THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUGUST 24, 1860.

OHIEF JUSTICE MONAHAN AND THE OBANGENEN .----The Fermanagh Reporter publishes a singular communication, addressed by 12 of the Grand Jury of Formanagh to Ohief Justice Monahan. It appears that just before the discharge of the Grand Jury the foreman handed his Lordship a paper which he is reported to have returned unread, observing, at the same time, that he saw no necessity for the Grand Jury transmitting, or himself receiving, such a document. It appears that in his charge to the Grand Jury, on opening the commission, his Lordship said :

"It is satisfactory to find such a state of things here at this season of the year, when elsewhere crimes of a very serious character are undergoing investigation. Were I to judge of the state of your county merely from the calendar before me, which I received two or three days ago, I should think it indicative of a favorable condition. But I deemed it my duty to inquire into the state of the county, and I find that, though the people have deemed it well to

abstain from a violation of the letter of the law, yet that the spirit of the law has been violated in such a way as to be discreditable to the county. That the people, the men of influence, and especially the clergy allow the house of God to be descerated by the erection of banners that could have no end but to irritate others-this is not creditable. I had hoped that we had reached a state of things that would put an end to all such displays. The letter of the law does not-at least, so it appears to mereach such things as I refer to ; but if I thought any observations of mine would be of any value, I would impress upon gentlemen of property and position to use their influence for the discouragement of displays that are discreditable to the place where they occur. I have been led to make these remarks by knowing the dreadful crimes that have taken place elsewhere. It is certainly matter of congratulation that nothing of the kind has been added to the calendar before me."

These temperate and sensible remarks, it seems, roused the anger of the old Orange lion, and accordingly 12 of the most angry of the 23 gentlemen composing the grand jury gave full vent to their wrath in the following extraordinary document, or rather protest against the observations of the Chief

"My Lord-We, the grand jury of the county of Fermanagh, cannot separate without expressing our opinion on a certain portion of your Lordship's charge, in which your Lordship denounced in strong terms the gentry and clergy of this county in relation to the customary display of flags on our churches. Your Lordship very properly remarked that the calendar was one on which you could congratulate the grand jury, and inasmuch as it did not show any case of the breach of any Act bearing on the question of such displays, we regret that your Lordship thought it necessary to make these observations .- Without offering any opinion on the advisibility of these displays, we are not aware of this old custom being ever before criticised by any official, or by any branch of the Executive in this kingdom, and therefore firmly believe that, unless owing to the remarks of your Lordship, no possible colli-sion would occur between parties of different creeds in this county. We now, however, with sincere regret, declare our opinion that the strictures of your Lordship will be likely to lead to a more determined stand upon their legal rights on the part of the Protestants, and to an aggravated idea of moral injury on that part of their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen-a result which the gentry of Fermanagh have hitherto earnestly labored to avoid.

" (Signed)	
"Mervyn Archdall,	"Robert Archdall,
"H. L. Cole,	"A. Nixon,
"F. W. Barton,	"John Crozier,
"J. C. Bloomfield,	"Henry Echlin,
"A. Lowry Cole,	" Mathew H. Shankey.
" Paul Dane,	"Edward Atthill."

THE APPRENTICE BOYS AND THE JUDGES .- (From the Times Dublin Correspondent of the 3rd inst) .-Under the head of "More Insults to Catholic Judges," the Freeman's Journal of this morning publishes prominently the following despatch, dated

and Baron Hughes, were deliberately insulted here to-day by the Orangemen and 'apprentice boys.' During the night a large 'orange and blue' flag, with King William in the centre, was hoisted on Walker's Monument. Under the very shadow of this had the two judges to pass in coming to court. No allusion, however, was made to the insult from the bench. The Mayor sent repeatedly to have the flag removed, but no attention was paid to his remonstrances until a body of police were ordered to haul it down. It remained up until after 12 o'clock. A strong feeling of indignation has been excited by this outrageous conduct of the Orange party. There are some days on which it is customary to exhibit party flags in Derry, but this is not one of them, and the only object of the Orangemen must have been to put a studied insult on Her Majesty's judges after the Enniskillen model." In its leading article the Freeman in the most bitter terms denounces these proceedings, and maintains "that a grosser outrage was never perpetrated in the worst days of Orangeism than that which the ruffians of Derry perpetrated on Chief Justice Monaghan and Baron Hughes."

and in private, of the low individuals who have conducted this insult, have not been altogether clear of planning a display which, having for its palpable object the desire to insult the judges. will excite the indignation of every upright man in the community. The official organ Orange party, published this morn-ing, keeps the transaction entirely out of view."

