THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -AUGUST 31, 1860.

THE "TIMES" AND THE IRISH PAPISTS. (From the Irishman.)

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In the Times of Thursday, August 2nd, there appeared an article so extraordinary, even for the Times, that we must revert to it. Some of the wiseacres who adorn its columns with their lucubrations, thought fit to have another fling at Irish-men, through the medium of a leader upon Colonel French's motion to arm us as Volunteers.

In that article we learn, for the first time, that Irishmen are divided into two factions-Papists and Orangemen-they seem to be two species, included in the one genus, which, so far, is brilliant of the Times to discover. Having thus classified the Irish, the literary gentleman who immortalized himself by writing the clever sketch, proceeds to knock both their heads together to prove--both to his own satisfaction and that of his readers-that they have no right to carry rifles as volunteers.

After indulging in this philosophical recreation on purely logical principles- countering Papist with Oungeman, and Orange with Papist-just the game of his botters-he decides that they are both pugna-cious, and could not carry arms. This is beautifully shown and quite worthy of the Times. He then pro-ceeds through the labyrinth of his discoveries, casting the light of his peculiar genius on the subject as he passes, and by a process of ratiocination, as original as it is perfect, he shows that as the Orangeman and Papists are equal, that the Orangemen are better than the Papists. "For," he says, "what they do, they do openly and madly in the light of day, and so for the matter of that do their Papist antagonists." Now any impartial reader must admit that the conclusion drawn is perfectly consequent upon this fact. But further in his observations the temporal sage develops his argument more fully upon this point. The Papists, it seems, shoot down landlords and agents from behind hedges, and in the darkness of night: but the Orangemen only shoot down Papists at any convenient opportunity. The morality of the thing is quite different-the Times agrees with the law, and the law agrees with the Times. For the law puts down the Ribbouman which, according to the Times, is synonymous with Papist-but the law preserves the Orangeman. The shooting of an agent or a landlord, or even a harmless Orangeman, is assassination, because it is done by a Papist; but the lodgment of a quarter-ounce of lead in the heart of a Papist is only a riot, because it is done by an Orangeman.

The distinctions drawn by the Times in these matters are both subtle and beautiful, and could never strike any one only for the Times. For our own part, if we were ever offered our choice to be shot down like an unsuspecting agent from behind a hedge by a Ribbonman, or see the murderons muzzle of an Orangeman's musket pointed with dangerous precision at us, for the life of us we could not make an agreeable selection although the Times might.

"We know," it says, "that we have to deal with an annual riot" (that is the Orange massacres), " which most commonly occurs in the month of July but this is very different far, from the bloody sentences of the Irish vehngaricht." This at once dis-poses of the relative guilt of the parties in the most impartial manner, and also helps to account for the fact that the law is powerless to deal with the Orange confederacy. And then the whole jumble of fancy and fiction, logic and law, is constituted by the Times into a conclusion-that the Irish people are not to be armed.

Now we have a secret for the Times, and as O'Connell used to say, at the monster meetings, we don't mind telling it here. The argument of the Times is founded on false promises and ends in false conclusions-that is, to speak more plainly, it is a thorough lie from begining to end : a lie, a notorious Times lie, without a single mitigatory truth.

The Irish Ribbonman is as distinct from the Papist as the Oraugeman is from the Irish Protestant. Ribbonism is a normal school for informers, who are an institution of the British Government; of great use to it sometimes in thinning our surplus population, or for getting up a coercion bill by their little disturbances. These useful agents then sometimes ed a little Ribbon conspiracy, in order to ori

good private speculation for themselves, and dr the British Government afterwards, by re-

g its pay for swearing away the liberties, and sometimes the lives, of their dupes. But thanks to the exertions of the Irish priesthood--the Catholic priesthood-Ribbonism is suppressed in Ireland as being appatriotic and immoral, and from shore to shore within the seas that circle our country there is scarcely a Ribbonman to be found-except perhaps

infamy, from their absurd hatred to their Roman | er than ever in this happy country. Catholic fellow-countrymen, whilst the sleek vil-lains who stimulate their evil passions, derive all the emolument. These men, in their selfishness, would barter Protestant and Catholic alike against their own venality; they are of the tribe of that Irishman who thanked his God he had a country to sell. Hence, then, every man who desires the future prosperity of his native land, will labour for the extirpation of Orangeism, and the government has no excuse to preserve it any longer, notwithstanding the assertions of the Times.

