

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 24.—Three members of the Paris bar, belonging to the advanced Republican party, were arrested yesterday. Their names, I am told, are Maillard, who was one of the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, and a candidate at the last election in the department of the Correz; Vinkin, who was Deputy-Procurer in Africa under the same régime; and Hubbard, who was imprisoned for three years for the Opera Comique plot. Hardly six months have passed since his release. It is also said that an actor of the Odeon is under arrest. The cause of these arrests is probably some indiscreet or violent language.—Times Correspondent.

The trial of Orsini and his colleagues commenced Thursday morning, Feb. 25, before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, M. Delangle presiding. The Court was crowded to excess, and the anxiety to obtain admission was extreme.—No person, however, was admitted after half-past ten, on any pretence whatever, and if any one left the Court he could not again return. The prisoners, who were dressed in black, are all young men, with the exception of Pierri, who is middle-aged. They all seemed composed, and listened with attention to the proceedings. The early part of the day was taken up with the reading of the indictment, which is of great length. There are no less than 33 witnesses.—Gomez denied any participation in the act. He only knew of it at the last moment. Rudio confessed everything. He threw one bomb. He incriminated the rest of the prisoners. Orsini confirmed his former account, and accepted the full responsibility of the part he had taken in the affair. He confessed he wanted to kill the Emperor, and he was ready to die. He never confided his intention to Mr. Allsop. M. Bernard brought the bombs to Brussels, but did not know for what purpose they were intended. Would not say anything as to the other prisoners.—Pierri denied all participation in the conspiracy until the day the attempt was made, and then repented. Most of the witnesses were heard. Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, did not answer to his name.

A small and rather curious pamphlet of seven-teen pages has just appeared. I cannot say that it issues from the Paris press, because it has neither the place of its publication nor the name of the author, nor of the printer. I have heard some conjectures about its being here, but no more than conjecture. It is entitled "Coup d'Œil sur la Situation," and the topic it discusses is the attempt of the 14th of January. It purports to show that the Emperor Napoleon III. is hated not merely by the ultra-Revolutionary party, but perhaps still more by the despotic governments of Europe. The strong allusions to the King of Naples is the only clue as to the source whence the writer may have drawn his inspirations. He declares that the late attempt has excited the hopes of a potentate "who represents the counter-revolution, as the elect of universal suffrage governs France and is the living symbol of progress by national authority." Paris Correspondent of the Times.

Mgr. Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto, C.W., has been deputed by the Sovereign Pontiff to revive in France the noble work of the Propagation of the Faith amongst infidel nations.—This holy apostle tore himself from his beloved diocese, and the flock for whom he had done so much, to obey the call of God, and he brings with him into the principal cities of France his generous, pure, and holy zeal. The Bishop of Toronto fulfils his mission admirably, full of vigor, of simplicity, of kindness. He converses rather than preaches; he cites facts; he speaks of 800 millions of infidels who are waiting to be converted, when France sends to them more abundantly the triple charity of its centimes, its missionaries, and its religion. The soul of the apostle, burning with faith and charity, breathes in every word, and these inspired words sink into the hearts of his auditors. Thus, at Valence, as elsewhere, he had the consolation of registering new and numerous names for the list of the cherished work—the propagation of the Faith.—Catholic Telegraph.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that the result of the division on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill has created a great sensation among all classes. The government organs have lowered their style, officials are bewildered, and persons not over friendly to England admit that matters have been carried too far with her. Some regret the fall of Lord Palmerston, but nearly all condemn the causes that led to it—few recalc without indignation the language of the colonels, or without shame that the present French minister should assert that in England the doctrine of assassination is openly preached.

La Presse observes that, while the desire to deal a blow to Lord Palmerston's cabinet is obvious in the vote on the Conspiracy Bill, it would be wrong not to take into account the sentiment of national pride and susceptibility which in England is easily aroused.

Le Nord states that, according to its correspondents from Paris, the general opinion is that the alliance with France will still continue the basis of the policy of the new cabinet, and that under some form or other it will give satisfaction to the demands of France.

