

his Grace read, in English and then in Irish, the Commandments of the Lord, which have been given us to fulfil, and the Catholic Creed which we must all profess. And when the voices of assembled thousands, "like the united sound of many waters," commingled in one open profession of that true faith, and in the thorough renunciation, for the future, "of the Devil and all his pomps and works;" insensible and blind indeed should any person be who would not see therein, evidence alike of the deep devotional feelings which pervade this Catholic community, and of the wretched fatuity of those who essay, by the "mess of pottage," to filch away from any Catholic here the inestimable gift of that faith, which they all, on that holy occasion, so emphatically professed.—The whole concluded with the conferring of the Papal Benediction by Father Rinolfi.—*Tuam Herald.*

The Very Rev. Mr. Manning has returned from Rome.

DEATH OF FATHER GABET.—The celebrated Jesuit, Father Gabet, missionary in Tibet along with Father Huc, the narrative of whose travels has obtained such world-wide fame, died at Rio Janeiro, of yellow fever, on the 3rd of March last.

CONVERSION OF MR. RICHARDSON.—The celebrated Richardson, of Derby, part proprietor of the *Catholic Standard*, and who for so many years has issued the largest proportion of Catholic works published in England, was received lately into the Church by Father Faber, who is a highly-gifted Preacher.—*The Westford People.*

CORONERS INQUEST.

On Friday, the 10th inst., a jury upon the bodies of the victims of the riots of the 9th inst. was sworn in, before Messrs. Jones and Courso, Coroners for the city. Having examined the bodies, the Court was adjourned till Saturday, when the investigation was resumed.

Dr. Crawford, deposed to having examined James Walsh, shot through the body by, apparently, a large ball. Deceased made no remarks previous to his death.

Dr. McDonnell, deposed—Deceased Peter Gillespie was brought into my surgery shot through the head, perfectly insensible. From the size of the wound should say it was caused by a musket ball. I live in Radegonde-Street. There was a line of troops in the street, about twenty yards below my door, and about twenty yards further on there was another line across the street. The body was brought in shortly after what I understood to be the firing of the troops. Other parties were brought to the house both before and after the firing of the troops. The first two parties brought to my house to have their wounds dressed, were Colonel Ermatinger, the police Magistrate, and Captain Ermatinger, the Chief of Police. I saw these two parties attacked by the mob, which was between my house and Zion Church. Altogether, the number appearing to be engaged in the riot amounted to from 30 to 50. But there were other parties shouting, who seemed ready to engage in the riot. The encounter when Colonel Ermatinger and Captain Ermatinger were wounded, took place about ten or fifteen minutes before the firing of the troops. As to the origin of the riot, I was looking out at an upper window, and saw a number of men attempting to get into the Zion Church. The Police were drawn up on the pathway on the opposite side of the street. I saw them moving over to disperse the mob, which retired before the Police to opposite Mr. Wood's house, at the corner of Radegonde street. At this point the mob became more excited, and commenced to resist the Police. I saw Captain Ermatinger advance with his corps, go among the rioters and shove some of them on, away from the Church down towards my house. At this point the rioting commenced seriously. Several men who got round Captain Ermatinger commenced an attack on him, and he commenced defending himself, using a stout stick he had in his hand. The body of the Police came to his rescue, and I could scarcely distinguish what passed. Ermatinger and the Police were striking, the rioters were striking, and several men were knocked down. The result was, that that body of the rioters was driven back to my house. I now noticed Colonel Ermatinger, in the middle of the street, opposite my house. He was armed with what seemed to be a policeman's baton, with which he drove off several rioters to a considerable distance. He then appeared to me to wish to retreat among the body of the police behind, and went back towards them, still fronting the rioters. Several men threw paving stones at him while thus retreating. Some of these stones struck Colonel Ermatinger about the head; he staggered, and I rushed down stairs to open the door, thinking he would require surgical attendance. I now heard several shots fired. Previously, I had heard no shots, nor had seen any fire arms. Up to this time, the fighting appeared to have been with clubs and stones. Hearing the shots, I went back to put my family into safety, and on coming down again, Captain Ermatinger was being carried in, wounded in the face. From the position in which I was, I did not see any of the parties firing. Captain Ermatinger was very much exhausted, and called for cold water. I examined his wounds, and found he had a cut on the left side of the lower lip; he was also cut on one of the eye-brows; he had also received a blow on the chest, which gave him considerable pain. Before I had completed the dressing of these wounds, Colonel Ermatinger was brought in. While examining his wound, which was over the right eye-brow, a man was brought into my office, who was said to have received a gunshot wound in the chest. The man was a laborer named Donnelly. I left the two Ermatingers and proceeded to examine this man's wound. Donnelly was in my surgery in the front part of the house, the Ermatingers being in my dining room. Dr. Jones came in and dressed the wounds of the Ermatingers, and I believe they went out again. While engaged in examining Donnelly's wound, I traced the ball for some distance under the skin. It had entered the right side, and proceeded to within two inches of the spine. At this time I heard a discharge of musketry. While engaged in removing this man to a safer position than opposite the window, several persons were brought in. One boy, about eight years old, had a gun-shot wound in the knee. One man had his left hand shattered. A young lad was brought in, shot through the left lung. His name, I believe, is William McGundley. Two bodies were next brought in; one of these bodies was that

