



# IRELAND!

## STILL ONWARD.

### News From the Whole Country.

#### The State Trials.

Parnell and his indicted Colleagues in the Dock—Eight Catholics on the Jury—The Attorney-General's Address—The First Knock Down for the Traversers—Parnell's Reception, etc.—Continuation of the Trial—Extraordinary Military Precautions in Ireland—Arrest of a British Soldier for Drilling the Peasantry—Arrest in Connection with the Mountmorres Murder.

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.]

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The Irish State trials began to-day in the Court of Queen's Bench. At a very early hour in the morning crowds began to gather around the four Courts. Police were stationed at all the gates and entrances, and allowed none to pass except on business. The judges took their seats shortly before 10 o'clock. Mr. Parnell and the other Traversers entered the Court at a quarter before eleven, accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The latter followed the example of one of his predecessors at the O'Connell trial and wore the insignia of his office. Mr. V. B. Dillon, solicitor for the Traversers, acted the architect of the Court arrangements, and demanded why the public had been shut out till ten minutes before the opening of the doors, and why the Court was packed with friends of the Government. The architect, almost tremulously, replied: "The doors shall be opened soon." In one of the galleries are the faces of the veteran O'Gorman Mahon and fourteen other members of Parliament giving countenance by their presence to the cause of Parnell. Messrs. Michael Davitt, James T. O'Kelly, T. P. O'Connor, and other members and friends of the League, entered into the gallery, and by eleven o'clock the little room was crowded, the floor being covered by the barristers and counsel on either side and the Traversers sitting around a long table ranged before the Bench. Soon after eleven o'clock Chief Justice May, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and Mr. Justice Barry entered the court, and the Chief Justice proceeded to read a statement, that, in consequence of the bitter comments which had been made on the judgment he delivered a few weeks ago, he thought it better to withdraw from the case. The statement was received in silence. The Chief Justice then withdrew, and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald took his place. Then the Clerk of the Crown began to call the names of the jurors, and as he did so the Counsel had to answer for the non-appearance of several. The first was deaf, the second had some bronchial trouble, the third was an American, the fourth was suffering from an internal disorder and so on. Of the first nine three answered. The names of the remainder were then put in the box and the balloting began. Juror after juror was sworn until one at last was peremptorily challenged by the defence. The Crown objected and a long argument ensued. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald gave judgment in favor of the Traversers, in fact victory perched on the banners of the Counsel for the defence in every question and argument that arose during the day. So superior did the defence seem within doors, and so popular was Mr. Parnell without, that the Government seemed to be on trial rather than the Traversers. The defence only challenged two jurymen, but it is extraordinary to state that of the nine Catholics included among the twenty-four members of the panel eight were drawn from the ballot box and put on the jury. Those who were finally elected were William Hopkins, goldsmith, James Corcoran, corn merchant, Edward Hurz, grocer, John Bireany, brush manufacturer, James Lorrill, corn merchant, Thomas Crosby, rope-maker, John Mitchell, hatter, Arthur Webb, clothier, Patrick Macken, vintner, and Patrick Biggins, agent. Of these Webb, Wm. Hopkins, Nicholas Hopkins, and Hurz are Protestants. In the O'Connell trial all the jury were Protestants, the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Parnell had not arrived. Mr. David Ross, D.C., began to read an affidavit, but he was interrupted by the crowd without giving a cheer for Messrs. Parnell and Dillon entered and took their seats. Mr. Parnell continued to read. The indictment having been read the Attorney-General began his opening address reading speeches of the various Traversers, among them of Thomas Brennan, who counselled a holy conspiracy; of John McNally, who had called the landlords "wretched Scoundrels"; of J. W. Walsh, who counselled cut-purses; of Mr. Sexton, who had called them murderers, and of Mr. Brennan, M.P., who had advocated the French revolution. Attention was directed to Mr. Brennan's utterance, "The Attorney-General said that the study of the Land League seemed to have a distinct idea of

