THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

HARVEST PROSPECTS .--- A Dublin letter says :---Nearly all the accounts are unfavourable, the unseasome localities is foured that a third, at least of the crop will be lost by the old blight In addition, is a stated that the quality generally is bad, the absence of sunshine and the constant rains leaving the potato wet and soft, and depriving it of all nourish-ment. The wouther, meanwhile, continues harsh and ungenial.-Star, Aug. 11.

The Cork Examiner of 16th ult., thus reports :-"The day has been rather showery, after variable weather previously, and seems rather an unpropitious Lady Day in harvest.' Reaping has already commeneed in the neighbourhood of Cork; but not by any means to a large extend, as the ripeuing of the grain is very late. The produce, however is good and should the weather proved propitious the abundance will more than make up for the lateness of the harvest. As regards the potato crop better hopes are beginning to be entertained, as a more promising appearance is being offered by the fields. The hay crop has been very prolific, especially in uplunds."

THE ORANGE QUESTION.-Ireland, at the present hour, maintains for itself the character of being the most peaceful and moral country in the world. Its criminal calendar at the assizes is a mere bugatelle ; and its public prisons are almost empty. But one blot remains. A brutal faction, (the Oraugemen) who have the gross insolence to claim for themselves a special character for "loyalty," though a first prin-cipal of their sanguinary code is that they will be loyal only to those who would uphold their bloody ascendancy-are maintained in a kind of supremacy in a certain part of Ireland where they distinguish themselves yearly by their ruffianly excess and their utter contempt of all law and order. On the 12th of July an armed gang of these sanguinary rullians attack a peaceful Gatholic population, and shoot them down -for the admirable provisions of law in Ireland have hitherto ingeniously kept the Catholics unarmed .-Not content with this, a Grand Jury of Orangemen then superiors and " Grand Masters " of Lodges of which " rowdies," like the murderous rioters of Lurgan are the rank and file-groesly insult a Catholic Judge going on circuit, because he ventures to recommend peace and good feeling among all classes. Emboldened by this scandal, the Orange rabbie of the town, fling out their banners on the Church steeple, ring the pleasent tune of "We'll kick the Pors before us," on the Church joy-bells, and parade the streets before the temporary residence of the Judges the (QUEBR's high representatives), shouting " To hell with the Pope," and "Down with the Papists. In another Ulster town the same course is pursued, and for a couple of days a peaceful Oatholic popula-tion is subjected to every form of insult and provocation, which (thanks to the exertions of their clergy and educatd brethern) they do not resent. Thus the murderous outrage of Lurgan, where the blood of the harmless unoffending mon is shed, is followed up by the gross insuits and (thank God 1) ineffectnal provocation of Euniskillen and Derry. There is every-where a cry against this strocity. Men ask " are we living in the times of lawless barbarism, that we tolerate such infamies as these? Can it be that, in Ireland, so orderly and peaceful, this Imperial Government of Great Britan still permits a cabal of bigoted Orange las flords (the fag-end of a faction supposed to have been suppressed for ever) to insult an impartial and enlightened judge, and in his person outrage the sacred Majesty of the Sovereign-und permit this shameful state of things to continue .--Here is a Bill which we offer to Parliament, to make those party emolems and flags, and cries, and tunes punishable - and we present it as the readiest means of suppressing the nuisance."

