

is an old and true adage, that trials never come alone. Difficulties enough surrounded her path when she beheld her father, his strong mind now prostrated, till he was at times almost childlike, and, of course, wholly unfit for exertion; but when the long and dreary winter brought with it only new trouble—fresh misfortune, in the dangerous illness of her mother—what wonder that poor Flora's energies were at once damped, that her spirits sank, and her own cheek paled and health gave way, under so much trial, especially that now the pretty cottage in the environs of the city was exchanged for two small rooms on one flat of an already overcrowded house in a close back street in the most densely-populated portion of the town.

A long estrangement had taken place between Lady Harcourt and her former protégée, in consequence, as we have elsewhere observed, of the marriage of the latter to Mr. Douglas. Lady Harcourt was aware that religious differences in the married state too often lead to mutual unhappiness. Her hand and her heart were both open to the orphan girls. She had reared and educated them in a manner befitting the style in which they would have lived had their parents been spared to them—not their present portionless state; for on the death of Lucy's son, the property had immediately reverted to a cousin of the late Sir Guy Mortimer.

Whilst, then, Elinor, one of the twins, submitted in everything to her ladyship's wishes, and eventually became the bride of a haughty Spanish noble; Flora, a proud, headstrong, and high-spirited girl, yielded her hand and heart to George Douglas without designing even to consult one who had held the place of mother in her regard, and who, justly irritated, refused at the time to hold further intercourse with the misguided girl.

It is certain, however, that the kind heart of Lady Harcourt could not have withstood an overture of reconciliation on the part of Flora; but it was not to be expected that she who had received the insult should be the person to make that overture; and Flora, stung to the quick, and whose proud soul was deeply wounded by the harshness with which she considered herself to be treated, though she sadly forgot her own shortcomings, inwardly resolved never to be the one to heal the breach which now existed.

Fortunately, the fears of Lady Harcourt were not verified. There was a great disparity of years between Flora and her husband; the latter treated her rather like a spoiled child than as his wife, and her tastes being very unambitious, the very moderate income he received whilst in the employ of others was amply sufficient for the wants of themselves and their only child. On the score of religious belief, too, there was no unhappiness, as Douglas had been educated in the principles of the Episcopalians, if indeed he could be said to hold any, so that, during the first years of their union, it appeared a matter of perfect indifference to him whether Flora attended the service of the English church or heard Mass, though he certainly would not have tolerated her entrance into a Presbyterian kirk; and it finally ended in his outwardly passing for a member of the ancient faith, though it was not till after the lapse of several years that he was received into the Church.

This was it, that, under the most trying circumstances, Flora could not humble herself to apply to Lady Harcourt for pecuniary relief;—and at the moment of her death she did for herself—viz., petition Lady Harcourt for assistance, by means of the priest who attended her.

CHAPTER V.

'Read that letter for me, Godfrey,' said an aged lady, placing a note sealed with black in the hands of a gentleman, himself somewhat past the prime of life.

Lady Harcourt, for she it was, had now completed her seventy-fifth year. The sight of a black seal terrified her, for she had a son absent—she knew not where—who had given her much pain; and after many times wiping her spectacles and then laying them aside, she finally placed the letter in the hands of Sir Godfrey. The letter in question was indeed from the priest who had watched by the deathbed of Mrs. Douglas, and with the nature of its contents our reader is already acquainted.

Old affections were awakened in the warm heart of her ladyship. Flora had been her favorite; thus she had more deeply felt the estrangement which had taken place, and wiping away the tears which gathered in her eyes, she exclaimed, 'Write to this poor girl immediately, Godfrey; her mother's follies have been long since forgiven, and even were it not so, which Heaven forbid, it would be cruel indeed to visit them on the head of the unoffending child. Poor Flora!' she added, using the prayer of the Church; 'eternal rest give to her, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon her.'

Then, after a few moments spent in silent meditation, she continued; 'Inex is now a frequent visitor here, and Eustace Vere we may rely upon until his return to Valladolid; so, with the addition of this new acquaintance to our family party, we shall ensure a pleasant *coterie* for the approaching festival of Christmas.'

'But, madam, you forget,' replied her son, 'that Flora, unlike her cousin, is not rich and unshackled. She has, it would appear, a father to attend to, who has been twice seized with apoplexy. We can scarcely expect her to leave Scotland at the present time; can we not aid her in a better way?'