The Pays maintains that the Anglo-French alliance is above the vicissitudes of a minister or a cabinet. It says:—

"Are we to interpret Lord Palmerston's fall as a check to the alliance? We do not believe this. The alliance loses in the noble lord a superior mind and a tried devotion; but this alliance rises superior to persons or to individual will; it represents the new interests of civilisation, and we do not believe that a single party exists in England that has not inscribed the French alliance at the head of its programme."

The Times correspondent, writing on Friday evening, says:—

"M. de Persigny has probably arrived in London by this day. It is said that the last instructions given to him previous to his departure were of a very conciliatory character, and, if ru-

mour speaks true, evince the great desire to maintain cordial relations based on the alliance between the two countries. Of this feeling on the part of the Emperor I have no doubt, and that it will prevail, in spite of the mistakes or malevolence of others, I firmly trust."

BELGIUM.

It is announced that the government of Belgium, as well as that of Piedmont, has followed Switzerland in yielding to the demands of the French government relative to the location, surveillance, and, it need be, expulsion of foreign refugees denounced as dangerous by that government, and, moreover, that larger powers for controlling and punishing offending journals will probably be sought. In Belgium a project of law was published in the official journal of the 17th providing for the more summary punishment of persons who shall conspire against the life of the chief of a foreign government, or who shall enter into a conspiracy to change the form of a foreign government, or excite the inhabitants of a foreign country to arm themselves against the authority of the chief of the government of that country.

SWITZERLAND.

The Times correspondent says:— "The Ultramontanists are about to disturb the peace of Switzerland, and the High Church Protestants are likely to aid and abet them. The Ultramontanists are resolved to make the Church independent of the State, or rather to place the former above the latter. The Bishop of St. Gall—the Prelate who has first taken the field—among other trifles demands that the Clergy shall no longer be amenable to the temporal authorities, and that spiritual ordinances shall be valid without the 'placet' of the state. In Freiburg, one of the seven 'Sonderbund' cantons, the Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva so completely 'rules the roost' that his word is law. The High Church Protestants in Switzerland quote Hengstenberg and other men of his way of thinking, who declare, 'that whatever may be sacrificed, peace must be restored between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. A memorial, drawn up by the above mentioned Bishop of St. Gall, is recommended as 'a truly Christian production,' and the reactionary proceedings of the cantonal governments of Freiburg and Wallis are highly eulogised."

ITALY.

NAPLES, FEB. 20, 1858.—My last informed you of the suspension of the trial at Salerno, on account of the alteration of mind of Watt, the English engineer, who was removed from the prison at Salerno, on Wednesday last, and consigned to the English Acting Consul, Mr. Barbar, until such time as he shall be in a fit state to appear in court; Watt is therefore now in Naples at the English Infirmary. A consultation was held there yesterday on his case, between Mr. Roskilly, surgeon to the British Legation, (when we had one here,) and two physicians from the Casa dei Fazzi (madhouse) at Aversa. They were unable, it appears, to come to a decision as to whether Watt was really suffering from aberration of mind or not. He is to be treated, however, with every indulgence, the object being to get him to forget his imprisonment. He accordingly lives well, and takes his drive daily down the Chiaia, accompanied by another English engineer, his friend. A second consultation will be held on Friday next. The English here appear to me to be doing their best to make out a great case against the Neapolitan Government, with regard to this supposed insanity of Watt, attributing it to the harsh treatment he underwent at Salerno. But unfortunately for their case, the statements in the Times go to prove what in fact was never before doubted, viz:—That all the foreign prisoners were treated at Salerno with the greatest consideration, especially the English, who were furnished with every necessary and even comfort by the English Acting Consul, by orders of our Government. A letter from Foreza, a village in the north of that Province, states as follows:— "Only two days since we experienced two shocks of earthquake. God only knows what we have suffered here, and we are still afflicted by the sad news we have received of Viggiano, and other places of this miserable Province; which has been so marked out by the anger of God. Oh how many friends have I lost in one moment! Numbers of corpses still remain disinterred! We use dogs to scent the human flesh amid the ruins, and the labour of disinterment is immense. I have seen, too, fathers, husbands, and brothers, thrown themselves in despair on the stones sprinkled with the blood of their relatives, and after kissing them again and again, preserved them as a precious and sacred deposit. My friend—returned here yesterday from Viggiano. Poor man, one moment sufficed to deprive him of a wife and four children. He tells me that the whole place is literally a mass of ruins, he could not even discover the site of his own house." The Official Journal, gave last week, a list of the killed and wounded by the late earthquake, making up a total of only 9,000 killed and 1,350 wounded in all the kingdom. This is, I am certain, considerably understating the number. Numerous letters from the Province, convince me of it, as well as the accounts given by visitors to the terrible scene. I would almost assert, that the number of missing is as great as that of the killed and wounded, and of the former the Official Journal makes no mention.

