李克·克·罗斯·马克·克·罗斯·马克·斯斯·克·斯斯·克·马克·克·斯斯·克·克·克·克·克·

ed in town, on leave of absence for three months .-The news of their arrival spread immediately, and on Sunday an Irish welcome was given them .- Cork Ex-

LAMORIGIERE IN IRELAND .- The Kilkenny Journal says;—'There is now hardly a doubt that this distinguished general of the Catholic army will honor the Wexford Brigade Banquet with his presence, and never was there such a reception accorded to any one since the days of O'Connell as will be given to this great soldier of the faith by the people of Ireland. From the hour he sets his foot on our soil till he leaves it one continued ovation awaits him-an ovation which a king might envy. Let him come then in God's name, and see us as we are in Ireland.

JURY LISTS IN ARMACH .- "Justice had a great moral triumph before the Justices assembled at Lurgan Court-house on Friday. Lists of jurors were found so ignorantly framed and illegally described, that the revision was adjourned till Tuesday; in the meantime upwards of two hundred notices were to be served on as many parties, to whom objection was made by Messra. Rea and Cochrane, on behalf of the next of kin in the Derrymacash affair, and the Liberal interest generally. The presiding Justices are entitled to thanks for the strictly legal view they took of their position and duty, as arbiters of law and guardians of public peace. There is no wish to say anything harsh of the conduct of the Magistrates at Markethill and Armagh. It is impossible, however, to pass over in silence the strange inconsistency which governed the procedure in the former town. The law was plainly laid down for thein-the same law which caused the adjournment at Lurgan-the same provisions which constituted them members of a revision court; yet they stultified both their own action and the letter and spirit of the statute, by receiving and signing, as correct, lists which the marks of the Chairman admitted to have been The Justices of Armagh appear to have taken their key-note from their brethren in Marketbill. They did not mark the lists as faulty, and then receive them as fair. They went through the objections, and in one barony about twenty names were erased for want of qualification, while some twelve were added, duly qualified according to law, whose only disability was that they were Catholics. The Magistrates, however, did not adjourn the sessions, as Mr. Res suggested. They did not allow that gentleman to cross-examine the High Constable. They did not, or would not, go through the lists scriutim. They did not order the Constable to serve notices of objection (as the Lurgan Magistrates have done); and the consequence is that the revision has not given confidence to the Liberal party. Our co-temporary concludes his observations as follows:-

It has shown that in the county of Armagh the system adopted for the formation of juries was as faulty as any system could well be, open to the gravest suspicion, and calculated to lead to great social and legal abuse. High Constables do not seem to have known their duty, or, if knowing it, to have performed it in the most slovenly and irregular manner. Even the magistrates, from whom better should have been expected, with the honorable exception of Lurgan, were taken by surprise in the execution of a simple duty, clearly defined by law, and stumbled over rather than grappled with a difficulty. Is it not high time that the entire machinery of juries be reformed? Hoary abuses have grown up, either through negligence or design, and trial by jury has become a mockery in many cases. Let us hope that the movement begun in Armagh will be an example to every county in Ireland where there is the least ground to believe that the jury lists have been framed for party, and not for public good."-Northern Whig.

RELIGION BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The following letter appears in Friday's Star :—" The Times of today announces as follows :- The wrongs of Ireland are of the past, and with them is removed the true source of our weakness. In case of a struggle we should now encounter the partisans of disunion with clean hands.' Comfortable doctrine this-if it were only true! But, alas, we must lay no flattering unction to our souls. A mysterious wrong still afflicts Ireland. The immense majority of Irishmen are Catholics, nevertheless, the "Church" established by law in their midst is Protestant, after the English pattern. Travel where you will in "ould Ireland" and you shall find empty churches, coupled with fat and humble "Chapels" thronged to the ceilings, in forma pumperts. The parson ceremonises to half a dozen "buckeens;" the priests preaches to hundreds of peasant men, women, and children. In the former case there is a beggarly account of vacant benches; in the latter, the Irish nation first cram the building and then devoutly kneel in the grave yard around it. The religious feelings of the Maltese are respected. Why is the faith of Pat and Norah-the faith so earnestly clung to by them through evil report and good report -- aggrieved! It is in vain to prate of encountering " the partisans of disunion with clean hands," while this shameful casus belli stains the statue book. Do not scold about the Austrian Concordat, when every Irish parish is richly endowed with alien theology. As long as this gross ccelesiastical abuse flourishes in Ireland, so long will " Repeal" cries be heard-ay, and be listened to-there; so long will disaffection to English rule exist there; so long will mocking foreigners flout at " the justice" with which Britannia governs her Catholic lieges in the green isle. I defy the Times or any "right honorable", brave to gainsay these facts. Let us, first, be religiously fair towards Irishmen, and then we may without scruple take them to task should they go astray in politics. I am, Sir, your Protestant servant,