The suggestion was immediately acted upon; and Flora, by the evening post, received a note containing professions of friendship on the part of Lady Harcourt, and also substantial proofs of her good will.

(To be Continued.)

PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

We take the following passages from Education from a Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop, addressed to the Catholic clergy and laity of the diocese of Dublin, read on Sunday in all the churches and chapels throughout the Arch-diocese:—

There is another branch of charity to which I shall merely allude—the education of children, than which nothing can be more important. From the first dawn of reason they ought to be taught to fear

and love God; to consecrate themselves to the service of their Creator, and to merit blessings, by invoking the sweet names of Jesus and Mary, and by the sign of the cross—the emblem of our redemption. They are also to be inspired with a tender love and respect for the holy Catholic Church, and a sincere attachment to her doctrines and commandments. What is commenced by parents is to be carried on by masters and mistresses in the public schools, which cannot be properly conducted unless the teaching in them be based upon the principles of the one only true faith, and the teachers inculcate religious principles by word and example. Fortunately, the charity of the people of this diocese has done a great deal in this important matter. Catholic schools for the poor are everywhere to be met with, and excellent educational establishments, for the youth of both sexes of a higher class, are numerous, and can compete with similar institutions in any other country. Need I add, that the Catholic University is now beginning to occupy an important position among the educational establishments of the country. Your contributions to it have been continual and generous. Even within the present month, from your poverty you have contributed abundantly. You may expect ample rewards from Heaven for your charity in so noble a cause; whilst, at the same time, you have merited the gratitude of future generations, and the applause of all good men. When the university shall have obtained that full success which, under the protection of God and the patronage of the Holy Mother of our Redeemer it is certain to secure, the Catholics of Ireland will be able to say, with a holy pride, that they have completed a great work, commenced by a generous charity, without any assistance from government, without having recourse to that system of spoliation, robbery, and confiscation, to which so many Protestant educational institutions, as well as the Protestant Church in this country, owe their origin and a great part of their possessions. Undoubtedly, there are great impediments in the way of the progress of Catholic education. Passing over the vile and degraded arts of a pecuniary proselytism, I shall merely state that attempts are made, by holding rewards and promises, to attract our children to model schools, from which all religious Catholic teaching is banished, and in which an image of our Lord or the Blessed Virgin, or the emblem of redemption, the cross would not be tolerated. Even the name of the Holy Catholic Church, or of the Holy See, or of the great man who made Ireland an island of saints, is not to be found in the class-books used by Catholic children in these schools, destined to train up the future teachers of our people. In the Queen's Colleges, under the semblance of a pretended liberality, the poisoned draught of indifference to religion is administered, and vast sums of public money are expended to set the foundations of faith, and to seduce our youth from the Church of their fathers. As to Trinity College, it has its merits so far as Protestant students are concerned, and we are anxious that it should provide for them a good literary and scientific education; because every step in the acquirement of knowledge, as we see in the case of the distinguished men who have been converted within the last few years in England tends to dissipate prejudice, and error, and to lead to the truth and to the true Church. But where there is question of Catholic students when they enter that college, they expose the most valuable of all treasures—their faith—to imminent danger, and we know that they who love the danger shall perish therein. And, indeed, what does the past history of the university teach us. A truth which ought to be a warning to all—that through the education given in Trinity College many Catholics have fallen away from the practices of piety, or become indifferent to the interests of faith, and that others, renouncing publicly the religion of their early days, have attained the rank of bishops, deans, or persons in the Established Church, frequently rendering themselves notorious by their zeal in opposition to everything Irish and Catholic. Even at the present day, there are dignitaries of the Establishment who, though they imbibed the truth with their mother's milk, were induced to abandon it by the seductive prospects set before them in their collegiate course. The unhappy fate of those who have thus fallen away, ought to caution others against walking in their footsteps, and determine all Catholics to provide for the safe and religious education of their children, encouraging the growth of our Catholic schools, and the development of the Catholic University. Before I conclude, I must not forget to thank you, as I do most warmly, for your generous contributions to the Association of St. Peter's Pence, a work in which your zeal for the defence of our Church, has not been surpassed in any country. It is now ten years since his Holiness defined the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and though he has passed through the severest ordeal in that period, and is still surrounded by dangers, yet we cannot but perceive that the holy Virgin, as a reward for the honors decreed to her by his infallible decision, has watched over him, and preserved him from all the snares of his enemies. Notwithstanding all the plots and attempts of armed conspirators and unprincipled politicians, the Pope is still at Rome, attending with zealous watchfulness to the administration of the affairs of the universe, and calmly and courageously resisting all those who are leagued against him, and conspiring for his ruin, and the overthrow of religion. The Holy See was never so powerful as in the weakness of the present Pontiff. The prelates of the Universal Church, and the Catholics of the world, are filled with admiration of the virtues of their Holy Father; they incessantly pray for his triumph over his enemies, and unite in asserting his rights, giving the best proof of their sincerity by offering their lives for his defence, and large contributions for his support.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Mr. Prendergast, O.P., the respected and popular clergyman, has left Dundalk, and proceeded to Balbriggan, in obedience to the direction of the Very Rev. Provincial of the Order. His departure is much regretted by the inhabitants of Dundalk, to whom he was much endeared by his kindly disposition. A subscription list has been opened in order to present the rev. gentleman with a chalice, as a token of the warm esteem in which he has been held in Dundalk.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

