OCTOBER 26, 1860. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. .

and zeal; and for that reason I suggested to you a service-I will now call it a service, I would not suggest to another, and which must be recompensed. Here is a yellow guinea; John"he balanced it for an instant between his forefinger and thumb, as if reluctant that he and it should part forever-" yes, John, here it is: every loyal man should be rewarded for his services. Meet the cornet at once again, and satisfy him that his suspicions are right. I am going to Sir John, and you may be sure my word will not be wanted to see you righted in his opinion ; you can just throw into the lovesick boy in spurs, some sight or conversation that every nerve to put this down this Orange system, you witnessed-or might have witnessed (though you did not choose to detail them to him before) and which will confirm him in his opinion as to the party by whom Miss Lynch was conveyed his death by a gunshot wound, inflicted by some per away. But I am doing superfluous work in giv- son unknown ; because, if he proceeded to identify ing instructions to one so noted for his tact and any one of the prisoners in custody, he should idencleverness as my friend John I will only say, not a word of my name, of course, to any party ; to prejudice the case of the prosecutors or the priand, if the business be done as expertly as may be expected from such hands, the guinea shall be doubled - aye (after a moment's pause), and more."

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

" Long life to your honor ; it's you that had always the heart of a prince, and so we always said; and if we don't make the young cockan' a dunghill one, too, if the breed's not improved-bilieve everything you like afore we prated for saying mass-that's all I'll say."

The ruffian turned away to repair forthwith to the connet's quarters.

agent does his business rightly, a quarrel be-tween the two fools can be, in no shape a disser-of these societies, is a Preservician himself. vice ; and if it leads to anything serious - if either, or both of them should fall-well then, post mortem examination on the Orange body, and even such a mishap can't damage Adam Baker's | give us the result of it (laughter.) changes. On the contrary, they are likely to improve, whether the suspicions and dislike of in 1835, and was promoted to be Head-Constable in the wise pair be only increased by angry recri- 1848; I have been stationed 13 years in Lurgan ;-mutations and bitter words, or whether they saw several processions of Orangemen in Lurgan on come to blows. Yes ! terminate the matter how it may, I enound be harmed by it."

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

FATHER CONWAY OF HEADFORD. - His Grace the Apenalshop of Talun has directed Father Conway to proceed to America on a mission of the purest charive to act on behalf of his poor parishioners, who, in this Catholic country, where Church property righly abounde, and is so dishonestly administered, are compelled to kneel in the open air when wor-supplug their " Father and their God !" There can be little doubt, from the high respect entertained for the good Priest at this and the other side of the water, that his mission will be a perfect success. He seeks in another land means for the erection of a Church, which has been hitherto denied him in his own parish, where the pious people, on Sundays and holidays, cannot avail of such a chief requisite of Curistianity and civilization. - Galway Vindicator.

THE LATE ORANGE OUTBAGE AT DERRYMACASE .-LORGAN, OCT. 1 - The adjourned inquest on the tody of Thomas Murphy, who died on Tuesday, the 25th of September, of a gunshot wound inflicted on him at the Orange optrage which was committed at Derry macash on the 12th of July last, was resumed to-day in the Court-house before Edward Atkinson, coroner.

John Handcock, J.P., occupied a seat on the bench with the coroner.

Mr. John Rae, of Belfast, appeared specially for the relatives of the deceased.

The Court was thronged during the day. None of the parties who are in custody on the charge of being implicated in the outrage at Derrymacash were in court but Messrs, Morris and Carleton, solicitors,

gistrate who was an Orangeman was dismissed for being so, the rural Orangemen and the artizan Orangemen in the towns would have a perfect right to believe that her Majesty's government, whether Whig or Tory, was anxious that the discouragement to the Orange association should be only nominal, and that, for the sake of protecting the English or Protestant interest in Ireland, the Orangemen should continue their organization. He (Mr. Rae) was a Protestant, and he held Protestant political opinions, but from his experience in these party conflicts, he should say that in nine cases out of ten he found Protestants the aggressors and Catholics the aggrieved. If by any observations of his he would be in any way the means of putting an end to party feeling in Ulster, and of urging the jury to strain which had made the province a disgrace to Ire land, he would be only performing an imperative duty. In conclusion, Mr. Rae said that he would be satisfied with a verdict that the deceased came by tify all, and he considered it fairer for both sides, as the magistrates had returned the case for trial, not soners, particularly when all the parties were amenable to justice.