OUT OF DOORS.

THE APPRENTICE BOYS OF DERRY - " THE EIGH-TEENTH OF DECEMBER."-Tuesday was the anniversary of the Shutting of the Gates of Derry. We had a troop of the 3rd Light Dragoons under Captain Diamond; 400 of the 86th Foot, commanded by Colonel Stewart; and 300 of constabulary, officered by Sub-Inspectors Fallon, Crofton, Kelly, and Cruise, and by County Inspector Fox. Colonel Wood, of the Constabulary, was also here from Dublin. From a circular which appeared in the papers, it was known that the County Orangemen had been ordered in : but we may remark that they did not attend in any considerable numbers, the exposure of the official circular being thought to have interfered with their original arrangements. The force strendy stated was at the disposal of Messra. Coulson, Hunt, and Considine, Stipendiary Magistrates. We believe that, from certain expressions which were used, on behalf of the Apprentice Boys, most improperly imputed to the local magistracy sympathises with them and their celebrations, it was thought due to the character of those gentlemen to send down the stipendiaries; but we are glad to know that the most perfect accord existed between the two classes of magistrates during the proceedings. On Monday night there was a good deal of stir in town. Several parties of police patrolled the streets, which were unusually crowded with pedestrians. At midnight three shot were fired, either from a ship at the quay, or from somewhere near the river side, and during the night Lundy was suspended from the summitt of Walker's Pillar, and flags hoisted on the Cathedral, on the statue of Governor Walker. The banner hoisted in the last-mentioned position had " 1688" in the centre; and we should have remarked that at the base of the Testimonial the Royal Ensign was displayed. The fing on the Society's Bastion represented the Society's own arms; the flag on the church was a crimson one; while in the flag at the lower end of the Corporation Hall the same colour predominated, the device being the royal arms -Lundy swayed to and fro from his well-ventilated

Two of the officers of the Irish Brigade, Messrs. eminence, and we noticed nothing peculiar in the MacSwiney and Copplager, who entered the Austrian service after the defeat of the Brigade, have arrivment of breast and stomach, and the pretermatural ugliness of countenance, that seemed peculiar to the race of effigies. There was only one effigy displayed. The dragoons and police were drawn up in the Court-house and Potato Market; the infantry were in the Ebrington Barracks; the various departments of the forces were commanded by their respective officers; the stipendiaries, under the direction of Mr. Coulson, were on the alert; and groups of apprentice boys and others were to be seen in the streets. The ground was covered with snow, which had fallen heavily during the night. It was too many a matter of surprise that the authorities had permitted the flags and effigy to be raised, or that they had not requested or effected their removal. The astonishment was increased by the report that the firing of cannon would also be allowed; but we must do the Roman Cathotic portion of our fellow citizen the justice to state that, strong as were their feelings, they did not exhibit the slightest tendency to annoyance or disturbance There was, however, no firing in the morning, and about half-past ten o'clock the Apprentice Boys assembled in the Corporation Hall, and marched to the Cathedral. There were about 110 in the procession, the members of which wore crimson sashes and other ribbons and badges. We have cordial pleasure in announcing that no Orange ornaments whatever were to be seen. The Apprentice Boys marched up Bishop-street, and through Columb's Court to the Church, where a numerous congregation were assembled. After the introductory services, the Rev. W. Beresford, one of the Curates of the Cathedral, preached the anniversary sermon, taking for his text the words, "Let thy mercy, O Lord, be upon us, according as we hope in thee." The discourse, we understand, was of the usual character. Returning from Divine Service, the Apprentice Boys marched down Bishop-street, and round the Corporation Hall before entering the building .-About half-past two o'clock a number of the Apprentice Boys went to the Mall Wall with one cannon, which they charged, and fired off near the Piller. Mr. Coulson, who was in attendance with a strong police force, went up, immediately on the first shot, and energetically remonstrated with those who were preparing to fire the gun a second time. According to a gentleman who was close by, Mr. Coulson used these words, or words to this effect .- "For God's sake, as loyal men, do not break the law." He further remonstrated, but to no purpose; and five other shots-or six shots in all-were fired from the fieldpiece. This done, the gun was removed, and returned to the place from which it had been taken—a store in the Widow's Row. In former years it was usual to have a dozen or so of guns at the mid-day firing, and, as accounting for only one being out yesterday, it has been stated to us that the other cannon, which were locked up in a yard in Pump street, were refused for the occasion, and a guard of police duly placed on the premises to prevent the Apprentice Boys from removing them. We heard of no more firing, and Eundy was burned in the ordinary manner about four in the evening. There were

