

delivered from this incursion of the predatory bands who have fled from other revolutionary conflicts, her people will demand with equal right to be delivered from the ancient and intolerable abuses of that clerical Government, which this convulsion has overthrown. Impoverished by the excess of its own corruption, though still possessing large resources—ignorant and inhuman, though vested in a class of men or whom learning and humanity ought to have had peculiar claims—despicable, though claiming an ecclesiastical supremacy above all temporal Powers, the Papal Government must of necessity undergo some salutary change; and if we were in any way solicitous for the maintenance of its spiritual authority, we should the more earnestly recommend it to shake off the abuses intrusted in the exercise of its temporal power. The existence of a Roman Republic in the hands of such men as Mazzini, surrounded by the outlaws and fanatics of the rest of Italy and of Europe, would be incompatible with the existence of monarchy and public order in Piedmont, Tuscany, or the two Sicilies, for his avowed object has been to make Rome the centre of a huge revolutionary movement destined to swallow up and destroy all existing institutions. But the existence of a purely ecclesiastical government in Rome is scarcely less inconsistent with the welfare of Italy.

If the French had acted on any definite plan, sanctioned by the Pope and assented to by Europe, it might now be possible to effect a compromise. But from the innumerable shifts and equivocations which they have resorted to in addressing different Powers at different times, we can only infer that they had no definite plan at all when they commenced the expedition. They have been living throughout this business from hand to mouth, until the current of the events they had set in motion alone directed their course. More able and energetic men are now in office; and although the difficulties of the case have not diminished, we await the use they may make of a somewhat improved position. Nor can we forget that although the occurrence of these events has justly excited the indignation of the rest of Europe, yet the principal interest of the world is to avert the more serious collisions which may arise from the presence of a French army of 50,000 men in the heart of Italy within a few marches of the Austrian, Neapolitan, and Spanish outposts.—*London Times, July 5.*

THE 12th OF JULY IN IRELAND.

(From *Willmer and Smith's European Times.*)

IRELAND.

The twelfth of July has been stained with blood. The grounds of Lord Roden (Tollymore-park) had been appointed as the rendezvous of the surrounding Orangemen, and one body was to pass a noted place called "Dolly's Brae," some distance from Castlewella, in the county of Down. Here an encounter took place, which led to fatal results. When the Orangemen marched through the above-named place, in the morning, they were taunted by a number of Ribandmen there assembled; but they passed on, no collision taking place. A force of military and constabulary was present. On their return they found a body of the Riband party drawn up, in a crescent form, armed with muskets, pikes, &c. Two shots were fired upon the Orangemen, whereupon they instantly returned the fire, pushed on against their assailants, and drove them before them, capturing a flag and a drum as trophies.—This, however, they did not do with impunity, as four of their party were wounded, one of them so badly that he has since died. They then turned to wreak their vengeance on some Catholic houses. Out of one of these, a public house, it is said that a shot was fired which struck one of the four sufferers. That house, and the house of a priest, named Kelley, were wrecked. Other houses, eight or nine in number, were set on fire, whether in the conflict or deliberately—most probably the latter—is not evident. The people in the neighbourhood of both parties were in a state of the utmost excitement and terror.—One account states that four of the Orange party are severely wounded, though none killed, and about thirty of the Riband party, several of whom were seen lying dead on the roads in the vicinity and through the mountains, but were conveyed away during the night. The *Downpatrick Recorder* gives a list of the killed, four in number, all of whom belong to the Roman Catholic side. It says that several of the Orange party were carried off as they fell. Thirty-eight of the Ribandmen were taken prisoners, and have since been committed for trial.

In the course of the week the coroner for the district held an inquest on the bodies of the killed. A great number of witnesses were examined, who deposed to the facts of the case, the substance of which is given above.

