TENANT LEAGUE MEETING IN ARMAGH.

To-day the meeting of the League, for the Armagh district, took place in this city. The day fine, and there was a pretty large attendance, there being, it is probable, at one time, as many as 2,000 present. We indeed heard the numbers computed at a considerably larger amount,—so much as 4 or 5,000, but, from an impartial view of the meeting, we think it could not there were not more than we have stated; and when we take into consideration the great number of boys, and tradesmen of the city, as Monday happened to be an idle day, even the above number must be considered very numerous. We have heard that the usual number of farmers and respectable townsmen who were present. Indeed the inhabitants of Armagh, who made a large portion of the meeting, must be considered small in number, compared with those from Lurgan and other places.

The meeting was advertised to be held in front of the Court-house, but on application to the High Sheriff, permission was granted to the use of the Square in the Court-house, and the open space in front of the county gaol was chosen instead. The clock had been the hour appointed, but it was about one before the commencement the various gentlemen who were to address the people, appeared on the platform.

The following is as correct a list as we could procure of the persons on and about the platform:—

Rev. Alex. Wilkens, P.P. Armagh; Rev. Daniel Coote, P.M.; Rev. Alex. Savage (Cavemanter); Rev. Wm. Reid, Scarva; Rev. Archdeacon Fitzgerald, Limerick; Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, C.C. Lurgan; Rev. Patrick Lennon, P.P. Stewartstown; Rev. — Lennon, P.P. Upper Killeey; Rev. — Daniel, P.P., Newtownhamilton; Rev. John Stanley, P.P. Loughgall; Rev. D.G. Brown, P.M., Newtownhamilton; Rev. Charles Caddle, P.P. Crossmaglen; Rev. Mr. Donnelly, C.C. Forkhill; Rev. — M'Shane, Kilkeel; Rev. — Devvir, P.P. Lurgan; Rev. J. M'Cullagh, Newtownhamilton; Rev. Patrick Donnelly, C.C. Lurgan; E. Troy, C.C.; Rev. — Carson; Messrs. Thomas M'Whirter, James Bennett, Armagh; Joseph Coulter, Lurgan; James Malcomson, Lurgan; Thomas Hanson, Gosnery, Anghacloney; John Allen, Richhill; Simon Ryan, Armagh; Rev. Patrick Quinn, P.P. Bragh, Portadown; B. M'Lennon, Lurgan; — Connolan, Lurgan; — Lucy, Lurgan; — Mulligan, Forkhill; Samuel Newbaker, Lurgan; John Stewart Coulter, Lurgan; Hugh Gally House, Lurgan; Joseph George Woolsey, Portadown; Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Portadown; Rev. Murphy, Lurgan; James Oliver, Brookley; James Doone, Lurgan; David Wilson Irwin, Portadown; Charles Caddle, Lurgan; Thomas Rodgers, Kilmaccranon, Lurgan; William Gibson, Killiles; W. C. M'Bride, Altnagelvin; James Bennett, George Rolston, Portmore; Nicholas Bowen, Lurgan; Thomas May, Portadown; James Fleming, Lurgan; Matthew Wells, Lurgan; Thos. M'Cann, Armagh; John Carlisle, John M'Clean, A. Stitt, Patrick Hughes, Armagh; James Donnelly, Armagh; Patrick Mallon, William Lynch, Armagh; — Gray, Arthur Conroy, William Pringle, James Fegan, John Hanna, John Connolly, Wm. M'Cafferty, Thomas Rodgers, Thomas Carragher, Robert Riddall, Andrew Boyd, &c., &c.

The Rev. D. G. Brown, Presbyterian Minister, Newtownhamilton, was called to the chair.

