

(Continued from third page.)

in his hands; saw the second man make a stroke with his hand; he brought the hand as far as the man's neck; don't know if he had anything in his hand, but I take it for granted he had.

Mr. Coffey—What! take it for granted. Mr. Coroner, be good enough to take down that answer.

Mr. Graydon—Did you say that, Mr. Keane?

Witness—I did; saw two soldiers rush to the soldiers who was down; the first soldier who came stabbed the man who made the last attack while he was stopped in the act; the soldier stabbed him in the ribs; the second soldier pursued the man that raised both his hands.

Mr. Graydon—Serve him right!

Mr. Coffey—The man ran first to the right hand towards the corner of the courthouse; he then turned to the left; the soldier made a drive with his bayonet at the part of the back; cannot say whether it struck him; both were going at the top of their speed; the soldier who was lying down could not have been knocked down before the first shot was fired; for I passed the place three or four times without seeing him; after the bayonet charge I have described I don't think there were any shots fired; at the time the shots were fired the lives of the party were in danger; they could not be in more imminent danger; considered so from the stone-throwing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coffey—Was never in America; never heard the Americans called a "go-ahead" people; never heard in all my reading of a character called Sir Isaac Newton; heard of Sir Isaac Newton, but I don't know who he was; don't know if he was a great general, or if he commanded the Channel fleet during the last war; told all I was asked.

Mr. Coffey—Upon your oath, Sir, did you omit any feature of importance?

Witness—Any feature of importance! (a pause). I took out a pistol myself on that day.

Mr. Coffey—Where did you take out the pistol?

Witness—Outside the corner of the courthouse.

Mr. Coffey—Do you usually carry a pistol?

Witness—Not until that day for four years before.

Mr. Coffey—May you have a pistol about you now?

Witness—May be I have, and may be I haven't.

Mr. Coffey—I beg of you, Mr. Coroner, to take down that answer. Have you a pistol, Sir?

Witness—(after considerable hesitation)—I have not.

Mr. Coffey—Have you any arms about you?

Witness—I have a dagger; took out the pistol more than once that day; took it out at Thomond-gate; I am not a surveyor, nor did I ever act as one; was paid under the Board of Works as an engineer; I am now employed in my brother's office; my duty is sometimes to remodel farms, sometimes to let farms, sometimes to execute *habereas*; my name is always in the warrants as one of the specialties; knows no difference between a specialty and special bailiff; has sometimes executed warrants on civil bill ejectment decrees.

Mr. Coffey—Was there ever a house tumbled in your presence?

Witness—To be sure there was.

Mr. Coffey—Did you ever boast of the great number of houses tumbled in a day?

Witness—I never boasted of it; but I might have told of the number.

Mr. Coffey—Well, tell us the number tumbled in one day?

Witness—I cannot exactly say; did not level many houses for the last three years.

Mr. Coffey—Because they were not there to be levelled.

Witness—I cannot say how many houses I may have levelled in one day; don't think I was present at the levelling of five hundred houses in all my life; might have levelled three hundred houses; the voters who said "glory to you, master," are not my servants—they are the tenants of the Marquis of Conyngham; the signature to the document handed to me is "Conyngham"; I cannot say if it is his signature; it was to Lord Conyngham's tenants I went to pay the visit at Medick; I am not their master; the voters are, with few exceptions, Roman Catholics; believes it was my nephew, Tom Pilkington, that asked them to vote for a particular candidate; very seldom goes into the cabins of the people to give them religious instruction.

Mr. Coffey—Well, special bailiff of the Marquis of Conyngham, how many converts have you made? Witnesses—Indeed I fear not many. But you go into the cabins of the people to talk on serious subjects? I do. And you enlighten the understandings, and endeavor to show the true path to the superstitious Papists? I try to do it; I seldom lose an opportunity. Have your endeavors been blessed with abundant success? I think the Irish Society's work has. And you take a great interest in their proceedings? I do. You correspond with them? I do.

Mr. Coffey—And report occasionally on the benighted state of the wilderness?

Witness—I never invited the Parish Priest of Carrigaholt to a religious controversy; I am not able for him; he is a very clever fellow; the cleverest Priest in the diocese; never mixes up sublimity matters into his efforts at enlightenment; never talks to them about an acre of bog or any earthly consideration.