of Peter Gillespie; the other was that of an old man, whose name I could not ascertain at the time. Shortly after, the body of Hutchinson was brought in.—The old man and Hutchinson were apparently dead when brought into the house. The ball had entered Hutchinson's body on the right side behind and was found midway between the breast bone and the skin. I extracted that ball yesterday, about six o'clock in the evening. It appeared, from its weight, to be a musket ball. [The witness here produced the bullet, which was quite flattened.] The wound that Gillespie had received was, beyond all question, sufficient to cause death. The distance from the Church to my house may be about 100 yards.

To the Jury.—I heard the reports of pistols, but saw no fire-arms in the hands of the mob. I saw no fire-arms in the possession of either Captain or Colonel Ermatinger. I heard no firing after the discharge of musketry. Donnelly was brought in with a gunshot wound, before the firing by the troops. The mob which I saw engaged with the Police, seemed to be composed of strong, able men—a number of boys running and shouting on its confines. I saw no civilians with fire-arms at the commencement of the fight, or during the struggle between the rioters and the police. I heard, apparently, two volleys of musketry, with an interval between them of three or four seconds.

To the Coroner.—At the time the riot commenced, I have no hesitation in calling all those who surrounded the Church a mob. There might have been 200 in all, including men and children. There were more at some little distance. I did not recognize any among the crowd as members of Zion Church. I do not know above, perhaps, half-a-dozen as members of that Church. I do not know whether there was as many Catholics as Protestants present. I do not know the particular religion of half the persons I know personally or by appearance. During the time I looked on, I saw no attack made on the Church by the people outside.

To Mr. Doherty.—The crowd were noisy, hooting and shouting, at the time when I saw the police moving.

To the Coroner.—I do not know whether the noise outside was calculated to disturb the meeting. I heard loud cheering in the meeting and the voice of the lecturer.

When his evidence was read over to Dr. McDonnell, he corrected his former statement, that he had seen a number of men attempting to get into the Church.—*He had seen none attempting to do so.*

Drs. Nelson, Holmes, Retly and Bruneau, deposed to the nature of the wounds inflicted on Walsh, Pollock and McCrea.

James Baillie was at Gavazzi's lecture in Zion Church. A noise was made outside; it was reported that people were endeavoring to get into the church, which caused confusion. On leaving the church heard report of fire arms; saw no rioting. Saw the Mayor who seemed much excited, and heard him give orders to fire; much confusion where the officers stood at the time the order was given. I saw parties with fire arms at the Church preventing those outside from coming in; it had been reported there would be an attack on the church. Was much surprised by the order to fire.