THE ORDER OF ST. DOMINICK IN DROGHEDA.—In no town in Ireland has there in the course of a few years been so much effected in the way of church architecture as in Drogheda. Most of our Catholic churches have been restored and beautified. That of St. Augustine, through the energy and zeal of the Heads of the Order here, has been rebuilt from the very foundation, and when the chancel and sacristy shall be completed, when its polished pillars of Aberdeen marble and finely proportioned columns and arches, in long perspective, meet the eye, it will be admirably as ornate an ecclesiastical structure as can be met with between Armagh and Dublin. The parish church of St. Peter's is also undergoing restorations and enlargement. None but those who have inspected the works can have an idea of the extent and character of the improvements being carried out. The designs were made by one of our most eminent church architects, and in the hands of the Messrs. Hammond, it is needless to say that the elaborate plan, the fluted pillar, the finely pointed arch, and the delicate tracery are being executed in a style of workmanship that amounts to the artistic, and when finished will advance St. Peter's to the majestic proportions of a Cathedral. In our hasty glance we should not omit to notice that the Franciscan Order, too, have made important additions to their very handsome church. The Order of St. Dominick have long been desirous of erecting a suitable church, but insuperable difficulties have hitherto pre-

vented their doing so. Now, however, they are prepared to raise a beautiful temple of worship, and capable of affording kneeling space to the whole congregation who occasionally overcrowd their limited church accommodation. There is none of the religious orders, we may observe, has a larger claim on Drogheda than that of the old and illustrious Order of St. Dominick. There is none of them that ever been more closely identified with the history of the Church in Drogheda, or with its actual history. It has shared with the people in the triumph and penalties of Catholicity. In the *Hibernia Dominicana* we read that in Drogheda was established the second branch of the Order in Ireland. Their establishment here dates from 1224. The authority we have referred to also informs us that the Dominican Convent in Drogheda gave nine Primates to the Primate's See. In the social history of the town they have played a prominent and beneficent part. When rival local factions disputed 'the passage of bridge,' a Father of the Order in that remote time, interposed between the contending parties, and by the exercise of his holy authority reconciled the factionists, and ended the feud for ever. Therefore we say none of the Orders possess larger claims on the people and the representative bodies of Drogheda than its Dominicans do. A petition from the Dominican Clergyman was read at the Corporation meeting on Tuesday, setting forth that they intend to enlarge and improve their place of worship, and praying the Corporation, as owners of the premises on which they propose to build, to reduce the excessive rent being paid for these premises. We direct our readers' attention to the petition, which appears in our report of the meeting. It sets forth grounds for the reduction asked for—the depreciated value of houses in the locality—the character of the improvement made for the public benefit—which we do not think the Council, were they even inclined to do so (and we believe they are not)—could well evade. The idea that the Corporation would weigh down the exertions of the zealous Fathers, prevent their church from being built, orumber a temple raised to the glory of the living God with an excessive rental, is not to be entertained for a moment. In this age, when enlightened Protestants, in not a few instances, grant ground for places of Catholic worship, the Corporation of Drogheda are not going to stand upon the letter of their bond, and refuse a suitable reduction to enable the Fathers to proceed with a work which even in an architectural point of view must improve the locality. To the credit of some liberal Protestants on the board their voice has been on the side of reason and justice. The Corporation are the representatives of the people, and we know how the popular voice would deal with the matter. The act, we believe, gives full powers, where places of worship are concerned, to do as required. If the Mechanic's Institute hold rent free, if the Christian Young Men of Magdalene-street hold at a shilling a year, we are sure the Church of St. Dominick will not be rack-rented. We are confident the Council will deal with the petition in a liberal spirit.—*Drogheda Argus*.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. BERNARD MOONEY, P. P. RESTREVOY.—Another instance of the uncertainty of life took place on Friday morning in the awfully sudden death of the above named gentleman, at his residence, Restrevoy. Mr. Mooney performed the funeral service on Thursday on the remains of a parishioner. He then seemed in his usual good health, and in the evening, when retiring to rest, he bade good night to his curate, and to all appearance was in the enjoyment of excellent health—in no way showing anything denoting the least indisposition. On Friday morning his servant went as usual to call her master to breakfast. No answer being returned to her repeated calls, she entered the room, and, to her dismay, found the cold and lifeless corpse of her master lying by his bedside, in such a position as if he had been praying. Mr. Mooney's sudden call from this life is deeply deplored by his parishioners, and generally regretted by the people of Restrevoy, who view his removal as a sore loss, especially to the poor. Indeed, the character of Mr. Mooney is marked by acts manifesting a humane and charitable disposition, which is only a few days since he exemplified by a generous donation of ten pounds placed at the disposal of the Hon. Mrs. Ross, to assist in relieving the distress of the deserving needy in and around Restrevoy. It is said effusion was the cause of death.