The Coroner -It is a matter quite in your own discretion.

Mr. Rae said he proposed to examine the Head-Constable of Constabulary and Dr. Hanny, and think I have stated what is correct, agree with me. some other parties, as to the working and the effects of the Orange Society, with a view to the resolution, which he suggested the jury should append to their verdict.

Dr. Robert Hannay was then examined-Having lave him, that you may hear of our being trans- stated the nature of the wound from the effects o which the deceased died, he said he had been 28 years residing in Lurgan ; that he attended altogether ten or twelve Catholics who had been injured in party rio's; believes it would tend to the peace of "Well," thought the attorney, as he paused the country if these Orange associations were aboa moment to book after him, "if that precious lished; believes it to be injurious to society, and alof these societies; is a Presbyterian himself.

Mr. Rae-I hope the government will soon hold a

Head-Constable M'Carron examined -- I am a native of the county Donegal, joined the constabulary force church that day; there were orange and purple flags ing ; I heard shots that day ; there are nine men under me; we generally get extra men about the 12th of July ; there were 44 men extra last 12th of July ; even with these I did not deem it expedient to disperse the Orangement: with the force we had it would not be prudent to make any arrest; a row might get up if we arrested any party; there are a good many Catholics in the town and neighborhood : many of them have complained to me of these Orange processions : I have been generally stationed in Ulster; much of the crime in the North of Ireland arises from party feeling, springing chiefly from the existence of the Orange Association ; there is a general feeling of apprchension in the province during the month of July. Mr. Rae-Do you believe it would tend to promote

the peace of the district if these Orange processions were done away ?- I think it would do a great deal to preserve the peace if drumming processions were done away with

Don't you think that the dissolution of the associations to which these drums belong would put an end to the processions ? I believe it would.

Don't the drums and fifes belong to the Orange lodges? I believe they do. Do you know of any Ribbon Society in Armagh?

So far as you know the Catholics have no society

corresponding with the Orange Association. No. Mr. Rae-I have already got the opinion of the coroner on the matter, and I would now like to have

that of Mr. Handcock to whom I will put a few questions. Mr. Handcock was then sworn. He said-I am a

ative of the county Antrim : I

the exhibition of orums and flags, and other things, which, instead of promoting peace and good-will— the example of which the professors of a religion of peace and good-will should show—have had directly the contrary effect. Gentlemen, it will be for you to say whether you are prepared to endorse this dient servant, opinion, and to enter into such a resolution as has been suggested to you. The matter is left in your own hands to deal with as your conscience and the good of your country may to yourselves suggest.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of

about ten minutes, returned to court, when The Foreman said he was requested by the rest of the jury to ask the coroner if it was his wish to have any resolution appended to their verdict, as some of the jury were under the impression that the coroner instructed them that they should give expression to their opinion as to the Orange Society. The Coroner said he had not given any instruction.

He left it altogether with themselves, whether they would or would not agree to any resolution on the

subject. Mr. Rae—I only put it to the common sense and discretion of the jury.

The Coroner-I only left it to your own discretion as to whether such a resolution might or might not be for the public benefit. The recommendation, if any. will not be on your oaths at all, it will be merely an expression of opinion.