night. No arrests were made. - Londonderry Journal. The following is from the Northern Whig . - The streets and houses were covered with snow on Tuesday morning. Daylight discovers the troops drawn up at corners of streets, or riding about the centre of he city, the flag of Ulster-"red-cross hand and dagger"-waves at a corner of the walls, where 'Roaring Meg" is, or used to be, located; and the banner of the city still flaunts from the top of the Corporation Hall, Lundy, "the traitor," who nearly betrayed the city when beseiged, is this morning dangling by the neck from the monument. It is evident he has been "worked off" during the night by the Rev. Mr. Walker, who looks down from the top of his column, surveying, like Calcraft, his own handiwork as finisher of the law. At the foot of the column the flag of England has been erected, and from the top of the monument a large red flag flutters in the breeze, having in its centre the significant figures "1638."

fireworks at half-past five, at the top of Shipquay-

street. At seven a soirce was held in the Corpora-

iion Hall, James Murray, Esq., J.P., being in the chair. There was no disturbance during the day or

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleetstreet, London, on Friday night, in reference to the proposed excursion of working men to Paris. A resolution was adopted declaring the project a meritorious one, and requesting a committee already formed to carry it out on the most favorable terms.

An association has been formed under the auspices of Lord Congleton, Rev Baptist Noel, and others, to evangelize" London. Large carriages, stocked with Bibles, will be taken through the streets, and an 'apostle" will read passages a la " Cheap John."

THE UNHAPPY HOMES OF ENGLAND. - A Frenchman has just published a book in Paris on the condition of England question. He claims to derive his knowledge from several years' residence amongst us; and his opinion is, that appearances here are leceptive. He states that the few are opulent-the many poor; that the palaces satisfy the casual observer, but that the cottages are the abodes of nim, but ridicule is no answer. What are the facts? The tural population, we fear, no longer present hese samples of manliness and beauty which still figure on the stage in our old comedies. All is of their poverty to maintain 2 000 priests to perform for the worse; and we are now apprehensive that we must recall our words, written last, when noticing Mr. Bright's speech respecting the comparative condition of the isbourer in town and country. That speech is curiously and painfully illustrated by proceedings at Farringdon Agricultural Library dinner. A few weeks ago a clergyman had the courage at an agricultural banquet to tell the squires, who actly the means by which the people are not to be were granting rewards to prize ploughmen, that converted. So long as the Established Church exists were granting rewards to prize ploughmen, that they were using hardly tue farm labourers; and in the Times yesterday, Mr. Henry Tucker, magistrate of the county of Berks, publishes a document which is quite enough to fill the nation with horror and repreach. The song of the "Happy Homes of England" can no longer be sung except as a fiction, for the rural districts afford specimens in abundance of the unhappy homes of England. There is something very wrong in the relation of the labourer to the land. England is an agricultural garden; the domains of the aristocracy crowd her fields with picturesque beauty, and art and skill are taxed to produce the most perfect state of cultivation. The ands which effect these delightful and boastful results ought to experience the advantage of successful teil. In the olden times the peasants were stalwart, independent, and strong'; the men were brave and self-relying, contented with their lot, hating the French, but envying no one The women were peautiful, as English women only are, and chaste as "the icicle that hangs on Dian's Temple," brilliant with gladness and living happily in happy homes. "The Deserted Village" was premature in Goldsmith's time; it apportains only to the present day. Mr. Tucker employed two competent persons to obtain correct information respecting the condition because both, as at present ordered, are instances of of the rural cottages, and he laid the result before injustice, laziness, and insufficiency, impossible to be the meeting of the Farringdon Agricultural Library on the 22d of last month. In doing this he expressthe Corporation-hall, the Irish Society's Bastion, and ed his belief that the condition of Farriagdon Union is only a sample of the agricultural population of Eugland. "Indued," he says, "I have been assured by farmers that the want of decent accommodation has, for some time past, been driving the superior class of peasantry to emigrate; and that, unless some reformation be brought about, none but the feeble and most ignorant will remain in places where

