

want to the charge laid against the accused.) Witness continued—At that time there was a cry of fire. Heard no other noise but a general scream of "pull him down," "kill him." The attacks inside and outside were almost simultaneous. After the row had commenced saw none of the prisoners but Giblin. Saw Hearn only when he was sitting in the pew with Charlton. Could not catch a sight of him afterwards. The combat was a violent one. Witness made his way to the door through a regular fight. Did not receive a scratch. (The witness was again proceeding to make a speech when the Court cautioned him to keep his opinions to himself.) At nine o'clock there were upwards of forty policemen in attendance at the church. Mr. Russell is Chief of Police. Mr. Maguire is the Police Magistrate.—Saw Mr. Russell there. Mr. Maguire was not present.

Cross-examined—Did not see Giblin knock any body down or strike any one. When witness stated that he saw Mr. Charlton communicate with Bowen he did so in the same manner in which he (witness) now communicated with Mr. Allyn by looking at him. Thinks there was applause about that time.—Is sure of it. Witness investigated this matter as a Magistrate afterwards. Thinks Hearn sat in the third pew from the front, and that he was dressed in a cloth coat. Thinks Charlton opened the door of the pew to allow the Honorable Malcolm Cameron to enter. Does not think there was any lady in the pew. Heard Hearn's voice before June last. After the words "it's a lie" were used, there was a general cry of "turn him out." Heard cries of "fire" and "gas" as if the gas pipes were broken. Can't say from what party the cry of "fire" proceeded. Mr. Charlton communicated with Bowen with his eyes by looking at him as he (witness) then looked at prisoner's Counsel. Is positive that he communicated with Bowen, but cannot say in what way nor by what sign. Bowen was in the gallery, and was distant a long way off from Charlton. When the maneuvering of Bowen took place, witness told Constable Courtney to let him know if any attempt was made outside the church. Bowen was continually going to and fro, and had on a white jacket. This was a short time before the disturbance inside the church began. Did not keep his eyes continually on Bowen. Looked sometimes at the lecturer, and was sometimes in conversation with Railton.

(The Court would not allow the Counsel for the defence to elicit from the witness facts in relation to the disposal of some goods belonging to the emigrants who died at Gross Isle in 1847 about which he and Bowen had some dispute.)

Thomas McLean testified to a row. Dr. James Douglas, Surgeon.—With the exception of the disposition evinced by the throwing of missiles, saw no indication of an intention to demolish the church. Whilst in the basement saw a man kick in one of the windows.

William Dinning, Victualler.—I was present at a lecture given by Gavazzi in June last. The lecturer was first interrupted by Hearn crying out "it is a lie—speak the truth." Heard a whistle, which was supposed to be from outside the church. Tumult continued about a quarter of an hour. Stones came immediately after the commencement of the row, and continued until the tumult had died out. It seemed to have exhausted itself instead of having been extinguished. I stopped until all was over. The crowd went off after Gavazzi was thrown in the direction where he was taken.

THIRD DAY.

Peter Von Antwerp, Cabinet Maker, sworn—Knows Chalmers' Church, and lives in the basement story with family; was the keeper of the building in June last. There was a small disturbance then on the occasion of Gavazzi's lecture; did not know any of the rioters, nor by what means the riot was stopped. The church belongs to the congregation, who are Presbyterians—the principal owners being Messrs. Gibb & Lane, and others.

B. Cole, Jr., Auctioneer, sworn—I attended Gavazzi's lecture at Chalmers' Church on the 6th of June last; know most of the prisoners by sight; was present during most of the time while the disturbance was going on there; saw Hearn and Giblin on that occasion—also saw Mr. Charlton; my attention was attracted to those three individuals; the riot seemed to me a simultaneous affair. The méléé lasted about fifteen minutes.

John Dowler, carpenter, sworn.—Was at Gavazzi's lecture in Chalmers' Church last summer; the lecture had begun when I went; it was interrupted by stones being thrown through the windows; saw people in the church running forward; heard some one interrupt the lecturer by saying, "It's a lie."

