

other long pull from the bottle—"If I wasn't tinner-hearted, I'd have myself and yer brats transported many a long day for yer thumps in neglecting worship an' helpin' priests, that's the duty of a loyal man or woman to inform agin' an' take care how soon I'd do it still!"

"You'll do it to-morrow, I'd prefer it far afore helpin' you in yer defilish schemes, that the curse of God fall fally, sooner or later. O, John, John, do you remember long ago, when we used to be kneelin' together to our poor mother, (the heavens be her bed this day!) and you used to be teachin' me yer prayers, that we wor afraid to speak out; an' how she used to say you'd turn out a good man, and a credit to the family? I often dream of those days, and wonder to myself can you forget them intirely—you can't John; you must think of them sometimes, wild as you are."

"Hould yer tongue, an' be d--d to yer drunken, foolish head."

"John, there's but the two of us in the world now, an' if ye wor to know how it makes my heart bleed when I hear them talk of my only brother with curses; an' how often I'm on my knees praying to God and the Virgin to change your heart—"

"To the Virgin, ye shrap! Well I knew you wor a papist in your heart all along." "O, John ashore, my only brother," she exclaimed eagerly, laying her hands on his shoulder and looking earnestly into his face, "you have been persecutin' holy men and doin' every sort of wickedness for many a long year; and what have you by it, barrin' the curses of the world? Give up such doings then at wanst this blessed night, an' I'll share Sir John's employment, an' I'll share the last mouthful I have in the world with you; or we'll both go to some other country where he'll never find or hear of you again."

"The glory of hell to you, ye drunken mad-woman, what talk is this to a loyal man, and a true christian? Why, you ought to be hauged or transported without judge or jury for it. But let us have no more clacking!"—he raised the bottle agin, and both foot and tongue began to exhibit still stronger proofs of the extent of his libations, as he continued—"but tell me at wanst where—where's those dogs o' priests, as I am sure yer know it, an' I'll give you part of the reward which 'll be a round pen'ny."

"Not for the weight of myself in tongue, John, even if I knew it. That the tongue may rot from me that day that I'd spake a single word to help your cursed plans!"

"Thin may the sev—seven devils!"—we shall not complete the hideous imprecation—"if I don't give you worse us usage, nor ever your foot or a husband gave you!"—he staggered towards and seized her by the hair, when one of the children shrieked wildly, from the little inner room where both were lying, "Mother, mother, (mother, mother) don't be fightin' with that wicked man. Poor Bawneen is cryin' for you, only you can't hear her."

(To be continued.)

ALLOCATION OF OUR HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX. DELIVERED IN THE SACRED CONSISTORY, JULY 13, 1860.

VENERABLE BRETHREN—It is known and clearly visible to all that a most cruel war hath lately been stirred up against the Catholic Church by the sons of darkness. Inspired by devilish malice, calling evil good, and good evil, and putting darkness for light, and light for darkness, they try, by all kinds of wicked schemes, thoroughly to destroy the Church and her sacred teaching, (as if it ever could be done) and to extinguish and utterly uproot every sense of Christian Faith, of virtue, and even of the natural law of justice, decency, and honesty. Every one knows how sad and unhappy the condition of our own holy religion in Italy is at the present time, by the wicked conspiracy and contrivance of those men who, waiting according to their own desires in impunity, and straying from God's path, strive to corrupt and overthrow both religion herself and all things sacred. Therefore, with incredible grief of soul, we are forced to deplore the new and very grievous wounds which have been and are daily inflicted by unjust usurpers of legitimate power in Italy, upon Our Apostolic authority, upon the Catholic Church and her Sacred Ministers, property and rights. For in various parts of Italy unjustly subjected to Sardinian sway, public schools have been founded, in which, to the greatest injury of souls, every erroneous, false, and depraved doctrine, altogether opposed to the Catholic Church, is publicly and openly taught, and the Church herself is attacked. All know that innumerable pamphlets, newspapers, and writings of all kinds have been issued from the laboratory of Satan for the ruin and perdition of souls, and published with most shameful and abominable pictures; by which means these implacable enemies of religion, and most skillful artificers of guilt and fraud, endeavor to despise and ridicule the sacred mysteries of religion, the persons and venerable institutes of the Church, her laws, and her censures; to corrupt men's minds, and to turn them from the Catholic religion; to encourage and foster a dissolute and licentious life, and every monstrous impiety; to attack the sacred Ministry and the Vicar of Christ on Earth with insults, calumnies, and reproaches; to subvert the command of all legitimate power, and to procure the destruction both of the Church and of civil society.