decent lodging is not to be procured." We subjoin a few of the items in the "Digest":-Woolstone-Man and wife, two grown up sons,

daughter and two sons, sleep in one room.

daughter, seventeen venrs of age, and the wife in through your village, and want a steak or chop;another bed.

Longcot-Man and wife with a child, one widower, and one single woman with a child, making six persons sleeping in one room; two daughters, each with an illegitimate child, a son aged twenty, co-!

Farnham-Eleven persons sleeping in two bedto; ten persons ditto; son and daughter over sixin one room : three sons and a daughter, and two younger children, with father and mother, sleeping in a room eight by twelve feet; two single men lodging with a man and wife with four children, brothers and two sisters, above sixteen years of age, with father, mother and four children, making ten persons sleeping in one room.

Faringdon-Sixteen cottages in Red-row; this is sance, but still very bad. In one cottage the drain badly off for water. Several cottages in a bad state of drainage.

Lechlade-A man and wife with female lodger and

five children sleeping "pell mell" together,
Buckland—A man and wife, with two grown up girls and two other children, all sleeping in one | we do earnestly hope that Carlisle will not again one room; a man and wife, with four children, in- give £81 13s 6d to stir up sectarion discutes and cluding a grown up girl, all sleep in one room; a heart-burnings, or extend the limits of a courch the widow with grown up son and daughter, and a lodger, all sleep in one room; a woman slept for a long time with a son aged twenty-four.

Longworth-Most of the cottages in this village are very bad, some of them scarcely fit to live in.

(Said to be ecclesiastical property.)

Kington Lisle-Most of the cottages have only one small bedroom, yet the families are large, and the majority take lodgers. Example - Man and wife with five children and two men and three women lodgers, making twelve persons sleeping in one

Balking-Man and wife with grown up dangerter and son, and four illegitimate children of daughter,

all sleep in one small room. Standford - A son, over sixteen years, sleeps with father and mother. Four wretched tenements with only one sleeping room to each, occupied by large families. Of another it is said "regular stye, not fit for human beings to live in," yet seven persons live and sleep in the same room.

