

utterly unfounded these charges are that Mr. Seymour has brought against me.

Mr. Morris, the master, was next called before the board, and he also denied the several charges made in Mr. Seymour's letter.

Chairman—Mr. Seymour says he does not wish that Mary Mannion should be examined.

Rev. Mr. Seymour—I do not wish to press any farther, and it is unnecessary to examine her. I will ask her no questions.

The board, however, agreed upon having her statement, and she was called in, and, in reply to the chairman, stated as follows:—

I wrote to the Rev. Mr. Seymour, hearing that he was a good gentleman and kind to the poor, to know could he do anything for me to take me out of this house. He came here the Sunday after, and I met him, when he told me that he could do nothing for me until I had my name changed on the registry, and that I should be a Protestant before he would give me anything. He said also that if it was not for salvation anything, it would be better put my hand in the fire than do it. I applied to have my register changed on the following Wednesday (this day week) and it was done. On Thursday I was in the room when the Rev. Mr. Coyne came in to give his instructions. He did not mind me at all; and he was going home when Mrs. Sandford, seeing me looking after him, asked me if I wished to speak to him now, as I said. I told her I would, but that was too public a place; so she sent me into the parlor, and I told him I was there and wanted to see him. When Mr. Coyne came in, he asked me was I sorry for what I did. I said that the children were crying and would not go to church, and that I would not go against them. I was not ill-treated by any one, and Mr. Coyne made use of no threatening language whatever, and he said nothing to me, but of my own free will; and I told him the sentiments of my mind. I went to church on Sunday, as the master said he would punish me if I did not go where I was registered for. I did not speak to Mrs. Sandford until the Priest was gone out. I spoke to her at the door, and she asked me if I would wish to see him.

Mr. Benson—Why? No tampering in any way should be allowed.

Chairman—Did the Priest go to you and speak to you?

Widow Mannion—No, until I told Mrs. Sandford to call him. I knew I was a Protestant on that day. Mr. Coyne made no allusion to me in his instructions to his flock. I could go out if I wished. I was not ill-treated in the dormitories, as Mr. Morris would not allow it. I don't know but I might have said to Mr. Seymour that I was afraid of my life to be among them on account of my being a Protestant. No one ever harmed me. I know I can leave the house if I wish.

Mr. O'Kelly—What was your object in first changing from the Protestant religion?

Mr. Thomas Lynch—Were you promised a situation by any one?

Mannion—I expected to leave the house and get a situation, and have the children done for. I expected that Mr. Seymour, when he'd take me in hands, would provide for me.

The following "report" entered by the Rev. Mr. Coyne on the chaplain's book was then read:—

"I have received Mary Mannion on this day into the Catholic Church. She has come unsolicited, and in the presence of the master and porter of this house expressed her sincere sorrow for having denied her faith, and consented to be enrolled as a Protestant before the guardians on the last board day. She stated in the presence of the said witnesses that when she went before the board she did not do so from conviction, but influenced by the promises held out by Mr. Seymour—namely, that he would get her a situation and provide for her three children; she said she liked to leave the house, and that there were no other prospects of supporting herself and family outside, save by taking such steps. Now that she felt remorse of conscience for having made such a statement in the boardroom, she came forward on her own part and that of her children to retract. I think it also right to mention that before I came in this day on duty, she told Mr. O'Connor, who registered her as a Protestant, that she did not wish he would do so until she would be sure of the situation promised by the parson."

"EUGENE COYNE, R. C. C."

Hubert Delap, the porter of the workhouse, was examined, and corroborated the report of the Rev. Mr. Coyne in every particular.

Thomas O'Connor, assistant master, was next examined and said—When I was going on Thursday, as the board directed, to change the register of Mannion from the Catholic to the Protestant religion, she told me not to do so until she got the situation she was promised (I think, but am not quite sure she said) by the Rev. Mr. Seymour.

The master was also questioned regarding the Rev. Mr. Coyne's report, and said that he was present when the woman had stated a portion of what was therein contained.

Rev. Mr. Coyne—Now, gentlemen, you see that I have supported my statement by evidence; and you also see that the Protestant chaplain has failed altogether to prove a single one of the very serious charges which he put forward against me. I think, therefore, that I am entitled to a public retraction of them now on his part.

Mr. Bodkin—It is our intention now to deal with the whole matter.