THE 12TH OF AUGUST IN DERRY .-- LONDONDERRY August 12 .- To-day is the 12th of August, and the Apprentice Boys have been celebrating, in the usual way, the anniversary of the " opening of the gates." Fings are flying on Walker's monument on the Irish Society's bastion, and on the church. There was no firing, ... t part of the ceremonial being for obvious postponed till to-morrow. It is the custom reast of the effective Boys to walk in procession to the Catheirs on these anniversaries, but to-day the First Preso, terian Meeting-house has been the scene of the "religious commemoration." About 100 of the young follows who compose the several clubs assembled in the Corporation Hall this morning; and shortly before noon, marched in procession to the Presbyterian Church already mentioned. The prone other cessionists wore sashes and mooons, as wen badges of the party. Crimson was the colour of these ornaments. The service was preached by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, the junior minister of the congregation. The service is now proceeding, and placards are posted through the town announcing that Mr. Smyth's sermon will be published in a pamphlet to-morrow. For some days past it has been rumored that both the Bishop (Dr. Higgin) and the Dean (Dr. Tighe) were totally opposed to allowing the church to be used for any party display in connec-tion with "The Twelfth." This, I suspect, is the reason why the brethren had to avail themselves of the First Presbyterian Church for the anniversary sermon. But, be this as it may, it turns out that the Bishop, who happens to be here at present, did interfere to prevent the ringing of the Cathedral bells or the hoisting of flags ou the roof of the buildingthese practices being customary on such occasions as this. I have made the utmost exertions, within the limited period at my disposal, to verify the trach of the statements I am making, and I do not en ertuin the slightest doubt of their perfect accuracy. The Bishop issued an order that no flags were to be hoisted, and that the joy bells should not be rung. By some means, however, a number of those who differed from the prelate got to the roof of the building, and hoisted the flag at an early hour this morning As soon as his lordship noticed it, he sent and fallen, as disclosed by the recent criminal calendars. had it taken down; but in a very short time afterwards-precisely as in the case of the Orange flag hoisten to insult the Roman Catholic judges-the banner was raised again. The Bishop remonstrated but to no purpose. There is a report that the churchwardens backed the Apprentice Boys, and denied his lordship's legal right to interfere. The flag was therefore, kept up ; and, although the Bishop was in communication with the police on the subject, the ing crimes, in fine, which disgrace humanity, were offensive Emblems still remains fiying above the represented there. On the list were to be found, chancel window of the venerable cathedral The amongst others, five cases of bigamy, seventeen tower and roof of the church are in the occupation of a large number of the Apprentice Boys, who have shut out those desirous of practicelly respecting the Bishop's instructions. So things remain. As to the joy bells, I have learned that, about the hour when the bell tolls for the noon survice, the worthies got into the belfry, and set the bells in motion "in ho-nor of the day." Certain it is that there were a few peals about eleven o'clock ; but I could not clearly distinguish whether the sounds made were a tune, or something entirely different from a tune. The London Weekly Register. bells only rung a brief period. - Cor. of N. Whig. ENNISKILLEN, August, 11 .- At seven o'clock this evening some thirty or forty persons might be be observed standing upon the platform of the Protestant church tower. According to the usual custom on the eve of the 12th of August, four Orange and blue flags were hoisted upon the four respective steeples of the tower, also a large banner with the inscription "No Popery," floated from the summit of the main spire. It was then proposed to give three cheers in commemoration of the "great and glorious revolution of '88," and also to claim ascendancy over "Pope and Popery." The next thing to be done was to commence ringing the joybells. In this at first the principal object seemed to be only to make a noise, as they were rung with great fury and in confusion, and entirely out of ali order ; after some time, however, very indifferent attempts were made to play out party tunes, which were continued till near midnight .-- Freeman Cor.

The Orangemen of Ireland are the real rebels and anarchists of the country, and it is against them that the executive is compalied, to arm itself, with extraordinary and almost unconstitutional powers, since they thus openly and pertinuciously beard the civil and ecclesiastical as well as the military authorities, being evidently beat upon celebrating their heathen orgies, and committing their sanguinary outrages at all hazards. So far, therefore, from the Hmblems Act, being too stringent, it will prove to be too lenient. Two other provisions should at all events be added to it; the one prohibiting public journalists from issuing such programmes as we have quoted, and inditing inflammatory paragraphs calculated to produce such fatal encounters as generally take place on the Orange anniversaries-the other rendering it criminal in any clergyman on such occasions to preach discourses tending to promote similar results .- Dublin Telegraph.

ORANGE PARSONDOM - The Times says that the Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor (Dr. Knox) who as the great patron of the revivals in Dister, had attained an unexampled amount of popularity among the disciples of the movement, has fallen from his high estate, and is now become a target for the arrows of his late and most ardent admirers. It appears that Bishop Knox objects to political sermons, and has actually had the temerity to inhibit a clergyman whose discourse in the church of Downpatrick on one of the recent anniversaries has already attracted a fair share of public notice. The Northern Whig publishes a copy of the inhibition served by the Bishop upon the Rev. Mr. Miller. It is as follows :-

TO THE REV. T. P. MILLER.