Mr. H. L. Routh—Went to Zion Church to hear Gavazzi's lecture; heard a noise outside, whereupon a number of people rushed out to repel the attack; understood they had repulsed the rioters; one man brought in with his head cut. The lecture proceeded; shortly after a second attack was made; a considerable number of the audience rushed out and repelled it. The lecture then proceeded, shortly afterwards was brought to a close. The audience then began to go out of the church—amongst the number myself. After I had gone down the steps of the church, I heard three reports of fire-arms, judging from the sound, from very small pistols. My impression was; that they were fired out of mere bravado, and so the audience seemed generally to suppose. It caused very little sensation, if any, amongst them that I saw. To the best of my belief, they were fired by a portion of the audience, but it might have been by parties higher up towards Beaver Hall. Everything was quiet, and no one seemed alarmed. Ladies and gentlemen were grouped together, conversing on the lecture, &c., and I also, for a short time, remained near the church. Afterwards I walked slowly down the hill, in the road until I came about Dr. McDonnell's house, when, to my great surprise, I heard firing in the direction of McGill Street, below the Engine house, and I saw people running in all directions. Very shortly after that firing was over, to my perfect astonishment, a Company of the 26th Regiment, drawn up across the road, also began to fire, not altogether in one volley. It appeared to me to be irregular, and at short intervals. I was under the impression that they were firing blank cartridge, and I heard a number of people say also—"It is only blank cartridge they are firing." Believing it was so, I paid little attention to three people I saw fall on the footpath, a little above myself—one of them a little child, and the others two men. Some one near me, on the left footpath, said the troops have fired ball cartridge, for several people are shot. I then ran across the road to pick up the little child. Some person, whom I did not recognize, was before me, and had already the child in his arms when I came up. I then saw that his leg had been shattered by a ball, and he was taken to Dr. McDonnell's. I afterwards heard it was necessary to amputate the limb. I then looked at the other bodies, and saw that one was that of an old man, seemingly quite dead. The other was wounded in the leg, and at the time was limping over to the other side. I then heard that others were shot higher up the hill, and on coming to opposite Zion church, I saw Peter Gillespie lying weltering in his blood, with a ball through his head. I staid a few minutes there, talking with others on the dreadful occurrence which had taken place, and then went down to the troops. I there saw the Mayor and exclaimed to him—"What, in the name of heaven, Mr. Wilson, could have induced you to give orders to fire on innocent and inoffensive citizens?" There was no occasion for it, I stated, for there was no riot or disturbance at the time. I was very much excited, and spoke in very strong terms; I repeatedly called the Mayor a murderer. He did not deny having given orders to the troops to fire; but in reply to my remarks said—"What else could I do, Mr. Routh? The Riot Act was read;" or words to a similar effect. I repeated there was no occasion for it, and that he was a murderer. He gave a reply, as far as I can at present recollect, in similar terms. I went on still in a similar strain, and said—"If you felt yourself incapable of preserving the peace, you should have left it in the hands of the Magistrates." Several gentlemen were standing round, and I think

it was Sir James Alexander, with Mr. Courso, who begged me to desist, as that was not a proper place for enquiry to be made, or similar words. I then went away, saying, as I left, to the Mayor, that he had been the means of sending a number of his fellow-creatures into the other world. The firing of the upper body, as I have already stated, was after that of the lower body, and, notwithstanding, we are now given to understand, there was a mistake in the orders about the firing, I am of opinion that the officer in command of that party—

The Coroner here interrupted Mr. Routh; but after consultation with the members of the bar, he allowed him to proceed with the expression of his opinion.—It was afterwards struck out of his evidence.

Mr. Routh continued—I give it as my opinion, that had that officer shewn that presence of mind and judgment which one holding so important a charge should have shewn, a very great part of the slaughter which ensued, would have been prevented. The firing was not in a volley, but very irregularly. It was in consequence of shots from the upper division of the soldiers, that I saw people fall. While in the Church, I heard sounds, as if stones and sticks had been thrown against the Church doors. I observed a number of the parties in the Church armed with guns, pistols and clubs. I think I heard a bugle sound after the firing was over, or it might have been during the firing. During the attack upon the Church, the assailants seemed to be trying to get ingress by the door. I am not aware that fire-arms were placed in the Church before the lecture. I heard some one say that one of the assailants was shot. Three pistol shots were all I heard before the firing of the troops. The inference I drew from the replies of the Mayor to me was, that he admitted having given the order to fire. I am aware that, in the previous part of the day, certain parties asked the Mayor to swear in special constables, and that he refused to do so. So far as I could see, the people on the streets were going home peaceably when the firing took place. A very short interval took place between the firing of the two companies, but sufficient, in my opinion, to have stopped the second firing. I did not hear the people outside calling, "Pull that scoundrel out." When I came out, all the assailants were dispersed.

Dr. Sutherland gave evidence as to the appearance of the wound causing the death of the deceased Crosby Clark, who was shot through the heart. The witness produced the ball, found beneath the skin, evidently a musket ball.

The inquest was then, at half-past six, adjourned till Monday, at one o'clock p.m.