The cross-examination of this witness had not concluded at half-past six o'clock when the court adjourned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSIONS.—Henry Bowden, Esq., of Dulwich, was received into the Church and confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Southwark, at the Oratory, Sydenham, on Sunday, 8th August. We understand this gentleman is the brother of the late J. W. Bowden, Esq., Trinity College, Oxford, author of the "Life of Pope Gregory VII.," and who was of considerable prominence in the theological movement at Oxford. He is also uncle to the Rev. Father Bowden of the Oratory.—*Tablet*.

THE COAST DEFENCES.—Several officers of the corps of Royal Engineers have been employed during the past week in inspection and surveys of the coast of Sussex to ascertain the capabilities of the several forts for defence, and to select sites for a chain of new fortifications.

The uniform of the militia is in active preparation, government having contracted for several thousand sets, of which the greater part are already complete.

THE LATE INSULT TO A CATHOLIC PRIEST AT WINCHESTER.—The following very creditable letter appears in the *Hampshire Independent*:—"Sir—I read in your paper of Saturday last (July 31st) an account of the behaviour of certain Clergymen of the Established Church towards a Roman Catholic student who visited the cathedral at Winchester on the previous Monday. I was shocked to think that any persons professing Christianity could behave with such unchristian intolerance. One thing I am certain of, that the head of the cathedral establishment would never sanction, or even approve of, such conduct. I am, I believe, as staunch a supporter of the Protestant Church as any one in the county; but I think that if this species of persecution towards other branches of the Church is carried on, instead of elevating the character of Protestantism, we shall find it sink lower and lower. With regard to the Clergymen who so manfully distinguished himself at the railroad station, by insulting the stranger, and calling upon the people to duck him, I only regret that I was not present, for I most assuredly would have given him into custody for attempting to provoke a breach of the peace, and made him find sureties for a heavy amount not to repeat such conduct. I suppose the Canons being on their own ground might think themselves justified in insulting a stranger, but, at any rate, we should be spared such exhibitions of rampant bigotry at such public places as railroad stations. I hope, if you insert this, that it may reach the eye of the Catholic gentleman in question, that he may not think the whole country is imbued with feelings more suitable to 1652 than 1852.—Yours obediently,
August 5th, 1852. A Co. MAGISTRATE.
"I enclose my card."

CHESTER ASSIZES—THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.

The assizes for the county of Chester commenced on Monday. Mr. Justice Crompton presided in the Crown Court.

The grand jury having been sworn, Mr. Justice Crompton proceeded to deliver his charge. He could not congratulate them as he had had the pleasure of doing the grand juries all around the Welsh circuit, as to the state of crime in this county. After alluding to some of the general cases in the calendar, his lordship dwelt at considerable length on the charges arising out of the Stockport riots. He lamented extremely the disturbances which had recently taken place in the large manufacturing town of Stockport. Religious animosities seemed to have arisen between the Catholics and her Majesty's Protestant subjects in that town, and in some measure also a feeling of hostility between the English and the Irish existed. It was very much to be lamented that these dissensions should occur, but it would be for the grand jury minutely to inquire into the charges preferred, to see if the law of the land had been violated and the Queen's peace broken. In the year 1780 they all knew what dreadful excesses took place by infuriated mobs pulling down houses and chapels, and it was frightful to contemplate such lawless proceedings taking place in the present day. For the protection of society, no less than for the honor of the country, such disgraceful outrages must be checked, and the authors of them severely punished. These proceedings at Stockport appeared to him to be no less an outrageous violation of the laws than the riots which took place in the time of the late Lord George Gordon, and he repeated that it was one of the greatest importance that such outrages should be effectually put down. He did not wish to address them on the question of religious differences and animosities, neither did he wish to allude to the acrimonious feelings which he feared existed to too great an extent between certain classes of Englishmen and Irishmen who might be residing in such places as Stockport; but he must remind them that as Ireland was a portion of the United Kingdom, the Irish had as great a right to take up their residence in Stockport as any of the gentlemen before him had to reside in the county of Chester. With regard to the charge of homicide which had arisen out of those outrages, the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner. It would be their duty to see whether the charge of murder was fully brought home to the prisoner. The depositions in this case were very long and very confused. It would appear that the prisoner struck deceased with a poker. Now, should they be of opinion that the blow with the poker was deliberately inflicted, then it would be a case of murder. If, however, they should be of opinion that the blow was struck in the heat of moment the offence would be reduced to manslaughter. After some further general remarks, his lordship dismissed the grand jury to their duties.