These enemies of the light, and of the truth, do not fear to lay violent and sacrilegious hands on the consecrated persons and the Patrimony of the Church. For, when the Sardinian Government usurped the dominion of the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza, it wickedly expelled on the 19th of April last, the Monks of the order of St. Benedict, dwelling in the Parmesan Monastery of St. John the Evangelist. Again, by a decree of the 10th of last May, it ordered the Seminary of the Clergy at Piacenza to be closed, in order to be re-opened by the Bishop of Piacenza, who had properly abstained from performing the sacred ceremonies which were enjoined by the civil power. Next, this most watchful Bishop was seized, torn from his diocese, taken to Turin, and sentenced both to imprisonment and fine. The same procedure was also inflicted on the Vicar-General of the Bishop, and on some of the Canons of Piacenza. For the same cause, both in Our usurped Provinces of the Emilia, and in other places subject to the unjust Sardinian rule, many illustrious Bishops, Our Venerable Brethren, and Ecclesiastics, and members of religious houses, have been grievously and most unjustly harassed and exposed to a most severe inquisition, of whom also not a few have been arrested and either driven into banishment or cast into prison. For the same cause, the Pro-Vicar of Bologna was torn from the side of his Cardinal Archbishop, at the very time when the latter was giving up the ghost. He was put into prison, and afterwards sentenced to both imprisonment and fine. Moreover, when the most illustrious Archbishop had departed this life, the property of the Archbishopric of Bologna was immediately subjected to the administration of the Government.

For the same cause, by the same Government, Our Venerable Brother, the most pious Bishop of Piacenza, was first put under military guard in his own mansion, because, being afflicted with a dangerous illness, he could not be thrown into prison. So, afterwards sentenced to imprisonment and fine. For the same cause have suffered your most distinguished colleagues, Our Beloved Sons, Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, the Archbishop of Pisa has been arrested by military force, torn from his flock, and brought to Turin; the Archbishop and Bishop of Imola has been detained in military custody in his own mansion; and the Archbishop of Ferrara has undergone a variety of persecutions. You know also the most serious losses which religion and her servants have lately suffered in Sicily, by the acts of abandoned men, who have overthrown the government of the legitimate ruler. Two Religious Orders, which have rendered the greatest services to Christianity, have been suppressed, and the members have been driven into exile. It is especially to be deplored, Venerable Brethren, that some of the Clergy have been there found, forgetting both their God and their duty to the people as priests, to the greatest scandal and indignation of all good men, have not blushed to lend their help to the enemies of the Church and of all justice, and to take part with them.

Moreover, in Our usurped Provinces, several dioceses have been deprived of their pastors, to the great danger of the Faithful, as the Pastors, on account of the conditions imposed by illegitimate power, were unable to enter them. This among other things clearly shows what the chief aim of these men is, who by most wicked and sacrilegious crimes aspire to usurp and destroy the temporal Sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff, and this Apostolic See, that when the temporal power and Majesty of the Pontiff and of the See have been crushed and overthrown they may be more easily able to attack the Catholic Church. We abstain from recounting the many other crimes of the same nature, by which these men afflict and persecute the Church and its consecrated servants, while with perfidious wickedness they everywhere and always treacherously and deceitfully preach up ad extol universal liberty.

You well know, Venerable Brethren, how by these grievous crimes, committed to the greatest scandal and indignation of all good men, we and Our Apostolic Authority and this Holy See, and your Order and Episcopal Dignity, and the whole Clergy, suffer injury, violence, and contumely.