We have now done with the Times-we have shown that there are not two factions in Ireland, Papists and Orangemen--we have shown that there is but one-Orangeism-and that that faction is permitted, if not encouraged, by government.

What, then, becomes of all the fine reasoning of the Times; why the people-the moral, orderly people-of Ireland are to be deprived of the right of being organized as Volunteers for the defence of their country ?

The causes are not those alleged by the Times; but the cause is-that if there were an army of Irish Volunteers, armed and organized, it would defend from every enemy, and at every hazard-Ireland for the Irish.

GWEEDORE SHEEP CASE-COUNTY DONEGAL .- Lifford, August 1 .- This morning, Chief Justice Monahan entered the Crown Court at Lifford, at ten o'clock. An application, which had been made to is lordship the previous day, was renewed, viz .-For leave to traverse the presentments for alleged malicious destruction of sheep in Gweedore, in the month of January last, and to have the entire case reviewed before his lordship and a petty jury. After a lengthened discussion by counsel, both for and against, his lordship granted the application. The ury was then sworn, and was composed entirely of respectable farmers residing in the barony of Raphoe, and total strangers to the district of Gweedore (which is situate in the barony of Kilmacreenan). It s also right to remark there was not a Roman Catholic on the jury. The only evidence to sustain the presentment was that of two Scotch shepherds, Wiliam Byers (the shepherd of the apolicant) and Archy-Campbell (the shepherd of a Scotch gentleman, named Woodman). Byers stated on his oath that on Saturday, the 14th of January, 1860, he found two sheep at a certain place on his mountain called Attany, lying dead, with their skulls broken; that he sent the information to Robertson, and asked him to send for Archy Campbell, a distance of ten miles; that Campbell came on Sunday mornig, the 15th January; and that he (Byers) met Campbell that morning at Attany; and that Campbell found another sheep lying dead with its skull broken; that he (Byres) then sent Campbell with information to the police, that the police came to Attany on Monday morning and saw the three sheep with their skulls broken and found four more sheep dead, with their skulls broken; that they searchthe mountains and could not find more ;that he counted the sheep with Campbell that day and the next, and found that there were 238 sheep wanting, which could not be found dead or alive, save the seven with skulls broken, and that these were all found at Attany, within a short dis-tance of each other; that they finished counting the sheep on the 17th, and on that day he (Byers) went before a magistrate and swore an information as to the loss of the 238 which, he believed, were all maliciously destroyed. Byers swore positively that Campbell did not come to him before Sunday, the 15th January, and that it was Robertson (Lord George Hill's agriculturist) sent for Campbell, for that he (Byers) did not send for him. Campbell stated on his outh that he came down to Robertson's (the agriculturist) on Saturday, the 14th of January, in consequence of a letter he had received by a messenger, signed with Byers's name, that he remained in Robertson's all night on Saturday, and went to the mountain, and met Byers at Attanty on Sunday morning that he found one sheep there that day dead, with the skull broken-that he (Campbell) was sent by Byers to tell Robertson and the police, and that was

all the sheep they saw up to that Sunday with marks of violence. On cross-examination this witness admitted that he had heard Robertson swear before the grand jury that he had not seen him (Campbell) on Saturday the 14th of January, and that he (Robertson) had not heard a word of any sheep being found with their skulls cracked until Sunday the 15th of January, when he (Campbell) came to him with the information. And also that he (Robertson) had not sent for him (Campbell) on the 14th of January. During the cross- examination of this witness he took a piece of paper out of his pocket and was lo king