As a commentary upon the worth of Orange professions of loyalty, and obedience to the law, the Dublin correspondent of the London Times cites the following fact.

A letter from Armagh states that not a gun, pistol or bayonet, or any other weapon has been delivered to the police yet, although the 4th of August is the last day allowed by the proclamation for that purpose. It is said that, in case there are no deliveries, additional police will be sent to the country and a search made,

THE LATE OBANGE RIOTS .- A letter from Lurgan says that very faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of either Murphy or M'Cann, the two men who were wounded in the affray on the 12th of July: -" They have been visited by Dr. Robinson of Armagh, Dr. Thomson of Lisburn, and Dr. Scanlan, from Glasgow, and these gentlemen all come to the one conclusion-that there is no chance of their surviving the wounds they have received. Murphy is comparatively easy, but this may be accounted for by the fact of his lower extremities, from the lumbar region downwards, being completely paralysed, a ball having lodged in his spine, and which cannot by any means be extracted. The medical gentlemen who have seen him think he may linger for a short time. As to Charles M'Cann, his sufferings have been most intense for the last week; a large abscess had formed inwardly on his liver and bladder, and his shouts and groans were awful. His life has been despaired of for several nights past, and no hopes whatever of his recovery are entertained by Dr Hannay, who says he might die in an hour or live for some days."

THE ORANGE OCTRAGE. - There is no one to defend the bloodshed which took place on the 12th at Derrymacash. The Orange journals are silent; and listen to the just denunciations of the liberal press without uttering a word. And when they are mute, and decline to palliate the Orange atrocities, must not these atrocities have been of the most desperate and malignant kind? But owing to the influence and opinion of Catholic nations on the Continent, and patricularly to the dread of an invasion from Catholic France, the Orangemen are to be prosecuted with rigor. Twenty-seven of the Derrymacash rioters have been committed for trial; and for many of them bail will not be taken. The county of Armagh has been proclaimed, and in a few days the Orangemen must deliver up their arms.

So far the vile spirit of faction has been put down but our advice to the Catholics of Ulster is-depend on yourselves; procure arms where the law permits it, not to assault any's life or property, but to defend your own. Where there is a lawless banditti of savages, who respect no man's rights, the best protection is arms, and the knowledge of using them .-Dundalk Democrat.

