

for and sustain the Civil and Religious Liberties of our common country, now too seriously threatened.

SYNOPSIS.—The Emancipation Act, 10 Geo. 4, chap. 7, 1829, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects," provided the following guarantees, which have all been either repealed, altered, attacked, or neglected:

1. Oaths—sections 2 and 11.
2. Exclusion of Roman Catholics from office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, &c.—section 12.
3. Exclusion of Roman Catholics from the governing bodies of our universities, colleges and schools—section 16.
4. Prohibition against Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics taking titles to sees—section 24.
5. And against attendance at Roman Catholic places of worship in Ireland with insignia of office—sec. 25.
6. And against Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics appearing in the habits of their Order elsewhere than in their usual places of worship—section 26.

7. Suppression of Jesuits, Monks, &c., &c.—sections 28 to 36.

In the present Parliament attacks have been made on the Protestant Constitution of our Country, in the following (amongst other) instances:—

1. Attack on the Irish Church.
2. Repeal of the Declaration against Transubstantiation, as preparatory to opening the throne to Roman Catholics.
3. Attack on the University of Dublin.
4. Pending Repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, as preparatory to the invasion of all our provinces and sees.
5. Attempt to authorize Roman Catholic Priests to officiate at funerals in Protestant Churches and Churchyards in Ireland.
6. Industrial Schools Act.
7. Attack on Mortmain Act, by bill for granting lands direct to Roman Catholic Bishops, and thereby incorporating them, and recognizing them by Act of Parliament.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

ENNISKILLEN, G.M.

17th July, 1867.

## PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

THE CASE OF MR. WM. JOHNSON.—The verdict obtained against Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, at the Down Assizes, and his imprisonment in the jail of Downpatrick, will prove the crisis in the history of the penal statute under which the Protestants of Ulster have so long chafed. The idea that the case, as between Mr. Johnston and the Government, could be presented as a bare question of whether he had broken a law, was the most foolish that could be entertained. The policy of instituting a prosecution for the Bangor meeting is the point upon which the public will offer their opinion. They have already uttered that opinion very emphatically, condemning the appli-

cation of the statute as partial, and unfair to the loyal population against whom it was directed, considering the course pursued by the Government with regard to the recent Procession in the South, and the systematic manner in which the same law was violated with impunity in other parts of the country, for years before. A meeting of temperate and earnest working-men, in Belfast, has startlingly exhibited the impolicy of the step taken by the Irish Minister in indicating very promptly its certain and deplorable effects. One of the most striking of these is the only too probable estrangement of the Protestant workmen of Ulster from those whom they have for genera-