THE ANGLO-HIBERNIAN SOUPERS .- Of all the ways

which clerical gentlemen have invented of drawing money from the pockets of a believing English public, surely the most unreasonable is that which flourishes under the title of Irish Church Missions What may yet come we cannot, of course, foresee, and it is uplikely that those who have sounded such a depth of gullibility will not attempt something more; but at present the palm for barefaced audacity in getting up religious subscriptions must be awarded to those who get up the Irish Church Mission. What is it that we are asked to do by subscriptions to the Irish Church Mission? To provide money, of course, to convert the Irish Catholics to Anglican Protestantism. Now, if there is any one thing in the world for which more than enough of money has provided already, that is it. By an act of robbery unparalleled in the history of any other European government, the revenues of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland were taken from the Roman Catholic and turned to the uses of Protestantism, when scarcely a clergyman, nor one in a hundred of the people, had embraced that religion. At present there exists the whole machinery of a wealthy Protestant church, established and maintained by law, in Ireland. No clergymen are more underpaid and overpaid than those of that church. There are archbishops, bishops, deans, and chapters, archdeacons, probably 'rural deans;" and in every parish in Ireland there is a Protestant parson, with a snug parsonage and a good stipend. The twelve archbishops and herents as it has pounds of revenue. Owing to the exodus of the last twelve years, until the census of next year has been taken, the extent of the population of Ireland cannot be computed-although it is understood that it is now some two millions short of what it was twenty years ago. This, probably, has altered the relative proportions of the different re-ligionists, but still there must be about six or seven Roman Catholics to every Church Protestant .-When, at the last settlement of the Irish Church, a religious census was taken, it was found that there were six and a half millions of Catholics to 800,000 adherents of the Established Church. For the comqualor and misery. The London critics laugh at fort and edification of this handful a great Church Establishment was kept up, while the mass of the people, for whose benefit the Church, if there was to be a Church at all, ought to have existed, had out changed so far as the peasantry are concerned, and for them the offices of their religion. There are a few things more instructive - we might almost say, there are few things nobler-than the firmness with which the Irish people have clung to their creed.
Against robbery and persecution, political disabilities and government outrage, they have held by their ancient faith; and the lesson that we have learned rather too late is, that cruelty and injustice are exin Ireland, so long will there be a most justifiable horror of Protestantism among the Irish people. -But, instead of seeking to abolish the great curse of Ireland and obstacle to Protestant advancement, here we have glib deputations, aided, we regret to say, by our new bishop, preaching sermons and delivering addresses in order to raise money to bely the Irish Church still further to disgust and outrage the Irish people. There is not enough of machinery to Pro-testantise Ireland, we are told. Not enough of machinery-with all these bishops and clergymen, many of them with congregations of only half a dozen of persons! The Irish Church is a standing insult and fraud practised against the Irish people, and the Irish Church Missions are an attempt to make that insult and fraud still more odious and unbearable.-There is no hope of Ireland becoming Protestant so long as there is an Irish Protestant Church kept up by the State in the midst of a Catholic people.-Those who indulge in such a hope might as well cherish the belief that the existence of English Cathedrals would be sufficient of themselves to draw the English people to the English Church. The fact is, that a fair parallelism might be drawn between the Irish Church and the English Cathedrals, injustice, laziness, and insufficiency, impossible to be surpassed, kept constantly before the eyes of the people. A dean or a canon has become, to the minds of most Englishmen, the incarnation of the principles of sloth and greed, and as such must, we should think, exercise the most demoralising influence. It is difficult to see the portly stalk of the members of any capitular body in England without being struck with a similar desire to gain money without working for it; and the public appearance of such bodies usually only serves to puzzle people as to whether ordinary moral rules, such as enjoin