THE PONTIFICAL AND SARDINIAN STATES.—OUR readers have long known what the praises bestowed on the Sardinian Government are worth. They know how prosperous Piedmont is since it has been placed under the protection of England. We need not trouble ourselves either to defend the King of Naples against the accusations of despotism and tyranny, which fall back with redoubled force on the English Government, nor try to prove that Papal Rome is less sanguant than Ireland or India, under the humane administration of Great Britain, that it is far less immoral than London, where prostitution displays itself with such flagrant audacity, that several meetings have been convened for the purpose of putting it down without being able to effect any good; but round numbers will solve the question easily, and will prove whether we shall find at Rome or at Paris prosperity and good government. These numbers are extracted from the excellent work of M. Abbe Margath, entitled "The Victories of the

Under the pretext of taking from official documents, and cannot be contradicted. Let us see, then, how affairs progress in this model kingdom and in the country of "intrigues and impurity."

IN THE PONTIFICAL STATES. IN THE SARDINIAN STATES. 1st. There are statistical documents which enlighten the Government on the most important wants of the population. 2d. There is a well-arranged rental book.

3rd. The relinquishment of the farming of rent for the public revenues has been a benefit to the treasury. 4th. The expenses attendant on the administration and levying of taxes are 12 90 per cent.

5th. The endowments, properly so called amount to 2,612,266 francs. 6th. The national debt produces a capital of 118f. 50c. per head.

7th. The expenses of the debt imposes an annual charge of 22f. 95c. per head. 8th. During ten years the sum of 9,839,137f. 49c. has been taken solely from the extraordinary resources to supply ordinary expenses.

9th. From 1853 to 1857 the ordinary expenses have been diminished by 5,048,965f. 10th. For the same space of time the taxes have been reduced by 165,413f.

11th. The public debt produces a capital of 139f. 80c. per head. 12th. The expenses of the debt imposes an annual charge of 29f. 33c. per head.

13th. During the space of nine years the sum of 81,447,571f. 21c. has been taken from the extraordinary resources to supply ordinary expenses. 14th. From 1853 to 1857 the ordinary expenses have been increased by 12,864,322f.

15th. In the same space of time the taxes had been increased by 28,669,645f. These facts and figures enable us to understand what is meant by a model kingdom. Any state that rains itself, increases the burden on the people, and delivers itself, neck and heels, to England, is a model state. As to the Catholic Governments who do not follow this example, their ruin is certain. So says, at least, the Morning Post.—Translated from the Univers for the Catholic Telegraph.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.—The advance into Oude is still postponed, and the events of the fortnight, therefore, are not of very exciting interest. Such as they are, they are all decidedly in our favour. On the 12th January Sir James Outram was attacked at the Alumbagh by a force which he estimates at 30,000 men. We details have been published in this country, but the contest was protracted, as Sir James Outram, though he has strengthened his position, has barely 4,000 men. The enemy were defeated and retired, leaving 400 dead upon the field, while the British had not lost a single man. Only six were wounded—a fact which has occurred only once before in this war, in the engagement at Futtehpore. On the 15th the enemy came on again, led this time by a Hindoo fanatic, most probably, from his name, a faquer of the Monkey-temple in Awadh. They kept up a desultory fight from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., 11 hours, but retreated at nightfall, leaving their leader in the hands of the British, and a great number of wounded on the ground. Our loss is again reported trifling—a fact due, I believe, partly to generalship, our leaders being fairly awake to the value of European life, and partly to the withering power of the English rifle. That weapon has been our safety. All the fanaticism in the world will not stop a bullet, and the fanatics have not the power of coming to close quarters.—Even numbers are of no value against an enemy who can fire half-a-dozen rounds before the old musket gets within range. The mutineers lose by the inferiority of their weapon all the strength they gain by their growing desperation. They are still, however, terribly strong. Hour by hour they receive accessions of men from Goruckpore, from Rohilcud, and even from Central India. The leaders, driven from Etawah, Allyghur, Futtehpur, Goruckpore, and Banda, are swarming to Lucknow, with picked bands of desperadoes. The force there concentrated will in a few weeks be not less than 60,000 fighting men, with at least 80 guns and plenty of ammunition. The walls are being repaired, the streets entrenched and the houses freshly loopholed. Everything indicates that the insurgents, driven to bay, intend to die fighting, and with the means at their disposal they may hold Lucknow as they once held Bhurtpore. They themselves believe that the attack will end in the destruction of both parties. An officer engaged in executing a party of them asked each before he died why he had fought, and what was to be the end of it all. Each gave the same answer, "The slaughter of the English was required by our religion; the end will be the destruction of all the English and all the Sepoys, and then—God knows."

