

she would at once earn the respect and perhaps the admiration of the world... the overthrow of Napoleon, with the contemporaneous guardianship of France, Naples, Spain, Portugal and Belgium have on one side inflamed the national pride...

The year 1858 is likely to be a remarkable epoch in English politics. The Cabinet is now an admitted cabal: the Parliament is divided into parties of personal conflict: the press is one continued satire on the surrounding dynasties...

D. W. C.

Bangor, June 8.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Owing to the unremitting exertions and unflagging zeal of the Rev. M. B. Kelly, the revered pastor of Ballybophil, the parishioners of this populous and poor district are at length in the possession of a suitable temple for the celebration of the sacred rites of their holy religion.

Messrs. Leonard and Matthews, of Bristol, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £10 through the Rev. M. A. Muldoon, of Kilkenny, as sum received in the Confessional to be transmitted to them.

DUBLIN, JUNE 17TH.—DEATH OF SIR PHILIP CRAMPTON.—After a long and painful illness Sir Philip Crampton expired this forenoon at his house in Merrion-square. For half a century the lamented baronet was at the head of the profession, and at the time of his death had reached his 85th or 86th year.

THE LATE EDWARD WALSH.—A few sympathisers with unrequited genius are making an effort to raise a memorial to the late Edward Walsh, whose valuable translations from the Irish did so much to reveal the treasures of poetry which lay hidden in our ancient tongue.

HOGAN.—Genius has its triumph even in the vain shallow city of Dublin, and the funeral of Hogan, the great sculptor, who died as poor as he had lived, was yet followed to grave by a file of private carriages long enough to cover two of the Boulevards of Paris.

The Government have decided on not risking another defeat in the prosecution of the Rev. Messrs. Coyne and Heany, the proceedings are to be resumed.

On the 20th of May excellent new potatoes of very large size and perfectly fit for table use were exhibited in Limerick market at 3d per lb.

TENANT RIOTS.—The Tenant-right debates are singularly provoking to any man who cares about Ireland. They show that the only question is wholly misunderstood here, but that there is little reason to hope it will be understood for many a year; and then the Tenant follows them up with articles treating the whole subject as a thick upon the credulity of the Irish people, and assuming that those who advise the measure do not really wish to see it carried.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.—The ceremonies of the great festival of Corpus Christi were carried on in the Cathedral on Thursday, with the usual splendour and solemnity. It was admitted by all who were present that the crowd of devout worshippers in attendance was the largest ever witnessed within and around the Church.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The Northern Whig thus describes the state of the town on the fifth night of the campaign:—"If a stranger had entered Belfast yesterday evening, about five o'clock, he might have come to the very accurate conclusion that the town was in a state both of civil and religious war.

ORANGE ADDRESS.—The Orange Lodge has issued two addresses to its admiring fraternity. One is an address consisting of half a dozen sentences, the other is a long and elaborate address, the proceedings are to be resumed.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The Belfast Mercury supplies some instructive information in regard to the extra amount of taxation which will have to be borne by certain townlands in consequence of the late disgraceful party riots. One of the heaviest items in the bill will be the charge for the large additional body of police stationed there during the disturbances.

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their highest duty, as to maintain and foster a secret and illegal society, whose only practical object is to keep alive animosity, and to foment discord among the various classes of the population.

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FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS.—The infamous practice of mock brokers, persons who neither own ships or charter ships, does not begin and end in the town of Liverpool. It is not unusual for them to appoint agents in the county—the more distant from seaports the better; and to issue bills and circulars setting forth that the undersigned is owner of or representative of, as the case may be, the Illuminated Golden Morning and Blue Dragon, Line of Packets, sailing regularly to all parts of the world.

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In the Insolvent Court, Dublin, lately, James Gillis, the father of the child, was remanded to prison for not accounting satisfactorily.