in the one room; man and wife, with a son and two | have always compared the Protestant Church in Iredaughters, sleep in one room; two married couples land," says the Reverend Sydney Smith, " to the inand a child sleep in one room; man and wife, with stitution of butcher's shops in all the villages of our Indian empire. 'We will have a butcher's shop in Watchfield—A father and three daughters sleep every village, and you, Hindoos, shall pay for it. in one room on ground floor; seven persons in a We know that many of you do not eat ment at all, two-roomed cottage, of whom two are ladgers, and that the sight of beefstakes is particularly offensleeping in the pantry; a father sleeping with his sive to you; but still a stray European may pass the shop shall be established, and you shall pay for it. This is English legislation for Ireland. There is no abuse like it in all Europe, in all Asia, in all the discovered parts of Africa, and all we have heard of Timbuctoo! It is an error that requires habiting with a woman, and four other persons, 20,000 armed men for its protection in time of peace; making ten in one room, with two beds. which costs more than a million a-year; and which, in the first French war, in spite of the pulling and rooms, both on the ground floor; seven persons dit- panting of fighting steamers, will and must break out into desperate rebellion." Men's minds have moteen years of age, with two other persons sleeping derated a little on this and most other topics since the worthy canon of St. Paul's-would that our Carlisle canons could show a title like his to pensioned case !- thus described the Church of Ireland; but the description remains true as ever, the injury making eight persons sleeping in one room; two is as galling as ever to Irishmen, the disgrace as great as ever to religious (!) England. Yet it is to help to extend an abuse which is unequalied in any part of the discovered world, that the sam of £81 13s Cd has this week been despatched from Carlisle. and to detach the insult from the injury, by the total flows into the sitting room; and in another the abolition of the great sham which passes for the drain at front door is offensive. Three cottages are Irish National Church. When that is due, it will Irish National Church. When that is due, it will be time enough to ask for subscriptions for the Irish Church mission. We are not in the haint of interfering in any way with those projects which the different religious denontinations of this country promote by means of societies and subscriptions-but temporal basis of which is an offence to concesty and good government .- Carliste Journal.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE IN THE CHANNEL-DISAP-PEARANCE OF A CAPTAIN AND CREW. A communication from Scilly Elves the following: The French schooner Jenne Rose, of Bordeaux, was met with in company with the French brig Marie Adle, of Redonabout twenty miles west from Silly, on the 29th ult., with jibboom and foreyard gone, by the pilot cutter Agnes, of Scilly. It was represented that four of the schooner's crew had been lost overboard, and that two men had been sent on board from the brig to assist in navigating her to the nearest port she should make, and the was taken in tow by the Agnes and assisted into Scilly the same evening. Capt. Dorrigue, of the Marie Adle, now reports that, on the morning of the 27th inst., he fell in with the Jeune Rose, about twenty miles west from Ushant, abandoned and apparently plundered, the cabin being much broken and ransacked &c., and that he put part of his erew on board of her and took her in tow for some time until the rope and that, as she was found in French waters, and he thought she might probably belong to some poor persons, he intended taking her to France for the benefit of the concerned; and that the misrepresentation was made to prevent the fact of her being a dereliet, &c., becoming known in England. She is coal laden, but no pers were found on board to show what port she was from, but she is supposed to have been from some port in Wales for France. The master's name is supposed from a document found on board to have been Roso. She will now be delivered into the custody of the Receiver of Wrecks at Seilly. The Jenne Rose was for some time at Bristol, and was to call at Cardiff for her coals. - Plymouth Journal.

FEARFUL SCENE AT PARLO FANQUE'S CIRCUS. - A fearful Scene occurred recently to one of the artists of this circus, which is now at Preston. It was announced that Madame Salvi would walk along a thin twisted wire cable, stretching from the top of the circus (outside) to a block fixed a little above the front entraces to the establishment, and a very large number of persons congregated to witness the accomplishment of the feat. Madame Silva progressed along the wire very stendily until ten or twelve yards of the end, when: amid the alarm of all present and the screams of some, one of the ropes which held the wire at the top of the circus gave way. This accident completely destroyed the equilibrium of Madame she secured the wire with her hands, her body swinging in the air at full length. In a short time a number of men got a ladder, and reared it upon the root of the circus. Madame Salvi, who was hanging immediately above them, managed, after some little difficulty, to find the ladder with her feet. She then descended amid the cheers of the anxious crowd, and eventually landed in safety upon the ground .-Preston Chronicle.

RATHER MONTE-CHISTOISH .-- A report is in circulation that the House of Peers will shortly have to assemble in Westminster Hall, to try one of their own members on a very serious charge. The peer in question is said to be the Marquis of Devonshire. His lordship is 48 years of age and matried to the eldest daughter of the late Viscount Combernere. The particulars thus far made public are stated as follows by a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian : 'The Marquis of D---'s yacht, now at Naples, has been the scene of one of those tragedies which we are aut to think, in these dead-level days, lie far away from the region of real life, in the domain exclusively appropriated by the dramatist and the tale writer. The Marquis had been for some time cruising with some members of his family, including a youthful daughter, Lady Alice--... The yacht was com-manded by a half-pay Lieutenant of the Royal navy. The Marquis coming on board unexpectedly from an excursion on shore, if I am rightly informed, found his captain at the feet of his daughter, kissing her hand. The indignant father - a man of Herculean strength-seized the offender, and let it be hoped, intending only to tear him away from his unseemly place and action, flung him over the bulwark of the yacht into the sea, when he went down at once, in spite both of the Murquis's and his spilors' efforts to save him. I would hesitate to repeat a story so like the invention of a French romance writer, had I not such information, from persons just returned from Naples as leaves me satisfied of its substantial truth. It is as I have said, already generally current, and cannot fail to be in a very short time the subject of newspaper comment, and, I fear, of solemn legal proce-