The Palace, Holywood, Aug. 1860. My Dear Sir,-As I understand that you have invited the Rev. Samuel G. Potter to preach in your church next Sunday, I regret to say that I feel it my duty to inhibit him from doing so, upon account of the sermon preached by him in Down Cathedral on the 12th of July, as I consider its tone and language as reported in the Downpatrick Recorder, calculated to stir up rather than allay religious animosities between us and our Roman Catholic brethren.

It has been my heartfelt desire and constant object to promote brotherly love among all sects of Christians throughout my diocese, in which object, I rejoice to say, I have had the co-operation of my clergy, and it would be a source of deep regret to me, and equally so, I am sure, to all right-minded persons, were these kindly feelings which are springing up amougst us to be checked or imperilled by a repetition, from a pulpit in Belfast, of the language and sentiments reported to be used by Mr. Potter in Downpatrick, or those which he subsequently embodied in a letter recently published by him.

Under these circumstances, my duty, though painful, is clear, and I must in consequence inform you that I cannot cousent to Mr. Potter officiating in Belfast. I feel assured that you will respect, even should you not concur in my views, and that this expression of my opinion will obviate the necessity of any more formal intimation.

I am yours truly,

ROBT. DOWN AND CONNOR.

This inhibition was, however, unheeded. The Northern Whig says that on Sunday, according to advertisements and Orange placards extensively circulated, the Rev. Mr. Potter, Incumbent of Stratford-upon-Slaney, preached twice in the Parish church, Belfast. At the morning service the attend-ance was very large, caused, no doubt, by the fact that the Rev. Mr. Potter had been inhibited from preaching by the Bishop. Dr. Miller, had it appears replied to his Bishop that he saw no grounds for refusing the use of his pulpit to Mr. Potter, and re-advertised the sermon, thereby setting at defiance the inhibition of the Bishop.

The progress of the Judges of Assize throughout Ireland, has been a peaceful, pleasant march. They have gone on their way rejoicing. In no part of the country has there been anything but mutual congratulation on the part of judges, magistrates, and the public. Save where Orangeism, here and there, has lifted up its head, there have been no signs of ill-will and distrust amongst the different classes of religionists. Sheriffs have been investing, not unfrequently, in white kid gloves, to present to the going Judges as emblematic of the innocent conduct of the people during their shrievalty. In fact, there has been a remarkably light calendar of crime. No one denies this. Papers of various colors of politics admit that it is so. Even the English press has been holding up Ireland as an example worthy of imitation in Eugland by its absence of crime-a thing not usual with them. But the Government and Legislature wont admit the fact; at least, they give it the lie by their conduct. While the public organs and the accredited Judges of the country are proclaiming Ireland's peaceful condition, Government persists in treating the country as if crimes were frequent, the public peace insecure, its people lawless, and riotously dangerous. The fact is, that even when wellconducted, to a degree to elicit alike the praises of friends and foes, the Irish people are condemned to be treated in an insulting and exceptional way. It is not alone that Irishmen in Ireland are deprived of an opportunity of joining in defence of their country in Volunteer array, but there is to superadded, the direct and degrading insult of putting them under the control of a Crime and Outrage Bill. How go on things in England ? What have the people done here to show them more capable of rightly bearing arms than the people across the channel? Is crime proportionately less here? Nay, is even that class af crime, crimes of grave violence, for which arms might seem to add opportunities of commission, are they less frequent in England? Not a bit of it! As all our readers know, almost each day has disclosed its own history of savage crime committed in our land. North and south, in London and in Wates, the Judges have been expressing their horror at the fearful state to which the morals of the country have Just look at the latest instance-Liverpool. There Baron Martin, a Judge of great eminence and great experience, one not to be frightened at a triffe, expresses the deep horror which he experienced from a perusal of the calendar before him. He had never seen anything like it. Crimes of blood, crimes against the marriage tie, crimes against charity, crimes of violence and robbery combined, the leadcases of burglary, five cases of stabbing, ten cases of manslaughter, and seven cases of murder. And when it is recollected that sessions, justices and local magistrates are continually sitting in the exercise of an extended jurisdiction to try crime, and when it is recollected that there is a second assize town in the county of Lancaster, that catalogue discloses a state of public morals frightful indeed .-Compared with the condition of things which it indicates, that of the Irish people is innocence itself .--