Mr. Rae-You may act on your own knowledge of the country; it is to that I am appealing, and if you The jury retired, and after about a quarter of an hour's absence, again returned to court, when the foreman handed in a verdict-" That the death of the deceased, Thomas Murphy, was caused by a gunshot wound, inflicted on the 12th July last, at Der-

rymacash, by some person or persons to the jury unknown." They also appended to their verdict the following :-- "The jury are of opinion that the peace of the country would be much promoted by the dis-

countenance of party displays of every kind." Mr. Rac-Very well, gentlemen, it will be for her Majesty's government to take the requisite measures to carry that recommendation into effect. They

The jury was then discharged, and the proceedings terminated.

THE JEISH AT SPOLETO-HEROIC STRUGGLE.- The Marquis of Normanby has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Globe :---

Sir-In the Globe of yesterday you invite some impartial chronicler to undertake the true account of the pending campaign of Generals Cialdini and the 12th July last; some of them had orange lillies Fanti, since their invasion of the Papal territory in their hands; there was a special service in the and you especially desire some account of the 600 Irishmen to whom was confided the defence of on the parish church occasionally, from the 1st to Spoleto. It is upon this last point that ! hope to the 12th July : about three o'clock there were about have the power of giving you satisfaction, and of 5,000 or 6,000 persons in the town, who were march- enlisting your sympathy in behalf of their bereaved friends and relations, by relieving their minds from the cruel aggravation to their grief of hearing that those of our fellow-countrymen for whose safety and success they were praying, were stigmatized with dis-honor as well as defeat. Now, Sir, if I stood alone in England, I would aftirm my conviction of the falsehood of the assertion, that Irishmen, when once engaged in an enterprise they considered just and holy, would show cowardice in the face of an enemy .-What! The Irish, who have formed at all times at least one-half of our own brave army; a national combination that stood against the world in arms; natives of the country which furnished us with the greatest General and the wiscst man of modern times, who never under-valued the services readered during his brilliant career by his own countrymen ! I will not trust myself to express all I personally feel on this point. I will merely respond to your call, and give you the satisfaction of being able to refute such unfounded charges. Immediately after reading your paragraph, which left the impression that six hundred Irishmen at Spoleto had surrendered at discretion without striking a blow, I had an opportunity of seeing a letter from Rome of the 22nd inst., published in a Parisian journal of great influence and large circulation, which I here translate, merely observing that by the present restrictive regulations of the French press the signature of a director of the paper is pledged for the responsibility of the correspondent-a penalty being attached to the propagation of faise news. I will only quote the paragraph which relates specially to the conduct of the Irishmen who were actually engaged at about two hundred and sixty men, behaved like heroes, and like Christian heroes. Attacked as they were by eight thousand Piedmontese, the Delegate (or Lieut. Governor), in the face of such an inequality of numbers, advised them to abandon any attempt to defend the town. 'No (replied these brave men), Irishmen in the service of the Pope cannot surrender, they can but be killed.' That into the fort; batteries were quickly raised and fired upon the fort. In a short time a considerable breach was effected. Thirty of these galiant fellows threw were themselves killed to the last man. Fresh breaches were made, and the greater part of the war, but their heroism having probably mortified their enemies, they were forced to march out without arms or baggage.' Such is the feeling vindication of these men by one who knows nothing of them but their bravery and only too ready to stigmatize them as cowards and mercenaries! Do those who use such a term as "mercenarics" know that the troops of the Pope are the only corps out of these islands that are not raised years both England and France have been advising the Pope to raise an army of his own. If there are foreigners mixed with Romans in its compositions, he has but followed the example set by England in the late war with Russia, when she raised Italian and German regiments, and tried to have an American legion. With regard to the deficiency of general intelligence upon the history of the present camthe Papal States other than such as is obtained from The Sardinians, according to what is here stated, imputed is that they do not wish any other version "Doubts seem to be entertained as to the exact This report has been current even at Turin. I have already warned you against confidence in Italian what reliance can be placed in government telegrams -for instance, the circumstantive lie of the embarka-