The Belfast Commission continued its inquiry on Saturday. After the examination of Mr. Loughran, a barrister, and some other witnesses, Sergeant Armstrong announced the close of his case on behalf of the Roman Catholic party. Mr. Lyons, one of the most active of the local magistrates, then entered the box and made the following statements, the frankness and naivete of which had an exhilarating effect on the audience. He said:—

'He had been in England, and returned to Belfast on Sunday morning, the 14th of August. He found the town then in a state of 'siege.' He described the disturbed state of the town that day and the following day (Monday), when the navvies made their dastardly attack upon Brown-street, and mentioned what he had done at the head of the Hussars to suppress the riots. 'The mob,' he said, 'ran away in every place like a parcel of rats; when the authorities appeared.'

'Mr. Dowse.—I suppose one party was as bad as another.'

'Mr. Lyons.—Oh! they were more like fiends than anything else. We never can catch the men, but always the women and boys. Mr. Lyons then went on to say that the constabulary, when carrying arms, could make no arrests; and, as a general principle, he was totally in favor of a police force like those in Dublin or London. He then referred to the events of Tuesday, and to the attack on Neil's shop in High-street. Every blackguard in Belfast, he observed, turned out on both sides to do damage and commit robbery. With regard to the question of the possession of firearms, he said there should be a continued vigilance exercised in order to discover the arms. In his opinion there was scarcely a house in the disturbed districts of the town that was not at present filled with firearms; and yet, should the authorities go to search for them, none would be found. That observation applied to both parties. Touching the event of the funeral in Donegal-place, Mr. Lyons said he was quite ignorant of the arrangements made by the magistrates to watch it. He at once volunteered to go with Mr. Connelly's funeral and when coming into Wellington-place he found that the people were shooting each other in Donegal-place. He hastened on, but could not reach the front of the procession, which was then in Donegal-place. He never saw such a crowd in Belfast as there was there, and could not tell where were the four stipendiary magistrates who had been appointed to look after the funeral. If his opinion had been asked on the subject of the funeral he would have been against allowing it to go into Donegal-place.

'Mr. Barry.—If your attention had been previously called to this matter of the funeral would you have prevented it?'

'Mr. Lyons.—I would rather not answer that question, but if I had been aware of it I would not have allowed it to go into Donegal-place.'

'Mr. Barry.—Having regard to the state of feeling in Belfast that day, don't you think it was a procession eminently calculated to disturb the public mind?'