Rev. Mr. Seymour—I withdraw my charge with regard to the menaces and threatening language of the Rev. Mr. Coyne. I am sorry for it, and can say no more. With respect, however, to what I stated on the reformation of Mrs. Sandford, I persist in saying that she did tell me so.

Mr. Bodkin then proposed the following resolution with reference to the charges brought in Rev. Mr. Seymour's letter:—

"Letter read from Rev. Mr. Seymour containing certain allegations against the Rev. Mr. Coyne and other officers of the house.

"Resolved—That after a full and lengthened investigation of them, and examination of several witnesses, we declare the charges wholly unfounded. We cannot forbear expressing our deep regret that the Rev. Mr. Seymour should, on insufficient authority, give expression to opinions so calculated to introduce religious animosity and sectarian feeling into a board hitherto so free from any but the most kindly feelings."

Mr. G. S. Lynch—I have read over that resolution attentively, and fully concur with the opinions expressed in it.—Having listened to the entire proceedings here to-day with interest, I think that no language would be too strong to mark our sense of

disapproval. I have, therefore, much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The meeting was unanimous in adopting it, with the exception of Messrs. Hunt, Roche, and Benson, who expressed themselves dissentients from it. Mr. R. Kirwan also said that as he was not present at the whole of the case he would not vote either way.

Rev. Mr. Seymour—I do not now believe the evidence in the case myself. I therefore apologise for it to the Rev. Mr. Coyne, and I am very sorry that it has occurred.

It was then agreed to substitute the words—"unsupported by evidence" for "wholly unfounded" in the resolution; whereupon it was put from the chair, and declared unanimously passed.

After some further conversation the following resolution, moved by Mr. Roche, and seconded by Mr. O'Kelly, was agreed to:—

"Resolved—That we consider the evidence of Mary Mannion as unworthy of credit, and that her unfounded statements to the clergymen of both persuasions were calculated to engender unkindly feelings which it is our earnest desire to avoid."

The entire day having been devoted to the foregoing investigations, and it being then after five o'clock, the other business was deferred till next meeting, and the board adjourned.

(To the Editor of the Freeman.)

Clifton, 26th Dec. 1851.

Sir—The people are, I am happy to say, awakening to a sense of their own danger, as well as to a conviction of the base motives by which their enemies are actuated, and accordingly they are returning to the bosom of the Catholic Church, attracted not by the perishable things of this world, but by the promise held forth by Christ to His apostles, and to all, namely, eternal life. They confess with tears their apostasy, knowing that to be partaking with Christ in His glory they must be sharers with Him in His sufferings—that to lose one's life for Christ's sake is to find it. Accordingly, on the 4th of this month, Martin Mullen and family, Peggy Coyne and family, of Littlemarsh, under the influence of these sentiments, avowed in public their resolution of suffering even death rather than again crucify their Redeemer by the crime of apostasy. On the 6th instant, Wm. Conry and family, James Halloran and family, of Coolclagh, made the like avowal. The same may be said of many others. The means resorted to to make proselytes are low, mean, and tyrannical. A few days since a rumor having gone abroad that a Catholic school was to be established in the neighborhood of Clifton, some of the children belonging to the Jumpers' school intimated their delight to their class-fellows, which was made known to their teacher, the result of which was that they were stripped of their costume, the reward of their lip-abjuration of their faith. The low, vile, and insidious means had recourse to make it appear that Catholicity was extinct in Clifton—the sayings, the doings, the recantation of error and the so-called readers of the word of God shall, from time to time, form the theme of my strictures on Jumperism, when missionary duties afford me leisure. Let the children of darkness remember how their forefathers came to possess themselves of the patrimony of the poor, &c., and hence the obligation of making restitution—let this be done and you shall have an end to proselytism in Connemora. Yea, and throughout all Ireland, let this be done, and you will have few to enter the odious workhouses. Let the blind fanatics who would become the leaders of the blind, &c., withhold their supplies, and have recourse to fair spiritual means, and Jumperism is at once extinct—as a proof of which I will give those blind fanatics, as a consolation for all the supplies sent us, the following fact, out of many that could be stated, to feast on and see what sincere converts they have got:—

In Sillerney, a village of this parish, there was a school with all the advantages of eating, besides occasional supplies of clothes—strong and powerful inducements in the hands of the tempter in the midst of a poor, naked, and starving people—owing to what cause I cannot say, the supplies from time to time sent to support and keep alive the faith and piety of the new converts were for three days, and three days only, withheld; the school whilst supplied averaged from 150 to 200, and, strange to say, in three days the new converts stopped at home.