But in this great distress we feel no small joy in beholding with what brilliant faith, patience, and constancy both Our beloved Sons the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and Our Venerable Brethren the Archbishops and Bishops, to the great glory of their name, exult in bearing all the trials and misfortunes inflicted on them, without any just cause, and in strenuously defending the cause of the Church and of justice. We rejoice, too, in perceiving how firmly, with few exceptions, the Italian Clergy, which is worthy of all praise and mindful of its vocation and duty, follows the illustrious footsteps of its Bishops, endures all afflictions and oppressions, and splendidly performs its duties.

But while we are borne down with heartfelt grief, mindful of Our Apostolic Office, we shall never cease with the support of Divine aid, from fearlessly defending with Our whole heart and strength the cause of the Church divinely entrusted to Us by Christ Our Lord Himself. Wherefore, uplifting Our voice in this your most noble assembly, and before the whole Catholic world, we entirely and with the greatest possible earnestness condemn and reprobate these sad and never enough to be lamented deeds; and we protest and will never cease from protesting against the violation of Ecclesiastical Immunities, the contempt shown to the Cardinalitial and Episcopal Dignity, the affliction of all orders of Ecclesiastics, and the subversion of all the rights of the Church and of this Apostolic See.

But for all this time of convulsion, for all this great war against the Church, for all this trampling upon all Divine and human laws, and contempt of the Priesthood, let us not lose courage, Venerable Brethren. For Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but the words and promises of the Lord will not pass away, and as you well know, the most flourishing Empires, Kingdoms, Nations, and districts may be dissolved, ruined, and destroyed, but the Church, founded by Christ Our Lord, and constantly supported and enlightened by His Omnipotent Virtue, can never fail or be uprooted; is not conquered by persecution, nor lessened, but increased and adorned with new and ever more brilliant triumphs.

For this is the peculiar property of the Church, that she conquers when she is wounded; she conquers when she is accused; she wins when she is deserted.

But let us not neglect, in all faith, hope, and humility of heart, day and night, with ever livelier zeal, to implore and to beseech the God of Mercies, that by the merits of His only begotten Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ, He would mercifully be pleased to have compassion on all prevaricators; to flood them with His heavenly grace; to enlighten, convert; and lead them back unto Himself, so that all errors being routed, and all iniquities removed, His divine religion and its saving doctrine, which is so conducive even to the temporal happiness and peace of kingdoms, and of peoples, may more and more from day to day grow, flourish, and extend its rule over the whole earth.

And now, addressing Ourselves with heartfelt affection to all Our Venerable Brethren, the Prelate of the whole Catholic world, we again congratulate them and the Faithful entrusted to their care on their extraordinary faith, love, and obedience to Us and the Chair of St. Peter. We openly and publicly acknowledge the grateful feelings of Our soul to Our Venerable Brethren and the Faithful for the wonderful zeal with which they do not cease in every way to alleviate Our sorrows.

We doubt not that Our Venerable Brethren, with the piety, devotion, and sacerdotal zeal which distinguishes them, will persevere with still greater courage and energy, together with the Faithful entrusted to them, in defending with constancy the cause of the Church, and of this Apostolic See, and in constantly approaching, together with Us, the Throne of Grace with their most fervent prayers and those of the Faithful, and imploring the most powerful patronage of the Immaculate and Most Holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God, that this great and violent storm may be dispelled; that the Catholic Church may obtain the peace she sighs for, and everywhere enjoy her own liberty; that all wanderers from the path of truth and justice may enter into their own hearts and be converted to God, and, declining from evil and doing good, may walk in the ways of the Lord.

THE IRISH BRIGADE. (From the Tablet.)