ORANGE DOINGS IN COOKSTOWN .-- We regret to learn that matters in the flourishing and prosperous town of Gookstown are in an exceedingly unsatisfactory and unpleasant state, owing to the rancor of party feeling which pervades the population, and which has been stimulated to a painful height by the recent sacrilege at the Oatholic chapel, and subsequent proceedings of which our readers are aware. A correspondent informs us of another outrage which has been perpetrated in Cookstown. The circumstances, as told by our correspondent, are as follows :- "At the last sessions held in Dungannon, a man called Millar was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for heating a policeman. Two girls of the name of Kirk gave evidence, the assault having occurred in their house, and were complimented by the chairman for their clearness and accurate truthfulness. The night they returned home the Orangemen attacked their house, fired shots, and broke their windows. The girls were able to identify one of their assailants called Mills. He was tried at Omagh last Saturday, and was committed to jail for three months. The Kirks reached their home, in Cookstown, at four o'clock on Sunday morning. During the day they and the police learned that the Orange party were determined to be revenged on them for giving evidence against a brother. Accordingly, a This is the way to do it. We advise the Catholics patrol was sent to protect them, but, about twelve of the North to arm ; their lives or properties are not clock, a face was seen at the window, and crash went two panes, and a stone, two pounds weight, struck the spot where one of the girls had been sitting. A man was brought before the magistrates yesterday, and the matter is to be further investigated this day."-Northern Whig. The Liverpool Northern Press (Protestant) writing on the past and present misdeeds of the Ulster Orangemen, concludes an able article as follows :- In this case, however the injustice is too monstrous to be allowed longer to disgrace the administration of civil affairs in Ireland. On all sides a determined effort ought to be made to crush this Orange system which has so long operated as the bane of the sister country. This is not to be done by violence, but by exposure of the iniquities of the system, and by appeals to the patriotism of the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland, we cannot be dead to the disgrace which Orangeism is bringing upon its miserable votaries in every part of Europe. But for the crimes of which he is guilty, by himself or others, we could really feel pity for the wretched position of he was born, and in which he is regarded by a majority of the people as an alien and an enemy. In the very parish in which he was born, he grows up with a sort of feeling that he belongs to the garrison with which England maintains the occupation of Ireland. In England his position is still more unfortunate. People look upon him as a sort of useful traitor to be employed but not trusted. If they can ship him off to Canada to serve as a counter-balance to the French Catholic population of the Lower Province of that new country they regard his departure as a happy riddance. There his ultra loyalty to the crown is useful, for it is always exercised in preventing the growth of feelings of independence on the part of his fellow-colonists. But still he semains a man without a country, and without the sympathy of his political and personal idolatry presents to him a hideous aspect when contemplated by the pure light of the social and the domestic duties. A hus-band who taught his own wife to join with him in making war upon and robbing her father-who made common cause with that wife in setting forth that her brother was a bastard-who violated the only treaty he ever made with the people of Ireland

attempt be met, if made? Simply by defiance! No English Government dare do it. No English Government dare proscribe the loyal Protestants of justification at a time when the memory of civil wars Ireland, the descendants of the men who broke off a yoke of the same sort at Derry and the Boyne. Any attempt to crush the Orangemen of Ireland would utterly annihilate English rule in Ireland. The connexion with England has one advantage only for Irish Protestants, and that is, that they have been hitherto permitted, under many discouragements, to retain their religion and something of their liberties. The English counexion would not last a day if it was used to put down that religion and to crush those liberties. Before the Orangemen of Ireland will submit to be hunted down by Popish law officers, only for being Orangemen, and before the public worship of God, on the 12th of July, shall be allowed to be made penal, the persecutors of the loyal Protestants of Ireland must be taught a lesson, and freedom and truth be protected and guarded by 100,000 Orangemen in arms!' The Belfast Mercury (a Protestant journal) observes :- 'The man who could rave and rant in this fashion is, we fear, greatly in want of a strait-waistcoat. Certainly he is not in a fit state of mind to be reasoned with. However, we cannot help being highly impressed with the state of intelligence and enlightenment among the party that weekly gulps such incendiary balder dash.'' BLOOD-HOUNDS IN IRELAND .- Two hordes of blood