I regret to conclude my letter with an account of another massacre. Six persons—Sir Montagu Jackson, Captain Patrick Orr, Lieutenant Barnes, Sergeant-Major Morton, Miss Madeleine Jackson, and Mrs. Patrick Orr—were known to be in the hands of the Oude rebels. It was hoped that they would be spared as hostages, but the thirst for blood is still unquenchable. All the males were blown from the guns in the first week of the month. The ladies are still alive, but in confinement, and have lost, they say, all reckoning of time. The Governor-General has offered a lac of rupees for each of them, but I fear without effect.

There is a report that the great Oude Zemindars have offered to surrender on condition of immunity. They offer to reveal the entire plan of the revolt from first to last, and to surrender every man guilty of any atrocity, receiving in return immunity for themselves. I believe they do not agree to surrender every Sepoy. The bribe is a large one, as it is of the last importance to ascertain the true history of the conspiracy, but the offer as it stands can never be accepted. If the mutineers are to pass unpunished, discipline will be impossible. I cannot vouch for the absolute accuracy of the statement, but some terms have been proposed.

Sir Colin Campbell had defeated the rebels (at) Futtehpur, and was waiting for a heavy siege train from Agra, on arrival of which he would move with his whole force, in concert with Jung Bahadour, on Oude. The Calpee rebels are still in force, it is said, under the leadership of the Nena Sahib, and that this chief is threatening us in the direction of Nagote. If this be so, the gradual concentration of columns from Jubbulpore, Rewa, and Sehora, will soon be an end to this resistance.

An engagement took place between Captain Montgomery, the Superintendent of Police at Ahmednagar, and a gang of Bhels in the district of Chanclore, on the road to Malagamur. Captain Montgomery, three other officers, and fifty men were wounded.

ANNEXATION OF OUDE.—For the popular comprehension the whole case may be very simply explained. The Nabobs of Oude, besides being the lieutenants of the province so called, were the hereditary Viziers of the old Mogul Empire, on the collapse of which fabric they contrived to convert their office into an independent government. In this position we found them, and it was by our own act and favor that they were gratified some 40 or 50 years ago with the gift of a Royal title, the family being then of about 60 years' standing. With this family we had certain treaty engagements, by virtue of which we, as Lords paramount of India, undertook to guarantee them in the possession of their dominions and authority as

