

of millions, hundreds of millions, thousands of millions, tens of thousands of millions, of publications! The only thing which can be said to be true in the history of these Bible Societies is, that more lies have been told, spoken, written, and published in reference to this Biblical mania, than ever have been spoken or written on any subject or subjects since Moses wrote the Pentateuch.

Perhaps the history of the world has never published anything like this Biblical swindle: and if an examination were made into the huge deception of this monstrous lie, the result would develop the working of a systematic scheme, which, under the name of religion, has carried out an imposition unequalled in the annals of hypocrisy and fraud. Let us read, on this point, a short extract from the *Banner of Ulster* of last Tuesday—a friend to the Biblical cause:—

The schools of Mr. Dallas and those of the Irish Church Missions have suffered much in the Conemaug district. In some instances, I was told, on making inquiry, that they closed, and industrial operations connected with them suspended. In Oughterard a large industrial establishment is shut up. It ought to be remembered, however, that the large funds connected with this mission enabled its friends to build houses and erect agencies which others were unable to do, and that now these institutions must remain while the population may have only drifted away from them. A simple economical agency is the one most fitting to Conemaug, and indeed to all Connaught—one which can shift about as the people do, and, persecuted in one place, can take refuge in another.

In spite of all the disasters which England has met; and in defiance of all the warnings which she has received, it is worth while to note the fatal blindness which still urges her to her ruin. Although the general press of France publishes daily articles censuring her attacks on the French laws, on the French dynasty, and on the French Emperor, the old arrogance still seizes her; and she still pursues her old habit of slander and revolution; and will always continue to do so till the victorious enemy on her shores, or at her gates will yet silence her calumny in her defeat. Only think of the merchants, the magistrates, the authorities of Wolverhampton permitting a lecture to be delivered, in the Corn Exchange, in ridicule of Napoleon!! Only imagine "the authorities" of Versailles authorizing a public lecture in contempt of Queen Victoria! The following placard, which will be read by the Emperor on next Saturday, and will certainly be published through France on next week, is found fixed on the walls of Wolverhampton, and carried through the streets of that town with, of course, the official approbation of the public authorities of that district:—

#### ROME:

HER POLICY AND CONSPIRACY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

#### THE BARON DE CAMIN

(From the South of France, late Inquisitor of the Secret Inquisition of the Order of St. Dominic),

#### WILL (D. V.) DELIVER THREE

#### LECTURES,

In the Corn Exchange, Wolverhampton, On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 28, 29, and 30, 1858.

Monday Evening, June 28. Part First:

#### THE JESUITS:

THE SPIES OF THE POPE AND NAPOLEON THE LITTLE.

Their Secret Oath and their Secret Constitution, and the manner in which they carry on their espionage.

And while England is thus employed ridiculing Courts and Creeds, irritating foreign peoples, and losing the allegiance of her own; expending her blood and treasures in a useless effort to repair the blunders of Cabinets, the bigotry, the vanity, the bloated insolence of Ministers; while she is thus engaged in the work of national suicide, it is interesting to see what "little Napoleon" is doing. In his domain, and under his rule, we do not hear of any French Clerics ridiculing Protestantism; scattering lying tracts against the Anglican Parliamentary creed; against the British Religion Bill; gibing England for rejecting a man-Pope, while following and obeying a female Baby Pontiff in the cradle; throwing biting scorn in the teeth of their Church, for allowing every man the liberty of his own judgment in the interpretation of the Bible, yet *succurs him* on the Thirty-Nine Articles. Napoleon "the little" is not guilty of any of these Biblical insanities in France. But he is engaged in a far different work. His Majesty would not permit the smallest insult on any religious denomination in France; and in the case of Protestant Clergy, he grants a pension to the Protestant Minister of £120 a year, while his own national Priesthood, the Senior Clergy, the Parish Priests, have each only £80 per annum. Besides this liberal conduct, he is also engaged in another work: he is preparing the harbour of Cherbourg to accommodate *along the quay* of one mile and a half in length—at one and the same time—not less than *thirty* steam line-of-battle ships; and moreover, he can embark in *six hours* a force of thirty thousand men in these war vessels. This is the work of "the little" Emperor. Besides, he has completed three railroads to this famous harbour; and he can convey at any and the same time tens and *hundreds of thousands* of armed men to this impregnable depot, whenever necessity demands the experiment. In addition to these noted works, he has constructed a permanent camp at Chalons, where he can lodge, feed, and exercise one hundred thousand men—such as scaled the Malakoff tower and conquered Gortschakoff and Liprandi.