The Coroner then proceeded to charge the jury. After having recapitulated the evidence as to the facts, he continued thus:—It had been told to the jury that Orange processions were illegal on that day, and that all who joined in them were to be considered as participators in the outrages that were committed. He (the coroner) differed with Mr. Murland on that point, and he believed that he would be borne out in his opinion by many of the magistrates who sat on the bench. It appeared to him, that to constitute an illegal assembly a number of persons should be assembled together with the understanding that they contemplated grievous bodily harm, or putting in fear her Majesty's subjects. It would be for the jury to say whether they considered the procession an illegal assembly or not. There was a time, not long since, when the Government had passed an act of Parliament to put down the processions, and many persons had suffered punishment for joining them. But the Government had suffered that act to die a natural death, and for some years these processions had passed on without any interference from the constituted authorities against the Orangemen celebrating the 12th of July. The Government did not issue any address either to the public or to the magistrates prohibiting their procession, or directing them to be put down. Another fact presented itself, that the Go-

vernment so far countenanced these processions, that they sent an armed force to protect not only the Orange processionists, but to protect the peace of the country, and prevent the contending parties from coming into collision. It was for the jury to consider what their feeling was respecting these processions. If they believed that they were illegal—and his own opinion was that they were not—but if they (the jury) believed that they were so, those who took part in them should be made amenable for the loss of lives that took place. It was perfectly true that the Queen's troops were justified in firing when it was necessary for the preservation of their lives and those under their protection who were also fired on. Under all the circumstances he had only to say, that the jury might find that these persons had died from gun-shot wounds or injuries from persons unknown, or if not that, they had come to their deaths by justifiable homicide.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of an hour returned the following verdict:—"The deceased, Hugh King, died on the morning of Friday, the 13th of July instant, in the town of Castlewella, in the county of Down, from a gun-shot wound, inflicted on him by some persons unknown, of a party procession, in the townland of Magheramayo, in said county, on Thursday, the 12th instant.—The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweeney, and Ann Traynor, died on Thursday, the 12th day of July instant, in the townland of Magheramayo, in this county, by certain violent injuries, inflicted on the aforesaid day by some persons unknown, of a party procession, passing by said townland, on said day."

Regarding this unfortunate affair, a correspondent of the *Northern Whig* writes as follows:—"At the commencement I enumerated the names of the four parties on whom the inquest will be held. As I afterwards went through the country, I ascertained to the satisfaction of my own mind, that many more were killed. On the field many were observed lying dead and wounded, of whom no account has since been heard. They were carried away by their friends, and have been interred, and secreted. I have not the slightest doubt but that fifty of the rebels were killed or wounded. Of the Orangemen I have ascertained that four were wounded, two of them severely; but I believe that more than this number, from accounts that have reached me, sustained injury. The wounds received by the police and military, as I have already stated, were few and trifling. Five persons—four men and one woman—are at present lying ill in the Castlewella Dispensary. On Friday, Mr. Johns, with two medical gentlemen, drove through the country round about the scene of the contest, with the view of administering relief to those who were wounded; but they were refused admittance at every house where they called! Several persons who were among the rebels, and who were well known, are missing; amongst this number is the person who was supposed to be the ringleader of the conspiracy that has spread over the whole country with such disastrous results to the conspirators themselves."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FATAL COLLISION BETWEEN THE ORANGEMEN AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

It is our painful duty to have to record another of those deadly collisions between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics similar in character, but more distressing in its results, to that which occurred at Grossgar, on the 17th of March last. The scene of this unhappy affair was at "Dolly's Brae," within about 3 miles of Castlewella, in the direction of Banbridge. This place called "Dolly's Brae" has, from time immemorial, been considered the stronghold of the Roman Catholic party, and until the late Twelfth of July, the Orangemen did not think it safe to go in procession by that route. Their leaders thought they might pass on this occasion, unmolested. They did so certainly, early in the morning, when on their way to Tollymore park, the seat of Lord Roden, where the Orangemen of the surrounding district met by appointment, and by special invitation from Lord Roden. All passed over quietly enough on their way going over this "Brae," although knots here and there of the opposite party were to be seen on the rising ground above this hill, evidently preparing for their return, as the sequel, alas! too lamentably testifies.