under the pretext of taking from official documents, and to act in conformity with our advice. Our own part of the treaty we fulfilled by maintaining a British force in the kingdom of Oude, and employing this force in executing, against all resistance, the orders of the Court of Lucknow. The native share of the bargain was not performed at all, for, as speaker after speaker showed on Tuesday evening, the misgovernment of the country was most abominable, while the injunctions of our officials were either evaded or disregarded. Warnings were repeatedly addressed to the Court, and intimations given of the penalty which such misrule must one day provoke, but all in vain, and affairs proceeded in the same fashion as before. Now, the consequences of such a system were doubly injurious to the British Government, for not only did the kingdom of Oude present a scandalous and demoralizing spectacle in the very heart of our own dominions, but all this scandal and demoralization was directly supported by our own agency. Oriental tyrannies create their own checks in popular insurrections, and Oude was eminently adapted to the production of such machinery. The country was full of petty chiefs, who could have curbed easily enough the caprices of their native rulers, but who became helpless when confronted with the power of British India. We were the instruments in all this misrule. "The principle of government in Oude," said Colonel Sykes, "was to farm out districts to chukledars, who collected the revenues from the zemindars, and who got as much money from them as they could at the cannon's mouth." Mr. Mangles once, when travelling in the country, heard nothing but cannonading on all sides for nine days together. In a space of six years we are assured that upwards of 11,000 persons were killed or wounded by various kinds of atrocities. "The people," said Lord John Russell, "on whom the taxation fell were reduced to the last degree of poverty, and when any resistance was made to the payment of those taxes British troops, under the command of British officers, were sent to enforce their collection." It is here that we must look for the whole essence of the case. The gravamen of the matter was not simply the misgovernment of Oude, but the perpetration of this misgovernment, with all its enormities, through the direct and immediate instrumentality of our own arms. We had guaranteed the Sovereigns of the country in the possession of power: we had stipulated that this power should be well employed; but, instead of this, it was grossly abused, and all by our sanction still. We do not believe that these facts can be controverted, and we are sure that nobody would argue for the maintenance of such a system. Then, what was to be done? There were two courses of proceeding open to us. As the treaty had been openly violated by the Kings of Oude, we were released also from its obligations, and we could therefore withdraw the troops on which His Majesty depended for support, or we could continue our agency in the matter, but insure more becoming results by taking the administration of the kingdom upon ourselves. Lord John Russell seemed to be of opinion that, if action was called for at all, it should have been taken the former of these shapes; but would any Governor-General have found it possible to justify himself for leaving a population of 5,000,000 to all the calamities of sanguinary anarchy? All that has been so strongly urged of late on behalf of our bounden duty to preserve order in India would apply with equal force to our obligations in Oude, nor do we think that any party in this country would have tolerated the spectacle of a populous province deliberately handed over to internecine strife while our own troops formed a cordon round its frontiers to confine the tumult within its bounds. There remained only the alternative of annexation, which, after being accepted in theory for a great number of years, was at length put in practice by Lord Dalhousie under the direct order of the authorities at home.—London Times.

(From the Weekly Register.)

We gave a fortnight ago the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Belfast riots. The report is too long for publication even in the daily papers. But some passages are too important to be wholly omitted. It mentions the gathering of the Orangemen in the church (Christ Church) at which Dr. Drew, a grand chaplain to the Orangemen, preached, and which is situated close to the "Pound District," which is inhabited by the Roman Catholics. Dr. Drew's own report of his inflammatory sermon is thought intact enough to be published at length; and the Commissioners report that the Orangemen took their orange scarfs from their hats, and put them on the members when they entered the church.

The police force are, with six or seven exceptions, entirely Protestants, and those in any command amongst them are exclusively so; a great many of them are, or have been, Orangemen—two of them actually walked with an Orange procession on the 13th, in the country, a few miles from Belfast, and the public feeling as to them is unmistakable and palpable; and Mr. Tracy, the stipendiary magistrate, in his evidence, described very succinctly and clearly their position as a police force in Belfast, in saying they are supposed to be sympathisers with the Sandy's-row mobs, and enemies to those in the Pound Street districts. Accordingly, during the riots they could safely appear in Sandy's-row; but their appearance in the Pound district was the signal for assault and attack; which they being unable to repel without weapons of defence, the few constabulary that were in Belfast were constantly employed in protecting the local constables; and instead of being a help they became a hindrance to the actions of the constabulary during the riots. We call attention to the portions of the evidence showing the state of the public feeling regarding them. Mr. Tracy, R.M., and Mr. Lindsay, their officer, abundantly testify to the feeling of the Roman Catholics regarding them; and other witnesses show manifestly that this feeling is not confined in Belfast to the Pound district. While one portion of Mr. Bindon's evidence we think of importance to bring to your Excellency's notice—namely, that when Mr. Bindon made an arrest in Sandy's-row, the crowd cried out, "They thought he was a bad Protestant to arrest one of their party." That these feelings as to them existed on both sides, making them supposed friends of one side and enemies of the other, is beyond question; and but for this due to explain the conduct of the constabulary during the riots, it must have been our duty to have animadverted more than we are now inclined to do on some startling evidence before me, to which hereafter we will have to call your Excellency's attention. . . . All these matters lead us to believe that in the constitution of the present police force there are serious errors, calling for immediate remedy; and to recommend that a total change should be effected in the mode of appointment and the management of the local police of Belfast. We think the late riots have made this step one that recommends itself to every calm-thinking and reasonable man in Belfast, and we hardly think it could find opponents even among the warmest partisans.