This piece of information is founded on the authority of one in her Majesty's service, who had a conversation with the teacher, and from whom he got the above particulars, and who seemed to look very sorry, and was cold in his faith, and had the good fortune to forsake her work of iniquity.—I am, &c., &c.

THOMAS GIBSON, R. C. C.

THE MAYORALTY OF DUBLIN.—In accordance with the arrangement directed by the act of parliament, the inauguration of the incoming Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, and the ceremonial of his lordship's investiture with the insignia of his office as chief magistrate and president of the corporate council, took place on Thursday. The celebration of this event in the items of civic pomp and splendor, was in every way worthy of the occasion—one which possessed a two-fold interest for our citizens, who assembled in vast crowds to testify their admiration of the amiable character and eminently useful official career of the retiring chief magistrate, as well as to express their approval of the choice unanimously made by their municipal representatives of the gentleman selected to be his successor.—*Freeman*.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND MINISTERS' MONEY.—Mr. Reynolds, M.P., has given the following notice of motion for the next meeting of the City Town Council. Alderman John Reynolds, M.P., to move:—

"At the next meeting of this council, petitions to both Houses of Parliament for the repeal of so much of the Act 17 and 18 Charles II., c. 7, as imposes upon the inhabitants (of all religious persuasion) of the cities of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Drogheda, and other towns in Ireland, a tax for the support of the Protestant Clergy, called Ministers' Money, and praying the legislature to preserve the life interest of the present Protestant incumbents in the incomes now receivable by them, by charging same upon the fund at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, or from such other source as the wisdom of parliament shall seem meet."

MINISTERS' MONEY.—At the meeting of the Drogheda Corporation, on Tuesday, Alderman Boylan moved a resolution to the effect that the council petition parliament, to abolish the payment of Ministers' Money in Ireland. The resolution passed without a dissentient voice, and a petition to that effect was subsequently adopted.

THE POOR LAWS AND THE LAND LAWS.—It is in contemplation to hold an aggregate meeting of the poor law guardians in the county Clare, to petition the legislature for a thorough reformation of the poor laws in Ireland. And at a meeting of the Corofin board, John O'Brien, Esq., M.P., gave notice of a motion approving of the proposed meeting, but suggesting that such petition should be accompanied by a corresponding petition for a simultaneous amendment in the laws of landlord and tenant, now so long prejudicially postponed.

A correspondent of the *Cork Reporter* says "that the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway have definitely resolved on laying down the electric telegraph along their line between Dublin and Cork, and are now in negotiation for having the same completed as soon as possible."

INSURANCE TELEGRAPH.—The success attendant on the establishment of the submarine telegraph between England and France has induced the projection, by parties in connexion with the Electric Telegraph Company, whose wires were lately extended to the port of Holyhead, of a similar chord of communication between England and Ireland. The parties propose to carry it out by sinking in the first instance a four-wire cable, the manufacture of which has been commenced, on a somewhat similar, though said to be improved, principle to that laid down between Dover and Calais. Two of these wires are to be for the exclusive use of government, and two for commercial and general purposes. The distance between Holyhead and Kingstown, at which latter place the wires will connect with those on the Great Southern and Western Railway at Dublin, Cork, and Galway, will require upwards of sixty miles of cable, or three times the extent of that between Dover and Calais. By this means, when effected, the communication between England and Ireland will, like that between London and Paris, be almost instantaneous, the communication across the channel now occupying several hours by the fastest steamers, which, with their mails, in rough weather are oftentimes detained. The proposed establishment of steam-packets between Galway and New York will greatly facilitate the transmission of American news by this agency, as compared with the route by Liverpool. There is very little doubt but that when the wires are laid down Englishmen and Irishmen will be able to hold constant communication across the channel, by the payment of 1s or 6d per message.—*Daily News*.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE IRISH FRIENDS OF EMIGRANTS.—It is now fixed that the firm of Harnden & Co., who suspended on the 25th of November at Liverpool, and subsequently at Boston, have made arrangements for the payment of their eight drafts which had been issued to immigrants and others desirous of sending small remittances to their relatives at home.—These drafts amounted to an aggregate of £12,000, and much distress will, therefore, now be averted.—*Freeman*.

An additional police force, amounting to forty men, has been drafted to Keady, in consequence of the disorganised state of society in that neighborhood.—*Armagh Guardian*.