On their return in the evening the Orangemen reached "Dolly's Brae" about seven o'clock. For some time there was no appearance of any of the hostile party; but after they proceeded a certain way on this hill, two shots were discharged at the Orangemen from behind a fence, at a short distance beyond the "Brae." This appears to have been the signal for an onslaught, and in a few seconds both parties were at it with pikes, bayonets, and guns; the Orangemen leaped over the fence and pursued the Catholics who lay in ambush, in various hiding places on the face of the mountain. Fire-arms continued to be discharged in quick succession at each other, until a party of Police (who with a troop of dragoons were stationed for the day at this place) came up and with much difficulty got between them. Even now they did not cease, and the Police, under the direction of Mr. Tabiteau R. M., were obliged to charge the Ribbonmen a considerable way up the mountain. During this time the Orange party set fire to a number of the Roman Catholic houses on the face of the hill, and about thirteen of them were consumed to ashes. As soon as possible after this the killed and wounded were picked up, as far as they could be found.

The following is a list of the killed—four in number—viz., a lad named King, about 14 years of age, shot through the chest and abdomen; John Sweeney, head bruised in a shocking manner, as if by the butt end of a musket; Patrick King, killed by a bayonet wound in the groin; Nancy Trainee, shot through the chest. There are five persons lying in Castlewella Dispensary four of whom are mortally wounded, viz.,—two men named McGrady and Sayo and one woman, named Mary Magin, all shot directly through the chest; a man named Ward, shot through the hip, and another named Murphy, shot through the elbow joint.—The killed and wounded above-named all belong to the Roman Catholic side. A Dragoon officer saw one of the

Orangemen shot through both knees, and instantly carried off. We are sorry to add, that Sub-Inspector Hill has received a severe wound in the arm from a pike. Captain Skinner, Lord Downshire's agent, had gone a road to the left towards the townland of Leitrim, and met a large body of Ribbonmen, whom he mistook for Orangemen.—He accosted them, "Well, boys, are you from Raichfriland." They mistook him for Lord Roden, and made a furious attack upon him, and had nearly succeeded in piking him but for one of the party, who stepped forward, and saved his life. Captain Skinner, not daunted, went in the evening, on the return of the Orangemen, to Dolly's Brae, where he lost his horse, and had to walk home.

At Enniskillen the procession of Orangemen was immense, and headed by Lord Enniskillen.

The inquest upon the bodies of some of the unfortunate persons who were killed in the affair at Castlewella on the evening of the 12th, commenced on Saturday in that town, before Dr. Tyrrell, Coroner. Yesterday was occupied with the investigation. The examination of the witnesses terminated at nine o'clock, and in about an hour after, the jury found "That the deceased, Hugh King, died on the morning of Friday, the 13th instant in the town of Castlewella, in the County of Down, from a gunshot-wound inflicted on him by some persons unknown of a party procession in the townland of Magheramayo in said county Down, on Thursday, the 12th inst. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweeney, and Anne Trainor, died on Thursday, the 12th of July inst. in the townland of Magheramayo, in this county, by certain violent injuries inflicted on the said day by some persons unknown, of a party procession, passing by said townland on said day."

THE 12th OF JULY CELEBRATION.

LORD RODEN—TOLLYMORE PARK.—At one o'clock the lodges from Ballyward, Rathfriland, and from the neighborhood of Newry, met the Newcastle, Killeel, Mone, Mone, and Bryansford Lodges, at the entrance gate of Tollymore Park. There were 50 flags in all, and 6,000 Orangemen, headed by William Beers, Esq., J. P., Grand Master of the county. Having been met by the Earl of Roden, who was on horseback, dressed in the full insignia of the order, his lordship, accompanied by the grand master and the various district officers, headed the procession through the park to a large field outside the demense, where a platform had been erected, and abundant refreshments provided by his lordship, which after a long and thirsty march, were most acceptable. The Grand Master addressed the assemblage, amidst loud and repeated cheers, thanking them for their attendance on that day, and for their loyal and peaceful demeanor.

