Mamtrasna case. Now that there is a change of Government there is some hope—I believe good hope—that justice will be done in this matter, and that such an inquiry will be given as the result of this debate as will insure that the prison doors shall be opened to those unfortunate men who are now suffering for crimes of which they had absolutely no knowledge. Even if it had been possible for me within the limits which I can fairly claim to go particularly and thoroughly into and of these cases, it is obvious that the house of Commons is not a tribunal for the purpose of deciding the innocence or guilt of convicted persons. All the House of Commons is asked to do upon this occasion is to listen to what I believe I shall show to be more than a strong prima face case in be more than a strong prima facis case in the direction of doubt in regard to the

The result of the second state of the second s

exclusively Protestant jury were empan

PHILBIN AND CASEY.

listen to what I believe I shall show to be more than a strong prima facis case in the direction of doubt in regard to the guilt of certain persons now suffering imprisonment in Ireland, and other persons who have been executed, and if they consider that I have made out that case, then, I think, the house should remit the matter, in default of a court of appeal which we, unfortunately, do not possess in criminal administration, to the inquiry of some authority to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Executive in Ireland (hear, hear).

THE CASE OF KILMARTIN.

In the only case in which we have succeeded in obtaining such an inquiry carried out on the spot by an eminent counsel appointed by Earl Spencer in the case of Kilmartin, who had been sentenced to penal servitude for life for attempt to murder. The result was that Just a week or ten days before the trial

open and fair inquiry into these matters, would have been forced by public opinion both in Ireland and England trelease the prisoners for whose innoin been forced by public opinion of the prisoners for whose innoin freeze the prisoners for the prisoners for

the way were designed through the character of the sory of the so called provided, had expressed publicly at some evidence, the great expressed publicly at some evidence, the street of the street of

THE CROWN BRIEF.

In addition to this evidence, which was only indirect, and which was not available for the prisoners' advisers, we have the evidence of a most important character in a copy of the Crown brief which came into the hands of the hon member for Westmeath. In that brief appeared the name of George Bolton, and it appeared that brief was prepared by him as Crown Solicitor. Within it was absolutely irrefutable internal evidence that George Bolton knew of the blackened faces and disguise. No less than four depositions in the brief, prepared by Mr. George Bolton, state that the actual assassins had blackened faces, and no copies of these depositions were furnished to counsel for the prisoners who remained in absolute ignorance of this most important item of information. Here was a copy of one of the depositions made within the heuse by the deceased John Joyce, and by Collins; at the inquest. The following was a passage in the evidence of Collins:—

"I then returned to the house of the deceased, John Joyce, and Bridget Joyce and atichael Joyce, Margaret Joyce, senior, Margaret Joyce, Junior, and Bridget Joyce and atichael Joyce, Margaret Joyce, senior, Margaret Joyce, Junior, and Bridget Joyce and atichael Joyce. They were in bed. We spoke to them; we asked them what had happened them. Michael Joyce the told us he saw three men in the house. We then asked Michael Joyce if he knew the men. He said he did not know them, as they had their faces dirty. I did not speak to Pat Joyce."

Constable Johnson was also examined, and he made depositions at the preliminary investigation. His depositions were also withheld by the Crown. He says in his evidence at the magisterial investigation:—

"I went into the house, I asked Michael Joyce through Sub-constable Johnson was also examined.

depositions to the defendants; behave given very important inforthe prisoners' defenders, and the George Bolton, counsel for timust have known was imposite the fact that deress had their faces blackened disguised. We have also evide was in the hands of the Crottime of the trial. time of the trial.

THE DYING DECLARATION
They had the two dying declarat little boys. One of them was a little boys. One of them was a little boy, for he was seven of age. They were made before.

"There were two or three me They had black on their faces."
This was sworn before Mr. was discovered that their dwould not fit into the case for the dying declarations had been by the Crown because they did not the evidence of the independent and a judicial murder was commens of this suppression (and a judicial murder was comment of this suppression (cheers). One of the little boys at the time of the trial, and the abundant time to instruct hi elements of Christianity which sary for the purpose of taking You may be sure that if the the little boy was such as would the case for the Crown insteading, it would have been used, he would have been instruct the duty and nature of an oath cheers).

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evidence of what they heard, have been used by the prisones at the trial, and that therefore have been useless to supply cop depositions to the defendants; b

SUMMING UP.

Well, sir, I have shown the motive as regards the persons of the Crown with a terrible crim they were convicted; I have nature of the evidence of the independent witnesses; I have motives of the murderers; I have motives of the murderers; I have motives of the murderers; I have the house that the informers mitted giving false evidence—independent witnesses is sho valueless by the disguise assum real murderers. I will say the if this be not a case for inquiry—absoliton (cheers)—then never in t of the criminal judicature of the country has there been an innonvicted; never was there a called more loudly for imme searching investigation by the searching investigation by the ment of the day. The late Gehad their own reasons for denyil to the wish to throw water on rat (laughter and ironical Irish do not wish to speak too hars unkindly of the present occupa front Opposition bench; but they did all that they possibly to take over the guilt for the others, if it be possible, by det tice and by screening the of share in the responsibility in rerimes and offences committed (loud Irish cheers). Then I some of the guilt for the judiciof Myles Joyce and for the ment of four other innorests with the present occur the front Opposition bench (ren cheers). We brought this cas and appealed for inquiry while in office, but I suppose that the red that as they had done soutrage public feeling and public Ireland they might do a I (hear, hear). I am thankful fof events, and what I believe that the late Government against the the late Government against the the late Government against Ireland. It may be possible for people to forgive the conduction unjustice attaching to their pifor the conviction unjustly Joyce. Certainly they have he of the ignominy with which Government must always be i Ireland (cheers). I have consid fidence in appealing to them a ing to a House of Commons under their direction. I am a the better nature of, in many different tribunal, and one ha claims to equity and justice.
had considerable experience of
Government in the last Parliar present Home Secretary was Secretary, and we always fou listened with attention and exa listened with attention and exe fully the representations which make in regard to matters of t tion. It was he who in the signed the order for the relea ael Davitt, Sergeant M'Carthy whose release had been refu Liberal Government (Irish cheers.) I cannot help, there the manner in which the prese ment have behaved both in ment and release of prisoners, ment and release of prisoners, forward to it as a hopeful aug future. I have also someti to contend. The right hon. the Solicitor-General (Mr. when this case was last broughtat there was a case for son dent inquiry. He suggested independent person, such as: well, should conduct the in noble lord the Secretary of Sta (Lord R. Churchill) said— "This was a case for an Imp gation of the administration Government, and that he had

conclusion that in this case an necessary. Such a step wot Irish people increased confic administration of the law. erations like those which w

erations like those which we the Government were fatal tests of good government in the These are great and noble on the Secretary of India. I look, therefore, up circumstances and great facts great hope and encouragemereult of this debate, an inguranted (hear, hear), and the of these innocent persons the may be opened, and that in some of these who have suffirible penalty of hanging on their memory may be vind and prolonged Irish cheers).