Mr. Russell Chief of Police, was the next witness, but could testify to nothing against the prisoners; and so on through the long array of witnesses examined for the prosecution; not one of whom deposed to a single fact tending to criminate the accused. We need not waste our paper, as Mr. Ross did the time of the Court, by giving the evidence in detail. The proceedings terminated in the following manner:—

On Thursday, at 3 P. M., the case for the prosecution closed, and, on motion of Messrs. Taschereau, Allyn and O'Farrell, the defendants, Messrs. Charlton, Constable Foy, Gallagher and Kelley, were discharged, the Court deciding that there was nothing whatever proved against them.

On Friday morning, Mr. Justice Panet asked Mr. Solicitor General Ross if he intended to press the case any farther. He, Mr. Justice Panet, had been looking over the evidence contained in the case for the prosecution during the night, and he would certainly not ask the gentlemen who appeared for the prisoners to go to the trouble of entering upon a defence. The Crown had made out no case against

the prisoners whatever. The learned Judge cited authorities in support of the decision he had come to. Mr. Solicitor General Ross, to the surprise of everybody, went into a long argument to shew why the course decided upon by the Court should not be adopted, and lost his temper and the thread of his discourse in endeavoring to prove the guilt of the prisoners, and the sufficiency of the proof adduced by him.

Mr. Pope declined addressing the Jury; and, after Mr. Ross had addressed the Jury in English and French, Mr. Justice Panet in French, and Mr. Justice Aylwin in English, charged the Jury to acquit the prisoners, and a verdict was rendered accordingly of "Not Guilty" amidst considerable applause from the crowd in Court, and the prisoners were accompanied home by a large number of their friends.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. P. Doyle, late C.C., Roscommon, has been appointed to the administratorship of that parish. His Holiness Pope Pius the 9th has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Austin Killean, of the Augustinian Convent of Galway.

THE REDEMPTORISTS IN LIMERICK.—We are happy in being enabled to announce that the Redemptorist Fathers have taken the admirable site lately advertised in our columns of the splendid view of the Shannon, from Mr. Bryan Hanrahan, on which it is their intention to build a commodious church, a novitiate, and a residence.—Limerick Reporter.

CONVERSION.—Mr. John S. L. Moriarty, of Nelson street, Greenwich, was received into the Catholic Church on Christmas Eve, at Cahirciveen, (where he has been staying for some time on a visit) by the Rev. J. Healy, P.P.—Tablet.

The Commissioners to inquire into the Government and Discipline of Maynooth College resumed their sittings on Tuesday, 3rd Jan., at Dublin Castle.—There was a full attendance of the Commissioners, the Earl of Harrowby and Dr. Twiss having arrived from England on Tuesday. It is understood that the commission will not sit on this occasion for more than ten days, when another adjournment will take place.

The Right Hon. Lord Plunket died on the 4th ult., at his residence, Old Connaught, near Bray.

It is generally rumored in Clare (says the *Munster News*) that Sir John Foster Fitzgerald is about to take office, and that the post to which he will be appointed is that of Governor of the provinces of Canada.

The constituents of Tristram Kennedy assembled on Wednesday night, 5th ult., to testify their satisfaction with his Parliamentary career, and to re-affirm the policy of independence. It was the first of the series of entertainments to be given to distinguished members of the Irish Party during the recess; and the most sanguine enthusiast of the movement could scarcely desire a more auspicious beginning. Among the guests were Catholic clergymen, tenant-farmers, and respectable tradesmen, representing almost every district of the county Louth; and communications, expressing sympathy with the objects of the festival, were received from the most venerated members of the Irish Hierarchy. "The Irish Party of Independent Opposition," wrote the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, "now so distinctly defined and so well understood, in my conviction, is the only power which can wring from the British Parliament measures beneficial to Ireland." "It will be a consolation to other constituencies," added his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, "who manifested singular devotedness to their religion and to the farming class, daily evicted for no other crime but their faith, to find such a generous fellow-feeling in the people of Louth, as to mark their approval of all the Irish members who preferred to the seductive blandishments of the minister the stern obligations of keeping their covenants with the people."—*Nation*.

A public meeting on the Eastern question was held at Belfast on the 5th ult. The Mayor presided; and amongst the speakers was Mr. P. Urquhart. The first resolution declared—"That the maintenance of the independence of Turkey, without territorial diminution, is incumbent on Great Britain and Ireland, as well on principles of national honor as of general policy."