On Monday the Inquest was resumed.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hogarth deposed to having been called out by the Mayor to assist the civil power; and explained the arrangements made with the troops, consisting of a party of 100 men, of whom one half were faced towards Craig street, the other half towards the Unitarian Chapel, remaining in that position till between 8 and 9 o'clock, when witness observed a rush of people coming from St. James street towards the troops, firing as they came on; heard also shots on the hill above; saw three shots fired from the corner above Zion Church. Was startled by hearing a fire from Lieutenant Quartley's division, which was taken up by the division facing up the hill. Met the Mayor trying to stop the firing; it appeared evidently his intention that they should not have fired. "Cannot say who gave the order to fire; it was not given by me, or by any of my officers. I did not see the person who did so. I cannot account for the troops firing without orders. I heard no Riot Act read, and was quite taken by surprise. I saw the Mayor take out what I conceive to be the Riot Act; but it was not read." Previous to the firing there was a rush towards the troops from the town, but none from above; there was firing, but it was stationary—just above the church. None of the troops were wounded; no stones were flung at them; the mob kept a long distance off them; and the people who were troublesome to the Mayor wanted to stand and gaze at the soldiers. "I conceive it was not necessary to fire on the mob till it was a little closer. The men in the upper division took the firing up from the lower."

Colonel Ermatinger had received instructions from Quebec that a certain Mr. Gavazzi was to lecture; this person arrived on the 9th, and was not molested in the slightest degree on his landing; he went to the lecture-room in Zion Church quietly. This witness corroborated the depositions of Colonel Hogarth, as to the arrangements with the troops. About half-past six, a crowd collected near Zion Church, and gradually it became excited by the shouting inside. The police kept the crowd back, and the people did not manifest any inclination to resist the authorities. But as the shouting from the crowd inside the Church increased, so did the agitation in the crowd outside, which at last became unmanageable. Then commenced a tussle in which he (witness) was struck with a stone, and severely cut on the head. Went into Dr. McDonnell's and got the wound dressed.—Coming out observed that the position of the troops had been changed. Heard some stray shots, and saw a few flashes proceeding from the crowd near the Unitarian Church; when almost immediately, first the lower, and then the upper, division of troops fired, when the crowd completely dispersed.

In his cross-examination, the Colonel denied having said in his evidence "that he had seen the mob attempting to enter the church." Witness had no arms about him during the row. He had not said in his evidence, that he had seen the mob attempting to enter the Church.

On Tuesday, the examination of Colonel Ermatinger was resumed. In answer to questions, he distinctly denied having called upon the people in the church to defend themselves, or that the Police were overpowered; nor did he hear any one else do so. Had doubts as to the prudence of swearing in special constables. Did not ask the mob what was their intention. His impression was that those outside wished to force their way to those within, and his object was to prevent any collision between them.

Joseph Wiley examined—Saw the row betwixt the crowd and police; then saw soldiers coming up Craig street. Heard two shots from the direction of the American church, and saw men running. Saw the Mayor with a paper in his hand; thought he heard him say, "Fire;" when immediately the troops fired. Could not say when he heard the Mayor say "Fire," that he saw his face distinctly. Saw persons at the door of Zion Church with fire-arms. "Would have seen any attack that was made on Zion church, had it been made."

Robert A. Quartley's (Lieut. 26th Regt.) evidence agreed in the main with that of Lieut.-Col. Hogarth. He deposed as follows:—About half-past 8 heard a

shot, and looking towards Zion Church, saw the flash of arms, discharged up the hill. I cast my eyes round for Colonel Hogarth, when suddenly the Mayor appeared in a crowd of people on my right. He immediately came to me, telling me there was a violent mob coming down upon us from the opposite side of the Square—that is, from McGill street—that there was great danger from this mob; that they were forcing their way, and must be driven back—that he would read the Riot Act, after which they must be repulsed. He had the Riot Act in his hand, standing close to me on the left flank of the company, about three paces in front, clear of the left flank man. He read the Riot Act through in violent haste, and in a most hurried manner. The last words were hardly out of his mouth, when crumpling up the papers, he turned towards the men, looking towards the right of the company, and shouted—"Fire in the Queen's name!—Fire!" He had before told me that there was no time to be lost, before reading the Riot Act.—I immediately called out for the men to cease firing—the firing began instantly—for the noise was too great to enable me at once to stop the firing. Then Col. Hogarth ran up, and the bugler sounded cease firing. The firing was very rapid; after it had ceased, I ordered the men not to fire again, and blamed them in different parts of the company for having fired without orders from an officer. One said it was high time to fire as a bullet had passed close to his head; another that he had seen officers obey the orders of the Mayor, and thought they should fire when the Mayor ordered them.