their tendencies, that he believed the land to be no less common property than were the sun and air. The burthen of the Attorney-General's address seemed to be an endeavor to connect Mr. Parnell with the less cautious utterances of the younger and rasher members of the League. He said that the object of the conspiracy in which the Traversers were engaged was to cause the social excommunication of a number of persons and to make their lives not worth the having. He pointed to the absurdity of the idea of parceling out Ireland among a population of 5,000,000, which would only add to the misery of the unfortunate country. He severely condemned the policy of the Land League, which he said advocated freedom, yet brought all its power to bear in the coercion of private individuals. The Government he said were bound to institute proceedings to put down this wicked agitation. When the Attorney-General seemed to have just warmed to his work the clock struck four and the Court rose. Mr. Parnell quietly turned to go and when he emerged into the rotunda of the Four Courts a great cheer burst from the crowd, which swayed after him, as with the other Traversers, he made his way to a passage on the side street to avoid the multitude which had gathered in front of the Court. The streets for several hundred yards were blocked with people. Thousands were awaiting the coming of the Traversers undaunted by the heavy rain and the thick darkness, and careless of the mounted police, who in driving them back scattered showers of mud in every direction, while cheer after cheer arose with alternate groan and yell as the various personages who left the Court were supposed to be for the people or for the Government. DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The Land League profess to have information of a deep laid landlord plot to excite the laborers against the farmers. It is stated that the Land League leaders have all along exerted, and will continue to exert their influence, to preserve the peace in Dublin during the trials. A serious collision occurred last night between soldiers stationed at Westport, Mayo, and the civilians of that place. In the affray many of the people were wounded. The military with fixed bayonets paraded the streets and created great excitement among the population. As soon as news of the affair reached Castlebar, which is ten miles north-west of Westport, the dragoons stationed there were ordered to saddle their horses and be ready for any emergency. DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—If the first day of the State trials was dull, the second was stupefying. The Attorney-General has been ambuling on in a helpless sort of way. If he has any object it must be addressed to the English public and not the jury. The verdict of the latter is thought to be a foregone conclusion, but the address may have some effect in England. Mr. Law, the Attorney-General, is an uninteresting speaker, without a spark of brilliancy. He is about sixty years old, tall, very thin, and with a Jewish cast of face. He wears great steel rimmed spectacles, his side whiskers are carefully combed and his appearance is exceedingly spruce. He speaks in a dry, harsh tone, and loses the thread of his argument every ten minutes, when six or eight wiggled heads of the crown lawyers come together to look for some missing paper, or to hunt up a speech which the Attorney-General wishes to quote. His task is a trying one, for his arguments are aged and well worn, and he knows that no amount of repetition will convince some of the members of the jury. Mr. Macdonough's speech for the defence will need more genuineness, for he will have to advocate the methods of the League in legal language, and this will be somewhat difficult. As the Attorney-General proceeded, the audience looked as though they were bored by the everlasting quotation of old speeches long since forgotten. Every speech ever delivered by McNally was quoted, while Mr. Parnell and the other leaders were ignored. But in order that the jury might connect the latter with the main object, the Crown Officer began by explaining the bearing upon the constitution of any association, political or otherwise. In all that Mr. Law had to say, Mr. McNally seemed to be singled out as the most important of the Traversers. All of his wild speeches about lead pills, dynamite, gunpowder and lord-killing were quoted to satiety. He was also characterized as a paid agent. It will be proven by the defence that not only was he not a paid agent, but that he was not a member of the League at all. He is a great good-natured fellow, quite a character in Mayo. He loves the bottle, and under its influence will utter any sentiment or commit any act. He made his way past the sentinels into Boycott's camp during the siege of Lough Mask, and was summarily ejected. He shook hands with Captain Boycott on his departure, though he had done much to instigate the people against him. He would go upon the Bench and occupy the Chief Justice's vacant place if anybody gave him the bid to do so. He is, in fact, the butt of the League, and has been simply tolerated at the meetings he attended. It is, therefore, a mistake to saddle his speeches on the more earnest members of the organization. The Attorney-General made a good point in showing that none of the Traversers but Mr. Parnell had any stake whatever in the land. He characterized Mr. Dillon as a medical man, Mr. Biggar as a provision merchant, Mr. Egan as a shopkeeper, Mr. Sheridan as a car-driver, Mr. Sullivan as "of the Nation," Mr. Boynton, the son of a shopkeeper, Mr. Brennan as a clerk, before he found his present more profitable job; Mr. O'Sullivan, as a school master, Mr. Gordon, as a shoemaker, Mr. Walsh, as a commercial traveller, and Mr. McNally, as "nothing." The latter characterization caused much laughter among Mr. McNally's fellow Traversers. It is more probable however, that the sneers directed against tradesmen will have quite a contrary