It is no matter of surprise that the enemies of Ireland, of religion, and of the Holy See, should eagerly seek for and delightedly gloat over every scrap of evidence however slight, that can lessen or destroy the effect of that magnificent demonstration of Ireland's faith, and zeal, and devotion, which has been afforded by the voluntary tribute to the Pope, and the enrolment of the Volunteer Corps for the defence of the Holy See. When those crowded and enthusiastic meetings were first held last winter to declare the sympathy of Ireland with the Sovereign Pontiff, his wrongs and his affliction, the cry was that this was all barren work and empty show. Would Ireland give money, would Ireland send men? Words were but words, which flew through the air and hurt not a stone. Where was the money, and where were the men? Ireland's answer was not long in coming. The priests and the poor of Ireland sent £50,000 to Rome as their voluntary offering. We say the priests and the poor, for it was from the poorest classes of the community, as contrasted with

wealthiest, that the money came. Nor were the men wanting. Some 1,500 Irishmen came forward at a word and undertook the long and tedious journey across the continent of Europe for the sake of defending with their blood the Holy Father's rights. There has been nothing like it. The first who came were the first served, and for every one who went there remained ten behind who would as lief have gone.

It turns out that among those who went a certain discount must be allowed for men who had passed no medical examination, and who were unfit for military service. It turns out that a certain discount must be allowed for men whose motives in going were unworthy of their comrades, and of the cause which they embraced. It turns out that a certain discount must be allowed for men whose resolution and whose perseverance failed when brought face to face with the inevitable hardships and inconveniences of a soldier's life. What of that? It may be that more caution might have been exercised in the selection. It may be that those, without experience or time for deliberation, undertook the onerous duty of forwarding the volunteers from Ireland. What of that? The great result remains, that they have furnished the Holy Father with a body of brave and devoted soldiers, who, when all have been eliminated from their ranks who were unworthy to associate with them, still remain a glory to their country, and a first rate corps of volunteers for the defence of Rome.

There has been insubordination, there have been difficulties of course. What else could have been expected? Men do not become soldiers in a day, and never were men brought together with so little to assist them in the preservation of discipline as starting, or under circumstances so calculated to afford room for the action of the ill-disposed, as the Irish Volunteers. There was no help for it. But have they not well and nobly overcome the difficulty? Those who wished to return have been permitted to return. They have come home, and Rome and their comrades are well rid of them. But when much is made of the hundred who have returned, of their disappointment, their hardships, and their complaints, what is to be said of the thousand who remain? The more that is made of the few who return the more are we entitled to make of the many who remain. The Times of Thursday publishes a letter from one J. O'Brien (the name of James O'Brien has already appeared in Irish history), and we are sorry that our space does not allow us to republish the document. It is probably the production of a discontented Volunteer, though from internal evidence, we have little doubt that it has been extensively in the Times' office. J. O'Brien says he was one of the fools who were trepanned by the suggestion that it would be a grand thing to support the Papal Temporal Power. He was but a short time in Macerata where he found it was not to fight for religion that he had gone out, but for a Temporal Government, with which, in his opinion, the Italians are deservedly dissatisfied. He looked about from the slopes of the Apennines, and the cultivation of the country did not seem so superior as he had been told it was. When he had got to Rome he found confusion, "tossication" and dismay. He and 16 others took steps to be sent home and were sent home. And the remaining four-fifths of his long letter are filled with details of the ingratitude shown by the French Captain to a countryman of the Victors of Pouteroy; with an account of the "fierce and ferocious bugs" on "Napoleon's pallet" at Marseilles; with doleful complaints of short commons on the journey through France; and with protests against the report, unparalleled in his "little stock of historical and biographical knowledge," or in "the annals of ancient Greece and Rome," that a certain number of Irish had been sent home from Rome in disgrace at the request of the Italians.

J. O'Brien has quite exclusively proved that he was unfit to be an Irish Volunteer in the service of the Pope. We only trust for the sake of the Queen and the country, that in case of a war with France, he may never be allowed to fulfil his threat of revenge himself on the "fierce and ferocious bugs" of Marseilles, by coming forward to "generously sacrifice his life in defence of the most glorious constitution in the whole world." Such soldiers as J. O'Brien are not likely to be of much use either to the Pope or to the Queen.