the threatened aggressions upon the Irish constitution, and both classes of those opponents, joining in denunciation of the terrible interference with the right to murder, and both combining in a vote, the Government would have been beaten at one moment if they had goue to a division on a bill which, in compliance with the call made upon them from all sides of the house, they had very properly brought in, but an adjournment was moved, and it is to be hoped that English common sense will carry the measure. Would that O'Conuell, who, during his life, so admirably economised the popular strength, could be gifted with a moment of life to stay the waste of power which seems likely to leave Ireland a prostrate victim to her political enemies.

MEETING OF ORANGEMEN .-- On Tuesday evening an orange source was held in the Music Hall, at Bel. fust the admission was by ticket, price one shilling, but, as the affair was not advertised, and as tickets. so far as we could learn, were not to be had in the usual places of sale, we take it for granted that none but the initiated and their particular friends were allowed the privilege of being present. The hall was decorated with the usual paraphernalia of Orangeism-flags and emblems of various colors. Tylers stood at the door, decorated with orange sashes, to make sure of the character of all who entered. Tea commeuced at eight o'clock, and the appearance of any " distinguished" member of the body was hailed with the most enthusiastic applause, mingled with the Kentish fire of tea-cups on the tables, and loyal feet on the floor. When the Rev. Mr. Potter entered, he received a perfect ovation, because, as we suppose he had set the command of the bishop at defiance, and, in conjunction with Dr. Miller (who was also

received in a manner quite uproarious), had proved how obedient Orangemem are to the laws that be. It is sufficient to say that the speeches were of the true "no surrender" style; that the applause was of the genuine Orange "stamp;" and that the place was crammed to suffocation. "The business of the evening" did not conclude till an advanced hour this morning .- Northern Whig.

THE DERBYMACASH PRISONERS. -- The preliminary steps are now being taken for the purpose of making an application in the court above to have the ten persons now in Armagh jail, in connexion with the Derrymacash affair, discharged on bail.

SMITH O'BRIEN AND M. MARIE-MARTIN.-OUR (Irishman) Paris Correspondent sends us, for pub-lication, the following interesting letter from our distinguished countryman to M. Marie-Martin, author of the able pamphlet, La Question Irlandaise. We are glad that so worthy a representative has thought fit to convey so gracefully to M. Martin the thanks of the Irish people. But we must, at the same time, respectfully venture to add that the allusion to a "French invasion," and its supposed "disastrous" consequences, was rather uncalled for; and we wish that so distinguished an Irish patriot had spared us that unnecessary reference. There is nobody talking of "French invasion," and certainly the Irish people are afraid of nothing of the kind, and in his rather ungracious hint, Mr. O'Brien has (to our thinking-and we say it with all respect) committed an error.

Cahirmoyle, August 9th, 1860.

Dear Sir-I have to thank you, not only for your pamphiet, La Question Irlanduise, which you have been so good as to present me, but also for the complimentary terms which you apply to my public character and conduct.

I am happy to be able to assure you in sincerity that I consider this, your recent work, to be one of the best statements within a short compass of the case of Ireland that I have ever seen.

I can assure you also, that, though I am not one of those who desire to witness an invasion of this country by France (believing that such an invasion would be disastre s to both France and Ireland), I yet ardently desire that friendly sympathies and active intercommunication should continually exist between the French nation and the people of Ireland .

Whether it be our destiny to remain politically incorporated with England, or to re-establish a do mestic parliament in connection with the crown of England, or to acquire an independent existence as a nation, under any of these contingencies it is desirable that we should find in the French people sympathisers and allies.