effect with a jury which is composed mainly of tradesmen. Nor are the other points made by the Attorney-General likely to prove very efficacious in this quarter. The extracts from so many speeches could only be found confusing. One extract used by the speaker three times to-day under different headings, certainly did not produce much impression on the Traversers, who smiled at the constructions that were put on their utterances, and exchanged contemptuous glances. When the Court rose at half-past three, Mr. Law being fatigued, his address was still unfinished, and may roll on for ever at its present rate. There was no crush in Court. The crowd outside was smaller than yesterday, but it justly cheered Mr. Parnell whenever he showed himself. Judge Fitzgerald has already received a great batch of threatening letters. They arrive by every mail. One of the jury is an ex-member of the Fenian Brotherhood. It would be a mistake to say that there is any excitement generally in Dublin. Everybody is interested, but there is none of the excitement that was seen in O'Connell's time. The crowd was very small in the vicinity of the Courts when they closed. LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Dublin correspondent says the military authorities are adopting extraordinary precautions, and the extensive character of the arrangements appears to indicate grave apprehensions of imminent danger. All troops are confined to their barracks, and all pickets have been augmented, and entrenching tools and lanterns have been served out for the use of patrols in the event of any outbreak from any of the barracks. There are now here 250 officers, 5,000 men, 1,000 horses, and 15 guns—the flower of the British army, besides strong bodies of constabulary. A ministerial investigation is going on at Limerick into the conduct of a corps of the army, who were arrested for illegal drilling. LONDON, Dec. 29.—The correspondent of the Times at Dublin says the first day of the State trials has been remarkable only for gloom and dullness. Those who expected that the city would be full of excitement, that thousands would assemble in the streets, and that the Court would be besieged by an eager multitude clamoring for admission, were sadly disappointed. There has not been the slightest manifestation of public feeling beyond the gathering of about two hundred persons of the lowest classes on the quay near the Courts. The absence of any sympathy with the cause or interest in the proceedings on the part of the respectable citizens was very significant, and presented to those who remembered the O'Connell trial a very striking contrast. The Standard states that a further despatch of troops to Ireland is probable. The Admiralty request the War Office to arrange for the relief of the marines on service in Ireland, as the detention of so many marines there causes great inconvenience to the navy. DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—In the State trials the Attorney-General resumed his opening statement in the Court this morning. His address will probably occupy the entire day. The Attorney-General's voice was very weak, and his speech was not as effective as was expected. When the Court adjourned crowds cheered Parnell and the other defendants, but public interest in the case seemed to be missing. Very little or nothing of dramatic character has thus far occurred in connection with it. DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—Three men have been arrested at Clonbar for complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorres. It is reported that the defence in the State trials proposes to call several English officials, and have them testify to the character of political meetings lately held in England, at which the utterances of the speakers were much more hostile to the Government than that of Parnell and the other indicted leaders. It is announced that the law officers of the Crown will strenuously oppose this course. DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—Fresh cases of boycotting are continually reported from Ireland. There was a large meeting at Cranghwell, County Galway, on Wednesday night, to protest against the State prosecutions. The News, discussing the coming session of Parliament, says:—"A coercion bill must be passed first, and a Land Bill second. We believe, when the explanations of the Ministers are heard, it will be found that no efforts have been spared to make the existing laws sufficient for Ireland." The proceedings at the State trials excite little interest. The Traversers straggled into the court this morning, Parnell arriving an hour after the opening. The proceedings were delayed half an hour by want of the punctuality of a jury man. Justice Fitzgerald informed him that he would be fined £100 if the offence was repeated. The Attorney-General continued his speech. He dealt with the speeches of Dillon, Biggar, Sullivan and Brennan, advising the people to pay only Griffith's valuation, and declared that the Traversers had conspired to inaugurate B-D Republicanism. Mr. Law completed the reading of 27 extracts from the speeches of the Traversers, showing that they all counselled people to withhold their rents. He then quoted judgments of Chief Justice Cockburn, to the effect that conspiracy was the act of two or more persons combining to injure a third party, and that it was not necessary that acts done should be criminal. A mere combination to affect civil liberty would come within the law. He wished to read the opinion of Daniel O'Connell on the proposed strike of farmers against the Rent Roll, but this was not allowed by the Court. Law proceeded to explain the punishments which the Traversers advocated for those who took evicted farms, and declared that one of the Traversers had been continued in his post as a paid agent of the Land League after having held persons up by name to public execration and murder. He dealt with much effect upon the point that the Traversers had given prominence to a statement that if 30,000 persons were enrolled in the Land League,