But must not the Times be hard put to before it could condescend to publish this rubbish, and devote a column and a half to it? It is too late—the mischief has been done—the predictions and taunts of the Times have been already dealt with. Ireland has already given her money, and sent forth her sons in defence of the Holy See. The few J. O'Brien's who got out among them have been already expunged.—Those who remain will have difficulties and hardships, and perhaps dangers to endure. We can only hope that they will face and conquer them with a spirit worthy of their country, their race, and their cause.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

At the Secret Consistory held on the 13th ult., at the Vatican, the Holy Father announced, among other appointments to bishoprics, that of the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrain to be Bishop of Gabala in partibus, and the Coadjutor to the Right Rev. D. Denvir, Bishop of Down and Connor.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The Freeman's correspondent writes of the division:—"Mr. Cardwell having explained that the bill would not increase the grant to Maynooth, but was merely intended to give the trustees power to allocate a portion of it to the repair and sustentation of the building, Mr. Spooner stood up and moved his amendment. He said he didn't care what the object of the bill was; it was a Maynooth bill, and that was all he felt bound to say, and, therefore, he should oppose it. Sir William Verney, who wore a queer suit of fustian, similar to that in which gamekeepers are attired, seconded the amendment, and Mr. Newdegate followed with his usual tirade of abuse. No Catholic member in the house thought it worth his while to reply to the rabid nonsense uttered by the member for North Warwickshire, so the division was called, and poor Mr. Spooner found, to his ineffable disgust, that he was beaten by nearly three to one, the numbers being, for the second reading 135,—against 57. The Irish members present were 44 in number, of whom 4 voted for Mr. Spooner, and 40 against him. The four Sponnerites were Mr. G. L. Cole (Enniskeen), Mr. Anthony Lefroy, (Dublin University), Mr. Vance (Dublin City), and Sir Wm. Verney (Armagh). The following honorable gentlemen, professing "Liberal" opinions voted with Mr. Spooner:—Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Coningham, Mr. Crauford, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Tite, Mr. Whalley, and Mr. James White, the new member for Brighton.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—The movement in favor of the restoration of a native Parliament to Ireland has extended to the Irish residents in England. A large meeting was held at Liverpool on Tuesday. Mr. Black, who presided, said:—"The doctrine upon which they founded the claim put forward that night was promulgated by the English Government, to the effect that any people dissatisfied with their rulers, had a right to rebel, and to employ every means, whether moral or physical, that God had given them, to do away with such a Government, and to form one which would be congenial to their own feelings." (Loud cheers.) The speaker then read the passage in the Queen's speech on the affairs of Italy, an extract from Lord John Russell's Aberdeen speech, and from a leader in the Times. As Irishmen, he said, they came forward now to put the sincerity of the English Government to the test. They would tell that Government that the Irish were dissatisfied with foreign rule, but well they knew that would not be

listened to. Mr. Moran moved, and Mr. Broman seconded the following resolution, which was carried by acclamation:—"That as Irishmen, we will with pleasure recognize the Queen's speech in which she recognizes the right of a people to form their own Government, and are almost convinced that an act of retributive justice is about to be done to Ireland by the restoration of her own Parliament, of which she was unjustly deprived by fraud, bribery, treachery, and bloodshed, against the will of that nation." (Cheers.) Mr. J. Black said the meeting of that evening showed that the spirit of Irish nationality was not dead yet; it had survived the repeated attempts made for its destruction. (Cheers.) He knew that the British Government would not recognize the Irish the same right they seemed to recognize in other nations. They would not get what they wished, but the effect would be good. It would silence Englishmen who were prattling about the liberties of foreign nations. One of the speakers stated, amidst loud cheers, that there was now a gleam of hope for Ireland, the declaration of the Emperor Napoleon that the cause of France was that of the oppressed peoples everywhere alone giving them courage. The resolutions were all carried unanimously; and, after thanking the members of the press and the chairman, and appointing ward committees to get signatures to the national petition for repeal, the meeting closed.