The prisoners having been placed at the bar, and a petty jury empanelled, after the examination of several witnesses, returned the following verdict:—"Guilty against all prisoners for a riot on the first and second counts. On the third and fourth counts, Murphy alone found guilty of feloniously wounding the witness Picken. On the fifth count, Naughton guilty of an assault on Thomas Peason. On the sixth count, Roger McDermott not guilty on the charge of feloniously wounding James Swindles."

Sentence was deferred. Before the court was adjourned this evening, it was arranged that his lordship would in the morning take the charges against the "English Protestants," against whom there are no less than seven indictments for felony, including the charges of demolishing the two Catholic chapels and the houses of the priests.

STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—A well-informed correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The order and quietude of the working classes in the wide and populous manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, are manifest proofs of the regularity and constancy of their employment, and of the comforts which free-trade has bestowed upon them. At no period within my remembrance (and I have been intimately acquainted with Manchester and the crowded populations surrounding it for the last twenty-five years) has prosperity in all departments of trade, with plenty and happiness for the people, so universally prevailed."

Mr. John Fairfax, editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, who is now upon a visit to England, has delivered a lecture on the Australian gold fields, to a numerous audience, at Leamington. The following passage cannot be too widely read:—"In England there is a large class of young men, who are well educated, but are not brought up to any business pursuits. Many of this class make their way to the colonies. They bring letters of introduction to respectable and wealthy people—often to the Governor—and imagine their fortunes are made. Poor fellows! Any well-instructed colonist can see with half-an-eye that they are unfit for hard work, and therefore necessarily unfit for the colony. Often, persons such as these are returned home to their parents, like unsaleable bales of merchandise; and too frequently, alas! they remain to disgrace their name, to ruin their character, and to debauch their lives."

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—There are at present, according to the official returns, no fewer than 117 vessels in the United Kingdom entered outwards for ports in the Australian colonies nearest the gold diggings. Of these forty-four are loading at the outports, and seventy-three in the ports of London. Admitting that on an average each vessel will carry sixty emigrant adults and children, the total number would be 7,020.

From thirty to forty first-class ships, varying from 500 to 2,000 tons, are entered to sail during the present month, either from London, Plymouth, or Liverpool, for Port Phillip, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide, and Sydney, New South Wales. A considerable number of clerks who had excellent situations in the Bank of England, South Sea House, East India House, Post Office, Customs and Excise, banking houses, merchants' counting houses, solicitors' offices, &c., have resigned, and are "off to the diggings."—*Globe*.

EMIGRATION SWINDLING SCHEME.—A final examination of the prisoners charged with swindling by means of a fictitious company called "The Australian Gold and Emigration Company," took place on Friday, at the Mansion House, London, when Montague and Tripe were committed to Newgate, to take their trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court.

UNITED STATES.

Petitions, numerously signed by merchants of New York, Boston, &c., are before Congress, praying for the recognition of the independence of Hayti. When Cuba comes into the Union, it may be well to take Hayti along at the same time; but there is considerable uncertainty about the advent of either, at the present moment. We notice that the Sandwich Islands have been before Congress. Mr. Seward, in his great speech about the fisheries, expresses himself as though he had a liquorish taste for these islands. Our country is growing.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOSTON.—From an editorial article published in the *Traveller*, it appears that the grammar schools of Boston are in a "shocking bad condition." At the regular annual examination of candidates for admission to the High School last week, there were 112 applicants—all medal and first class boys from the grammar schools—57 of whom were admitted, the others being unable to answer the most simple questions in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history! We make too short extracts from the article before us, to show that the writer does not flatter either masters or pupils:—"The examination revealed unaccountable ignorance on the part of many of those considered the best scholars in the grammar schools. One boy compared the adjective *bad*, *badder*, *badest*. Another when asked what *Mason & Dixon's Line* was, replied that it was a line of Expresses. Another could not find $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$. One boy answered 7 questions correctly out of the 40 propounded. From one school twenty-three boys comprising nearly all the first class, presented themselves for admission, and only two were thought sufficiently advanced to be allowed to enter." "The greater proportion of those cast aside were complete namskulls, and were in no ways fit to be members of the first or second classes of our Grammar schools. Of the most common subjects they were completely ignorant. One of the masters who conducted the examination remarked to the delegation from one of the schools, 'You know nothing!' Such a state of things ought not to be, and it becomes both committee and teachers to enquire why the schools have thus retrograded. That they have, is too plain to be denied."—*ib.*