The tone of their newspapers is quite in accordance with this state of things. A paper called the Liverpool Courier, notices the suicide of a merchant (who hanged himself) in the following terms :- "It is our painful duty to record, in another column, the facts connected with the sudden and unexpected demise of the late . Esq., which will be perused with painful in-terest by the public; the more especially as Mr. departed this life under circumstances, which at first sight, appear opposed to the ordinary course of nature. The Courier is an ultra-Orange British newspaper, and we may therefore accept its estimate of (English) human nature as not inaccurate when it informs us self-murder by the "death of a dog" (as another Englishman once termed it) is "opposed to the ordinary course of nature" only at "first sight."----Of course a moment's thought will dispel the fuolish idea of suicide being "opposed to the ordinary course of nature" in this country. Indeed it is the ordinary course; but the fact of recording a suicide as "a sudden and unexpected demise" (!) is so racy of this

soil, that I cannot forbear calling your attention to it. Of course the editor of the Courier intends not to be extra-ordinary at first or second sight; so, no doubt, we shall some day hear of his "sudden and unexpected demise' under circumstances which will not appear "opposed to the ordinary course of nature"-" unexpected demise" a la Judas Iscariot .-Letter in the Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINISTER.-We are happy to say that favorable intelligence continues to arrive with regard to the health of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister. His Eminence, in a letter to the Vicar-General, says :- "I go into the country to complete my convalescence, previously to making a start northward," and a letter from Dr. English, also to the Vicar-General, says :-" The Cardinal is out for a few days at Castel Gandolfo. He is wonderfully better."- Weekly Register.

The contributions towards the Papal Tribute from the Diocese of Shrewsbury amount (within a trifle) to £1,100.

The week has been tolerably exempt from any very exciting crimes, such as the Wolworth tragedy of the previous week. Suicides continue of frequent occurrence, but murders were not so rife. In London four children were reported on Thursday as murdered, and five infants as "suffocated in bed," of course accidentally, but these are mere trifles in this eminently enlightened generation.

Protestant Sisterhoods are not such an innovation as some assert. In 1679 the Baptists of Bristol had an institution of Deaconesses, who were "set apart for their office by prayers and fasting." They laid themselves under an obligation not to marry-no great sacrifice, perhaps, for they were all over sixty years of age : their duty was to visit sick sisters and brethren, to take care their wants were supplied, to speak words of spiritual consolation to those who required it, and to act as nurses.-Guardian.

Of the twenty-five barons who were appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta, says Sir Bernard Burke's Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families, there is not now in the House of Peers a single male descendant.

EXTENT OF LONDON .- London, says the Registrar-General, now covers 121 square miles-a square of eleven miles to the side. It is equal to three Lon-dons of 1800, it increases at the rate about 1,000 a week, half by births (their excess over deaths), and half by immigration (its excess over emigration.)-It is remarkable that in London one in six of those who leave the world dies in one of the public institutions-a workhouse, hospital, asylum, or prison.-Nearly one in a cleven of the deaths is in a workhouse.