VALUE OF MONEY IN IRELAND.—It is said that the Marquis of Waterford has increased his income by £2,000 a year, under the following circumstances:—A gentleman possessed of large funded property, finding the funds decreasing so rapidly, became alarmed, and applied to Lord Waterford to know if he would take all his capital at 3½ per cent. This Lord Waterford has done, and cleared off his old incumbrances, which were at a higher rate of interest. The negotiations were closed on Friday. We understand that Lord Waterford has done, and cleared off his old incumbrances, which were at a higher rate of interest. We understand that Lord Waterford will clear £2,000 a year by the alteration.

We hear that all the land in this riding of the county, and which was under potatoes last year, is now under wheat, and that scarcely any manure land remains untilled except that which is lying under late turnips; so that calculating the fallow, the pea, potato and turnip land of the last season to be, as it nearly all is, under wheat, we may reckon on a great breadth of this crop for next year.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

EXPORTATION OF POTATOES.—Large quantities of potatoes have been, and continue to be, shipped from this port for the English markets for some time past. During the last month we have heard that on an average sixty or seventy tons have been sent off to Liverpool every week. They are principally brought from Portadown and the surrounding districts.—*Newry Telegraph*.

Salt Pork is now imported in large quantities into England from Portugal, and fetches higher prices than Irish salt pork.

HORRIBLE SACRILEGE.—On Friday, 30th December, some miscreants broke into the Parish Chapel of Roscrea, and made a fire in the sacristy, and melted down the chalice, and other holy vessels; they threw out the Holy Sacrament, and must have either burnt the sacred particles, or carried them off with them, as not a trace of them could be found in the sacristy.

Frankfort chapel, King's County, was broken into on Christmas night, and abominable indecencies were committed therein.

The *Ulsterman* has the following remarks upon what "The Priests can do":—

There is no body of men in the world, perhaps, who have more power for good, within their circle (and it is a wide one) than the priests of Ireland. We do not mean alone such good as they can accomplish in the strictly professional discharge of their duties as ministers of religion. In the moral influence they possess—in their authority over the thousands committed to their spiritual charge, they have means of achieving great and useful results that are open to no other class in the community. We have already given many noble instances of the good which the priests have lately done in this way. They have established schools, erected looms, found means of employing the active fingers of the female poor in useful labor; and they have by this wise work, dried many a tearful eye, given food to many a famished month, and strengthened many a despairing heart with new hope and confidence. This is a path of usefulness well worthy the footsteps of the Irish priest, the friend and counsellor of his people. Idle, spendthrift, rackrenting landlords would do well to weigh one result of the priest's labor. Of his pupils forty are orphan children, whom he has taken out of the workhouse. When they complain of the pressure of poor-rates, and growl at starving paupers, it has never occurred to them to imitate the example of the humble clergyman, and, like him, by finding industrial employment for the poor outside the workhouse, bring down a minimum to the rates, of which they so bitterly complain. What wonder if the poor, comparing this priest, who lives on an humble pittance himself, with the landlord who carries off the wealth of the land, should look on the one as a father and a guide, on the other as an oppressor, or as bad—a useless, unproductive drone; for rude men, pinched by poverty, are likely enough to argue in this summary fashion.

We take the following extract from the work of the Rev. Dr. Forbes, a Protestant Clergyman, who lately made a tour through Ireland:—

"THE SISTERS OF CHARITY."

"Every one who has been in Catholic countries must have heard of, and seen these Sisters at their various works of charity and mercy—educating the young, nursing the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, harboring the homeless, imparting religion to improve the good and to restore the bad; and all with that utter self-abnegation and self-devotion, and with that earnestness, tenderness and patience, which can only spring from the profoundest conviction that, in so laboring, they are fulfilling God's will as revealed to man.

"Of them, and of a few others—constituting a wonderfully small minority of the great Christian community—it may be truly said, that they accept follow, to the letter, the precepts and practice of the great Founder of the Christian religion: not by useless self-sacrifice and barren holiness, but by actively ministering to the welfare and necessities of their fellow creatures, in accordance with that grand fundamental law of all true religion—'To do unto others as one would desire that others should do unto him.'"