The very questioning by us of certain parts of their conduct would seem to impute blame to them; and we were anxious, as much as possible, not to bring the constabulary into the position of parties on their trial in respect of these transactions. The riots were confined to two localities, and these distinctly separated into Catholic and Orange districts; they commenced on the 12th of July this year, and it is plainly shown that the happening of outrages at that period was a matter of usual occurrence. They arose with greater violence this year than in former years; and, in this year, more solemnly and with greater pomp than in former years, the festival of July was celebrated. The celebration of that festival by the Orange party in Belfast is, plainly and unmistakably, the originating cause of these riots. These districts in Belfast are circumstanced in a peculiar manner to show the effect on the public

mind of the annual celebration of a festival which is used to remind one party of the triumph of their ancestors over those of the other, and to incite the feelings of Protestant superiority over their Roman Catholic neighbours. And we refer your Excellency to the sermon of Dr. Drew, delivered in a house of religious worship on that day, as a sample of such Orange teaching. The districts of which we have spoken particularly were inhabited by the poorest and least educated classes; with feelings not disciplined or kept in check by the influences which education and social intercourse exercise upon the higher classes; and they, therefore, in conduct exhibit more plainly the feelings aroused by the celebration of that festival. The event celebrated might form in many points of view, a subject of rejoicing to all classes in our free country; and the revolution of 1688, founding, as it did, free institutions for the benefit of every class and creed, might be commemorated by all; but, unfortunately, its commemoration is now regarded in the north of Ireland as the celebration of the triumph of one class over another, and the establishment of Protestant ascendancy; and it is entirely forgotten that the principles of the revolution are, in fact, the principles of civil and religious liberty. As celebrated, it is regarded as a studied insult by the Roman Catholics, and as a triumph by the Orangemen, and a declaration of the superiority over their Roman Catholic brethren. The processions' act, and the steps taken to repress these celebrations, are legislative declarations of their impropriety and dangerous consequences; but while they exist, changed in some outward show and form, the effect is still the same. Perhaps, on this branch of the case we are led into the statement of evils that admit but slightly of cure by the executive or legislature.

The strange remarks upon the principles of the Revolution of 1688, show clearly enough the disposition of the Commissioners to make the best of things, which most Catholics would unsparingly denounce the constitution of the existing Orange Society, as declared by its chief members, especially Lord Enniskillen, the Grand Master, and Mr. Gwynne, his deputy, is then examined, and shown to be the main cause of the evil. The following "opinion" of Mr. Napier, appended to its rules, is remarkable—"I wish it should be understood that I do not mean to express or insinuate any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of the course, upon the legality of which I am requested to advise. Popular confederacies are perilous, because they generally become unmanageable, but the allowance of them under a free constitution shows then circumstances may exist which may require such united vigour as they call into activity." A few words follow the remarks to which we before adverted in the open air meeting of Mr. Hanna.