If private rumour can be relied on, his strategy seems to be, to construct the camp against Prussia, to build a harbour against England; and then to secure the alliance of Russia, to check any hostile feeling of Austria. He seems to challenge single-handed both England and Prussia (when necessity may demand the struggle); and there can be no doubt of the immediate probable alliance between France and Russia; and, as the report is, in order to check Austria, should she dare to join England in the conflict. But there is, it is said, an *entente cordiale* between the Court of Saint James and the Tuileries; aye, an *entente cordiale* between Sir

Hudson Lowe, the gaoler of Saint Helena and Napoleon the Third! aye, an *entente cordiale* between the French retreating cavalry and the victorious English guards at Waterloo. The true friend of our Queen is the subject which warns her Majesty of this enormous power concentrated within seventy miles of the English shores; and the best form of expressing allegiance to her person and her crown, is to repeat the daily conversation with all classes at present in the French capital—namely, that considering the English disaster in India, Great Britain is at present decidedly in the power of France; and that her Majesty must sleep rather nervously, knowing that her bed is placed over a charged French mine, which by one spark from accident or design may suddenly explode and bury her throne in ruin. Remarks similar to these were heretofore addressed to Sir John Burgoyne, by the Duke of Wellington; and I, therefore, follow an unsuspected example in repeating them in the present article.

D. W. C.

Thursday, July 1, 1858.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CORMACKS—BURKE'S DECLARATION OF HIS PERJURY BEFORE THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—We (*Tablet*) abridge the following important article from the *Tipperary Examiner*:—"Mr. Attorney-Gen. Whiteside having, in his place in parliament, declined on behalf of the Irish government to lay before the House of Commons the notes of the examination of Burke before the Solicitor-General in Dublin Castle, we beg leave to supply some portion of the public demand which the right hon. gentleman has refused, and to lay before the world plain evidence that Burke has retracted every word that he swore against the Cormacks on their trial—has declared himself a perjurer—and said that he was frightened into committing the perjury! that he has deliberately signed that awful declaration in the presence of her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Ireland, and five other witnesses, and that that declaration, together with the evidence of three witnesses, is in the possession of the government! Unfortunately for themselves, as well as for the cause of justice, the unlucky brothers Cormack were, it seems, but little known and little liked among their neighbors. They were looked upon as the dependants and creatures of the Scotch bailiff, and were consequently shunned by those who, not unnaturally, hate the most remote connections of those who devote themselves to clearing the land of the people whose industry has reclaimed it from the waste. Their trial was, therefore, viewed by the peasantry and farmers merely with intense curiosity to see if it should be proved that Ellis had fallen by the hands of those who depended on him for their daily bread; for it was thought to be as unlikely that the Cormacks would have shot Ellis as that Ellis would have shot his own employer. There was little or no public sympathy for the unfortunate men until after their trial and condemnation. It is to the circumstances attending that memorable trial that the excitement, first of public sympathy for the condemned, and next of public astonishment, horror, and execration entirely is to be attributed. A more infamous falsehood was never coined and uttered than the allegation that the people of Tipperary have taken up the cause of the Cormacks out of sympathy with assassins, because they were assassins. The sound-hearted, justice-loving people of Tipperary are indignant at an apparent outrage perpetrated in the name of law and justice, and they demand that a case shall be made clear by further examination, which was far from clear upon the trial, and which transactions that have come to light since the execution of the Cormacks have covered with suspicions of the very darkest dye. Our readers are aware that certain rumors have been afloat, respecting the accomplice who was not an accomplice, and that we have been for some weeks vainly inquiring of the government where is Burke? The whole world knows that the same inquiry has been made in parliament by Mr. Brady, The O'Donoghue, Mr. Gilpin, and Mr. Bagwell, and that the Attorney-General for Ireland has refused to answer the question, has declined to place the notes taken at Burke's examination in Dublin by the Solicitor-General before the House of Commons or the public, and has pooh-poohed Burke's retraction of his evidence, and declared that there was nothing in it! We sent a reporter to Nenagh with directions to find the carrier to whom Burke declared his perjury, and to ascertain, if possible, the precise facts. Our reporter found and had an interview with him last Friday evening. His name is Michael Gleeson, and his employer is Mr. O'Meara, who keeps a posting establishment, and the following is a copy of the statement which our reporter took down as it was uttered, and which Gleeson—a remarkably intelligent man—signed, stating his readiness to verify it on oath if requisite at any time.