THE MURDER OF MR. BATESON.—A public meeting of the magistrates, merchants, and other inhabitants of Derry and its neighborhood, convened by the mayor, was held on Wednesday, in the Corporation-hall of that city, for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence at the atrocious murder of Mr. Bateson, and of conveying to his family and relatives their sympathy and condolence under the bereavement.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELFAST.—On Friday morning about five o'clock it was observed that a fire had broken out in the back premises of Mr. D. Dunlop, baker and confectioner, known as the Thistle Tavern, in Arthur square. It appears that the lower portion only was occupied by Mr. Dunlop as a bakehouse, the upper portion which was very extensive, being the printing office of Messrs. W. & G. Agnew. There was a quantity of bog fir and other lumber stored over the oven, and the fire having reached them, the work of destruction proceeded with great rapidity. Before seven o'clock, the fire was got under, the house being then a perfect ruin. The loss sustained on all hands must have been great. We are glad to learn that it is covered by insurance; but the effect, in so far as the Messrs. Agnew are concerned, must necessarily be to throw their hands idle till they have completed new arrangements.—*Northern Whig*.

FIRE AT SPIKE CONVICT DEPOT.—About half-past five o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, a fire broke out in the convict prison at Spike Island, which for a time threatened the destruction of a great portion of the prison buildings. It first appeared in what is called the clothes drying room, and speedily spread to the adjoining apartments, the cookhouse, bakery, and storerooms. The hospital, in which there were at the time upwards of 200 sick, is situated in the same range, and the first care was to effect the removal of the patients to the chapel, which was immediately done.—The prison authorities, aided by the constabulary, under Head Constable McCollum, her Majesty's troops stationed on Spike Island, and the seamen and troops succeeded in getting the flames under about 10 o'clock. Four buildings out of eleven in the range, and everything contained in them, namely, provision stores, clothing, bedding, &c., were entirely consumed. The other buildings were saved by pulling the roof off a fifth.—The damage is estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000, and the fire is considered to have been purely accidental.

COTTON MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.—One of the mills belonging to Mr. Elkanah Cheetham, of Stockport, called the Lower Carr Mills, was on Friday morning discovered to be on fire. The loss is estimated at about £4,000, covered by insurances.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday night last, about eight o'clock, a boat laden with coals, from Waterford for Ennistogie, was swamped at Poultif, about a mile above New Ross bridge, and the crew (two men) drowned.

DEATH FROM GLANDERS.—Another case of this fearful disease took place in the neighborhood of Newtownnunnigham last week. The victim was called Hugh Farren, and belonged to the farming class.—Being in rather reduced circumstances, he was induced, from its cheapness, to purchase a glandered horse; and the consequence was, that he became infected with the fearful disease himself, and died in horrible agonies on Saturday last.—*Derry Sentinel*.

UNITED STATES.

THE IRISH EXILES.—There was an enthusiastic meeting at Wheeling, Va., on the 8th inst., at which the Mayor of the city, Alfred Caldwell, Esq., presided. The object of the meeting was declared by

the chair, to be the adoption of measures to effect the release of Smith O'Brien and his compatriots now in exile. The report of the committee was on motion, read by its chairman.

A meeting was held at the Court House, at Louisville, a few nights since, to call on Congress, for the adoption of measures to procure the release of O'Meara, O'Brien, and other Irish exiles. The meeting was pretty well attended, and a series of resolutions, having the object of the meeting in view, was adopted. Patriotic speeches were made by General Pilcher, C. M. Thurston, N. Wolfe, and Hamilton Pope.—*Catholic Herald*.

There has been a very large and enthusiastic meeting at Troy to memorialise the Governor in favor of intervention for the liberty of the Irish state prisoners. General Wool presided.

The jury, in the celebrated Forrest case, brought in the following verdict:—That Mr. Forrest is guilty of adultery; that he is a resident of New York, and not of Philadelphia; that Mrs. Forrest is entirely innocent; and that the amount of alimony allowed Mrs. Forrest be \$3,000 a year.