The Rev. Peter Conway, P.P., of Headford, has answered Mr. St. George's letter, in which that gentleman endeavored to rebut the case made against him for refusing to give, sell, or let ground for a site for a Catholic church and school in Headford. Mr. St. George disputed Father Conway's statements as to the distances of three Catholic chapels from Headford; but the Rev. Mr. Conway has had the distances measured; and substantially justifies his assertions. Of course he does not omit to point out that, as far as Mr. St. George's case is concerned, the existence of other chapels in other parishes, which have congregations of their own, is no satisfaction to the Catholics of Headford for the want of a proper place of worship for themselves. Mr. St. George made also a number of small but immaterial points in his letter, which Father Conway disposes of *seriatim*, and the fact remains as it was brought before Parliament and the public, a glaring instance of a state of things which every wise landlord would naturally wish to assist Father Conway in remedying instead of continuing it.

In the Irish Poor Law Continuance Bill, Mr. Hennessy has already succeeded in introducing one new clause, and he proposed a second, which would have been carried but for deference to the remonstrances of members, who complained that they had been given to understand by the government that the bill was to be simply a Constitutional Bill, and nothing more. The clause in question contains the important provision, to which it is understood that the government assents, that the maintenance and education of pauper children in Ireland, under the age of 12 years may be conducted outside of the workhouse.

The Irish Poor Law question is in good hands and is once more before Parliament. The O'Donoghue calls the attention of the house to the case of the Rev. Mr. Fox, Chaplain of the South Dublin Workhouse, whom the Poor Law Commissioners have dismissed by a sealed order, without stating any justification for the step. The Rev. Mr. Fox simply did his duty by reporting facts which occurred under his own eyes and on which his testimony was amply confirmed by the examination of witnesses. He has been arbitrarily dismissed, and the Commissioners have invited His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to name another chaplain. His Grace refuses on the ground that he will not be party to a wrong, and that his spiritual authority is not to be exerted at the will of the Commissioners to screen gross acts of impropriety, and to punish the faithful priest who did his duty by exposing them. To do otherwise would be simply to give official notice to the Catholic clergy that they must have no eyes to see anything, however flagrant, in the conduct of Workhouse officials, under pain of dismissal. A serious conflict has therefore begun, and from the spirit which has already been aroused, it seems certain that it will be waged with vigour. In reality there is more involved than the single case of injustice and oppression towards the Rev. Mr. Fox. The Poor Law Board has contrived to make itself thoroughly unpopular in Ireland, and if the Government were wise, it would see the inexpediency of upholding their cause against the deep and strong resentment which they have provoked. Their treatment of Father Fox has been so outrageous that no defence is possible, and no better opportunity is likely to occur for proving the necessity of getting rid of them. We shall be told that authority must be supported. But that is our principle. Always and everywhere we are in favor of supporting authority. But the way to undermine authority would be to support men who have forfeited their claim to obedience and respect, and the way to support authority would be to fling them overboard, and to take care to enlist good sense and right feeling on the side of authority by making better appointments.—*Tablet*.

THE NATIONAL PETITION. MR. LANIGAN, M.P., and Mr. NICHOLAS O'NEILL, M.P.—The patriotic member for Cusack has set an example to those honorable members of the House of Commons who are resolved to maintain the nationality of Ireland. He has requested the editor of the *Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford Examiner* to affix his name to the National Petition. Nicholas O'Neill, Esq., of Snow Hill, co. Waterford, has favored us with a similar request. Mr. Power's adhesion to the cause of Ireland ought to have been acknowledged long since. He was the first ostentatious gentleman in this part of the country who directed his signature to be attached, and who honoured us with a communication to that effect.—Mr. Lanigan, in conferring upon us a similar favor, has enabled us, we believe, to announce the first signature of a member of parliament which has been appended to the petition.—*Nation*.

THE GALWAY HARBOR BILL.—We are glad to perceive that the County Grand Jury have again undertaken the responsibility of forwarding the improvements required in our harbor.—*Galway Vindicator*.