#### STATEMENT OF MICHAEL GLEESON.

"Michael Gleeson, car-driver, in the employment of Mr. O'Meara, says:—'I drove Burke and Constables Arthur and Kenny from Nenagh to Roscrea. When I was going up the hill of Vinnane we got off the car, and I asked Burke if it was he who drove Mr. Ellis? It was, says he. Well, says I, were the Cormacks at the murder? I don't know, says he, whether they were or not. Why did you swear at the inquest that you didn't know who was there, and afterwards swear their lives away? His reply to me was, I was persecuted by every one, and then they told me that they would transport me for life. Well, says I, are you sorry for what you did? I am, says he; I would not wish it for all I ever saw, and I wouldn't do it again for the full of the car of money; and if I told the truth the Cormacks would be walking about to-day, and never would be hanged for it. I was so disgusted that I told what Burke said, and I heard no more until I got a telegraph message to go up to Dublin. Constables Arthur and Kenny were at the Castle; so was Burke. We were brought into an office in the Castle. Three gentlemen were there—one of them was the Attorney (Solicitor?) General. We were examined separately. We were not sworn. We were ordered out after we were examined. We were then called together, and our evidence read over by one of the gentlemen. The police heard Burke's evidence, in which he stated 'that if he told the truth the Cormacks would be walking about to-day, and they never would be hanged for it.' After we were examined Burke wanted to go to walk, and asked the constables to go with him, and they refused to go with him. I didn't get a half-penny for my expenses.

(Signed)

"MICHAEL GLEESON.

"Witness—Thomas Dorney. 'The reason I asked Burke why he swore their lives away was because I saw in the newspapers that he swore on the inquest that he didn't know who was there.

"M. G.

"Our reporter had special instructions not to seek for any information from the constables lest they should be compromised with their superiors; but he made inquiries as to the characters borne generally by Constables Arthur and Kenny, and he was informed that they were both men of unblemished reputation; Constable Arthur, who was better known to his informants, being described as a particularly steady, quiet man; strict, impartial, and upright in the performance of his duties, and one whose conscientiousness might be relied upon, and although Kenny was less known, he was believed to be an

equally conscientious man. We give the benefit of this character of the constables to the government, in case the Attorney-General should think fit to offer their testimony in contradiction to, or explanation of Gleeson's, and we challenge the government either to deny or admit the correctness of Gleeson's statement at once. We fully believe that the Solicitor-General caused Burke to be arrested in Liverpool, and brought back to Dublin for the purpose and with the full determination of prosecuting him for perjury. Mr. Whiteside's declaration in the House of Commons that he disapproved of the course adopted by the Solicitor-General explains the rest. The learned Solicitor's proceedings and intentions were checked. But however much or little the conviction of Burke for perjury might compromise various parties, the letting him go free after the signed (though unsworn) depositions taken in Dublin Castle might place the Solicitor-General in a very critical position also. We, therefore, incline to credit the belief that Burke is still in safe custody, and that the Solicitor-General will not let him go until the affair shall have either quite blown over, or been brought to a conclusion in some manner. Probably the Governor of Mountjoy Prison might be able to furnish some information about him."

A LAMENT.—The chosen mouthpiece of the Irish Orangemen pours forth the following lament upon the opening of the Parliamentary barriers for the admission of the Jews:—"Lord Derby, our Conservative Premier, hardly desires to be handed down to posterity as the executioner of the House of Lords and the destroyer of his order. Yet, we fear, this will be so. We hope good honest people will not mistake our meaning, because we say what other people think. We hold it to be our duty to utter a word of warning upon this topic; and, believing it to be a duty, we are not very much afraid of doing it. After a long opposition to the admission of Jews to Parliament the Lords, it is said, are about to give way to the Commons, Lord Derby being the leader of the party of compromise. Frankly, we tell the House of Lords that if they thus yield a vital principle after having so long contended for it, they seal their own death warrant, for men on all sides will ask before very long what is the use of a House of Lords. And what is the use of a House of Lords? Tens of thousands of honest men, who would have scorned to toudy a Marquis and who never were honoured by a nod of recognition from a Viscount, would have resisted every attempt to infringe upon the rights and dignities of the Peers, while they resisted attempts made to destroy the Protestantism and Christianity of the constitution. It cannot be wondered at that such honest men will not kindle into any very great enthusiasm in behalf of the Lords if the House of Peers consents to become a mere registry-office for the Acts of the Commons. It cannot be wondered at that those honest Conservatives, who stood by the Lords while the Lords stood by principle, will turn coldly away, if the Lords adopt the liberal maxims of the day—'Principle! why, bless you, we haven't any! A revolution is being accomplished in the constitution of England. All that was done in 1688 is being undone. Jesuits have not got a tyrant upon the throne, now, to make pretended Liberal measures the means of destroying the Protestant establishments, and institutions of the country. But they have got others to enter upon the same crusade. 'Liberalism' and 'Jesuitism' are leagued together, and if men go on as they are doing, nothing but a revolution will prevent the Protestant religion and the liberties of England being laid in glorious William's grave!"