'Mr. Lyons.—I think it was a great mistake. He then went on to describe the funeral procession, which numbered upwards of 2,000 persons. He heard great firing of shots, but he did not know till then that there were firearms with them at all. He admitted that Lieutenant Kennedy, of the 4th Hussars, spoke to him about arresting parties with fire-arms, but he was against doing so, as he believed it would have led to the most serious breach of the peace that ever occurred in Belfast. He saw some of the most respectable men in Belfast attending the funeral. The processionists did not cheer him, but they made

an attempt to do so; and he suppressed it. He saw no Orange handkerchiefs with them; but had seen some batons with the parties, as there were a great number of special constables in the procession. (Laughter.) He also saw some walking-sticks with them. He had been against the appointment of special constables. Among the special constables sworn in to keep the peace there was one man who was a notorious robber, whom he (Mr. Lyons) had put in gaol for three months. (Laughter.)

'Mr. Barry.—Didn't you feel that you were in an anomalous position in that crowd, composed as it was of persons whom you believed to be of a riotous character, and of men having firearms?'

'Mr. Lyons.—I will tell what struck me. I said to myself, 'D—n me, but here I am, attending an illegal procession with the Queen's Hussars, and what am I to do?' (Loud laughter.)

'Mr. Barry.—Well, it is impossible for words to describe it more graphically.'

'Mr. Dowse.—In fact, you were like a fly in amber, wondering how you got into it. (Laughter.)

'Mr. Barry.—Well, whether you were right or wrong, every person who has heard your evidence to-day must allow that you have given it to us as a gentleman and a man of truth. (Applause.)

'Mr. Dowse.—I agree with that.'

'Mr. Lyons then proceeded to give opinions regarding the police and magisterial arrangements necessary for Belfast, stating that if stipendiary magistrates were to be maintained here there should be two always kept—one to be a Roman Catholic, and the other a Protestant, but if the borough of Belfast were to be separated from the county he would be in favour of having one paid magistrate. He added, however, the following expressive words:—'I don't think that if an angel came down from Heaven it would please the parties on both sides.'—*Times Cor.*

The tenor of the evidence of the military officers is to throw the blame of the continuance of the riots on the magistrates. They affirm that all the processions should have been prevented, and the rioters disarmed, for which purpose the force at their command was more than sufficient. The *Banner of Ulster* puts some pertinent questions to the Commissioners:—

'According to Mr. Orme's evidence it would appear that no search took place till the 16th, though the riot commenced on the 8th, and it was notorious that the rival parties were in possession of arms. It would also appear as if the warrant to authorize a search was solely the suggestion of Mr. Orme and Lord Donegal. Now, Belfast being a proclaimed district, and Mr. Orme being the resident magistrate, questions relating to arms are peculiarly within his province, and not in discretion of the local magistrates. We want to know then, why a warrant to search for arms was not sooner applied for by Mr. Orme.'

Another point that must thoroughly investigated relates to Mr. Connelly's funeral. The Commissioners will find that the intention to have a demonstrative funeral was perfectly well known to the magistrates on the previous day, the stipendiaries included, and it must be explained how it came to pass that the funeral was permitted to take an unusual route, and that no attempt was made to arrest men openly armed in a proclaimed district.'