no army could enforce land laws. Mr. Law's speech was not concluded when the Court rose. A Tenor. Right meeting, under Liberal auspices, was held at Kiltrea, County Londonderry, to-day. A thousand persons were present. Resolutions were passed in favor of an equitable settlement of the land question. A large number of Constables and Government reporters who took notes at meetings of the Land League are in attendance at the trial. A barrister has been sent to the West of Ireland on behalf of the Traversers to collect evidence for the defence. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.—A man named Patrick Hennelly has been arrested at Tipton, charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorres in September last. It is said that Hennelly's description also answers that of the man who recently shot an Irish laborer near Birmingham, it is supposed in compliance with the order of a secret society. Hennelly is the son of a butcher at Clonbar, near the scene of the murder of Lord Mountmorres. It is denied that the Pope has written to the Irish Bishops regarding the condition of Ireland, his position precluding him from interference in politics or internal affairs of a foreign nation. DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—Several tenant right meetings have been held in Ulster. DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—It is stated that Hennelly, who was arrested, charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorres, has also been identified as the Solihull murderer. DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—Mr. Law's flow of oratory to-day was more tedious than on the first day. The jury yawned, the Judges looked bored, and many of the audience left from time to time, weary of the constant repetition of legal argument. Only once did the Attorney-General rise to the possibilities of the occasion. He was commenting on a violent and threatening speech of one of the Traversers, and stretched himself to his full height as he cried, in rasping and piercing tones, and looking at the jury with piercing eyes: "Gentlemen, what does this mean but murder! murder! murder!" He paused when between such repetition of the word, and increased his intensity until the last utterance a "murder" rang through the Court with startling solemnity. The military commandant is making arrangements for the organization of flying columns to scour the country, as was done during the Fenian rising. An order to move is expected soon. It is intended to start nine columns; two from Dublin, two from the Curragh, one from Athlone, one from Cork, one from Fermoy, one from Limerick, and one from Belfast. Each column will consist of a troop of cavalry, a division of artillery with two guns, four companies of infantry, ten sappers, a detachment of the army service corps, a detachment of the hospital corps, and an ambulance wagon. Three thousand soldiers are now stationed in Dublin. The barracks accommodation in the country is insufficient for the increased number of soldiers, and temporary barracks will therefore be fitted up at Rathkeale, County Limerick, and Ennistymon, County Clare, for detachments of infantry, each comprising two officers and fifty men. Another detachment will be sent to Loughrea, County Galway, as soon as quarters for them are provided. DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—The Attorney-General, Mr. Law, resumed his address to the jury this morning, speaking an hour, and concluded with a forcible peroration. He hoped the jury would be true to their consciences, and return a verdict satisfactory to the country. "Disorder," he said, "must be put down, no matter at what cost." As he resumed his seat there was no manifestation of any kind. The Government short-hand reporter was then placed in the witness box, to read notes made at public meetings held by Traversers. A despatch from Dublin to the Times says there are about twenty Land League meetings to be held on Sunday next, but it is arranged that none of the Traversers shall participate in them, nor does Parnell intend to go to London for the opening of Parliament. The Times this morning says the Government Land Bill has been framed with a view of supplementing or repairing certain defects in the 1870 Act, and that the bill will not gratify the extreme politicians. A Dublin despatch states that in order not to come in contact with the police, a meeting which was called to take place at Drogheda, on Sunday, and which was prohibited, was held there on Saturday. After Healy and Davitt had made speeches, two magistrates summoned the chairman to stop the meeting, and the Riot Act was read. The people dispersed quietly. Ten thousand persons were present. A monster Land League meeting took place at Ballycastle on Saturday, and a meeting at which 3,000 persons were present was held on the same day at Killilla. The Times says the Irish Land Bill has been framed with the view of supplementing or repairing certain defects which experience has shown to exist in the Land Act of 1870, and not with the view of introducing new principles or reversing it. The bill is little likely to satisfy those friends of Ireland, who are engaged in midnight drilling of deluded peasants. The proposed movements of flying columns will exercise more persuasion with those malcontents, who may be Fenians under new names, than any legislative measure. A Dublin despatch says:—"The reason assigned for the prohibition of all Land League meetings called for Tuesday, is that the meetings are calculated to excite ill-feeling among Her Majesty's subjects. The Times says there is no room for doubt that a stringent Peace Preservation Bill will be introduced in the House of Commons immediately after the assembling of Parliament. It is improbable that liberty of speech, either in print or at public meetings, will be interfered with, except by strict enforcement of the existing law. In an article discussing the warnings of Irish obstruction it says the House of Commons is naturally reluctant to accept any innovations upon its