We are habitually misrepresented and calumniated by the Euglish press, and as foreigners seldom see the Irish newspapers, it is of the utmost importance to us that foreign writers who, like you, take the trouble to investigate facts should be ready to vinlicate our character and our claims, and thus 10duce the public opinion of Europe to render justice I am happy to find that the conditions, rights, and prospects of the Irish people are becoming more than at any former period a subject of discussion in France. My friend Mr. Leonard has done much towards bringing about this result. Being always in Paris he is able to supply correct information to many influential foreigners who might otherwise be misled by the representations of the English press. The translation of your pamphlet has been read by many thousands in this country. There are many points of affinity between the French and the Irish character, and the traditions of this country lead a large portion of my countrymen to entertain towards France sentiments of affection and gratitude. You may therefore rely upon the existence of a disposition on the part of the Irish people to apprecinte your desire to champion their rights and to deend their character. Such being my conviction, I venture in their name to thank you for your past labours in their cause. I have the honour to be yours very faithfully,

once became filled with constitutional hostility to | until it is withdrawn by those who put it forth, we decline either to originate or to adopt any suggestion by which a smaller demand might be substituted for the claims put forth with unprecedented solemnity by the only competent authorities. This all-impor tant question came last night before the House of Commons. The Ministry firmly, adhered to the mixed system, and Lord Palmerston declared that he would not ask for a vote of public money for any other system. The Bishops' demand is, therefore, peremptorily refused. But certain concessions are made .-The Ministerial concessions are-that Catholic Inspeciors shall visit those districts in which Catho lics are in a minority; that no more model schools shall be erected without sanction of Parliament that the number of Catholics on the Board shall be equal to the number of Protostants; that schools may be vested in trustees instead of the Board as a corporation; that a commission shall be appointed to revise the books ; and that the Board may make building grants to uon-vested schools. The Government refuses the essential condition of security against Proselytism, which consisted in requiring children to absent themselves from religious instruction in a different creed to their own, unless the parent actually required them to be present, instead of permitting them to be present at it unless the parent actually required them to be absent. The Government likewise refuses to allow the clergy of different denominations the right of visiting non-vested schools in their parish to look after the religion of the children of their own denomination in the school. - Tublet.

> THE REVENUE OF IRELAND .- The total sum we learn from a Parliamentary paper issued to-day, paid into the Exchequer as the net produce of Ireland in the year ended the 31st December, 1859, was £6,711,-833. The customs produced £2,304,578, the excise £3,109,000; stamps, £530,981; property and income tax, £458,105; small branches of the hereditary revenue, £2,520; miscellaneous, including repayments of advances, £306,648.

> THE CONSTABULARY .- Return of the relative number of the different religious denominations-classed into Protestants and Catholics-at present in the Constabulary force of Ireland - County Inspec ors, Protestants, 32; Roman Catholics, 3. Sub Inspect-

ors, P, 234; R C 65. Head Constables, P 183; R C 151. Constables, P 780; R C 1078. Acting Con-stables, P, 2,650; R C, 6,955. Number of Officers and men over Sixty Years of Age-Officers 13; Men 10. Number of Men Laving Thirty Year's Service irrespective of age, 81. Number of Men having 25 Year's Service, 510.

OPERATIVE BAKERS IN DROGHEDA .- The operative bakers of Drogheda have noticed all employers of their intention to quit work on the 11th instant, in case the masters do not consent to abolish night work and Sabbath labor. There are seventy to eighty hands, including apprentices.

POISONING OF ANIMALS .- On Thursday last six fine pigs, the property of a farmer named Willam Campion, of Grange, near New Birmingham died from the effects of poison. Wm. Green, Esq. M D, found the poison in the stomachs of the animals next day. The manner in which it was administered or how the animals came to partake of it has not been ascertained but Campion maintains that it was given maliciously, and intends looking to the county for compensation. - Tipperary Free Press

Excellency the Lord Lieutensi., has been pleased to appoint Charles Hunt, Esq., R.M., of the county An-trim, Licenses for Arms. Mr. Hunt has proceeded to Lurgan, after which arrangements will be made for Portudown for the same purpose.-Belfast News-Letter.