An attentive perusal of the voluminous evidence taken before the Commission of inquiry now sitting at Belfast, makes one acquainted with some remarkable and interesting facts. Scattered here and there through the testimony of the magistrates and other mighty potentates of the head-quarters of Orangeism will be found native avowals, involuntary confessions of a character to make a reasoning man start and ask himself what kind of existence must Catholics have led who lived under such a regime of intolerance and bigotry. The conduct of Mr. Lyons, who, according to his own statement, headed an illegal procession and protected it from disturbances with hussars, police constables and infantry soldiers of the line, until it had paraded all the streets its members cared to traverse, and returned in safety, will be thought somewhat strange at least. The gallant behavior of Captain Verner, who, it was sworn, looked on at the Orange mob savagely maltreating helpless young girls, and made no active interference to save them from the violence they were suffering, deserves universal reprobation. The notions of justice, fair play, and liberality entertained by the Orange partisans may be gathered from the statements of Mr. Samuel Black, who thought that Catholics ought to remain perfectly satisfied when five policemen out of one hundred and sixty professed their religion, and this in a town where religious strife and disputes prevailed to an extent unknown in any other part of Ireland. Again, it has been given in evidence that the 'grand battle' between the ship-carriers and the navvies, on the head of which some Orange journals indulge in a very complacent chuckle now and then, was an affair in which immense and overpowering superiority of numbers placed the fighting all on one side. About forty navvies, some of whom were Protestants, were quietly working when they were attacked by about four hundred ship-carriers, many of whom had guns. Three or four of the Roman Catholics, apprehensive that they would be attacked, had brought fire-arms and laid them aside while they were working. With these they returned the volleys from the gallant shipwrights as best they could. Of course they were compelled to fly. It appears in evidence that they then made for the Coast Guard Station for protection, and they were refused admittance. They next attempted to launch a boat to escape to Queen's Island from the murderous wretches who were fustigating them, and they were prevented with fixed bayonets. In this extremity they were compelled to wade into the mud to get beyond the range of the musket leveled at them. Such is an authentic account of the manner in which the brave ship-carriers 'drove the navvies into the sea.' John Burgoyne, C.E., an Englishman and a Protestant, deposed to seeing a large body of military under the command of Sir Edward Coey, come across the ship-carriers on their way to attack the navvies, and so far from arresting any, or even barring their way, the troops halted lest they should incommode them, and 'marked time' with their feet while the murderous inclined rioters passed by defiantly. Staff Color Sergeant Corbett says he spoke to Major McEnzie when he saw the ship-carriers deliberately fire on the navvies, and that the reply he got was, 'I am so mixed up with the people of Belfast that I do not like to act.' There were others beside Major McEnzie who did not 'like to act' against the Orange rioters, and took good care not to do violence to their feelings. That hostility to Roman Catholics is not merely a passive feeling in the breasts of the Orangemen, and only called forth by excitement or the recurrence of some high Orange festival, will be established by reading a letter from the Rev. Isaac Nelson, a Presbyterian minister, known as one of the most zealous, learned and most consistent members of his Church: 'That gentleman bewails the degradation into which so many of his brethren are fallen. They live for the few shillings the State at its disposal; their mind is absorbed in the endeavor to procure an increase of their stipend from government; they ponder to the worst passions of their flock, and reckon themselves lucky if they can set Catholic and Protestant at each other's throat. Here is a picture of the conduct of the Sandy-row lambs, as drawn by one of the most highly respected and honorable of their own clergymen:—'Immediately after a time of professed revival, I have seen Roman Catholics driven from their homes to fields and hedges, chased for their lives by neighbors armed with hatchets, bayonets spears and guns. I have watched the highway for three days kept possession of by an armed mob of Presbyterians, some of whom had been visited by the Revival of 1859, and every Roman Catholic passer-by who would not insult himself by cursing his own religion left bloody and wounded.

Every one with whom I conversed, and of whom I was and am ashamed, called himself a Presbyterian. The only thing for which I thank them was the exquisite luxury they afforded me and my only brother of guarding during a long, long night of August last, the startled and affrighted slumber of twelve Roman Catholics, over whom we watched, to save their lives from Presbyterian violence.'—*Dublin Nation*.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—The Court of Queen's Bench discussed the question of the Belfast riots yesterday. As the Court was divided on the great public principle brought before them, their Lordships delivered their judgments separately. The question arose on an application made by Mr. Whiteide, M.P., that James McOormick and William Cowan, now prisoners on the charges arising out of the late riots, should be admitted to bail. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald first stated his opinion. The prisoners were charged with being ringleaders in a mob during those lamentable riots which had attracted the attention of civilized world, and were a disgrace to the community in which they occurred. They had fire-arms and in two or three instances discharged a loaded gun at a body of navvies assembled in a dockyard. It could not be denied that this was a case of great enormity, entailing a punishment only second to that inflicted for capital offences. Would the prisoners, if let out on bail, be likely to be forthcoming for trial? In answering this question it must be recollected that there was in Belfast a widespread combination to set the law at defiance. In such a case there would be little difficulty in procuring an indemnity for the forfeiture of bail. He was anxious to avoid any expression that would prejudice the trial but on the whole of the case he could not come to the conclusion that there was not a solid ground for apprehension that those parties, if admitted to bail, would not be forthcoming for trial. Therefore the application should be refused. Mr. Justice O'Brien concurred in the views expressed by his brother Fitzgerald. Mr. Justice Hayes, who had been holding the assizes at Belfast when the riots occurred, took an opposite view. He agreed with the other Judges that if the facts disclosed in the information were such as, if not displaced, would warrant a jury in convicting the prisoners, and if convicted, would warrant the judge in sentencing them to penal servitude for life, they could not go beyond that. But they might add a few facts that were not denied by the Crown. On the 15th of August the navvies turned out and rushed violently through several streets, yelling and firing shots; they broke windows, they threw stones into the infant school, injuring and frightening the children, being uncontrolled in their riotous conduct by the military or police. Under these circumstances the shipwrights crossed over from Queen's Island and Grove the navvies from the docks. There was, in fact, open war in Belfast. 'What,' asked Mr. Justice Hayes, 'were the other party to do, when they had neither military nor police to lean upon but to take the law to some extent into their own hands?' They acted unwisely, he thought; but something might be said in mitigation of the offence which they committed. Believing that the prisoners would be forthcoming to take their trial, he felt constrained to differ from his learned brethren. The Lord Chief Justice concurred with brothers O'Brien and Fitzgerald that this application should be refused. If he acted otherwise he should be in the unpleasant predicament of having to eat up his own words, or what would be more difficult, to swallow the principles on which he had acted in so many other cases. The only case attempted, and it failed most signally was that those proceedings were in self-defence. It was anything but self-defence against outrages; it was taking vengeance for them the following day.