thirsty savages - the Druses of Lebanon, and the Orangemen of Ireland - have appeared within the last few weeks, to illustrate the fatal effects of unrestrained fanaticism, and to show how far a weak or a profligate government can go to stimulate and bring into action the worst passion of the human race. We have not much to say to the Asiatic blackguards, who have deluged the streets of Damascus and the valleys of Lebanon with the blood of Christians. This is a question altogether for those 'great powers' who work the machinery by which nations are moved; moreover, living in glass houses ourselves, we ought not to fling stores so far away from home. But we have a right to speak and suggest in the parallel case of the bloody Orangemen of the North of Ireland, and to examine how far we ought to go in putting an end to the savage barbarism that stains their greasy souls with blood of Catholic women and children. There is no govern-ment in this country. Ireland is ruled by an armed tyranny and a fanatical rabble. The mockery of a representative system is a delusion. A parliament is open to which we have access, to be partners only in the making of those laws which insult and enslave us, which rob and ruin us. Year after year, session after session, pass over, and although Irish measures are introduced, unless they be of a coercion or insulting character, they are treated with perfect indifference, and flung out with contumely; and yet Ireland is said to be prospering-prospering with the bayonet at our throat and Orange blasphemy in our ears. England can find time to pass coercion acts, but no time for a landlord and tenant bill. She can inflict additional taxes on our industry-wringing the last sixpence from our sweat and labour not one penny can she find to relieve our starving poor, or to employ the idle workmen. She lives on us like a vampire, sucking the life blood out of us, and dare we remonstrate? She has coercion acts and chain gangs for us; the has vast resources to enslave and keep us down-none whatever to assist or to elevate us. She has bribes and seductions for our professional clacses, whips and scorpions for our people ; and, worse than all, she keeps in hand, as she kept the red Indians during the American war, a set of ignorant, drunken, blaspheming savages, periodically to insult us, and imbrue their hands in the blood of our unarmed children. There ought to be some cure for this last atrocity. It is the folly of imbecility to be exclaiming-" Gracious God ! do we live in a Christian country ?" We do -and in a heathen coutry, too; but we ought, like men, determine that one or other of us shall have it. These villainous faction fights shall have an end-in heaven's name, let us have one good fight and be done with it. We do not ask to retaliate; we shall not turn on the wives and children of our Protestant neighbors, and imitate the Orange ruffians of Ulster; but we ask every Orangeman in Ireland to come fairly to the field and meet us in a fair fight .--If the Government be anxious for peace and cannot give it to us, let them give us six months to prepare and let us and the Orangemen settle the question .-

position ought to suggest an avoidance, in public Institution, as such, would be an attempt to restore civil hatred, and then lament the results, are as re-and in private, of the low individuals who have consponsible for the results they lament as if they had put a loaded blunderbuss into violent and sanguinary hands. Orangeism had some excuse, perhaps some was fresh, and close combination was necessary to save the Protestant minority from destruction - 11

has now no justification and no excuse. It brings upon every man connected with it, and most upon the highest, the perpetual guilt of civil discord, and the occasional guilt of blood. The state of things, indeed, is not quite so glorious now as it was a short time since. Within the memory of middle-aged men Catholics were habitually exposed, on Orange anniversaries, to every sort of wanton insult. They were treated as the Jews were treated in Passion-week by the piety of the Middle Ages. Pistols were sporlively fired in at their windows, their houses were assaulted, and they were driven in triumph under arches decorated with Orange colors. Now the law has in some measure asserted its supremacy, and an occurrence like the battle of Derrymacash is an exception to a general state of smoldering, but not flaming, animosity. Yet, the Catholics have still a good deal to bear. You still see the walls of the town placarded with insults to the principal doctrines of their religion by zealous Protestant braisers who are always challenging Popish priests to come into a sampit with them and have it out about the worship of the Virgin or Transubstantiation. The Protestant missions in the West are conducted in a very offensive manner, like raids upon heathendom, not attempts to convince and conciliate Christians differing from the missionaries in certain points of doctrine and ecclesiastical organization. The spirit in which these enterprises and the propagandist efforts of the Protestant clergy in Ireland generally are carried on is, indeed, not only discreditable to their authors, but fatal to their success. The Catholic, who might possibly open his bosom to the warm rays of charity, only folds the cloak ot his hereditary faith more closely about him when assailed by the bitter wind of a propagandism which seeks its way to the heart by violence and insult .- London Satur day Review (Protestant.)

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF HOLDEN. - The trial of Holden, the policeman charged with the murder of a constable, at Dungannon, took place at Omagh on Thursday and Friday. He was ably defended by Mr. Butt. The jury found a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy on account of his previous good conduct. He was sentenced to be hung on the 27th August. The prisoner appeared very cool, and requested to be shot. No hope of mercy was held out to him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The last accounts received from Rome report a continued improvement in the state of health of the Cardinal Archbishop, who is now recruiting his strength at Castel-Gondolfo, the country residence of Pope Pius IX. In a few weeks it is earnestly hoped that His Eminence will be able to return to England.-Weekly Register.