MIXED EDUCATION.—This question of mixed education is as much the material question of the day as investiture was seven or eight hundred years back. It is the battle-field on which the Devil has elected to fight. It means proselytism, and proselytism, to infidelity. It means that God is not to be openly denied and blasphemed, but that He is to be deposed from the first place, which is to be given to reading, writing, and arithmetic. It does not say, but it silently teaches, that the things of this world are to be attended to before those of the next. It practically denies that, if we gain the things of this world, and lose the promise of the next, we have lost the end and object of our creation, and that if we lose the things of this world, but gain the salvation of our souls, we have won the fight. It means that the Devil is to reign under the promise of toleration to religion, which he has no objection to, provided God be robbed of His honor and glory, and deposed from the first place.—*Cor. Tablet*.

Speaking of the letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, to Lord Derby, which will be found on our first page, the *Dublin Evening Post*, a Whig organ, expresses its regret as follows:—

"We look upon that letter, emanating from a distinguished Catholic Prelate, under existing circumstances, as a political event calculated to produce more or less influence upon a considerable portion of the community, especially in the West of Ireland. Archbishop M'Hale has, in this address, announced his adhesion to the Derbyite Government, and has upon certain conditions promised his continued support and patronage to that Government. And this declaration of support and patronage is not made without some consideration of the antecedents of the Tories; for he states that 'the disastrous riots of Stockport are still as fresh and vivid, standing out in the same prominent relief as they were when, through their multiplied echoes over Ireland, its people rose, resolved that your Lordship's Administration should be made the first constitutional victim for the injuries they suffered from it and the preceding occupants of power.' His Grace intimates to Lord Derby that there is now 'a fine opportunity to do a great statesman to inaugurate and develop an enlarged and beneficial scheme of policy.' The National System of Education—against which, for many years after its establishment by Lord Derby, there had been a fierce fanatical outcry among the ultras of the established church—is now denounced in decided and unqualified terms. The Queen's Colleges are described as passing through 'the brief term of their doomed existence, without any accessible institutions to supply their place.' The state of the Landlord and Tenant question, allowing the fruits of the tenants' labour to be sold without compensation, the franchise, the Irish Church Temporalities, and other measures requiring remedies, are referred to, as affording ample scope for salutary legislation. Large measures of relief to the mass of the Irish nation are claimed by Archbishop M'Hale, and he looks upon 'the provision recently made for Catholic chaplains in the army' as a pledge of Lord Derby's disposition to do justice. We confess we are prevented by the antecedents of the Tories, and especially the Irish Orange section, from reposing in them that confidence which the Archbishop of Tuam is ready to bestow."

The sales of the Incumbered Estates Court, both last week and the week before, were very large.—Last week were sold portions of the estates of Lords Antrim and Portlinton. The former estate was advertised to be sold in twenty lots, and was set up in one, and sold to Mr. Edward Coey, Belfast, for the sum of £84,200, being nearly 26 years' purchase on the net rental of £3,205 per annum. The sales this week include a great number of estates, in all exceeding £8,000 per annum, and 21,000 acres in extent.

The Royal Cork City Artillery will be called out for training on the 15th of July.

LIMERICK MILITIA ARTILLERY.—The Limerick Militia Artillery will be called out for training on the 15th of July, and, no doubt, for permanent embodiment.—*Limerick Reporter*.

The Tyrone Militia Artillery has received an order for training at Moy. The day of assembly is fixed for the 15th of July.