DONNYBROOK FAIR-LETTER OF HIS GRACH THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.-It is difficult to estimate the extent of mischief, ruin, and demoralisation con-sequent on the attendance of the humbler classes at such infamous places of resort as the Fair of Donnybrook has hitherto been. It is a veritable "School for Scandal," an aggregation of all that is corrupta snare for all that is corruptible. To decry a sink of iniquity so redundant of the social, and every other evil, is a work of charity-a sacred duty, incumbent on all who have the well-being and salvation of their fellow-creatures truly at heart. We are not surprised, therefore, that His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, ever solicitous, not only for the spiritual, but for the moral and social welfare of his flock, has sent forth his pastoral and spiritual warning to them to shun and avoid this place of guilt, sin and accomination as they would the abyss of perdition. That such a place should exist, and WOES still, that so many should be found in a Christian country eager to join in its detestable orgies, and so many more weak enough to be allured to witness its revolting immoralities, is a disgrace to our city, which the authoritles are bound to do all in their power to remove once for all. We trust, therefore, that the excellent an issuitary counsel given by his Grace-counsel that will be echoed by his zealous Clergy, and seconded by the efforts of the city authorities—will have the effect which all well-wishers of the people most ardently desire .-- Dublin Telegraph THE ABB., PERRAUD.-This accomplished French publicist-one of the ablest writers at the French press advocating the cause of Ireland-has arrived in Dublin. He proposes making a lengthened and careful tour of our country, with the object of making himself intimately acquainted with her condition and resources. His experiences will, in due time, appear in what will doubtless, prove an able and in teresting work on Ireland -- Irishman.

House of Conmons, Aus. OTE.- CRIEF JUSTICE MONAHAN AND THE GRAND JURY OF FERMANAGE.-Mr. Griffith asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether 13 out of the 23 grand jurors of the county Fermanagh had lately signed and presented an address to Chief Justice Monahan, repudiating some advice which be had gives in bis charge against party emblems and banners by the use in such address of the following terms-that " they firmly believe that, unless owing to the remarks of his Lordship, no possible collision could occur between parties of different creeds in this county," and that his Lordship's strictares would only lead to a more determined star 1 upon their legal rights on the part of the Protestants, and to an aggravated idea of moral injury on that of their Catholie fellow-countrymen;" whether at Londonderry and Enniskillen Orange flags had not been hoisted and party tunes played by the bells of their churches during the presence of Chief Justice Monahan and Baron Hughes at the duties of the assize ; and, if so, whether, in the opinion of government, gentlemen who could effer such an address to a judge of assize, and thereby encourage such party proceedings on a judicial occasion, had shown themselves fit to be intrusted with the commission of the peace in Ireland .---Mr. Cardwell hoped he should be excused from entering at length into the discussion just raised, and the more so as there was a bill before the house which dealt with this subject, and which would afford an opportunity for further observations. He would now proceed to answer the question put to him. With respect to what passed on the occasion he had no official information, but only such information as every honorable member had access to .-Whatever might be the opinion of the government on the subject, it was not the intention, as far us he knew, of the government or of the Chancellor of Ireland to take any such steps as those suggested in the question. He had official information that party

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flag was most properly taken down by the mayor. [And therefore similar flags if exhibited at Toronto before the Prince of Wales, ought to be pulled down.-En. T. IV.]

tunes were played at Enniskillen. At Londonderry

a flag was hoisted at Walker's monument, which

POISONING DY & WINH, IN LINCOLNSHIRK .-- The Lincolnshire Herald reports that a laboring man named Dodds died somewhat suddenly at Wrangle a He had been attended by a surgeon few days ago for a slight illuess, and on the 21st July his wife went to the Doctor, to inform him her husband was better. She received a tonic to complete his convalescence. As she returned home Mrs. Dodds called at the shop of Mr. Cherrington, druggist, &c., of Leake, and asked for a quarter of a pound of arsenie stating that her husband was suffering from a severe toothache, and required it to relieve the pain. After some little hesitation, she was supplied with ar-senic, being well known. Next day the doctor was brought to Dodds, who was ill with purging and vomiting, and in a state of collapse. He thought the man had English cholers, and prescribed accordingly. The poor man died the same evening in great agony. A verdict of 'wilful murder' was brought against the wife.

CAPITAL SENTENCES -- George Case, a farm albourer, has been found guilty of having murdered Anne Sewell, at Embleton, Cumberland, on the 25th of March last, by cutting her throat. He was sentenced to death. Francis Price has been convicted at Warwick Assizes, and sentenced to death, for the murder of his sweet heart, Sarah Pratt, at Birmingham, in April last.