which they said they did. On early morning they confessed, and they received the Holy Communion. The assault upon the town commenced, the gates were forced; the Irish, fighting like lions retreated themselves across the breach with two pieces of cannon, and after causing a severe loss to the assailants. Irish having been either killed or wounded, the fort capitulated. They were promised the honours of their devotion, whilst many of their own countrymen on this side of St. George's Channel have been by conscription throughout Europe? For many paign in Italy, the Parisian correspondent of the Times gives, I believe, the most accurate account why the truth is withheld :--" The dearth of news from Piedmontese sources continues almost complete .allow no letters or telegrams to pass, and the motive than their own of recent events to get about." And again this morning, on the same authority, we hear nature and results of the action of Castel-Fidardo.-It is said that General Lamoriciere succeeded in entering Ancona with a considerable body of troops. bulletins." If the bulletins are not to be believed, tion of the King of Naples for Spain, at a certain bour, on a certain day, which passed current with the whole English press, and was accompanied by every sort of personal attack upon the unfortunate young Sovereign who was betrayed by his newlychosen constitutional ministers, and sold by his most Bible Class and a Temperance Society that both trusted relations, friends, and officers-bought by these causes do suffer from the Orange Society; and Piedmontese gold? But, Sir, as I commenced by your personal experience leads you know that stating my object in addressing you was specially to orange system, he said, did not lead to murder, it disputes, ill-will, and various other unpleasant mat- vindicate the conduct of our brave countrymen who

from time to time out of party processions, and by holiest of causes, victims of the unexpected attack fended to the last. There were fearful odds against of a greatly superior force belonging to a foreign power at peace with the Sovereign they were serv ing, a more appropriate occasion will, I hope, arise NORMANBY. London, Sept. 28, 1860.

The Times publishes the following letter from one of the Brigade :--

"Recanati, September 22. "My Dear Sir-I wrote to you a week ago (the letter was not received) bidding you adieu for ever, and a few hours afterwards we marched off to meet tle commenced furiously, and would have been much | them with foul charges of cowardice, desertion, and more severe but for the cowardice and treachery of an Italian regiment, who passed over to the enemy, and by whose hands it is generally believed General Pimodan fell mortally wounded the Swiss rau away, and left me alone with only thirty men to fight against a whole regiment of Sardinians. What bad fled, leaving his men to shift for themselves; at and left me alone with only thirty men to fight into Loretto. After twenty-four hours-waiting in expectation of assistance I was compelled to capitulate, and surrender as prisoners of war. The Sar-dinians received me and my gallant comrades with military respect, such as dipping their colours, &c. When the fight commenced we were only 5,000 strong; these were against 32,000 men, with ten butteries of English rifled cannon. The brave Lamoriciere was forced to dash through the enemy amid a shower of shell and grape, and succeeded in digies of valour, standing by their guns till they getting into Ancona. I am told that 600 Sardinians sank to rise no more, and fronting and defying the fell, besides several officers. Be so good as to write to my father at Boulogne, and tell him I am to march immediately with my men to Genoa, and thence proceed to France."