LORD PALMERSTON'S ITALIAN POLICY .- The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says :-"The speech of Lord Palmerston, delivered at the meeting of members at his private house, has created the strongest indignation among a portion of the Catholic members whom the Premier had invited to sustain him in what he believed to be an important crisis in his political life. The noble lord claimed confidence in the Government on the ground that in this crisis it was imperatively necessary that there should be a strong Government in England, as foreign complications had arisen, and he was happy to tell them that a telegraph had just been recrive i announcing that Garibaldi's forces had landed on the coast of Calabria. Hence, he said, it was necessary that the Government should possess the confidence of the country, in order to sustain the neople of italy selecting their own GO vernment. This declaration excited, as I have stated, the utmost indiguation among the Irish Liberals, as it was clear that the Premier was endeavoring to shadow out a policy inimical to the independence of the Roman States.' The great event of the week has been the Division in the House of Commons upon Monday night. The immediate reduction of the Customs duty upon French paper was carried by a majority of 33, though the third reading of the Bill for abolishing the Excise Duty upon Paper had only been carried last winter by a majority of 9. This decision of the House of Commons is all the more important because it was a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and an approval of their foreign policy respecting Italy. Everybody knows that Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell Mr. Gladstone, and the Whig Ministry sympathises with Gariba, 2, and with those Italians who desired to subvert the Pope's temporal Sovereignty and seize upon his temporal possessions. These are Lord Pal-merston's own wishes, and he has repeatedly expressed them. Since the votes of twenty-one Irish Catholic members put him into power in 1859 Lord Palmerston has been able to contribute very materially towards this consummation. He never had a better chance of helping it on than now, for the French Emperor is anxious to follow the policy of England in Italian affairs. He says he wishes to see peace restored to Italy by any means, provided the security of the Holy Father be provided for. Nato-leon III says nothing of the Pope's Sovereignty, or of his independence, or of the integrity of his dominions. The Pope's personal security is now the Emperor's care, and to this the Whig Ministers have no objection, for even Mr. Gladstone, in the wildest flight of his Jacobinical enthusiasm, has never really wished to see the Pope hanged in St. Peter's.-London Tablet. THE IRISH IN ENGLAND. - Following the example set by the Italians in England who made demonstrations the other day in favour of their nationality, the Irish residents in our larger towns are agitating in favor of a restoration to Ireland of her native Government. Among other places, an enthusiastic meeting has been held at Birkenhead, at which resolutions were carried by acclamation demanding from England, as an act of retributive justice, the restoration to Ireland of a domestic Parliament, of which she was unjustly deprived by fraud, treachery and bloodshed, unparalleled in the history of nations to carry the accursed act of union, which provincialized their country and made them aliens in their native land. EXCLISH JUSTICE.-At Great Marlow on the 6th of July last, a poor tramp was brought before one of our magistrates charged with "hawking books without a licence." He had in his possession a copy of your paper, a Family Herald, and a Cassel's Family Paper, and it being proved that he was offering them for sale, our worthy magistrate committed him to prison for twenty-one days with hard labor. On the following day two girls of disreputable character were brought before our magistrates charged with stealing two umbrellas, of the value of £1, from our parish church, during the hours of divine service .---The case having been clearly proved, the prisoners judices—make a trade of their follies—and derive "THE ORDINARY COURSE OF NATURE."—The state pleaded guilty. The bench, after having admonish-place, or pension, or title from the despicable traffic. of England is deplorable. They are murdering each ed the prisoners, "sentenced them to be imprisoned The herd of Orangemen gain nothing—nothing but other, cutting throats and committing suicides fast- for one day." They were thereupon discharged.

The English sympathizers with Garibaldi continue to send supplies of muskets, ammunition, &c., for the use of the "Sicilian Army." A splendid screw steamship left Liverpool a few days ago well stored with war materiel, the vessel and contents having been delivered over to Garibaldi's agents. According to the Paris correspondent of the Times, Signor Farini "has succeeded in preventing the departure of an expedition that was to have landed in the Roman States. Most of the volunteers composing it will, it is said, proceed to Sicily. The apparent imminence of an attack on Naples by Garibaldi keeps everybody on the qui vive."- Weekly Register.

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THE THREATENED INVASION OF 1803 .- In contem plation of the threatened invasion of England by Bonaparte in the year 1803, it appears that Bishop Hurd had placed one or both of his episcopal resi dences at the King's disposal, as affording a suitable and secure asylum for the royal family. The follow-ing letter shows in what estimation his old and faithful servant was held by that considerate and warmhearted master :- "My Dear Good Bishop-It has been thought by some of my friends, that it will not be necessary to remove my family. Should I be un-der so painful a necessity, I do not know where I could place them with so much satisfaction to myself, and, under Providence, with so much security, as with yourself and my friends at Worcester. It does not appear probable that there will be any occasion for it, as I do not think the unhappy man who threatens us will dare to venture among us;neither do I wish you to make any preparation for us; but I thought it right to give you this information .- I remain, my dear good Bishop, Gronos." -Hurd's Memoirs by Kilvert.

Mr. Spurgeon has returned from his Continental tour and resumed his Excter Hall preachings on Sunday. The Times says :- During his travels he preached in the cathedral at Geneva, and contrary to the Baptist mode of addressing a congregation, the rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit dressed in full canonicals. So great was the anxiety to hear him that some came as many as two hundred miles for the purpose."