CRIME IN LANCASHIER .- At the opening of the Liverpool assizes, during his charge to the grand jury, Mr. Baron Martin said that during his whole jadicial experience he had never seen a hear, a calendar. Excepting treason, it embra. I all the crimes which were dealt with in courts of , whice,

INCREASE OF INFANTICIDE IN MARYLEBONE. - At a meeting of the directors and guardrins of the poor in St. Marylebone, the alarming increase of caild murder in the parish has been the subject of consideration, and it has been found necessary to increase the reward for discovery of a commatural crimes, which are now almost of d schurence.

HUSBAND POISONING. -- T. e of a labourer named Dodds, at Wrangle, in Li . shire, has been committed for trial on the charge of having mordered her husband by giving him arsenic.

PROTESTANT STUMP DEATORY .-- For the last few weeks Hyde Park has been made the scene, on Sunlay afternoons, of sto op ormoray and so-called

The secret history of the Party Procession Bill is remarkable, and when told will reflect little credit on some persons. The facts are these :- The government, roused by the representations, with a view to the peace and safety of the country, of persons of all creeds and classes in the North of Ireland, including the gallant and honorable Grand Master of the Orange system-clergymen, Protestant and Catholic (the former, as they cannot control the violent portion of the Orange body, who occupy their churches by storm, and hoist their party flags on the steeples) -resolved to bring in a bill to restrain those practhree clauses prepared by himself, and even Whiteside was to have supported the bill in the Commons on the grounds of necessity and humanity. The moment, however, that some sentimental patriote ; their Lordships' earnest and fiual determination .spoke on the Catholic side, reprehending the terrible | Nothing that has since transpired has confirmed this invasion of personal liberty (the liberty to blow out | view, but while the solemn and authoritative dethe brains of poor Catholics !), the wily Tories at ciaration of the Irish Bishops remains on record, and

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, M. Marie Martin, Paris.

An anonoymous "Letter of several Members of Parliament on the Education Question in Ireland to the Right Hon, E. Cardweil, M.P.," has been printed in Dublin by Mr. O'Toole. The "Undersigned Members of Parliament," Mr. Cardwell's "obedient humble servants, blank, regret that no announcement has been made "respecting the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with respect to education in Ireland;" and they would like to know those intentions "at a period sufficiently early to allow of our giving to them a mature consideration before the to send you the translation of the letter which was Session concludes." The authors of the letter re- written by Garibaldi to Queen Victoria on this occaview Mr. Cardwell's reply of November last to the Irish Hierarchy's memorial of August 1, 1859. Ou some momentous points he agreed with the views of the memorial. And they ask if Mr. Oardwell intends to recur to the system as originally proposed by the present Earl of Derby, then Mr. Stanley.-They also ask the intentions of the Government on six other points on which Mr. Cardwell had expressed no definite opinion. The authors of the letter express no opinion of their own on the unanimous declaration of the Irish Bishops, that the time was come when they must demand the substitution of the denominational system of education for the mixed system of education ; and its main object appears to he to suggest to the Government & number of concessions on points of minor importance, that such concessions may be offered instead of a compliance with the demands of the Bishops. We ourselves were of the number of those who, with great sim-plicity, believed a year ago that the unanimous cxhortation of the Bishops to the people of Ireland to support the demands of their Bishops, and to call on their representatives to press their claims on the Gotices. Lord Chelmsford himself added in the Lords vernment, and if necessary to make the concession three clauses prepared by himself, and even White- of these clauses the condition of their support, was intended by their Lordships, and would be understood by the people of Ireland as the expression of