traditions of free debate, but if reassertion of the law of Ireland is deliberately impeded by a perverse faction, it will be necessary to consider how such an intolerable situation can be put to an end. The meeting which was to have been held at Clondalkin was prohibited because the authorities had reason to believe it had been summoned for the purpose of interfering with the true administration of the law and a fair and impartial trial of the Traversers. A troop of dragoons, a company of infantry and a large force of police surrounded the platform to prevent the meeting at Kiltrea. Although a large number of people were present, no attempt was made to hold a meeting. LONDON, Jan. 1.—A Dublin correspondent says it is stated on good authority that the Government has resolved to prohibit all Land League meetings. Two constables have started for Ireland with Hennelly, who was arrested at Tipton, England, for complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorres. A Dublin correspondent says he has authority for stating that flying columns were found necessary in consequence of the night drilling of armed men, the police patrol in many cases having had to avoid parties drilling. Mr. Chamberlain's friends assiduously disseminate doubts respecting coercion in any form, opposing especially any suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. They are said to be offering a compromise. The Government Bill, with a strong Act against boycotting and other forms of intimidation and a renewal of the Peace Preservation Act, are spoken of. Some radicals now proclaim themselves more openly than ever to be opposed to coercion in any form, and under any circumstances; endeavoring thus to counteract the extraordinary effect produced by the letter to Gladstone from these seven hundred Irish Magistrates. Nothing more powerfully impressed English opinion than such a declaration from such a source, for to the anti-coercionists nothing seems left but to convert the present secret confederacy with Parnell into an open alliance, with the prospect of being joined by a band of those irrefragable Tories who are eager to embrace the Government at any cost and by any means. The usual out-cries against Gladstone are heard on all sides. The Tories are publicly and privately spreading absurd reports as to the imminent breaking up of the Ministry, the dissolution of Parliament and a general election resulting in a Conservative triumph so soon as last April's lesson is forgotten. LONDON, December 31.—Speculation is active concerning the work of Parliament during the forthcoming session. Persons who would have you believe that they know the hidden intentions of leading members claim that the first week of the session will be taken up with the debate on the address. This is not improbable, inasmuch as Mr. Parnell's amendment, agreed upon at the meeting of Irish members in Dublin the other day, will bring the Irish question on the House at once. All this, of course, provided Mr. Parnell and the other Irish members are permitted to leave Dublin and are not convicted. Nobody expects that they will be convicted. The line of defense to be followed by the counsel for the indicted Land Leaguers now on trial in the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin is slowly developing itself to the public. It is thought the trials will not occupy more than a month, and in this expectation the Traversers' witnesses have been ordered to Dublin a week earlier than was originally intended. LONDON, Dec. 31.—The State trials are wearily progressing. The first witness was a London reporter, who gave formal evidence concerning reported speeches of Parnell and others, testifying that they had been delivered as they appeared in the papers. Counsel for the defence requested the court to allow copies of the testimony to be supplied daily for use of counsel, in which request the court acquiesced. Justice Fitzgerald is said to have privately expressed his despair of being able to go upon the spring circuit, owing to the manner in which, in his opinion, the trials would be drawn out. There is but little public interest manifested in the case. LONDON, Jan. 1, 1881.—Since the trial of the Traversers has opened the opinion that a conviction is improbable is strengthened. The Dublin newspapers indulge in public speculation as to the number of jurors relied upon to acquit on the evidence produced—the estimates varying from three to nine. The League organs do not hesitate to address passionate appeals to the jury, declaring that acquittal is a patriotic duty. The English public is almost indifferent as to the result, while Dublin is keenly alive to the importance of the decision. Cabinet Councils are held mostly daily. Gladstone opened the first meeting on Wednesday with a caution as to the desirableness of securing secrecy, supposing the younger members to be unaware of this obligation. This is understood to refer especially to one Radical member who is generally credited, perhaps erroneously, with supplying information to the Standard. Notwithstanding this caution, the usual quantity of inspired guesses appear in the newspapers, and similar hints circulate in society. (CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