Ournous.-The whole of the steam vessels of war now lying in harbour at the royal dockyards are to be fitted for the steam reserve ordinary, the govern-ment having decided on every ship belonging to that class being made ready for service, in case a sudden emergency should arise for their immediate use. The steam reserve in the Medway, under the command of Captain O. F. Schomberg now contains some of the finest line of-battle ships and other screw steamers, all of which could be brought forward for immediate service after a few days' notice .- Times.

PROTESTANT LITIGATION .- Lord Ebury has obtained a Parliamentary "Return of all the suits which have been instituted in the courts of judicature of England and Ireland since the year 1847, relating to the doctrine, discipline, conduct of the service, fittings, and ornaments of the Church of England and Ireland; the names of the parties to each suit, and the number of days employed in hearing the same." The Return, which has just been printed, occupies thirteen pages.

Some experiments are shortly to be made upon the Whitworth a: Armstrong breech-loading artillery guns, some floers and others qualified to give an opinion bei coubtful whether the Whitworth and eech-loaders will be found equal to the Armetroug actual contingencies of war. In order to test this question by only practical method, it is intended to to make some trials of both kinds by firing some shots at the breech-loaders, for the purpose of ascertaining the effects produced upon them when struck

THE ABEA OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND .--- We have been asked to settle a dispute by stating the quantity of land covered by the Bank of England. We learn from the best authority that the building covers three acres of land within nine or ten yards .- Builder.

UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. Christian Inquirer, one of the ablest Protestant journals of the United States, anticipates a new religion, a new form of Protestantism, from the peculiar social phenomena of the country, and

especially of the Western portion :---"As the absence of any matured character in the West is the best bope and promise of one that is just budding there, so the absence of any positive religion here in the rising generation is the best evidence that one is secretly preparing to burst with the national character of the soil. The very ease with which all forms of Christianity, Catholic and Pro-testant, formal and anti-formal, have found hospitality in the West, is very much due to the secret indifference of the people to any of these distinctions, and to an under-feeling that they are all provisional and temporary. The truth is, the West has allowed, in its busy, pioneer, and rude life, anybody who came along and had leisure, to do its religion, its social manners and customs, its hangings and upholstering, for it, paying meanwhile, a very superfi-cial attention to what its kind helpers were about.-But in a vast and vigorous nationality such as is springing there, preemption rights do not extend to social and religious institutions. Nothing merely because of earlier possession, will flourish there against the genius of the real people ; and no error could be more superficial than that which thinks the sly policy of ambitious sects, founding churches, schools, charities, and hoping to grow with the growth of the country, is to have any reward. Already the Western mind, heart, and will are spurning its borrowed, or rather imposed institutions.-They are decaying with the generation that carried them there. They are not so much opposed, as neglected. The West is truly without a faith, without a formed character of any sort-and therefore it is that we predict with the growth of a national character there, the spontaneous eruption of a national type of religion."

COMMERCIAL MORALITY .- In a country like ours, where all the material of wealth are in such profusion, waiting only to be developed by the hand of industry and skill, those engaged in exchanging productions would soon grow immensely wealthy but for two or three leaks that drain all profits so surely and imperceptibly, that about ninety-seven men out of every hundred fail in business. One of these sources of great loss, both to the community at large and to the individuals engaged, is a tendency to continual change of occupation. The growing want of honesty is becoming another. In a country like this, things are so elastic that frauds do not prove so ruinous as where competition is closer. Hence fraud and dishonesty are not so gravely treated and hence, too, there seems to be a growing tendency to repeat them, and think lightly of them. To be successful and make money is the object with many; how it is made is of but secondary consequence. In all departments, strict honesty seems be-coming increasingly rare. The workmen and operas tives pilfer and rob, the clerks embezzle from employers that they may sport gold watches and gold canes, or drive fast horses, or attend operas, and concerts, and partners cheat partners, and debtors defraud their creditors, till it becomes a simple matter of calculation with many how far they can go without detection or ruinous consequences. All fraudulent gains have to be disposed of at a great