WHO IS LAMORICIERE ?- We are often asked who Lamoriciere is. Briefly, this is the history of the man who has undertaken the defence of the temporal power of the Pope. Juchault de Lamoriciere is a hailed with joy by the friends of the fallen brave, French war against Abd-el-Kader, in Algiers. He find a more just and generous tribute than the noble belongs to a respectable but not a wealthy family, Marquis has paid to the heroism and derotion of the and, in 1830, was a simple officer in the French army. gallant bands that left their homes and their nearest By his own courage and ability he forced himself forward, and the war in Algiers is but a record of his and his patrimony. Against 8,000 men, the flower many and great military achievements. It was to of the Sardinian army, trained and inured to war, Lamoriciere that the gallant but unfortunate Abd-el- two hundred and sixty young Irishmen, not one of Kader, after his cause had become hopeless, surren- whom had probably ever seen any military service dered humself. The French general promised that before, maintained their ground under a density and the great Arab chieftain should not be detained in destructive fire. When arged to surrender they re-France, but sent to Egypt or Syria. Louis Phillippe, however, set aside the solemn engagements of his officer, and the Emir was kept in a French prison from 1843 till 1851, when he was released by Louis Napoleon, at the urgent request of the late Lord Londonderry, and sent to Damascus, where he now resides. The fame that Lamoriciere achieved in Algiers was greater than that of any of his fellowfor his dash and bravery, and amongst military men was highly esteemed for his extensive knowledge of Lamoriciere retired from the army for a short time, and was elected a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, in which assembly he acted with the "left centre" or moderate reformers. When Louis to the popular cry for reform, Lamoriciere was made commander of the National Guard of Paris. This was in February, 1848, only a few hours before the revolution broke out. The appointment of the popular general it was thought would please the popu-lace, and allay the rising storm. It did not, however, do so. Even Lamoriciere, although he strove hard to do it, could not save him. During the republic Lamoriciere was always a member of the assembly, and more than once in office under both Lamartine and Cavaignac. On the bloody night of December 2nd, 1851, he was seized in his bed by order of Louis Napoleon, and with all the greatest French generals -Cavaignac, Bedeau, Leflo, Changarnier, Charras, and others-thrown into prison for a short time, and then exiled. He has lived in Belgium since then, and though repeatedly invited to return to France and again take service in the army, he has honourably and consistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the present ruler of that country, whom he regards as a usurper and a tyrant. He had but scanty means of living, but he bore his exile honorhe sought consolation in the offices of rel

them, and brave and tried men, who had grown grey in arms, and had fought in desperate battles, declared the contest hopeless, the numbers against them for characterising as it deserves the whole progress being too disproportionately great to render victory of this international outrage.—I am, Sir, your obe- possible ; yet the indomitable sons of those who had rendered their names immortal, not only at Fon-tenoy and Oremona, but where the heroes of a hundred fights besides, resisted the bosts that assailed them to the utmost. Fifty thousand of the enemy, aided by a vast fleet, were opposed to them; and yet for nearly three long weeks did the Irish Brigade and their brave companions, all amounting to no more than some fourteen or fifteen thousand men, hold out against the enemy's vast legious. And this, too, whilst the British journals were calumniating pusillanimity | Day after day they sent forth their lying accounts of defeats and disasters, which had never been sustained, and day after day they blazoned forth the fall of this citadel and the capitulation could I do but retreat, which I effected by getting another, his army had deserted, leaving him to effect his escape as best he might. Misrepresentation and downright lying were the order of the day; and, as "the wish was father to the thought" with the Eng-lish reader, these fabrications passed current as facts, till at length the truth could no longer be concealed. Then it turned out that at Perugia, as at Spoleto and Ancona, the Irish Brigade fought like warriors, and braved their foes like heroes. At Fossombrone and at the walls of Ancona the Brigade performed proenemy in every encounter. One Protestant English. man alone has done justice to their patient endurance of toil and hunger, hardship and privation. and it is truly gratifying to read his noble defence of them amidst the volleys of abuse, ridicule, and slander with which they have been assailed in almost every English journal. His letter, which will be rench general who achieved great distinction in the | will be found elsewhere. It would be impossible to and dearest ties to defend the Head of their Church before, maintained their ground under a density and plied, "Irishmen cannot surrender, " and when a breach was effected by the enemy, " thirty of these gallant fellows threw themselves across it with two rieces of cannon, and after causing a severe loss to the assailants, were themselves killed to the last man."-Dublin Telegraph.

Mit James ...