## "Look On This Picture and On That."

In search of a sensation in Ireland, where-  
to edit its English readers, that very  
Liberal organ, the Daily News, has sent a cor-  
respondent over to collect what "horror" he  
may. It is noticeable enough that he hunts  
the landlords' halls rather than the peasants'  
huts, and is thus in a position to give a  
warmer description of the wounded feelings of  
the former, than of the bruised lives of the  
latter. His latest picture is an agrarian outrage in  
the county Kerry, and to develop it fully, and  
colour it thoroughly, a column and a half of  
leader type is devoted. The facts ascertained  
by him can be put in the compass of a single  
phrase; they are these: A cottier, paid by  
an agent to watch and summon an evicted  
tenant, who had been reinstated, got notice  
to desist, but, persevering, he was visited (as  
he alleges) by a disguised night-party; they  
made him swear to desist, and one of them  
snipped off a small piece from the tip of his left  
ear. Let a man go to one of the London  
hospitals with that cut, and he will not get  
a morsel of sticking plaster, and he sent off to  
his work. But, being connected with  
agrarianism, English writers and readers  
must have a thrilling picture of a man "with  
his half-grown beard, and his head bound up."  
Why his head should be bound to because the  
tip of his ear was snipped off is odd—but odder  
still is it that his "half-grown beard" should  
be regarded as a result of such a snip. A man  
could shave even then, one would say! The  
correspondent was intended to visit him,  
because it was usually asserted that he had  
never been attacked at all; and that he was  
a malingering who had slit his own ear, or  
persuaded his wife to slit them for him, with  
an eye to the excitement of sympathy and  
charity, and that after all, the ear is not a  
very sensitive part of the human frame." With  
the reality or not of this imputation we do  
not concern ourselves, what we want particu-  
larly to point out is, that the Daily News  
gives us a column, and a half on its leader  
page to develop and elaborate a highly-  
colored account of its correspondent's visit  
to this Kerry cottier, a small piece of the  
tip of whose left ear had been snipped off, by  
someone. He calls this a case of barbarous mutilation,  
and it has been quoted into many  
papers as a horrible outrage. Now, in the very same number of the Daily  
News, but hidden away in a corner in a back  
page, is the following short summary of a  
deed perpetrated by an Englishman, not in  
the provinces either, but in the English  
capital, in London itself, where this English  
organ is published. Read it:— "SOUTHAMPTON.—(FITTING A LAD'S EYE OUT.—  
Edward Richardson, 21, was placed at the bar  
before Mr. Studd charged with assaulting  
Robert Bright, 12 years of age, and cutting  
him across the eye with some sharp instru-  
ment, causing him to lose the entire sight of  