loss, and this makes the leakage so great in every department of business that what with base coin and broken bank bills, and bad debts, many a business that seems on the tip-top wave of all prosperity is really like a gold-laden ship with a hole in the bot-The men who cope successfully with all these tom. difficulties have to be and are men of iron bodily constitution to begin with. The wear and lear of furming is nothing to that of trade. The former may full upon the muscles, the last upon the uerves. Men like George Law-strong, gigantic men, large made and lusty-who take hold of some one or two departments of business or contracting, that they know every touch and turn practically, and carry them out on a gigantic scale equivalent to their own bulk; these are the men that make fortunes. No man ought to continue in the whirlpool, and excitement and close competition of business beyond the activity and prime of life. If he does he labours at a disadvantage. He would not think of wrestling more active men, how much less unger and hope for success, in a noisy, boisterous contest and scramble for money of all against all. It must and will wear out life, and on the whole, more men will lose than gain by all such attempts. It is rowing against wind and tide at best, and often rowing in a fog beside, and amid eddies and corrects that re-quire quick perceptions, and strong, ready powers to be successfully contested with. To take care quietly of health and strength and such property as Providence has seen fit to appoint, blessing children and grand-children and the world with the mature wisdom of ripe experience, this, surely, is the experience of age .- Philadelphia En juirer. MODERN PAGANISM. - There is no disguising the fact, that with all our boasted enlightenment, we are fast verging towards Paganism. As our Blessed Saviour predicted, faith is rapidly growing cold, and the interests of eternity are fast paling before those of time. Whatever promises to be for our present material prosperity, awakens interests and stimulates exertion; whatever is connected with the untold blessings of the unseen world of eternity, is either ignored or passed by with indifference. How else are we to explain the extravagant enthusiasm and the civic ovations with which those stupid, coppercolored representatives of Japan were lately received? How else explain the morbid interest awakened among all classes of our people in Eugland and America by the disgraceful feats of those two pugilistic ruffians, Heenan and Sayers? How else explain the general resort to violence and murder for the avenging of real or imaginary wrongs ? Flatter ourselves as we may, we greatly fear that we are fast lapsing into barbarism. There is manifestly something decidedly wrong in our boasted civilisation. Whatever is true, whatever is holy, whatever is calculated to promote our eternal salvation, is undervalued; and, on the contrary, whatever is reputed as tending towards promoting our present enjoyment or material prosperity, is grievonsly exaggerited and is paramount in its influence over our people, with whom this world is everything, and the world to come is nothing. We are in the habit of estimating all things by the light of time, and of setting at nought what is good for eternity. Our philosophy and our literature are infected with this poison of indifferentism and infidelity. To be convinced of this, you have but to glance at some of our popular periodicals and reviews. With a show of a certain outward respect for Obristianity, these are, with perhaps some honorable exceptions, tainted with the evil spirit to which we refer as characteristic of this material age. Thus, for example, one of the most lively, and probably the best of our monthlies -the Knickerbocker-in its issue for July, has an elaborate article on Diderot, the founder of the French Encyclopedia, who is culogised to the skies, without any reference to his rampant infidelity which he infused so largely into his favorite . work ! He was probably the worst and the most dangerous of the French infidels; yet the writer in the Knickerbocker sets him up as a model for our generation !-His sins are all covered by the mantle of charity .--His having been a sworn enemy of the Pope and of the Catholic Church, was quite enough to palliate all his other faults! So it is with Voltaire, De Lembert, and the rest of the French infidels; and so it will probably be with Tom Paine. Such is the spirit of our age. - Louisville Guardian.