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS .- The Rev. Mr. Wyld, vicar of North Wraxhall, Chippenham, being in pecuniary difficulties, made a deed of assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He had, however, previously given a bill of sale to a money lender in London, and on Saturday this individual arrived to put it in force. He then found a "man in possession and returned to town. On Monday night he came down again, with his solicitor, and a body of eight or ten men, determined to enforce the bill of sale. An attack was made on the premises and gallantly resisted. The London attorney fired a revolver off twice, but happily without doing any injury, and the attacking party had to retire. The lawyer is in custody for his share in the transaction .- Wilts Standard.

Spocking Musuer.—The neighbourhood of Mountrath was thrown into great excitement on Wednesday evening, when it became known that a most revolting murder took place in the stables of Westfield doing justly, giving a fair day's work for a fair day's the residence of J.R.Price, J.P., agent to the Right wage, and abstaining from grasping at what is not Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick. The victim was a well con-

and an illegitimate child of the daughter, all sleep | rightly our own, are not, after all, a mistake. "I | ducted man named Delany. His head was battered in with a sprag, which was found with blood on it in the stable. The poor man lived but an hour, and, when interrogated, exclaimed, " He did my job." It is also reported that he mentioned the name of his assassin. Be this as it may, a man named Clear was immediately taken into custody by the local police.

> There is more truth than poetry in the annexed comments from the London Morning Chronicle, upon Orangeism and the "Low Orangemen" of Canada