The determined attitude which has been assumed by the Galway and Dublin shareholders in the "Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company," must appear to have had, so far, most excellent results; and the refusal of the Government to confirm the Canada transfer was indeed, after all, a fortunate occurrence. The resignation of the Board in *globo* together with a prospect of the transfer of the entire administration to Dublin, where sound, clear management is sure to be obtained, and where ample money assistance can be furnished to any fair and honest extent, are hopeful signs that the concern will yet be found to be everything that its unbiased supporters have all along said of it. If Mr. Lever will add to the "self-sacrifice" of his seat at the Board that of his seat for Galway, and entirely disconnect himself and his friends from the concern, it will be a timely and a happy riddance. We believe too, that the Government are willing to carry out the spirit of the arrangement made by their predecessors, provided they can only see their way to do so consistently with public duty. If the Irish Members will only give their utmost influence and most energetic assistance to the *bona fide* shareholders of the Company until they see it fairly out of danger, and if the latter will, on no terms, relax in their exertions to free themselves from the profligate and absurd mismanagement which they have heretofore allowed in their affairs, there can be no doubt about their ultimate success.—*Weekly Register*.

A Privy Council was held on Friday at Dublin Castle, when a proclamation was issued directing that the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act (Ireland) Act should be applied to all those parts of the county Antrim not already proclaimed.

At the County Antrim Assizes, two gentlemen named "Duffield" and "Walker," obtained verdicts against the County Down Railway Company for damages, in consequence of injuries received on their line. The award was for £1,300, and the other for £2,100. The Solicitor-General, Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., prosecuted (special) in both cases.

"LA QUESTION IRLANDAISE."—The *Dublin Evening Mail*, which never stands upon trifles, put forward the following audacious assertion in its issue of last Monday evening:—"The *Constitutionnel*, in French version at Paris, under the title of 'La Question Irlandaise,' says:—Now, as we believe we may without presumption style the learned and distinguished author of 'La Question Irlandaise' our friend, we give the most unqualified contradiction to the assertion that the brochure was written either in Dublin or in England. It was not even translated in Dublin. The editor of the *Mail* knows that the writer sent his card to the *Times*, with that honest note to publish, or even to notice. The writer, Monsieur Marie-Martin, never was in Ireland, but he has placed Ireland under a heavy load of obligation for the prodigious labour and the vast talent which he has devoted to the argument of her cause. The translator, who sent his manuscript to be printed in Dublin is a patriotic and highly talented Irish gentleman, whom we have the happiness to rank amongst our personal friends, but who has lived in Paris, and has not seen Ireland for the last twenty years. Thus, there is not the remotest shadow of a shade of truth in the assertion of the *Mail*.—*Tipperary Examiner*.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—The assizes now nearly over throughout Ireland are remarkable for the very considerable diminution of crime. In Monaghan, Judge Ball had to announce to the grand jury that "there were but two prisoners, and those for petty larcenies." At the Roscommon Assizes there were only seven for trial, and the heaviest of these was a case of manslaughter arising out of a drunken fray; the whole of the cases were disposed of in half a day. In Clare Judge Hayes announced only four prisoners for trial, and one serious case among them. In Meath the Lord Chief Justice said, "The calendar is perfectly free from agrarian crime." In Limerick Baron Fitzgerald, addressing the county grand jury said, "It is very gratifying to find that in such an extensive county there are only seven cases for trial and only one of magnitude." At the city of Limerick Assizes there was no criminal business, and Judge Hayes received a present of "white gloves" from the High Sheriff. At Wexford, Mr. Justice O'Brien had a light task; he had only "a few words to address to the grand jury, and though the two only cases were both manslaughter, one was in fact more like a police case of furious driving. Mr. Justice Keogh told the King's County grand jury that "no crime had been committed since the last assizes," and there were but four bills sent up, old cases remaining over. In Westmeath the same judge congratulated the grand jury and declared that "there never was so little agrarian outrage in the county." In the extensive county of Down Judge Ball found that "substantially the cases on the calendar were reduced to three." In Wicklow the Lord Chief Baron said, "The calendar is very light, and there are only two cases, neither of which will take much time. In Leitrim, Mr. Sergeant Howley told the grand jury that "there were only two cases, the most important of which was a charge of maliciously killing a goat, and the learned Sergeant added, 'I am bound to congratulate you on the very peaceful state of the county, which is a credit to you gentlemen.' We might add to these extracts, but we have given enough.—*Dublin Paper*."