and the second second second

That Englishman, whether Catholic or Protestant, must be strangely constituted who does not blush generals. He was a great favourite with his soldiers for his country in the remembrance of the base and cowardly attacks made a week ago upon the gallant Irishmen in the service of the Holy Father, and we his profession. After the release of Abd-el Kader, must add at the manner in which those attacks were too generally received. Because these brave men were Catholics, and were fighting for their religion, they were stigmatized as poltroous, whose baseness had brought disgrace upon every subject of Queen Phillippe resolved to sacrifice M. Guizot, and yield Victoria. It is a poor excuse that some occasion was given for this ribaldry by the lying Sardinian telegrams, by which alone, for several days, we could obtain any information from Italy. The falsehood of those telegrams was patent, and the Times, which must have known it, made haste to throw the dirt which the Piedmontese had provided before the con-tradiction could arrive. The lie is now dispersed like wind. We publish to-day the official despatches of Major O'Reilly of the siege and capitulation of Spoleto, which prove that the Irish fought with a degree of heroism never surpassed by soldiers of any nation on earth. Even the General commanding the hostile army bears testimony to their indomitable courage and honourable conduct in commendable contrast to the brutal attacks of the Times. We have no doubt, more to hear on this subject. Meanwhile, the honour of England has been vindicated by the men who many years ago dared the brutal hatred of the Orangemen (whose base revenge did not scruple even to commit ontrages on the person of the representative of their Sovereign) by being the first to govern Ireland with as much justice and imably and with dignity. Worn out by want of active partiality as an unjust and partial state of law al-employment, and sick at heart at the success of lowed-The Marquis of Normanby. Ireland is so lit-Napoleon, whose character he so strongly detests, the accustomed to receive anything like generous coming thereby well acquainted with several leading noble Letter of Lord Normanby will enshrine his memory in many a warm and loyal heart, as first at this juncture in honourable couriesy towards her as he was then first in political justice .- Weekly Register.

attended to watch the proceedings on their behalf.

Mr. Rae said that he appeared for Anthony Murphy, the father of Thomas Murphy, the deceased --To those he said, who had been born and reared in the county of Armagh a description of an Orange riot on the 12th of July would afford no novelty .-That riot was similar to others of the same character. It began with flags on the churches, with a sermon preached by a clergyman to the Orangemen, with a procession after church, and concluded with the firing of shots at a number of unoffending people, who were met by these followers of the Gospel when they were going home. These were scenes which in the province of Ulster they did experience of in some shape or another, and in some places, every year, and sometimes more frequently. But generally, whether in consequence of the fings on the churches, the preaching of the sermon, or some peculiarity in the atmosphere in the month of July. the people in that county and the adjacent county very frequently became more like infuriated animals than human beings. The riot in question was, however, of a serious character, in consequence of the use of deadly weapons, by the Orange party. Mr. Rae then detailed the facts of the outrage at Derrymacash, which are already familiar to the public .--So deliberate, he said, was the firing on that occasion that sixteen persons, all Roman Catholics, were wounded. The man whose blackened corpse it was the painful duty of the jury to examine on Wednesday last was killed on that occasion, and another Charles M'Cann, lay mortally wounded, and every hour his death was expected, and though he had heard charges against the Roman Catholic party no proceedings were taken to show that any of them committed any assault, or used any firearms or weapous of any description. Whatever there was on that subject came from the Catholics themselves, and, therefore, be would presume that the outrage was altogether upon one side, and that upon this occasion the acts of violence by the Catholics were scarcely worth alluding to. It was most lamentable that such proceedings should be carried on year after year. He would ask the jury, whatever might be their verdict, to accompany it with a strong recommendation that proceedings should be taken by the executive government of the country, so that the outrages which for upwards of half a century disgraced Ulster should do so no more. The magistrates had so sifted the question that, unless the coroner wished it, he (Mr. Rae) would not repeat the evidence which had been given at petty sessions .--The important matter, however, was, whether the jury would think fit to declare, as the coroner had already done, that it would be a blessing to do away with this Orange society, and that the time was come when it should be done away with. If they could record that in their solemn verdict, so that the executive goverment would be compelled to act upon it, they would be rendering an incalculable service to the province and to the empire at large. However energetic the present government might be with regard to the prosecuting the rank and file of the Orangemen, they would, in fact, be conniving at the system so long as they permitted the oligarchy of the country, whether clerical or landed, to carry it on. Mr. Rae then referred to the origin of the Orange Soc ety, and to the proceedings which had these causes do suffer from the Orange Society; and been taken to abolish it from time to time. If this

time resident in the county Armagh, and have been twenty-two years acting as a magistrate in this district. Is is a fact that breaches of the peace arising from party feeling are more common in July than at any other period of the year? I should say so.