THE WALWORTH MURDERS. - The following facts throw a light upon the cause of one of the terrible series of murders known as the Walworth tragedy, namely, that of Mary Weels Streeter, the sweetheart of William Godfray Youngman, who now stands accused of her death. After the examination of the prisoner at Lambeth Police Court, on Tuesday last Inspector Dann proceeded to the residence of the father of the young woman, near Wadhurst, in Sussex and broke the fearful intelligence of the murder. The various members of the family stated that such had been their forebodings of some dreadful event that they could not settle down to their work, or do anything on the Tuesday. Youngman had made use of the most unfounded inisrepresentations to induce the young woman to marry him, and to obtain the consent of their friends to their union. In the first place he represented that he had an independent income of £200 a year, that he intended taking a house for her at Brighton, and keeping her as a lady when on the contrary, he had not a single pound, and on the morning of the murder, he did not possess a single penny. It further appeared from his correspondence, that for some weeks previous he had been strongly urging her to allow him to insure her life for £100, and on mentioning the for to her father and friends that they so strongi dvised her not to do, that she positively as ured them that she should do no such thing, and they were in hopes that she did not. In the last lotter addressed by the prisoner to Miss Streeter, he strongly urged her to come to town, to bring all the money she could with her, and to borrow from her friends, and particularly stated that there was no necessity for getting the wedding things made up, as they could be had in town. He also had the banns published at St. Martin-in-the-Fields; but it is a very curious fact, and one which shows that the unfortunate young woman must have had some foreboding that something extraordinary was to happen, that on Monday night that she folded up her purse, containing all the mo-ney she possessed, namely £1 2s 2d, in her petticont and stowed it away some distance from the bed. Inspector Dann, on searching among the prisoner's papers, found the policy of an insurance effected by him on the life of Miss Mary Wells Streeter for £100 payable to him on her death. The policy was dated on the 25th of July, just six days before the murder. It has also been found that at the Sessions, held at Stafford on the Sth of March, 1859, the prisoner had been convicted of stealing a quantity of plate be-longing to his master, Mr. J. Keate, a Staffordshire

THE WAY THEY MANAGE HOSPITALS IN CINCIN-NATI .-- The condition of the sick in the Commercial Hospital, ought to engage the attention of these who have the direction of public affairs, and are not destitute of Christian charity. The medical attendance is excellent, but the house and beds are in a vile and borrible condition. The whole place is overrun "with red-republicans," commonly called bugs, and the unfortunate sick are consigned to a fate which can better be imagined than described.-The beautiful Marine Hospital, erected in a bad location, and at an extravagant expense, is vacant. The roof was blown off by the tornado, or at least a part ot it, and it was left to take care of itself, until the papers called public attention to its condition. The Sisters of Charity made a proposition to Secretary Cobb to take this house for a term of years, furnish it, and take the Marine Patients for three dollars a week. This would have been a great saving to the government and a blessing for the sick ; but the Secretary shifted the blame upon the law, and was sorry-very-that the law would not let him grant the petition of the Sisters. In the meantime, it is a great consolution to the benevolent to know that there is no lack of Bibles in town .- Telegraph.

THE TRUE PRESS. - This is the title of a Catholic journal started in Chicago by Messrs, R. E. & M. Flaven. In shape and size it resembles the Sentinel; the number before us is well filled with original and selected articles, while the appearance of the paper is highly creditable. The price is placed at \$2 per annum, and we hope our cotemporary may soon have a large list of 'pay in advance' subscribers any others are not reliable. The Catholics of Detroit have now their Guardian well established, and we are glad our co-religionists of Chicago have secured a True Press to defend their rights against their culumniators. The more Catholic journals the better.

A HEARTLESS WERTCH .- The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 11th instant says :- " Last Monday, there arrived in this city on the steamer Lebanon, a man and woman, who represented themselves to be hushand and wife. On the arrival of the boat, the couple started up town, the husband directing that their baggage should be sent to the Southgate House.-When the twain reached the intersection of Walnut and Second streets, the husband concluded that they had better put up at the Walnut-street House, and leaving his wife on the corner, he hurried back to the boat, to countermand the order about his bag-gage, but neglected to return. The poor woman waited for him a long time, and then, bursting into tears, told her story to a merchant in the vicinity, who conducted her to the Henrie House, and at once advised her friends of her describen. She says they had been married two weeks, and were on their way to visit some friends in Kentucky. Before leaving his newly-made bride, the rascal obtained possession of her gold watch, and \$150 of her money, all she possessed. We purposely suppress names.