The Earl of Roden spoke as follows:—
 "MR. DEAR BRETHREN—I am anxious to express how grateful I feel for the spontaneous and unsolicited visit to me this day, on the occasion of our glorious anniversary. I feel that this is the most gratifying mark of your affection and attachment, which you could have bestowed upon me and my family. The thousands of loyal men that I see around me—the waving banners of fifty lodges—the dense multitude, too great for any voice to reach—the magnificent scenery by which we are surrounded—the mountains of Mone echoing to your shouts—Shelvo Demark the mistress of these hills, looking down on our proceedings—the waters of the Shinnis flowing beneath us, carrying the testimony of your loyalty to the ocean before us, makes it a glorious sight, one in which I wish every loyal man could have joined us to-day—one which I would delight in thinking that even those opposed to us were here to witness. But, much as I thank you for this visit, I feel the honour was not so much intended to me personally as to those Protestant principles which I hold, and which I have endeavored to maintain for a period of thirty years' residence amongst you. I have learned and am convinced that it is true Protestant principles held up and maintained in this land, that can alone prove a guarantee for the liberties of all classes and denominations of the people.—It is the right of private judgment in the study of God's Holy Word which is the chief blessing to any nation which avails itself of it. It is for this principle Orangemen contend, and which, I trust, they will never cease to assert, acting under the teaching of God's Word, which enjoins forbearance and love to all. I trust you will even show to those who disapprove of your organization that you are not a faction driven by party violence to commit unlawful acts; that you do not desire to infringe on the liberties and happiness of others; but that you wish to see all denominations of your fellow-subjects enjoying the blessings which you seek for yourselves. It is a great pleasure to communicate to you, on the present occasion, the probable arrival of our gracious Queen and her royal consort in this country. Oh, that we could see her fairy bark now approaching that shore—that we could see her landing on that beach—how those shores would resound with shouts of your thousand, ten thousand welcomes, how her eyes would sparkle at such a sight now before me, in the assemblage of that multitude of loyal men, ready to lay down their lives in defence of her crown and her rights (great cheering). May God bless you and uphold you, keeping you firm in your principles, determined to support the laws of your country, and enabling you by a well-doing to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men." I shall conclude, by asking you to join me in three hearty cheers for her gracious Majesty and her Royal Consort, and may they have a speedy voyage and a happy arrival on our shores.

The whole multitude rung the air with three cheers for her Majesty and Prince Albert.

SERIOUS AFFRAY—UPWARDS OF THIRTY PERSONS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

The Orangemen on their return from Tollymore Park, through the pass of Dolly's Brae, were fired on by a dense mob of Ribbonmen, who had lined the pass on either side. The great body of the lodges had passed through the defile, when the rebels opened their fire on the men around the last flag, and on the constabulary and military, who were bringing up the rear. Balls were whizzing on all sides. Some of the Orangemen were struck down, but the body at once opened a warm fire in return, and, with the police, broke into skirmishing order up the mountain, and dislodged their cowardly assailants from behind the stone walls and ditches where they had taken up their position. Mr. Hill, of Rathfriland, Constabulary Officer; Mr. Edward Corry, S. I.; Capt. Fitzmaurice, R. M.; Francis C. Beers, Esq., J. P., and Capt. Skinner, J. P., bravely led the police force, and in the thick of a very heavy fire dispersed the Ribbon party, and took 30 prisoners, most of them armed with pikes, muskets, scythes mounted on poles, and other deadly weapons, who were all conveyed to Rathfriland that night, and were next day fully committed at an investigation which was held by Capt. Fitzmaurice, R. M., Mr. Tabiteau, R. M., Captain Skinner, J. P., Thomas Scott, J. P., Francis C. Beers, Esq., J. P., Captain Tighe, J. P.

As far as we can learn, four of the Orange party are severely wounded, though none killed, and about thirty of the Ribbon party, several of whom were seen lying dead on the roads, in the vicinity and thro' the mountain, but were conveyed away during the night. Five men and one woman, severely wounded, were brought into the Infirmary at Castlewella last night. One of the men has since died, and we understand four persons are lying dead at Magheramayo, awaiting a coroner's inquest. It should be mentioned that from some houses in the neighborhood of the Pass, some shots were fired at the Orangemen. The latter roused beyond endurance, turned upon their assailants, and set fire to six or seven of the houses. The bravery with which Mr. E. Corry, Sub-inspector of the Constabulary, brother of I. Corry, Esq., D. L., rushed into a burning house,