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHDISHOP OF WESTMINSTER .- The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has, we are happy to say, sately arrived in Paris, where he is at present taking a short rest. We hope soon to be able to announce the welco.ae intelligence of his return to his Sec.-Weekly Register.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI TO QUEEN VICTORIA .-The special correspondent of the Daily News writes: -" Messina, August 4.- I think you are aware that the Sicilian Government has sent a distinguished nobleman, Prince Pandolfini, to represent the interests of the Island at the English court 1 am now able sion :- Your Majesty, - Called by my duty to my Italian fatherland to defend its cause in Sicily, I have assumed the dictatorship of a generous people who after a long-continued struggle, wish for nothing but to participate in the national life and freedom under the sceptre of the magnanimous Prince in whom Italy trusts. The envoy who presents himself to your Majesty in the name of the Provisional Government which now rules this country, does not pretend to represent a special and distinct state, but he comes as the interpreter of the thoughts and sentiments of two millions and a half of Italians. By this title I beg your Majesty to deign to receive him, granting a kind audience and attention to what he may respect-fully urge upon your Majesty in behalf of this most beautiful and noble part of Italy.

" Palermo, June 22. G. GARIBALDI. " To her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and G. GARIBALDI. Ireland."

THE POTATO DISBASE .- There are unmistakeable signs of the potato disease; the tubers being seriously affected, and a continuance of wet will without doubt, spoil a very large portion. The most favourable symptom is the offensive smell that comes from the decaying green tops, which is very preceptible early in the morning and late in the evening, but it is scarcely to be detected in the day-time--Brighton Observer

A Dissenting Minister at Newcastle being laid up by illness his wife preached for him, in the Bethesda Chapel, a sermon au hour long.

field preaching of the most coarse and profane, not to say blasphemous description. Sunday week a new element of a very astonishing kind entered into the proceedings. A man had been violently inverghing against the Right Hon. First Commissioner, in consequence of his new ride in Kensington-gardens, and informed his heavers that it was an invasion of the rights of the working classes for the benefit of the aristocracy. When he had exhausted himself, Mr. Cowper, who had been a listener, actually took the speaker's place, and vindicated the equity and freedom of the conditions under which the English live. The oration of Sunday was in its main features, a reply to Mr. Cowper's remarks of the previous Sunday. The speaker viralently denounced Mr. Cowper, the war in India, members of the bar, bankers, colonets, and manufacturers who sit in the House of Commons, Within two or three hundred yards of this orator were three boys, who were conducting a religious service with great apparent carnestness. The leader of the party, a lad about 15 years of age, wearing a cap and jacket, whom one of the others designated "an apostle," gave out a hymn, which was sung, and then informed his heavers that unless they prayed "they might make a mess of it," and then he shouted forth an extempore prayer, in which the most

profane liberties were taken with the saceed names. All three were totally uneducated, and the style in which the character of Elijah the Prophet was portrayed created some merriment in spite of its indecency.

In the year 1859, England had no fewer than 1,609 000 depositors in savings banks, and France up-Wards of 1,000,000.

An attempt has been made to turn the Volunteer Rifle Movement to a purpose not articipated by his promoters. The Daily News calls upon these of our Volunteers with a turn for adventure and some little military training, to exchange for a time the buttlegrounds of Hampstend or Bromely for those of Calabria, assuring them that they would receive a warm welcome from Garibaldi. For this po hose it seems "Cuptain" Styles, one of Garabaldia's agents, has taken up his residence at an hotel in London, where he holds daily receptions. Lord Clyde, the Indian General, shows his idea of obedience to constituted authority by subscribing to a Garribaldi Fund, and as an inducement to the English to send to Garibaldi, the Post Correspondent mentions that he met the notorious Padre Gavazzi at Garrhaldia's table, and the same worthy apostate has written a letter in which he predicts for Italy a reign of "religious freedom." What that is we pretty well know. He (Gavazzi) offers his thanks to the House of Commons for their generous words, to Lord John Russell for his open and firm expression, and, above all, to the people at large, who have given such a moral support to Itali-an regeneration. " Be shure" (he adds) " of what so an regeneration. "Be shure" (he adds) "of what so often I spoke in England, that if there is no intervention in our fighings we shall arrive to Grown in the Capitol our dear Victor Emmanuel as the constitutional king of one Italy." The impudence of this creature is by no means diminishing."--Weekly Register.

A minister officiating in Bethseba Chapel, Newcastle, was lately obliged to rest for a time from indisposition fe a week or two. His lady officiated for him, graun ng hor discourse on "Strive to enter in at the stra. gate," &c.

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