Mr. Brown, on taking the chair, proceeded to state the object of the meeting. The men of Armagh were assembled to assert the principle of tenant-right.—They had met to assert the privilege which the law gives them, of the use of their right. He would be consolation that the right of meeting together, for such a purpose was not yet considered illegal (Hear, hear and cheers.) It was a fact which he need not employ much argument to prove that land is the natural source of wealth, and this being so, certainly the tillers of the soil are entitled to food and raiment. (Hear.) The man who tilled the land, had a right to be supported by his land,—or, in other words, to a fair remuneration for his labour. This was the basis of the present struggle. The men of Ulster had got this right recognised and acted on by the owners of land. It had not, however, been so in this country. "But the landed gentlemen of Ireland, who had daily assailed our ears, arise from? Whence did those come who, in the last century, came to settle here? Were not the cries of an oppressed people? cries that if they were not heard on earth will be heard in heaven. This land belongs to God. They are children of God, and every party; but they were all Irishmen. (Cheers.) And theirs was the true loyalty. They would encircle the throne with a well-clad and a well-fed people. They would feet the labourers well, and then would be indeed a prosperous country. Instead of requiring to be watched by soldiers and police, as is too often the case at present. (Hear and cheers.) It was a righteous cause. The clergy of all denominations were on their side, and sympathised with the poor oppressed people. Could the Protestant, after all, from many considerations, take so active a part as he and some of his brethren he saw around him had done? He felt he was flatly justified in saying that they all, without exception, sympathised with them in their present struggle. (Hear, hear.) And why did he say so? He said so because they all preached from their pulpits the same doctrine of justice and right. They preached it not only in the pulpit and in public opinion, but it was a bloodless victory they sought. It was the cause of all whose lot was to till the ground and he would not shrink from it. He was many of the cause they were met to defend, whereby they would secure a happy and prosperous home for their children's children,—one of the greatest of earthly blessings, an independence of position, and a safeguard against oppression and ingratitude. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then called on the Secretary to read the correspondence connected with the present meeting. The letters from the County members, to the request addressed to each respectively, to preside at the meeting, were then read. The Hon. Mr. Caulfield's letter was received with marks of disapprobation, but that of Sir W. Verner with cheers. The Hon. Baronsmile was also received with cheers, although he alluded to the existence of prior, and unavoidable engagements, while Mr. Caulfield refused, peremptorily, without assigning any reason. The letter of the Rev. Mr. Coleman, who had been applied to, were read, excusing themselves on various grounds. Letters of apology, for absence, were then read from Lord Lurgan, Sir Marcus Sharman Crawford, and four or five other individuals.

The Rev. Mr. M'Parlan, P.P., Newtownhamilton, then rose to move the first resolution. They were, he said, in connexion with many thousands of their countrymen, assembled for the purpose of putting an unholy monopoly in land, which had been productive of so much evil,—to procure protection for the op. pressed people. At present there was no protection. In tenant farmer,—the law afforded no protection to the tiller of the soil. What protection it did afford, he, for one, sincerely expressed like the handle of a jug,—it was all on one side. (Hear and laughter.) If the landlord wished to raise his rent, it was easy for him raising their rents, and instead of being remunerated for their industry such improvement was made to the detriment of it was a curse. (Hear, hear.) It might be asked why a minister of the altar comes forward to take upon himself up with political question? But this was easily got rid of. It was no political question. It was a social question, and it involved the welfare and happiness of the great mass of the people. It was then the business of every minister of the Gospel to do what he could in bettering the present state of things. But Popery is congenial to the fallen and unremoved nature of man; and this places all of us, more or less, in danger. And with this view of the subject, your correspondent, instead of exaggerating, has underrated the number of Poperies. Instead of nine and not of thirteen, the whole body of the English clergy, and the whole body of the Presbyterians and Episcopalians in Ireland, have been just Poperies. "Ian," which nothing but the restraining, healing, vivifying power of Divine grace can hinder from spreading through the whole mass and destroying its spiritual life. Here lies our personal danger in regard to the infection and contagion which prevail so much in these times. We must be kept watchful, hopeful, faithful, and prayerful.