REMARKABLE ATTACK BY A SWARM OF BERS .- A singular occurrence took place at Astrim, Michigan, on the 2d just., which is thus related by the Detroit Tribune : A swarm of bees belonging to a Mr. Decker came out of the hive in great fury, and attacked a man by the name of Munger, who was crossing the field at the time, some thirty or forty rods off He undertook to flee to the woods, but the bass were before and behind him so thick that he found it impossible to run. He then commenced a fight hat in hand, but he was very soon overpowered, and fell down with faintness, and would soon have died had not a son of Mr. Decker-who was at this time anproaching from another direction -- rushed to the rescue, when the stingers immediately left Munger, and commenced an attack upon young Decker, who fled with all speed to a shed or grannry, in which was a favorite shepherd dog chained. The bees immediately left the young man, and attacked the poor dog with such fury as to deprive him of life before he could be let loose. It is said the dog actually killed more than a quart of bees in his vigorous defence. Mr. Munger and Mr. Decker were in a dangerous state for some hours, but they are now recovering."

INAPPROPRIATE PRESERTS .-- The "hopeful" subjects of the Prince of Wales in N resScotia, desirous to give him a taste of their q -, have prepared a grindstone for His Highnes in loyal inscription reminding him of his destin the people of Newfoundland, not to be back wa have selected an enormous black dog of that itk, which, with a collar costing 300 dollars, is to be presented to the Prince. What the Ganadas will do doth not yet appear. The dog, we can easily conceive, may find a place in His Highness's kennels, but what he will do with the grindstone should not be asked. Some of those Nova-Scotia grindstones are ponderous things. We trust that one of moderate size has been selected, in which case the donors, made hoppy by gracions acceptance, will do well not to follow their gift with solicitudes. Kossuth was presented with a precious cannon ball dug up at Bunker-hill. He received it appropriately, and it is supposed had it quietly dropped overboard on the voyage from Brooklyn to this city. We doubt that the Nova Scotia grindstone will be more highly honoured. This manin for making presents to great folk is ludicrous. We confidently expect that sewing-nachines, patent reapers, baby jumbers, mammoth turnips, and splendidly embossed Bibles will be tendered to the Royal visitor while in this country .--There is nothing too useless, too inappropriate, or too sacred to made a gift to the much-enduring magnate who falls into our hands. When Kossuth was here the workmen in Herring's safe factory, carried away by sympathetic enthusiasm, worked at nights, and, as the labour was performed con amore, probably produced the best safe that ever was made, which they presented to the great Hungarian as " a means for the safe keeping of his valuable papers and money." Kossuth made much of them, and immediate. ly sold their safe to the shrewd Genin, who, for some 400 or 500 dollars, thus became possessed of the best safe in the world. One imagines the hapless bewilderment of our late Japanese friends when, at the command of the dread Tycoon, they shall undertake to explain the mysteries of some of the presents which, to the amount of 100 cart-loads, encumber the castward bound Niagara .-- The World, (N.Y. Paper.)

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in the Castle—and there is not a more peaceable orderly, moral nation than that composed by Irish Papists in all God's earth.

So much for the right, the abstract right to de-prive the Irish Papists of carrying arms, derived, from their morality, as citizens-so much for the lying statements of the Times.

The Times admits that the Orange Societies ought to be suppressed; but it querulously argues, "if they stop short of open violation of the law, how can they Beautiful reasoning ! What conbe put down ?" stitutes open violation of the law according to the Does outrage?-does murder, actual or limes? attempted? Does brutal assaults committed without regard to age or sex? Do wanton devastation, wilful and malicious wrecking of property? Do any of those things constitute open violation of the law-the precious law of British government as administered in Ireland? And yet all these things are comprised in that annual riot of Orangeism which the Times considers such a trivial affair, and which it declares the law cannot reach to suppress. This is another lie for the Times!