We commend the article to the careful perusal of the Worshipful Grand :-When a man or a "party" is helplessly impotent, and altogether in the wrong - when weakness, ignor-ance, and folly have produced their natural fruits of discomfiture and disgrace-there is one resource left to the unlucky victim, and that is to bully .-Long after all active powers of resistance are exbausted, and when no rational cause for remonstrance can be found, it is still possible, and we suppose consolatory, to curse and swear. Ample stores of Billingsgate are available when every other wespon of offence is blunted and broken. Some tolerable specimens of these objurgatory reprisals for practical discomfiture have lately appeared in the shape of Papal allocutions, Cullen pastorals, and mortuary speeches over the Irish Brigade. But the Old World does not enjoy the monopoly of this stated to be the most wretched place the reporter If the time has gone past for making restoration, it species of comminatory eloquence. Nothing that has ever saw. Nine cottages lately indicted for a nul- is still possible to remove one-half of the grievance, reached us from Rome, or from Limerick, can surpass in this style the performances of the Orangemen of Canada. Constituting a miserable faction in that thriving colony, persisting in the parade of obsolete emblems, and the the vociferation of housensical watchwords - a mere absurdity and anachronism on either side of the Atlantic-the Orange party are saved from atter insignificance solely by the power which they still retain of being mischievous. They have no real work to do, and they know it. Their influence is pitiably weak, and their proceedings are idiotically silly-and they know that too. But they also know that they can inflict a great deal of annoyance, and cause no inconsiderable irritation among the community around them. or the Government, Provincial and Imperial, of which they are nominally subjects. Like other insects, they possess stings. Bodies in the last stages of decay can become noisome; and this privilege has been exercised to the fullest extent, and simost contemporaneously, by the Orangemen of Ireland and Canada. Nearly on the day that Dr Miller's pions partizans were believing down the Bishop of Down and Connor, in the Belfast Music-hall, the Grand Lodge of Orangemen were holding a " mass meeting" at Hamilton, and shricking defiance against their own Colonial Government and the Duke of New castle, because the "party" had been deprived of its petty triumph, and detected in its petty frauds during the late visit to the colony of the Prince of Wales. With the speeches spoken at the Hamilton gathering we have not enjoyed the cleasure of acquaintance. The echoes of the Orange oratory on that occasion have not reached these shores. It is not, indeed, unlikely that, as in the selfast case. broke, and they were driven to the west of Scilly the most cloquent passages were of a character which it is not so much improper as imp ssible to report. But we are not left without t. e means of outaining a very sufficient idea of the fervid and ungrammatical addresses, with which the Orange Demosthenes at that meeting fanned one another's enthusiasm to the proper pitch of invancescence. The tree may be judged by its fruits, and the present crop consists in a string of twenty-th-ee resulutions, filling more than two columns of close print, every one of which is eminently worthy of an association that boasts the titles of "prous," "united" and 'loyal;" and every one, moreover, suggests most vividly the storm of grouns, the rounds of "Kentish fire," and the appeals to the "giornous, plous, and immortal memory," with which it was, no deabt, carried when put from the chair. We need not inflict on our readers any long extracts from this precious string of resolutions. For the most part, indeed, their purport is merely that of self-intiduction. With an egotism which all men who possessed any decent regard for propriety or dignity would carefully have eschewed, the Canadian Orangemen "resolve," through a series of fulsome paragrapus, that their own conduct throughout the controversy has exhibited a pattern of decorum, of liberatic, courtesy, loyalty, and highmin ledgess. Passing over these frothy effusions of vanity and self-praise, we arrive at the solid morsels in the mess, meant to and a good stipend. The twelve arenoishops and bishops divide amongst them nearly £80,000 a year, Salvi, and she was thrown off the wire. In descending the word of the whole Church amount to ling, however she managed to catch the wire with one of the whole Church amount to one of her arms, and remained suspended in this General of Canada, and his Midisters, and the Dake of Newcastle, have grossly misbehaved themselves. be crushingly severe, of the Government in general, and have forfeited all claim either to confidence or torbearance. As for the British Secretary of State, their displeasure brims over through a long series of paragraphs. His conduct has been "distinguished by paerile if not childish whims." He has been guilty of " high-handed and arbitrary attempts;" he has "indulged in unjust accusations;" and avowed "a policy proscriptive and dilberal, alien alike to British liberty, to American practice, and to the free spirit of the present age." He has "mis-stated facts notorious to all classes of the people," made averments and insinuations entirely gratuitous, insulted the feelings of thousands for the gratification of a mere whim," attempted to "override the constitutional liberty of the subject," sought to "twist the Canadian laws so as to conciliate a hostile element in a foreign country," and to "extend the arbitrary and un-British policy pursued towards Ireland to the soil of Canada." Altogether, the Grand Lodge "fail to find in the various excuses offered by the apologists of his Grace, any justifiable cause for the harsh, unfeeling, illogical, and nustatesmanlike course pursued towards the Orangemen of British America;" and after lumping up poor Sir Edmund Head in the charge of practising a policy calculated to "weaken British connection," boldly assert for themselves the right and the determination " to approach the Sovereign or her reprepresentatives upon all fifting occasion, however distasteful the exercise of that right may be to any other class of their fellow-subjects." This last "resolve" is altogether supererogatory. We know quite enough of Orangemen on both sides of the Atlantic, to require no assurance that their exercise of any right would be valued precisely in the degree that it proved "distasteful" to some class of their fellowsubjects. It is needless to enter into any recapitulation of incidents, which were sufficiently discussed at the time, and which the Orangemen, if they had any sense of decency, would have suffered to lapse into oblivion. It would also be simply impertinent to vindicate the admirable tact and temper displayed by the Duke of Newcastle under circumstances of very considerable difficulty. But we are threatened with a home edition of the controversy. The Canadian Orangemen, as their resolutions show, are well aware that there is a party in these islands bearing the same name, and partaking the same obstinate, childish, and offensive spirit. By these congenial champions it is said that their grievances against their Colonel Secretary will be taken up in Parliament, and there are even reports that the subject is to be made the basis for a grand onslaught of the Opposition early next Session. The very order of performance is said to have been arranged, and the principal roles distributed, that of Choragus being assigned to the Hon. Member for Launceston. The arrival of this congeries of turgid and vicious nonsense, which the Hamilton Grand Lodge of Orangemen denominate " resolutions," will, we fancy, induce the Opposition leaders to reconsider the move. The Conservatives have some character to lose, and cannot afford to co-operate in an attack which is sure to result in disaster and disgrace to the assailants." Even Mr. Haliburton, though appointed leading counsel in the cause, can hardly read the docu-

ments that have arrived by the last mail without

wishing to throw up his brief.