To sum up my argument, your correspondent would have no believe that when the leaders of the Popery and who are most looked up to amongst them for ability, learning, and discretion, put forth a declaration that they felt they had been met with the concurrence of the whole party, which the public organs of the party had been assured of the concurrence of the party have written against,—which was regarded by them as a document of great importance, and which the Popery were supposed to be agreed, —when a declaration of this kind was sent round, that, out of a party exceeding nine-hundred, only "Ian of Trath" and two that they are *underrated* at that number,) a small minority of less than two thousand only should be found to agree with the Popery, and that more than seven thousand should decline to join with them, this is quite too preposterous to be received. It is also wholly unlike anything that ever happened before in regard to any party in any Church. The first circulation of this document, it would seem, was not confined to the minister by reading an overdrawn statement in a pamphlet written by a clergyman, respecting what certain clergymen of the Church of Rome on the subject they know nothing. But this excuse is not available for "a friend of Truth" when he comes forward to bolster up the story, after I had directed attention to a plain matter of fact which so completely refutes it, as, your obedient servant,

January 27. A PROTESTANT.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR CULLYHANNA.—On Monday last, a man of the name of M'Gough had been in Cullyhanna fair, and seemed much excited. Before going to bed he had commenced smoking, and a spark is supposed to have dropped from the pipe into some flax which was near the bed, and his wife, the rest of the family being in bed, four in number, will also observed a quantity of smoke issuing from the room where her husband had gone to bed. She went to the room, and with difficulty got him dragged him out. She then ran for help, being a distance from any house, and when she returned she found her four children suffocated.—*A Correspondent.* We have since heard that a horse lost its life on the occasion also.

Lord John Russell has addressed a letter to the President of the Royal Society, announcing the offer of a prize of government plate £1,000 at the disposal of the society this year, for scientific purposes.

THE ARMAGH GUARDIAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1851.

of England are still Protestant, and still to be depended on. Yet, I repeat it, I believe it. I trust that unity will only do their duty in this emergency; that they will stand firm in their Protestantism, and lastly, protest against any encouragement being given to the corrupters of Protestant doctrine. It has frequently happened that they have been continued and even promoted with errors which seduced the clergy from the simplicity that is in Christ." Lord John Russell, really the case, with reference to the Arian heresy amongst the Presbyterians some years ago. The second extract is from a letter which addressed to Protestant Ministers, showed that the plague had not spread among the honors in the same proportion as among the preachers.

But when Mr. Soltan says that "the sole cause, and the only cause of the Popish aggressions is the not endowed clergymen of the Church of England;"—and when your correspondent says that "all the great changes that now threaten Protestantism in Britain have *exclusively* sprung from the clergy," I must withhold my assent to the justice of the charge. I must disagree with the declaration put forward in the memorial to the Queen from the Presbytery of Armagh, which appeared in your paper, signed by the Rev. Mr. Lennon, Fermoy and the Rev. John R. M'Alister.—The document says, "Memorialists cannot but regard the recent measures as having received strong and unquestionable encouragement from the endowment conferred by government on Popish institutions, and the honours conferred on Romish ecclesiastics." Lord John Russell and his political friends would be glad, by throwing the whole blame of the blame on Puseyism, to ride off and escape the share of it which attaches to themselves for favouring and patronizing Popery in Ireland. The Puseyites are chargeable with having contributed to bring about the Papal aggression; but the present ministry, some former administration are chargeable with having helped it forward also. And let not Irish Presbyterians glory as if they were not a little chargeable, at least, and had contributed nothing towards inducing the Pope to take this bold step in advance. The celebrated letter of Father Dunlop, the emissary of the Irish Priests at Rome, shows how the national system of education was represented to his Holiness. Nothing could more encourage the Pope, the readiness to encourage and foster it, which Father Denis discovered in the Presbyterians of the north of