his right eye. The mother of the injured lad  
said that on Saturday night she was told that  
her son was being attacked in Delph-street,  
Borough. Living near the spot, she ran out  
to his assistance, when the prisoner struck her  
son on the head, and he called out, 'He cut  
my eye out.' She tried to pull her son away  
from him, when he struck her a violent blow  
and knocked her down. On her recovery she  
found her son bleeding from the eye, and he  
was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he now  
remains in a very bad state. The prisoner made  
his escape, but was afterwards apprehended  
by the police.—Mr. Henry Howard Dover, one  
of the house surgeons at Guy's Hospital, said  
that the injured lad was admitted on Saturday  
night. He examined him, and found lacerated  
wounds across both eyes. The ball of the  
right eye was cut in so severe a manner  
that they were compelled to remove it to save  
the sight of the other.—Sergeant Steaney, 17  
M, said he received information of the outrage,  
and shortly afterwards took the prisoner to  
the hospital, and confronted him with the in-  
jured lad. The latter identified him as the  
man who had assaulted him and given him  
into custody. The prosecutor said that the  
prisoner either cut him with a stone or his  
belt.—The surgeon was recalled, and in  
answer to his worship, said that the wounds  
might have been caused by a stone or some  
blunt instrument." Can anything be conceived more cowardly  
or more cruel than this abominable act,  
hideous in itself, and in all the circumstances  
surrounding it? Cowardly because the  
victim was an unfortunate child of twelve  
years of age, incapable of any defence against  
the brute's strength. Cruel, surely, for what  
can be more agonizing than to send a man  
with a rough instrument the most delicate  
and sensitive organ of vision, and thus to  
seek, with horrible torture, to make the  
victim's whole after-life one long lapse of  
miserable suffering. Hideous in every cir-  
cumstance, because the attack took place in  
the midst of one of London's frequented  
streets, and yet no one stood forward to pro-  
tect a child from a brutal assault, none came  
to his aid, but his wretched mother, and she,  
when trying to save her mutilated boy, was  
"struck a violent blow and knocked down,"  
and no man interfered. Hideous not less in this, also, that the  
Daily News, the organ of liberality and of  
philanthropy, which can afford to devote a  
column and a half of leader matter to an  
ear-tip snipped off in Kerry, is unable to  
give a single word, one short syllable of re-  
buke or reprobation, to a deed, committed in  
the cowardly capital of England, of which  
savages would be ashamed, and from which  
the aborigines of Africa would recoil in  
horror and disgust.—Dublin Irishman. The Roman Catholic Globe House at West  
Arlott-st. O.E., was destroyed by fire on Satur-  
day. There was nothing saved.