"Into this small category of true practical Christians, I think we must admit some more of the religious orders existing in most Catholic countries, and now spread widely over Ireland. Of this kind are the Christian Brothers already mentioned; the Sisters of Charity; and those communities of Nuns who, like the Sisters of Mercy, consecrate their lives to the imparting of good to their neighbors—particularly to the poor and the young—in the form of Education. Under this head come especially the Nuns of the Presentation Order; also those of the Sacred Heart, of Loretto, Carmelite, &c. Of the two most active, and most numerous of these orders, the Presentation Nuns and the Sisters of Mercy, there are upwards of fifty separate establishments in Ireland—viz: 30 of the former and 24 of the latter, all of which, I believe, must be regarded as perennial fountains of good to their respective neighborhoods.

"In the first report of the commissions on Irish education in 1825, it is stated that there were then in Ireland thirty Nunnery Schools, containing 6,310 girls. Of these thirty schools, no fewer than eighteen belonged to Nuns of the Presentation Order. The following handsome tribute by the commissioners to the teaching in these schools is, I believe, most just; and certainly not less so at this time than it was twenty-seven years ago. 'We have visited these schools, and have found them conducted with great order and regularity; and the children are, in general, well supplied with books and every school requisite. The nuns are the teachers, and devote themselves to the duty of instruction with the most unwearied assiduity and attention.—We were much impressed with the appearance of affection and respect on the part of the pupils towards their teachers which characterizes these institutions in a remarkable degree.'"

EMPLOYMENT OF PAUPER CHILDREN.—The *Cork Reporter* supplies the following sketch of the progress of the industrial schools of Kanturk, which have been established by the Catholic parish priest as a means of employing the superabundant young female population of the district:—"There are now in the schools 324 girls, whose ages average from 8 years to 17 or 19, and whose earnings may be put down at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. each per week. These are engaged at shirtmaking, embroidery, network, and glovemaking. 180 are kept continually employed at shirtmaking by several large English and Irish houses—among the latter we may mention Mr. W. Fitzgibbon and Mr. A. Graven, Great George's-street; 84 are at embroidery, which is principally executed for Mr. John Arnott, of Patrick-street; and 60 are at nets and gloves, the markets for which are America and France. The other day materials for 30 dozen of shirts were sent in from the extensive wholesale firm of Thacker and Grant, of London. Of the 84 employed at embroidery, 40 are orphans who have been taken out of the workhouse by the Very Rev. Mr. O'Regan, and are now able to support themselves by their own industry. Up to within a short time since those poor children were lodged out in different parts of the town; but the rev. gentleman above named, apprehending that they might not be fairly dealt with, and wishing to have them under his own immediate supervision, has procured an apartment in the schools, which he has fitted up as a dormitory for their accommodation. The other requisites for properly lodging them he has likewise procured, as well as a matron to look after them. Added to the industrial education which is afforded by those schools a literary course is about being established, and it is to be hoped the Commissioners of National Education will do all in their power to second the humane and truly charitable exertions of the very rev. gentleman

who presides over the schools. In the course of last week the learned Assistant-Barrister for the East Riding, Mr. Walter Berwick, Q.C., who is at present on circuit in Kanturk, visited the schools, and, after having most minutely and attentively examined them and made himself thoroughly acquainted with their working and the good they are effecting, expressed himself in terms of unqualified approval, and requested that his name should be recorded as an annual subscriber of £3."

THE ANTIQUARY IN DUBLIN.—We understand that some interesting antiquarian discoveries have recently been made in the ancient portion of the city of Dublin comprising Cook-street, Corn-Market, High-street, Christchurch-place, and Castle-street. High-street is stated to have been the Eiser, or boundary, agreed upon in the second century, when Ireland was divided into two portions between Owen, King of Munster, and Conn, of the "hundred battles." In the ancient Anglo-Norman records, High-street is styled "Altus Vicus;" and an old writer, commenting on the name of Dublin, observes the Irish called it *Baile atha Cliath*—that is, a town planted upon hurdles. Quantities of these hurdles were exhumed during the recent excavations opposite the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, in High-street, where a chapel was founded by Donagh, Bishop of Dublin, in the eleventh century. It was in this locality also that the principal deposit of ancient bronze fibula, and instruments in iron, &c., were found and collected by Mr. Underwood, through the assistance given by the late much-lamented Abraham Whyte Baker, Esq., M.R.I.A., and his relative, the present zealous and patriotic lover of science, A. W. Baker, Esq., of Callan. The discovery above alluded to will, we are informed be placed in the hands of Dr. Petrie for illustration.—*Nation*.