Except cases, arising from extreme poverty, does not the greater portion of the crime of the country spring from party feeling? A very large amount

Do you believe it is created to a very great extent and kept up by the Orange Association ? I do.

Do you consider it would tend to the future peace of the province of Ulster if that Orange Association were dissolved? I do.

Do you think, in point of fact, that if it be intended to put a stop to the recurrence of such outrages as those which were lately the subject of investigation, it should be done by voluntary consent or legislative enactment ? I think so.

So far as regards the Ribbon Society, have you had occasion to suspect that it exists in the county Armagh? Not in this portion of it. I have never heard of it.

So far as you know, the Catholics have no association either for aggression or defence? No, not in this neighborhood.

Do you consider there is any pretext for saying that Orange associations are requisite for self-defence? Certainly not.

Do you believe the magistracy and the police force are generally adequate for the protection of all her Majesty's subjects in this district? I think so.

I suppose but for Orange Associations they would have very little to do? A great deal less to do. Mr. Rae then closed his case by reading the ex-

pression of opinion by the Coroner on Wednesday last, when he said—"For my own part, I believe that would be a great deal better without any society of the kind. My own opinion is, that its time has expired, and that it is high time it was done away with, and every society of the kind." He (Mr. Rac) had several witnesses, whom he meant to produce at the assizes, who had not yet been examined. Their evidence was not material in connexion with the inquest, and he merely mentioned the matter that it might not be said hereafter that their production was an after-thought.

The Coroner then proceeded to address the jury. He said-Gentlemen, in this case all that is asked from you on behalf of the prosecution is a verdict that the deceased came by his death from a gun shot wound. The evidence of Dr. Hanway leaves no doubt that such was the cause of his death. Therefore, so far as your verdict is concerned, my duty will be very simple. But, besides that, you are asked to agree to a resolution on the words expressed by me on last Wednesday from this place respecting the Orange Society. I am not going to vary in the least degree what I then expressed. I believe we would be much better without that society, and whilst I differ much from what was stated as the reasons for its being abolished. I entertain very strongly the opinion that Christianity has suffered more from that society being connected with the Protestant religion than from any other cause. I know from personal experience in connection with a would not make much matter; but until every ma- ters which we would gladly avoid, have sprung have fallen in defending what they considered the

Catholic clergymen, he was induced, by their representations, to command the Papal army when Napoleon's strong connection with Piedmont, and rather equivocal support of his Holiness became so apparent last year.

We have much pleasure in stating that a letter has been received from our gallant young townsman Captain Luther who was one of the officers in command of the Irish Brigade at the battle of Perugia, and who is now a prisoner at Genoa. He says they fought for unwards of four hours against a force four times their number; the Piedmontese riflemen had possession of all the houses along the streets, and fired on them from the windows. After a gullant but ineffectual struggle the general surrendered, and the garrison had to walk by forced marches upwards of 100 miles, until they got a train which brought them to Livomo, from whence they were conveyed to Genos, where they arrived on the 23rd of September, the day prior to that on which the letter is The officers are on parole at Genos, and dated. are allowed two francs a day for their support. They are not permitted to wear their uniform, and having to purchase clothes as best they could, their mufti is not so choice they could desire. Captain Luther escaped the fight of Perugia unburt, though a Swiss officer was shot down beside him, and a brother officer in stooping to lift him received through the head a bullet which passed under Captain Lu-ther's arm! The news of the safety of this young officer will be gladly learned by his many friends in this locality .- Tipperary Free Press.