When O'Connell assembled the Irish people in hundreds of thousands-when they came together peacefully and morally-when, amidst all their orderly legions, no man committed the slightest violation of the law-when, amidst all that vast organization, not even the shadow of a crime could be alleged against a single individual, the British Government in Ireland stepped outside the law, and suppressed a meeting perfectly legal, perfectly peaceable -- not by an act of parliament, but by an arbitrary proclamation issued in the dark of an October evening, issued in the gloom and silence of the night, in order that the dogs of war, arrayed on Clontarf strand, might fall upon the unsuspecting and unarmed crowd, and slaughter them without mercy. Their murderous attempt was foiled. But their vengeance was not-they sent that greathearted old man -- that princely patriot, who, whatever were his failings, and they were not many, must ever be the pride and hoast of Ireland-O'Connellthey sent him to a gael, and by such base means, that the Lord Chief Justica Denman declared, when reversing his sentence, that trial by jury in Ireland was "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." And yet, in the face and memory of these things, the liar -the mean, pitful, liar of the Times-the ignorant liar-asserts that law cannot reach the sanguinary Orange Society! Does he think that any one will believe that a government which never hesitated to do injustice when it suited its turn to be unjust, even in figurant violation of all constitutional law-does he think to make us believe that that government could not put down by force of law, backed as it would be by public opinion, a conspiracy against order like that of Orangeism? We will not believe it.

Orangeism is the only blot which remains upon our country. It perpetuates bigotry and feeds its It is the ouly remnant of intolerance lurid fires. left in Irish hearts, and it is kept up for their own base personal purposes by a few mean political tricksters, who, taking advantage of the ignorance of a portion of their fellow-countrymen, who profess the Protestant religion-make a trade of their pre-judices-make a trade of their follies-and derive place, or pension, or title from the despicable traffic.

at it, holding it under the witness box. Counsel then asked what it was ; he replied it was nothing. Counsel then asked him if it contained any memorandum about the sheep, and he (witness) said not, and put it into his pocket. Counsel asked him to hand it over to him, and after a great deal of difficulty it was got from him. It contained a memorandum of the sheep m tilated as described. He (Campbell) then said in reply to counsel that he had sworn falsely. (This created a great sensation in court.) It also appeared by this memorandum that the sheep found mutilated on Sunday, the 15th, did not correspond with the number both Byers and Campbell had sworn to as being found on the 15th. Several other witnesses having been examined, the case closed. The jury were not ten minutes coming to a decision, which was against the presentments. The judge after the verdict was announced said-" I am as satisfied, as I am of my vory existance, that those sheep were not maliciously killed."

During the past three weeks large numbers of pigs died in the neighborhood of Newtownbarry, and about Kilrush, of a disease called the "black sickness." The animals are seen to go about moping, disinclined to eat their food, and die in a few hours, the body turning purple. I heard of a souple of cases where parties lost from 15 to 20 pigs. - Wexford Constitution.

Two SISTERS DROWNED. -- Two fine young women sisters, named Doolan, aged eighteen and twentythree, from the neighborhood of Newtownmountkennedy, nedy, were drowned on Friday, while bathing off the Strand, at Newcastle, county Wicklow; one of the ill-fated sisters venturing in too far was carried out from the abruptly retreating beach, and was immediately beyond her depth, when her less daring sister, now bold as a lion, in the strength of her affection, rashed to the rescue, but unhappily with no better result than to share her untimely fate.

Conveasion .- On Sunday last, Mr. Denis Connell, of Tralee, was received into the Catholic church at St. John's Limerick, by the Rev. Mr. Cook, P.P. of Stonehall.-Limerick Reporter.

On Saturday, 28th ult., during a sudden squall, five fishermen were returning to Ballintov after their day's fishing, when a sea filled their boat, which upset, and the whole boat's crew were lost within sight of their wives and families. Other boats' crews landed at Sheep Island, and thereby escaped. Soon after they attempted the rescue of the missing crew, but without success. The bodies have not yet been found. The names of the men lost (the families of whom are destitute), are James M'Erlane, wife and two children; Robert M'Erlane, (his brother), wife and four children; James M'Auley, wife and two children; George Borland (an old man), wife and family; Hugh Gillan, a young man and unmarried. A painful interest exists along the coast about this melancholy event, though parallels to it are not of unfrequent occurrence in the lives of the poor fishermen on the coast .- Belfast Morning News.

THE LATE RIOT AT DERRYMACASH .- The two men, Murphy and M'Cann, who were most injured in the riot at Derrymacash Chape!, on the 12th July, linger on in a very precarious condition.