SUPER SECTION IN BALLINGARRY.—The disclosures contained in the report of the trial of the Petty Sessions, which we (Morning News) insert to-day at full length, will demonstrate the fallacy of the system in a place where it appears to have been fortified with the territorial aids to which its patrons must trust for its sustentation.

Mrs. Leahy and her two sons, Wm. Nunan, Edmund Nunan, John Nunan, Margaret Nunan, Catherine Nunan, Mary Nunan, Mary Lynch, Wm. Lynch, (child of Mary Lynch), Mary Grady, Mary Shaughnessy, Mary Leo.

The foregoing parties were received back by the Rev. Mr. Enright, parish priest, into the Catholic Church within the last fortnight. Within the last month or five weeks the following were also received: Patrick Hanrahan, Johanna Kelly, Catharina Kelly.

And the following were antecedently reconciled to the church from which they temporarily withdrew during the famine visitation, declaring, as those above mentioned generally and publicly did, that they apostatised outwardly in consequence of want, and never doubted the truth of their own faith while they were formally professing another.

DESTITUTION IN DOWNPAT.—The committee appointed to inquire into the destitution existing in Gweedore and Cloughnahely, in the county of Donegal, met on Tuesday, 1st June, for the first time; Mr. Bagwell in the chair. The chairman expressed a hope that the press would not comment upon the proceedings until the inquiry had terminated.

Hugh McBride was examined. He stated that he was cess collector for the parish of Tulloghaleg; he refused to collect the cess as the people were so poor, and he resigned his situation. In consequence of that he was dismissed from the situation which he held under Lord George Hill, as bailiff. In the western portion of the parish there were about 850 families who were in great poverty, and they were in that state last year. They had to borrow money to pay the police and other rates. He thought the distress was principally caused by taking from them the right of grazing cattle, which was done two or three years ago.

On Thursday the Committee re-assembled, when Mr. Brown, reporter on the Londonderry Journal, was examined, and stated that he visited Gweedore by direction of the proprietor of that journal, in December, 1857, and May 1858. He found the people in a very destitute condition; they were very badly off as regarded food, clothing, and bedding. The women were not sufficiently clad for the purposes of decency. He saw them eating sea-weed, and they seemed thankful for that, as a restriction had been put on taking sea-weed. He attributed the distress to the high rate of taxation, and taking away the free mountain grazing.

Mr. Williams said he had been sent from Dublin by the proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post to Gweedore on the 8th of March last. He visited a great many cottages, and found the people in a miserably destitute condition. It was his conviction that it was the determination of Lord George Hill to exterminate the whole race. He attributed the distress to the taking away of the free mountain pasture and the great increase of rents.

Rev. J. Doherty said he had been connected with Gweedore as Parish Priest from 1846 to September, 1857. There were 405,911 acres of land in Gweedore and Cloughnahely belonging to eight landlords. Of that, 20,279 acres were taken from the people—that is, they were deprived of free grazing for their cattle to that extent. No compensation whatever was given to the people for depriving them of that free grazing. Witness sent a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant in 1857 for aid to relieve the distress. The Lord Lieutenant sent down a gentleman from the Poor-Law Board, who reported that there was not extreme distress, as there was not many applications for relief at the workhouse; but the people had the greatest reluctance to go to the workhouse. Failing to obtain relief from the Irish Government, the witness and his brother Priest raised about £1,600, and distributed the value in Indian corn and other necessaries among the people. That sum had since been repaid by the people, with the exception of £40. In one townland, consisting of seventy families, there were not twenty families who were independent of sea-weed as food. There was not a lease in all the district. He believed a lease would now be valueless; but before the mountain grazing was taken away, and the rents raised, a lease would have been a great encouragement to industry. Notice to quit was served every year upon the tenants, and whether that notice was carried out or not, he believed it paralysed the industry of the people.

In reply to a question by Sir J. Y. Buller, witness said he did not mean to give the committee to understand that the only subsistence of the people was sea-weed; they mixed the sea-weed with potatoes, and that was their food. The committee adjourned at four o'clock.