BEWARE OF AN IMPOSTOR.—There is a person going the rounds representing himself as being authorised by Father Heame to collect for the Catholic University. The fellow is an impostor, and the people are cautioned against him.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE POPULATION OF BOSTON.—By Dr. Chickering's recent pamphlet, we perceive that 45.73 per cent. of our inhabitants are foreigners or immediate descendants of foreigners, and 51.27 per cent., or a little more than one-half, of American origin. The females exceed the males by 6,644. Five-sixths of the foreign population (foreigners and their children) are Irish. Of the Americans, so called, 1.50 per cent. are colored. The children of foreigners are more numerous than American children, in proportion to the whole of each class of the population. The Americans have decreased 2.27 per cent. since 1845.—*Christian Inquirer*.

NON-INTERVENTION.—We rejoice much that the attempt of Lord Palmerston and his agent, to involve the United States in the political troubles of Europe, has met with such a signal defeat. The impudence of the effort was so great, that men did not know at first, what to think of it, but as they scrutinized it more carefully, and beheld its extravagance, ridicule succeeded indignation. What a gratification it would have been to England, to see simple Reuther Jonathan with a knapsack on his back following the carriage of John Bull on their first campaign! To revolutionize Russia—to Republicanize Austria, and make France believe in Democracy! How they would laugh in the privy Council at the success of their diplomacy.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

LEGISLATIVE DISAVOWAL.—The following is the resolution which was adopted in the Maryland House of Delegates on Monday, by a vote of fifty to sixteen, disavowing the Kossuth doctrine of intervention. It is the embodiment of the sentiment of the people of Maryland on this subject:—Resolved, That while this body concur in the resolution of invitation extended to Louis Kossuth to visit this House, we, the representatives of the people of Maryland, do most emphatically disavow the doctrine of intervention, and do earnestly recommend to the people of this State the policy heretofore pursued by the General Government, in relation to the domestic contentions of foreign nations.

Over three hundred sheep, and eight or nine hundred head of cattle, were killed by a late accident at Fordham, on the Harlem railroad.

THE STRIPPED PIG UNDER A NEW NAME.—A letter from a traveller through Vermont states, that while he was sitting in a village tavern, another traveller came in, and stepping up to the place where the bar once was, intimated that he would take a glass of brandy. "Don't keep it," was the gruff reply. The traveller was off in quick time. Presently an old farmer came in, and blustered up to the landlord, when the following dialogue ensued:—"Good mornin', landlord."—"Good mornin' Squire."—"How is your family this mornin'?"—"Pretty smart, thank'ee."—"Is the baby well?"—"O yes, very; would you like to see it?"—"Well, I don't care if I do."—"Walk into the kitchen, Squire, Mrs. B. will be glad to see you." So out they go, says the traveller, and return after a very short visit to "the baby," who seems to have kissed them rather roughly, judging by the manner in which they licked their chops.—*Lowell Cour.*

The following is from the *Assemblée Nationale*:—"The representatives of these powers at London, after several verbal representations, handed in simultaneously to the head of the Foreign Office a note in which their governments expressed the intention of taking measures with respect to British subjects travelling or residing in their territories, in reprisal for the encouragement or tolerance given to the revolutionary refugees in England. The note of Austria was, in particular, conclusive in that sense, and Lord Cowley, Minister of England at Frankfurt, at the same time received an analogous note in the name of the Germanic Confederation."

NEW PENAL SETTLEMENT.—The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for the immediate equipment of two vessels to proceed upon an exploratory expedition amongst the South Sea Islands, including New Caledonia and the Feegees, with a view to ascertain the capabilities they respectively present for the formation of penal settlements and coaling stations for steamers. Captain Mangles Denham is to command the intended expedition.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

THE LATE "STATE" TRIAL.—The *Morning Herald* correspondent says—"There is on dit prevalent to the effect that criminal proceedings are about to be commenced at the suit of a learned counsel against a journalist who figured lately in a kind of a state trial.—As they say in Ireland, the initials of the parties' names are Abraham Brewster and James Birch.—The cause of action—libel."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Captain Penny, in a letter to the *Times*, states that at Peterhead the other day he met with Captain Martin, an old acquaintance, who, when commanding the whaler *Enterprise* in 1845, was the last person to communicate with Sir John Franklin. From Captain Martin Captain Penny learned the following important fact:—"The *Enterprise* was alongside the *Erebus* in Melville Bay, and Sir John Franklin invited Captain Martin to dine with him, which the latter declined doing, as the wind was fair to go south. Sir John, while conversing with Captain Martin, told him that he had five years' provisions, which he could make last seven, and his people were busily engaged in salting down birds, of which they had several casks full already, and twelve men were out shooting more."