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The Northern Why confirms this account. " As you are aware," says the report in the Belfast paper,---

" It is the custom to exhibit party flags here on the public buildings ou certain anniversaries; but to-day is not one of them. The days in question are the 12th of July, the 12th of August, and the 18th an Irish Orangeman. He has no country; for all of December; and, therefore, the exhibition of the his effort are directed to enslave the land in which orange flag this morning could only have one possible object. The flag was of orange, with a blue border, and had in the centre a representation of William III. as he appeared when crossing the Boyne. witham 11. as ne appeared when crossing the Boyne. I understand that the Mayor, who is highly indig-nant at this insulting display, sent three or four times to request that the offensive banner should be removed, but no attention was paid to his messages .--The pillar on the summit of which the flag is displayed is reached by steps in the inside, commencing from a door at the bottom. The key of this door could not be found. Of course, it was in safe keeping. About 12 o'clock, however, the Mayor ordered a number of the city police to break in the door and remove the flag; and on this the worthies who had charge of the demonstration thought it more judicious to give in, and the constables hauled down the of a patriot in any part of the world. The idol, too, flag, under the very shadow of which both judges had to pass as they went to court."

A later communication in the Northern Whig announces a renewal of the morning demonstration :--

" LONDONDERRY, Friday .- For the honor and credit of the city, I regret to apprise you that the insult alluded to in my last was repeated yesterday at an hour subsequent to the despatch of my letter. The orange flag was hoisted again about 1 or 2 o'clock, and for some time kept up, in open defiance of the authorities. It would appear that the policemen, who were sent about noon by the Mayor to take down the flag, left the latter in the hands of the Orange party, and the consequence was that, after a short interval, the worthies displayed it once more, and assembled in some force to prevent its removal. The police, I understand, were sent to lower it, but the Orangemen and apprentice boys absolutely refused to admit the constables within the enclosure which surrounds the pillar. Finding their efforts useless, the police reported the fact to the Mayor, who then went in person, and remonstrated with the parties on the disgraceful manner in which they were conducting themselves. Eventually the flag was lowered. It was not put up a third time yesterday, and to-day it is not to be seen. There is no doubt that the majority of respectable Protestants of Derry join in repudiating the rascally affair here recorded ; but I have grave cause to fear that certain parties, whose

-who in spite of Lord Macaulay is proved to have sanctioned the massacre of Glencoe-who lived unloved, and died unpitied, is not an attractive object key and thirsting for blood.

The annexed is from the Dublin correspondent of the London Times. The violence, and the disloyal sentiments of Orangeism are having a good effect in England, by persuading all sensible Protestants that Orangeism must be put down. Under the caption, "Bluster," the writer in the Times says :-

"The Downshire Protestant (the Orange Moniteur) not only derides the idea of any legislative attempt which might prevent the recurrence of the Lurgan celebration of the Boyne, but actually defies the Government to make the experiment The following passages are taken almost at random from an article, every line of which is redolent of brimstone and saltpetre :- 'Any attempt to suppress the Orange

rless region they should be prepared for whatever emergency may arise. Year after year has gone by, and no apparent end to this Orange atrocity ; it grows and gets stronger every day, fostered by an alien Goveroment, and fed by blasphemous teachings. Is it to be for over a blot and a stigma on our fair land? The Times has said that 'Rome is Ireland without Ulster.' Thank God it is so ! The Judges of Assizes now on circuit find empty docks and white gloves in the South, whilst blood and rapine reign in the North. In the name of God, Irishmen, arm; and as England will not do it for us, let us ourselves make Ireland all South and peace, or let England have it all North, and the blood and drunkenness and fanaticism which the North produces .- Waterford Citizen.