THE IRISH ENIGMA.—"Not during one, or twenty administrations, but during seven centuries, we have used the sword against the Irish—we have made experiment of famine—we resorted to every art of Draconian Laws—we have tried ruthless extermination, not to trample down or vanish a hated race, but to root out every vestige of them from the land that gave them birth. But what has happened? Have we succeeded? We have not been able to extirpate or even to weaken them. They have actually increased, after all our persecution of them, from two to five—from five to seven—from seven to nine millions; and they are gathering around us like a deluge, they are invading our borders, apparently threatening to swamp our institutions if not to overwhelm ourselves. Are we then to revert to the obsolete policy of the past, and by continuing the policy of seven centuries, make them strong by persecution? I am not ignorant of history—I have studied history, but in this science I confess my incapacity to find for this fact a satisfactory explanation; but could I, when standing beneath the dome of St. Peter's Church at Rome, peruse with the faith of a Roman Catholic, the inscription which is emblazoned round it:—'Thou art Peter, and on this rock will I build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it'—then could I solve the enigma of Irish history."—*Macaulay*.

An estimate has been made of the cost of an electric telegraph cable from Galway to New York, and it is said the experiment may be made for £125,000. It is said subscription lists for the purpose, are being filled up with encouraging celerity. A still more extraordinary project is that of W. S. Lindsay, the eminent shipowner, who contemplates the practicability of reaching Victoria River, in Australia, from London in 22 days.

The time may come when American blood shall be shed in the quarrels of Europe. But it would be folly to hope that blood will ever be shed on behalf of England. The men that fly from Ireland, because poverty and misgovernment have left no field for their energies at home—or who are exiles beyond the Atlantic because their political acts or opinions had rendered them obnoxious to the government—take with them where ever they go a hatred of English power and influence; and with that hatred they leaven the feelings of those they consort with. Irish energy, Irish bone and sinew are the principal elements in the wealth of America. Irish opinions powerfully sway her councils; and Irish feelings are deeply mingled in her prejudices or antipathies. Every hour which increases that Irish element in America widens the breach between that country and England; and gives unpleasant warning that the time may come when Britain will find no more dangerous foe than her friend and ally across the Atlantic.—*Ulsterman*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is now positively affirmed that during every interview between Queen Victoria and her Ministers, Prince Albert is not only present, but an active participator in the Council: that he receives the royal despatch-box even before her Majesty; and that, in point of fact, it is he who disposes of its contents: that he maintains secret relations with the British Ambassadors at every Foreign Court, and dictates whatever policy they are to pursue, the official instructions of the Secretary of State, to the contrary, notwithstanding. Is it wonderful, then, that an "enlightened and self-governed" people like the English cannot tolerate such proceedings? "The interests of the crown," exclaims a writer whose opinions seem to have become quite popular at once, "must be defended, even, if need be, against those who stand nearest to it. Let Prince Albert have full credit for the Exhibition, for his services to art, and for his exertions to benefit the working-class; but it is too much that one man, and he not an Englishman by birth, should be at once Foreign Secretary, Commander-in-Chief, and Prime Minister under all administrations."—*Nation*.

THE MINISTRY AND LORD PALMERSTON.—The London correspondent of the *Daily Express* writes:—"We are told that the ministry will refuse to answer any interrogatories or demand for explanation on the subject of Lord Palmerston's escapade, and that if they are exposed to any party pressure they will make it a question of confidence! But the most curious story I have heard is this:—Some of Lord Palmerston's friends say he never resigned at all. He merely wrote a strong letter to Lord Aberdeen expressing his opinion very decidedly on the resolutions approved of by the council; and the noble earl, anxious to get rid of the judicious bottle-holder, and, instigated by Lord John Russell, immediately determined on accepting the letter as a resignation, and set the portion of the press with which he has influence at work to abuse him forthwith, but that the breach was made up by the exertions of the Duke of Newcastle, who received the support of Lady Palmerston in his efforts for a recou-