It is generally supposed that the militia now about being enrolled will be continued in consequence of the great demand for troops in India.

The *Star*, a Protestant paper, thus notices the appointment of Mr. Cecil Moore, a *ci-devant* Orangeman, to a Government situation in Ireland:—

"We have very little confidence in Mr. Whiteside. We believe him to be one of the worst, if not the very worst, appointments to office that Lord Deby made. We admit his ability, his rude Titanic energy, his coarse but vehement eloquence. But he is a heated partisan, and as unscrupulous and reckless as the most violent of his party could wish. His impulses over-master his judgement, and they, in turn, are not always controlled by a sense of right, or of what is due to his position. The appointment of an Orangeman, therefore, or any other act that would be felt offensive by his opponents, whether in religion or politics, would not all surprise us. We cannot agree to treat the appointment of Orangemen, or of any secret society, to places of the trust under the Crown, with so much lightness as Mr. Whiteside does, and as we are sorry to say, Mr. Disraeli, following his subordinate's example, did also. It is, we think, the first duty of a Government to repress all such associations with a steady hand—to discourage them by every means in their power. This, his enemies say, is especially to be done with the Orange Society, which, in the year 1836, was dissolved with the brand of something very nearly approaching to treason stamped upon its memory. But, says Mr. Whiteside, the new Orange Association has nothing in common with the objectionable features of the old one. It has no oath, no secret, no password. It is formed solely for the defence of the Throne and of the Protestant religion. We are not curious to inquire into the truth of the learned gentleman's assertion—we are willing to take the matter precisely as he puts it, and we say that, upon his own showing, the Government is bound to repress such a body. For what are those objects but a usurpation of the duties and functions of civil government?—What do we keep such an expensive machinery as gear for, but to hold the framework of society together, to maintain the constitution, and to preserve the peace? While they are in existence it is a pure piece of impertinence, or an insolent assumption of power, for any section of the community to arrogate that duty to themselves, and virtually to tell the constituted authorities that they must abdicate their functions, or exercise them under the control of their self-elected guardians."

Wednesday was chiefly devoted by the Commons to the discussion of Lord Bury's Bill to legalise marriage with a wife's sister. It is a just acknowledgment of the purity of the Irish people that, at the motion of Mr. Monnell, Ireland has been specially exempted from its operation. After some opposition the Bill passed the Committee. Its effect would be not only to legalise such marriages in future, but to make valid those already contracted. It is a striking admission of the violence of this proposal that Lord Bury proposes not to make valid any marriage, either party to which, knowing its entire and unquestionable invalidity, has already married some one else. So that all persons illegally married for the last quarter of a century, would now have their choice of having their marriages made legal or not as they please. Happily there is little chance that the Bill will be passed by the Peers.—*Weekly Register*.

The Dublin Corporation, after long debate, has voted its disapproval of the new Police Bill introduced by Lord Naas. In Belfast and Derry, the other places most affected by the Bill, there will probably be similar protests on exactly opposite grounds. There are, we think, certain strong and valid objections to the details of the measure as regards Dublin, and we believe the apparent lightening of taxation would be found delusive as far as the city is concerned. But certainly in Belfast some radical change in the police force is required, to get rid of Orange sympathisers. We observe the Lord Mayor of Dublin has called a public meeting of the citizens to consider the Bill.—*Tablet*.