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The Maronites and Druses of the East have their parallels in religious ferocity among the Maronites and Druses of the West. Blood has again been shed in the quarrel between the Catholics and Protestants of Ireland. On which party the blame of the first act of violence rests it is difficult to say till the investigation of the affair by the Irish magistrates shall have been completed; and when that investigation has been completed, it will probably be impossible Of this, however, there can be no doubt-that the provocation to violence was given by the Orangemen. They, true Christians as they are, " trailed the coat" on the occasion. They shook their evangelical fists in the face of the opposite sect by making one of those parades of fanatical and anti-Christian hatred called an Orange procession. The upper-class Orangemen, of course, are now exceedingly sorry for what has occurred. Blood actually shed calls overybody to their senses. Irish Tories in Parlian cat are clamorous for investigation and prosecution, and we have no doubt the horror they express is perfectly sincere. But the way to prevent these things, and relieve yourself, your Church, and your party of the responsibility of contributing to them, is not to be pacific after the disastrons event, but before it, and to discourage by all means in your power, the sectarian animosity from which these conflicts spring .-Let the leaders of the Protestants studiously endeavor to obliterate all animosities and atone for past wrongs by treating the Catholics as fellow-citizens, and the rank and file of the party will soon learn to do the same. A low Orangeman of Lurgan drinking "bloody end to the Pope" till his religious blood is up, and then pitching into a Papist at the battle of Derrymacash, is only doing, after his kind, and before which to kneel when not maddened by whis- in his degree, the same thing as the more distinguished and educated, and therefore, less excasable fanaics, who will struggle to punish an Irish barrister for being a Papist by keeping him from rising to the highest office in his profession. An Orange grandee muy think himself a great friend to peace and toleration because, on the approach of a party anniver-sary, he puts out a proclamation dissuading the Orangemen of his district from doing violence to the Catholics, but such a proclamation from such an authority is like "don't pek this man, don't thrash him, don't put him under the pump." It is taken as a sort of wink tipped by a gentleman too high in

station to compromise himself to those who do not labor under that disability. If you mean peace, give up Orangeism altogether-not the name only, bnt the thing. The "high legal authorities" who lead their sanction to associations for the promotion of

by shot.

The Emperor's Letter will be read with interest by all with satisfaction by those who can forget the logic of facts. The style is the full Roman hand familiar to the man who has won an empire, who has more recently annexed two provinces, and is master af a hundred legions. With the argument of success nothing is so easy as self-justification. It must be observed, however, that it is no excuse for the annexation of Savoy and Nice that it was conditional on Tuscany and the Duchies declaring for Piedmont. A steam navy may be far above the real wants of a nation, and yet be far short of the previous number of sailing vessels. France muy have only 400,000 men actually " under arms ;" but when, for our own security, we measure men against men, it is necessary to take into account the immense addition she can make with a single fortnight's notice. But why are all these topics to be brought up, when we are only invited to a common policy in the affairs of Southern Italy and the East? Certainly, there is a case for interference of some sort in Syria ; and, as neither the British Parliament nor the British Press have given the least countenance to the suspicions and rumors which are current respecting the origin of the civil war, the prejudice against which the Em-peror seems to defend himself can only arise from the actual operations of French diplomacy in the East. They may or may not have contributed to the present deplorable results, and the consequent appeal for European intervention ; but English statesmen and writers have expressed no opinion on that question. We are, however, glad of any occasion which has clicited the professions of such friendly sentiments, and trust that they may foreshadow a nolicy under which we may enjoy Peace without being compelled any longer to support all the burdens of War .- Times.

MR. HOPLEY, THE CONDEMNED SCHOOLMASTER .--- It would seem that of a truth we have passed, or are rapidly passing, out of the age in which men used

'Compound for crimes they were inclined to, By damning those they had no mind to ;"

and are gradually approaching a period in which. amidst all our refinement, civilisation, and education there is a vast amount of the sham and the counterfeit; in which not "esse quam videri," but "videri quam esse" is the popular motto; an age in which pious bankers beg God on their knees of a Sunday to "incline their hearts to keep" the eighth commandment, and on Monday "appropriate" their customers securities; in which philauthrophy forgets itself, and the philanthrophic schemer becomes the brutal and ferocious tyrant. We rejoice to hear that Mr. Hopley is neither a clergyman, nor a member of either University; and we only regret that in this country it is possible for any empiric to set up an educational establishment, and by a little money judiciously spent in advertising himself as a philanthrophist, to persuade English parents to trust to him the bodies and souls of their children without any guarantee of his fitness for such a task .- Court News.

SNOW IN JULY .- A Mr. Hobson informs the Times that while travelling from Leeds to Scarborough last Saturday he saw several fields" white over with snow, which lay almost ankle deep in some parts. The banks of the railway were covered."