THE IRISH BRIGADE .- On Sunday evening, the Solemn Office of the Dead was recited by the Students of the College of Maynooth, for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of the Irish Brigade. Among all the proyers that went up on that day to the throne of mercy in their behalf, that eternal light | county Meath. It is not the first time he was simimight shine unto them, none arose more fervently, nor with more heartfelt sympathy, than from the students of St. Patrick's. It was a sight no less interesting than edifying, to behold those, who are preparing to carry on the spiritual warfare under standard of Christ, chaunting forth the grand old dirge of Holy Church, for those noble heroes who have just shed their blood in the cause of Christ's Vicar on earth. And though sorrow pervaded the hearts of all, yet as panlm succedeed paalm, until every spirit was called upon to praise the Lord, it seemed rather the canticle of triumph than the wail of mourning over the martyred dead. Let the voice of Lamentation cease throughout the land, and let Erin be consoled for her departed sons. They have fought the good fight, and have gone to receive that crown of justice which the Lord, a just judge will render to them.

THE HERVISM OF THE IRISH BRIGADE .- The Irish Brigade, the bravest and most devoted of the Pope's defenders, may now be said to be no more. A portion of them are prisoners of war-some few have returned to their homes-and many, alas ! too many, are sleeping the sleep of the brave where they stood firm and unflinchingly, stern and undaunted at their posts, till overpowered by overwhelming numbers, they fell whilst battling gallantly for the Father of the Faithful. Their Chief knew well their value, their invincible courage, their heroic enthusiasm, and hence he placed them where the strongest and most important positions were to be maintained and de-

A NAPOLEON IN IRELAND. -Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde have arrived at Kingstown : we hope he may make himself thoroughly master of the reasons which drove more than one million one hundred thousand Irish emigrants out of their country, in nine years and a few months : visitors should know the condition of their host - Irishman.

THE NATIONAL PRTITION. - Ten thousand names were attached to the National Petition, in Limerick, during a few days' space. In other cities it progresses with equal rapidity .- Irishman.

We are happy to perceive, by a letter from Rome, that a young gentleman, a native of Dublin, named James Francis M'Guire, a student in the frish College, took the first medal for Hebrew at the examination lately held at the Propaganda, and which was presented to him by the hands of His Eminence Cardinal Barnabo .- Freeman.

FIRST MENTION OF WHISKEY IN IRELAND. - In the year 1405 we find whiskey or usquebaugh (i.e., water of life, ") for the first time Lonoured with a place in Irish annals. At the Christmas of this year, Richard Mac Rannal died from the offects of drinking thereof; and afforded to his countrymen the means of making a pun, which was made when they stated that the draught was to him not usquebauch, but usquebaush, i.c., the water of death." Fynes Morrison, an Elizabethan writer, praised the usquebaugh, or aqua vite of Ireland, as better than that of his own country.

A LANDLORD SHOT AT .- One Richard Dyns, J.P., of Heathstown, land agent to Sir Benjamin Chapman, was fired at on the 23d inst . at Grennanstown, in the larly attacked, and the fact does not say much for his character. He had a narrow escape from the last attempt, some of the slugs having grazed his body. Rent-raising, it is said, was his offence, and a very grievous offence it often is.

The crown has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension and bringing to justice the persons who perpetrated the outrage on Richard Dyas, Esq., at Grenanstown, county Meath, on Sunday, 23rd September last, by waylaying him and firing at him and his family.

DEPORTED PAUPERS. - Last week Ellen Whitiaw and her three children were sent to Belfast by the authorities of Leeds. The woman states she is a pative of Belfast; that she is 24 years of age; that she left Belfast when seven years old for Leeds, where she got married to an Englishman, and where she bas since lived. The eldest child is five years old, the second two years, and the youngest - a child on the breast-is seven weeks old. She also states that, owing to her husband being now in gaol, she was obliged to go into the workhouse, where she was nine weeks, and where the youngest child was born. She was sent here against her will. Mr. M'Bride had her brought before the Belfast Poor Law Guardians, in order that they should hear her statement, and he afterwards sent her back to Leeds .- Belfust Mercury.

THE Carlow Sentinel gravely states that it is believed in Ireland that Garibaldi is none other than John Sadleir, of Tipperary Bank notoriety !