The Belfast Riots—Statistics.—The following statistical report of the injuries sustained during the late riots in Belfast, has been forwarded to us (*Evening Post*) by Dr. Murray, Surgeon to the Belfast General Hospital. It is a matter of great importance to have details so accurate and so highly authenticated of the lawless rioting allowed to continue in Belfast from the 8th to the 22nd of August.—Pending the sitting of the Commission of inquiry, we shall let the following statistics serve as a fitting commentary on the conduct of those magistrates who, either from timidity or from some other cause, tolerated so flagrant a violation of law and order, without active interference.

Statistical Report.—During the progress of the riots in the month of August last, many of the Belfast public were fully persuaded that, in addition to those deaths, which were known to have resulted from injuries sustained during that disgraceful period, a large number of the rioters were killed and interred in secrecy, each member of the community allocating the loss of life as his sympathies dictated. On the 18th August this impression gained additional strength by the accidental discovery of the body of a man who had died from wounds received in one of those encounters; preparations had been made for the interment, and it was evident there was no intention on the part of his friends to communicate with the coroner, that an inquest could be held. This attempt to avoid the customary investigation, I am inclined to attribute to ignorance or superstitious dread, so commonly entertained by the lower classes, as I know that not fewer than four medical men saw the patient before his death, and had there been any special reason to dread an inquest, it is natural to suppose a few number of practitioners would have been requested to visit him.

I considered the most accurate information, not only as to the deaths, but also the slighter injuries, would be obtained, if the experience of the medical men in Belfast could be collected and tabulated;—and with this object I addressed the following circular to the practitioners in town. (The circular is here inserted.)

Responses were given to this in the best and kindest spirits, and although several came in very tardily (some having been received only this day) I beg to express my warm acknowledgments to my professional brethren for the answers they have given me. One only has deemed it expedient to refuse the information I sought, and to this extent my return is imperfect. I give, however, the experience of 73 Practitioners, added to which is that derived from the practice of the Belfast General and Union Hospitals; and I think the public may be satisfied the death-roll is complete, and the list of other injuries closely approximated.

I have full reports of the dates when injuries were received, the sex and the results. I have also particulars as to the nature and situation of the injuries, but, as the information is for the public, I adopt what I designate as a popular classification. As a rule, no record was taken by the medical men of the trivial cases which rarely required a second visit, and, as the parties were generally unknown, the columns devoted to age and occupation are imperfect; that asking for the locality, where received, has not been answered fully, but even if it had been I consider it would not be desirable to publish it in a table such as the present.

In all, 316 persons suffered more or less. Of these there were—males, 298; females, 18. Recovered, 299; died, 11; yet under treatment and likely to recover, 6; total, 316. Slight gunshot injuries, 64; severe, 34; total, 98.

Under the former class I place the cases of injuries from shot, of which there were a great number—superficial wounds by bullets and by slugs. Under the latter are the injuries dangerous to life or limb, caused by the Enfield or old musket bullet, or bullets extemporised from a piece of nail-rod-iron, or in several instances, the bursting of a gun or pistol.

There were 6 cases of stabs:—1 of the back, by a sword; 1 over the spine, by a bayonet; 1 of the thigh; 1 of the leg; and 1 of the hand. Of slight contusions and lacerations, there were 149; severe, 63; total, 212. Both classes mainly comprised cut and bruised heads and bodies, varying in intensity.