As we mentioned last week, Mr. O'Hagan commenced his address on Thursday in behalf of Father Conway. Had we room we would in justice give some of the principal passages of the learned gentleman's address, but must confine ourselves to the following concluding sentences—"All I say to you, in conclusion, is this—do your duty between the Crown and the traverser—deal with him, although a Catholic Priest, as a man and a citizen—be just, and fear not. And whatever you do—remembering that this is a criminal case—remembering that this is not a case, as I said before over and over again, on which you are at liberty to speculate—to act upon suggestion—to act upon inference—to act upon anything but convictions of the clearest and most conclusive kind—upon the clearest and most conclusive evidence—remember, also, that if there be, as to any or every portion of the case, a doubt upon your mind that my client is entitled to be acquitted, quite as much by reason of that doubt as you would be bound to convict him if certain of his guilt. Remember, too, that in you is his only hope of defence from this formidable prosecution, instituted, as I have told you, at the instance of the House of Commons—pressed with vigour, if not beyond the law, up to the full measure of the law, and pressed with all the power of the Crown, and by all the array of counsel that could be brought here against him. Again, I say to you, do your duty—be just, and fear not. I am satisfied, if you consider this case deliberately, your verdict will be unanimously for the traverser. Do your duty and he will be content." The learned counsel resumed his seat after an address of more than five hours' duration, amidst a hearty cheer, again and again repeated from the occupants of the galleries.

On Friday witnesses were examined for the defence. Nicholas Walsh was the first witness examined. He said, Father Conway had repeatedly warned the people not to commit any breach of the peace. What he said from the altar was—that he hoped the curse of God would not fall on the people for detaining the people from mass; on my oath, said the witness, he did not say that the curse of God would fall on every man who voted for Colonel Higgins; from the beginning to the end of his discourse a curse of that kind was never used.

James Fleming examined—I did not hear Father Conway say Higgins had sold his country, body and soul; he did not say the curse of God would follow every man who voted for Higgins; he said he hoped the curse of God would not fall upon those who kept the people from mass; he told the people they would violate the law by throwing stones or fighting, but that they were at full liberty to show their disapprobation by shouting; they were not to throw stones or beat; that they would violate the law by doing so.

Mr. Geoffrey Martin distinctly heard Father Conway say he hoped the curse of God would not come down on those Catholic landlords or people or on their families, or something to that effect, for treating the people in that way; did not hear Father Conway say—"But, believe me, the curse of God will follow every man who gives his support to Colonel Higgins."

Dr. Hastings Twiss was in the main street of Ballinrobe of Palm Sunday; saw no act of violence on the part of the Rev. Mr. Conway.

James Stannard heard Father Conway advising the people to be peaceable and orderly.

Lieut. John Grayburn examined by Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C. I am an officer in Her Majesty's service in the Royals; I was on duty in Ballinrobe on the Sunday; I saw the Rev. Mr. Conway in the lane; I think Mr. Arabin, R.M., was there; Mr. Conway came up and said some one had pointed a pistol at him, and Mr. Arabin took the pistol. Mr. Conway was talking about this for some time; I was keeping the mob from coming down from the main streets Mr. Conway remained there while I was there, and he accompanied me part of the way when I left for the barrack; I saw nothing improper in his conduct.

James Cunningham examined—I was at twelve o'clock mass on last Palm Sunday; Mr. Conway officiated; I recollect after Communion his addressing the congregation; he had in his hand the Bishop's pastoral; he spoke about the pastoral and the election; as well as I recollect he took off his robes, and laid them on the altar; I had the best opportunity of hearing Mr. Conway; I was not three yards off; he said he hoped the curse of God would not come down or fall upon the Catholic landlords who had kept the people from coming to mass on that day; that it was a mortal sin for a Catholic not to hear mass without ground cause; he did not say Higgins was a consummate scoundrel; he said he betrayed the people; he did not say the curse of God would fall on those who voted for Higgins; he advised the people to be quiet and peaceable, and not to put themselves in the power of the police or people, or of those who commanded them (the witness here gave in Irish what was said by Father Conway).

On Saturday Mr. O'Hagan applied to the Court for liberty to address the jury by his learned friend, Mr. Robinson. The Attorney-General opposed the application, and there being no precedent either in Ireland or England, the Chief Justice refused the application. The Solicitor-General then rose to address the Court in reply to evidence. The general line of the learned gentleman's speech was a repetition, or an-