THE ORANGE OUTRAGES.—COUNTY OF ANTRIM ASSIZES.—Several Orangemen having pleaded guilty to taking part in an Orange procession, the Solicitor General said:—"Having regard to the events which have passed, and are passing around us, I thought it desirable that the people should be informed of the duty cast upon them by the law, and of the resolution of those charged with the administration of justice that that law shall be firmly and impartially enforced. Unwonted tranquillity prevails in Ireland. There is peace in her homesteads, and security for property and life through the great majority of her counties. The jails are comparatively empty, the convict prisons have fewer inmates than at any former time—the judges are relieved from much of their labour in repressing civil disorder, and generally they can congratulate the grand juries on the improving condition of the kingdom. But in this province of Ulster—boastful, and rightly boastful, proud, and justly proud of its productive industry, and its advanced intelligence—the people are still distracted by the mad fury of sectarian strife—a social war continues to be waged in the deserted name of religion; and statutes, framed by the wisdom of successive Parliaments for the suppression of demonstrations wholly incompatible with social harmony and Christian brotherhood amongst the subjects of the Queen, are openly defied or astutely evaded, with results of bitterness and conflict, and outrage disgraceful to the civilization of our age and country. Even now, in this great town, unsurpassed, as it is, in industrial energy—almost unparalleled in commercial progress—the Government has been compelled to limit the constitutional privileges of the community by the application of the Peace Preservation Act, in order that lamentable and murderous riots, continued for weeks together, might be put an end to, and the infuriated multitude prevented from slaughtering each other in the open streets. And but yesterday, in a neighbouring county, rich in all the appliances of wealth and happiness, we have seen the summer dust laid with the blood of the inhabitants. One unhappy man has been sent prematurely to his great beyond. Another lingers in the agony of a death of violence; and an inquiry is in progress which, whatever may be its issue, and whomsoever that issue may affect, will develop a state of things which all Christian men of all creeds and classes must blush for and deplore. Seeing that these miserable results have risen from the indulgence of religious rancour and disregard of the law which forbids its demonstration, I have desired to prove to the people that that law will be put in action *ergo et citore*, without respect of persons, for the prevention of those prosecutions, which are the source of such fearful evils, and of the bloody and barbarous conflicts which they unavoidably produce; and that that law, as in the case before the court, at once will reach those engaged in such prosecutions and those who encounter them with violence, which it cannot tolerate. I have lately been engaged in promoting the suppression of a secret association, comprised of members of one religious profession, which, I am happy in believing, is fast passing to extinction, and it is right and necessary that the universal supremacy of the law should be vindicated with reference to all, whatever may be their views, sectarian or political, who venture to deny it a voluntary obedience. These cases have arisen out of a procession which took place on the occasion of a funeral—an occasion which, of all others, should solemnize men's spirits and induce them to subdue their evil passions, and cultivate kindness and tenderness one for another; and that this day's proceedings will inform the community that they are not forbidden to concern themselves in such illegal acts only at particular times or on special anniversaries, but that justice will bring them within the operation of its penalties, if at any time or on any occasion they venture to make party demonstrations which tend to create animosity amongst the people of the realm. The Processions Act exists not for the peculiar restraint of any party, or the peculiar protection of any. It aims to preserve the Catholic from insult by the Protestant and the Protestant from insult by the Catholic. It is the common interest of all honest men, and loyal subjects and peaceful citizens to yield submission to it, and if that submission be not yielded willingly, it must