Captain Chas. Cameron's evidence did not vary in any important particulars from the foregoing.

Colonel Hogarth invariably told the men to take no orders but from him, and warned them not to fire but by his orders. The Mayor seemed excited; but witness could not say what took place. Soon after the troops were on the ground, three shots were fired from the hill, and instantly the soldiers fired, saying afterwards that they had been ordered so to do by a Civil Magistrate. Cannot tell what caused the riot; when I first saw it, thought that a steady constable, backed by half a dozen good policemen armed with their staves, would have sufficed to quell it; afterwards it grew too strong. Did not hear the Riot Act read; did not hear the Mayor give orders to "Fire;" it was a great breach of discipline for the men to fire as they did. I cannot account for the men firing.

Captain Ermatinger, Chief of Police, was the next witness. He deposed that—About 7 o'clock a crowd began to press round the church, after which there was screeching and howling and cries "turn him out," but could not say for whom that cry was meant. Went near the crowd which was tumultuous. Heard a man cry out, "now's our time; there are few of them; we can beat them." "I laid hold of him, and soon after was assailed and stunned with stones; several of my men tried to keep the mob from coming to Zion church, by talking to them; soon after the troops appeared, and the mob retired, and I went to Dr. McDonnell's house. I cannot say whether the mob meditated an attack on the church, or on the police."

Coroner—Did you see a mob attack the church.

Captain Ermatinger—I did not. I saw one or two armed with fire-arms. I did not see a man injured by them. The mob might have consisted of two or three hundred or more—some boys—few, if any, women. My opinion was, that they meant mischief—perhaps to attack the church or police. It is not within my knowledge that Zion Church sustained any injury. I saw no one come out of the church with fire-arms, but I heard two or three shots fired. I think they were fired by people who came out of the church. I believe there was a man shot by parties who came out of the church, before the military made their appearance, but I did not see it. My reason for believing so was, that I heard two shots fired, and saw a man leaning back on a house a little below the church, as if he was wounded. The mob was about 40 or 50 yards from the church. It could not have been attacked without my knowing it. A hostile spirit was exhibited by the mob towards the police, before they attempted to force their way into the church. I believed that the mob were endeavoring to force their way into the church, and that the police were attacked, because they prevented them. To the best of my recollection, there were no shots fired before I saw people coming out of the church. I did not call out to the people in the church to defend themselves.—I did not recognize a single person in the mob. I saw the Mayor on the ground that evening, but got no orders from him, except that, before the riot took place he said once or twice, "Keep off the crowd," or words to that effect, and he spoke to the mob, trying to persuade them to go home. When I heard the shots fired, I think there was a gathering of people about the church; but just at that time I had turned into Juror's street. I recollect very indistinctly what occurred about that time, as I was then covered with blood; but I recollect that stones were flying from the direction of the church, and towards the police. I do not recollect of saying to any one that the police could do no more. It was with stones that the mob attacked me.

A Juror—From what you know of the character of the citizens of Montreal, do you believe that a mob, such as you have described, would have assembled for the simple purpose of attacking the Police?

Captain Ermatinger—I believe the mob assembled for the purpose of preventing the lecture. The report of the occurrences at Quebec led me to believe that that was the object of the mob. The appearance of the mob led me to the same conclusion. I did not see any stones thrown at the church.

William Palmer, Clerk in the Commissariat, in the City of Montreal, deposed—On the evening of Thursday I was proceeding to the lecture, and on arriving at the church-door, I observed a great mob congregated round the church. Perceiving such a number of persons congregated about the church, and the Police drawn up to keep order as I presume, I did not enter, thinking that I was safer outside. I remained at the entrance to the church—a small wicket—and perceived a man going up to make his entrance into the church. He was refused admittance at the door. Alderman Atwater seized him by the arm and walked him down the steps. Some one from the crowd cried, "Give him a quarter." As the man was ordered away, there was a great deal of murmuring and bustle and confusion, another person from the mob, or outside the door, crying out that that man was not fit for the conventicle. The consequence was, that the Mayor and Mr. Atwater walked him away also. I still waited at the door, looking at what was going on. On several occasions I observed the Chief of Police directing his men to keep order. All of a