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS INSANITY.—Mr. Oville Hatch, of Franklin, Connecticut, has become insane, he having devoted considerable attention to the subject of spirit rappings. Mr. Hatch left home on Saturday last, and his friends fear that he will commit suicide, as he, previous to his departure, represented that he had received a message from the spirit of a man who had committed suicide, urging him to leave the world. Mr. Hatch is a farmer, and has been instrumental in introducing many important improvements in agriculture into the town where he resides. He was also an officer of the New England Poultry Association, and at the last exhibition in this city his collection of fowls was very large and valuable. The number of those made insane by the spiritual phenomenon is increasing every day; and in view of this fact it becomes those who investigate the causes of the manifestations, to be guided by the laws of reason and nature.—*Philadelphia Catholic Herald*.

In New York, last week, a daring young scamp, to decide a bet, deliberately proceeded to kiss all the women, (strangers to him), against their wills, that were sitting around the Park Fountain. He kissed perhaps a dozen or so before he was brought up standing, by a young woman who boxed his ears, and handed him over to the police.

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has decided that the passage of letters between unmarried parties—ladies and gentlemen—is equivalent to a promise of marriage.

CONSECRATION OF THE RT. REV. DR. CONNOLLY.—On Sunday, the Feast of the Assumption, the Consecration of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Connolly, Bishop elect for Fredericton, took place at Saint Mary's Church. The ceremonies commenced at ten o'clock. The consecration sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. Among the prelates who attended on the occasion were the Rt. Rev. Dr. McDonald, Bishop of Charlotte Town, and Rt. Rev. Dr. McKinnon, Bishop of Arichat. The Rev. Mr. Stairs, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, New York, accompanied the Most Rev. Archbishop. Father Hearne of Boston, was also present at the Consecration.—*Boston Pilot*.

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Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the
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the 10th instant.

NOTICE.
The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks
to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him
during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention
to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
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D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,
Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets,
Montreal, July 21.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 30th July, 1852.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Lands in the Counties
of Bruce, Grey and Huron, are now open for sale to actual
Settlers on the following terms, viz:
The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal
Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be
paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual
occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be
cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred
acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least
eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be erected; the timber to be
reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented,
and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License
of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be
granted; the sale and the license of occupation to become null
and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions;
the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying
with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to
be sold to any one person on these terms.
All papers in the Province to copy for one month.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 6th August, 1852.
NOTICE is hereby given that future Sales of Crown Lands
will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respec-
tive localities mentioned below:
West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven
Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instal-
ments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.
East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four
Shillings per acre; in the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings
per acre; from thence, north of the St. Lawrence to the
County of Saguenay, and south of the St. Lawrence in the
District of Quebec, east of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec
Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre; in the District of
Quebec, west of the River Chaudiere and Kennebec Road,
Two Shillings per acre; in the District of Three Rivers, St.
Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shil-
lings per acre; in the District of Gaspé and County of Sague-
nay, One Shilling per acre, in all cases payable in five annual
instalments, with interest, one fifth at the time of Sale.
For lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, such
extra price may be fixed as His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL in Council may direct.
Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the
Land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every
hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected
not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.
The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that
may be imposed.
The Sale to become null and void in case of neglect or vio-
lation of any of the conditions.
The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying
with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to
be sold to any one person.
All papers in the Province to copy for one month.