THE ORANGE CONFEDERACY.—There is really much sound sense to be found in the subjoined rather long extract from a communication respecting the approaching July follies, which appears in the *Evening Post*. The writer is Mr. John Grey Porter, of Bellisle, in the county of Fermanagh, a convert from Orangism, and who, as ex-grand master and heaven-knows what else, must be regarded as a competent authority upon the subject of which he treats:—"We are now," says Mr. Porter, "in the year 1858, and under the best Government in the world. How long will these follies last? How long will they disgrace Ulster, and disturb such good towns as Belfast, Derry, Enniskillen, &c.? How long will they continue to caricature the name and memory of the most liberal King of his day in Europe, William III? There are many matters too silly in themselves to deserve serious notice, yet the possible cause of so much mischief that they should in time be stopped by Government, which is responsible to the Queen for the public peace. The fire which begins in a neglected hotel may consume every good house in its neighborhood, and the riot which begins between a drunken Orangeman and a pugnacious Roman Catholic may end in the death of many innocent men. All statesmen—all leaders of all parties, have long since, and most strongly, condemned the continuance of this society; and, as is the case with all political movements, its dregs, its lowest orders, thus deserted, condemned, and neglected by their former leaders, are now, without good heads to guide them, more violent than ever, and ready for any mischief. In the name of religion and of common sense, what is the use now, on July 12, of hoisting flags, banners, &c., on churches—buildings which ought to be sacred to peace, and to commemorate victories 170 years ago, not over a foreign nation, but of one man's ancestors over his fellow-citizens' ancestors? We often hear that the great endowments of the Irish Church raises their bishops and clergymen above the necessity of stooping, like Roman Catholic priests, to please the popular mistakes of their flocks. Let them now show their independence by condemning a custom which is a disgrace to our civilization, and, besides their own conscience they will be supported and approved by all intelligent Protestants? It is a common mistake to suppose the Irish Protestants desire the continuance of the Orange Society. It is the Protestants in Belfast, Derry, Enniskillen, &c., who protect the Orangemen, not the Orangemen who protect the Protestants.—In our three southern provinces, where the Protestant families are few and scattered in the country, and might want assistance, there are no Orange lodges, no big drums; but the constant report of Orange meetings, &c., in the north runs through all Ireland, sets the Roman Catholic farmer against his Protestant neighbour in the same townland, and in many cases urges the Roman Catholics to form a similar exclusive sectarian political society on their side. The utter anachronism of this society now in Ireland cannot be more clearly seen than in the late manifesto of the Grand Lodge (Newry, May 26), whose best argument for its continuance now is that Parliament in 1695 approved a similar society. But the logical answer which any loyal man would draw from this piece of history is, that if Parliament in 1695 was able to give the best political advice in the circumstances of its own times, so its successor in 1858, and which represented not England only but Great Britain and Ireland, should be also supposed to give the best advice in its time, which was that this society should be wholly dissolved. For if Orangemen could now quote the opinions of Parliament in 1695 with reason, why should not Roman Catholics be allowed to go still further back and to quote acts of 1495 or 1395 in their favour as rules of right during former guidance in our different circumstances? But the worst feature in this dying society is that it promotes so much political double-dealing, and destroys the old open, honest, straightforward character of the Ulster Protestants. Thus, the Orangemen in Enniskillen don't know whether their member, Mr. Whiteside, is an Orangeman or not. Some of them say that he has been privately

made an Orangeman, but would lose his place if it were known, and is, therefore, obliged to conceal his scarf. Others say that he disapproves altogether of the society, but would lose votes if he spoke his mind. Thus we see a member of Parliament, and an active, clever, and useful man, either ashamed in public of what he joins in private, or afraid to condemn in public what he disapproves of in private, and quite silent on the most lively question in his town. So much for the spirit and independence of the present Orangemen, useful only before an election, and whose fathers would not have followed any leader who was ashamed to show his colours." As a high office-bearer in the Orange Society Mr. Porter might have known that the Irish Attorney-General never belonged to the brotherhood, neither did his relative, the present Lord Chancellor, although the latter took some pains in the revision of the rules, &c., which were to govern the body on its reorganization, after temporary extinction, and in obedience to the expressed wishes of the Monarch and both Houses of Parliament. As instances of the mischievous effects of those party displays, the *Banner of Ulster* mentions the following circumstances:—"The evil effects of the riots last year far exceeded common estimate. Many of the best customers of the wholesale traders in the town feared to venture within its boundaries, and instead of purchasing goods at the Belfast warehouses, they betook themselves to other seats of commerce. Nor did the dread of 'risking life' end with the mercantile community. A gentleman resident in the next county had invited several friends resident in one of the manufacturing districts in England to spend a few weeks at his seat in the autumn of last year. Such, however, was the state of feeling across the Channel relative to the social condition of Belfast that the promised visitors feared to encounter the dangers of landing at this port, and the gentleman received a letter from his friend, stating that although he himself would readily accept the invitation not a single member of his family would consent to accompany him."—*From the Dublin Correspondent of the Times*.