" THE ORDINARY COURSE OF NATURE."-The state

He was discharged in March last. He then procured a situation at Mr Duncan's Henrietta-street, Coventgarden, by a false character, or rather false representations, and was discharged from there in the beginning of the last month when he renewed his acquaintance with Miss Sta. fer. On Friday the body was removed to Wadhurst, to be interred alongside the remains of her sister, who died but a few weeks since of consumption. The prisoner persists in his former statement that his mother had done it, and that he only killed her in self-defence. He cats and drinks well and does not exhibit any aberration of intellect. With the above facts, the difficulty of discovering a motive for the above murders immediately vanishes. The murderer was seen 'redhanded;' he ruthlessly resolved to remove all the wit nesses of his crime, and three more persons perished. A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against William Godfray Youngman in each case .-- Observer.

gentleman, and sentenced to 12 months hard labor.

A MAN AND THREE HORSES KILLED BY LIGHTNING. -During a violent thunderstorm, near Windsor, the lightning struck a laborer named Joseph Langley, and three horses, at work in a field belonging to Mr. Cantrelly, Baylis-Farm, killing them all instantly .--The hat worn b, the deceased was torn to shreds and scattered about, while the whole of the upper por-tion of the body was frightfully disfigured. The horses did of appear to have suffered any external injuries, though they were struck down dead instantaneously

DRINKING FOR A WAGER .- At a beerhouse at Sedg ley, near Wolverhampton, a few weeks since, Samue Barnet, spike-nail forger, more than sixty years old, undertook for a wager to drink two gallons of ale in forty-five minutes. The first three pints were taken at a draught. He became so ill before he accomplished his task, that surgeons were sent for. The case was at first pronounced hopeless, but under the treatment of three surgeons, he recovered during the night. Among those present to with ss the disgusting feat was a parish constable.

UNITED STATES.

THE LAST OF CHINIQUY. -The Western Baaner publishes a very creditable account of the state of affairs in Kankakee, given in a letter of a gentleman who visited that place on the 31st ult. We limit ourselves to give only the finale of this grand drama, for the getting up of which the purses of gullible Americans down cast have been so deeply bled. A quarrel has taken place between Mr. Ohiniquy and his chief agent, Mr. Demarus, all about money, and the division of funds. These difficulties culminated on Sunday, July 29th, when "Mr. Chiniquy was insulted, [we quote from the letter] and all but nine of his 70 converts left him. Then Father Chiniquy announced that he would visit Scotland to attend a Synod of the Scotch Presbyterian Church; that during his absence he would call on the Queen of England, and other Protestant potentates, for assistance and morey ; and he will get money, he will pocket it, and will give them none." Thus the cat is out at last. All these Protestant old betties have been duped by the cunning Frenchy : their cause is not a whit advanced ; we have made merry at their expense; and-the Gatholic Church is the gainer by it all .--- Boston Pilot.

OBEYING ORDERS - A person who was an eye-witness to the fact, relates an amusing circumstance, which occurred while Judge II---presided on the bench in a Western district.

On a certain occasion after his appointment, business called him to Liberty, and while there, meeting with many of his old associates at the bar, he got into a convivial mood, which lasted several days, and on going out he looked rather worse for wear. In crossing the river at Owen's Landing, there was a boat discharging freight, and in great hasto for fear another bost would pass, that had just hove in sight.

The clerk sang out-

"I say, old man, can't you lend them a hand in taking off that load of furniture? I will pay you well for doing so, and ' double filly' in the bargain.' "Oh, yes," says the Judge, "always ready to help in a time of need."

'Then turn in and be quick," said the clerk. The first thing was a marble-tob bureau. In going off the plank, the Judge slipped, and the clerk roared out-

" There, now, throw that into the river, will you?" "Certainly," said the Judge, and giving a kick with the order, overboard it went.

"Halloo | what's that for ?" said the clerk.

" I always obey orders when I work for a man." "Leave !" said the mate.

" Agreed," said the Judge.

"Who is that man ?" said the clerk.

A bystander remarked-

That is Judge H----, of the Fifth Judicial District of Missouri."

"Let go that live!" cried the clerk, and the boat put into the stream at its highest speed.