly gratified, observing, that while at the climax of vibration the motion did not exceed that common in ordinary London houses at evening parties.

**A WIDOW IN CHANCERY.**—We do our best to prevent native widows from having themselves burnt in India; and we do our best to consume our own widows in Chancery. The funeral pile and the Chancery costs are alike tormenting, and, in many cases, alike mortal; only in Hindostan the torture is more brief, and the final peace more certain. In one case death comes in fire; in the other, by the slower process of a breaking heart. Lord Campbell pities a widow in Chancery. Yes; a few days since “he did from his heart pity the poor woman,” Widow Gardiner—who, upon the death of her husband, after having been for years in the Court of Chancery, was now dragged into a Court of Common Law, whence she would be taken back to Chancery; and all, so far as appeared, for doing no more than an honest woman might do. The jury immediately gave a verdict for the defendant. And this verdict takes the defendant back to Chancery, “for doing no more than an honest woman might do.” The moral of the verdict, therefore, is, that every woman, being left a widow, should do anything else than what an honest woman might do! But Mrs. Gardiner is again in Chancery. There she is, to be slowly consumed by cannibal equity. Now, we ask it, is not the bamboo pile, with pitch and resin, on the banks of the Ganges, a more humane sentence pronounced by custom on the Hindoo widow—by a barbarous usaga on a benighted infidel—than the slow, devouring system of Chancery, that, in what is called a Christian country, eats up to the very bones the widow and the fatherless? The Bastille was stormed and carried by human indignation and human vengeance; when will the Court of Chancery fall before justice and common sense?—*Punch.*

## UNITED STATES.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BOSTON.**—Last Monday was celebrated with unusual fervor, by the Irish inhabitants of every section of, and the usual Society's in this neighborhood. Though the morning was lowering and chilly, the streets were dry and hard, which we were glad of for the sake of the Temperance Societies. These assembled at the Common at an early hour, and formed into procession, Mr. D. W. O'Brien acting as Chief Marshal. They were full fifteen hundred strong, carried about a dozen splendid banners, and were accompanied by five bands of music.—Among the banners we especially noticed the Father Mathew Society's, St. Nicholas Society, the St. Mary's Society, the St. Vincent's Society. There were also the Temperance Societies of Charlestown and Cambridge, and delegations from other towns.—*Am. Celt.*

**ANOTHER PIRATICAL EXPEDITION.**—We have private information that there is now fitting out in New York an expedition of Germans and Hungarians, under the pretext of forming a colony somewhere on the southern coast of the United States. From the secrecy to which its members are sworn, and the mystery that prevails about it, it seems evident that the destination is not as pretended. It may be part of a new Cuban expedition; but our principal informant thinks he has sufficient evidence that it is meant for Switzerland first, and then for an Italian expedition. “No Irish need apply,” as they cannot be depended on for robbing Churches and Convents; and no Italians need apply, as they are sure to run away if there shall be any fighting to do. So only Germans and Hungarians are excepted. We have heard of about a hundred as engaged in this piracy—the number may be much greater. Mr. Webster, after his swaggering letter to Chevalier Hulsemann, will, no doubt, be very prompt in showing that the administration is able and willing to prevent armed expeditions from being fitted out in our ports against friendly powers! He may, however, if he thinks it will help his popularity give the rascals passports—it will not keep Austria from hanging them all the same—with the passports in their pockets.—Shame on so inconsistent an Administration!—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

The Baltimore Sun has an account of a horrible massacre in Kent county, Maryland, in which five persons were shot or stabbed, two of whom had died. It appears that a gang of robbers got scent of a large sum of money, which they supposed to be in the house of Mr. Caleb P. Griffith, and were determined to get it. But they mistook the house of Mr. William Cosden, two miles and a half from Mr. G's Mr. C.'s wife, his wife's sister, and two other persons were brutally shot; but no money was obtained. Mrs. C. was amongst the killed.