On the 1st of July, some very serious events took place at Loop, a small village in the townland of Ballyneal, and lying between Moneyre and Ballyronan. An Orange procession of persons belonging to various districts of that part of the country proceeded on the road to Ballyneal. The party wore the insignia of their order, carried fire-arms, colors, and drums. On their way, they encountered a small body of Catholics, who remonstrated with them on their conduct, and urged them to retrace their steps. This the processionists refused to do, and eventually fired at the Catholics, dangerously wounding four persons—one of them a woman, named O'Neill, who received a gun shot wound in the arm. Both parties were shortly afterwards reinforced by their friends, and the fighting continued for about two hours, and other persons received various injuries.

The Orange backguards of Bandon have been "celebrating" the 1st of July after their fashion. A continuous discharge of rockets and fire arms was kept up during the entire day, and Orange colors floated in various directions, but on the next day the annoyed and insulted Catholic population of the town, marched through the streets and let the Orangemen see their strength, and attempt hostilities if they dared. They very prudently, however, kept within doors. The authorities, we hope, will take steps to prevent the Orange rabble from repeating their insults on the approaching "anniversary." If they do not the consequence may be deplorable.

The *Fermanagh Mail* gives the following sensible piece of advice to the Orangemen of Enniskillen:—"We hope that those who are charged with the superintendence and control of the various Lodges here and elsewhere, will show their good sense by admonishing the members to abstain from any display that could provoke the ill-will of those who differ from them in politics and religion. Such exhibitions are most unbecoming; and their effect would be detrimental to the peace and tranquillity of the neighborhood, by engendering bad feelings among the ignorant—for the wise only laugh at the folly of such absurdities—which, although not immediately in the view of military and police measures for restraining from violence, may hereafter, in isolated cases, evince the deep-rooted hatred of which they are productive. We could wish that here—the very focus of Orangism—a more conciliatory spirit animated 'the Brethren' than is manifested by foolishly decorating the 'House of prayer for all nations' with banners bearing devices of a character which a large number of their fellow-townsmen look upon as an outrage upon their feelings. We are sure that Orangemen would be nothing the less good Christians and members of the Protestant community, if they abstained from making their convictions a source of stirring up memories of the past which tend to stimulate the worst passions of the heart. On the evening of the first of July Orange decorations were placed upon the steeple and minarets of the church in this town."

REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY.—We understand there is some probability that Mr. Lever, of this city, whose praiseworthy exertions to establish a line of steamers between Galway and the United States has recently occupied so much of public attention, will be invited to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of that city in parliament. It is conceived by many of the electors that Mr. Lever's determination to do his utmost to develop the mercantile resources of the west of Ireland points him out as a fit person to represent their interests in the House of Commons.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE POTATO.—According to the *Clonmel Chronicle*, the blight has actually made its appearance in several places in that locality, but, as often remarked, statements like these are of annual occurrence since the first appearance of the fatal scourge 12 years since, and for the last seven or eight seasons there has been happily little or no foundation for the alarm created by a few isolated cases of the old disease.—"In a field (says the *Chronicle*) belonging to Mr. Richard O'Donnell, Ballymacarbery-lodge, it may be seen in an unmistakable form, having attacked four or five ridges of pinkeys, adjoining Lord Stradbroke's wood. These ridges present here and there stalks quite black about midway down, which, if slightly touched, suddenly snap in two. In one spot about 10 feet square the disease has been so virulent as to leave nothing but shrivelled stems, just as if a gush of burning wind had passed by. We are, however, exceedingly pleased to find, from a report which we have received relative to the district comprised within an area extending to about five or six miles around Golden, that there is not the slightest appearance of the disease. On the contrary, everything, and especially the wheat crop, looks most promising. The farmers there anticipate a most abundant harvest."

REWARD OF BRAVERY.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening Colonel French presented the following petition from the Chairman and Guardians of Strokestown Union:—"Patrick Byrne served for eight years in the 62d; obtained a medal for his Stojlet campaign, but was obliged to go into hospital after the advance on Lahore from a severe injury received at the battle of Soobraon; that on his recovery, his regiment being ordered home, he volunteered for the 63rd, and was at the battle of Goojerat, for which he received a medal; that his constitution gave way and he was sent home; being refused the pension he would have been entitled to had he remained in the 62d, and given a temporary one, punishing him, in fact, for his bravery and services to his country, all of which statement will be substantiated by Lord Gough. That your petitioners cannot think that it accords with the dignity of the nation that this poor man, whose valour, good conduct, and services are unquestioned, shall be doomed to spend his few remaining days in the workhouse."

His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, will visit Ireland this month, (July) and will remain for some days in Dublin.