



IRELAND

LONDON, Sept. 26.—It is understood that Davitt and Dillon explicitly denied that any difference existed between the latter and Parnell. Dillon resigns solely because of ill-health. There are hopes in the party that he may be able to resume his duties after a year's rest.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—James Hickey was murdered near Templemore, county Tipperary. Two brothers of a family lately evicted were arrested on suspicion.

Gerald Fitzgibbon, prominent among the counsel for the defence in the State trials of 1843, is dead.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—All the "suspects" in custody have been released in view of the expiration to-morrow of the Coercion Act.

The brother of Walsh, who was arrested recently at Galway, has been found guilty as accessory to the murder of constable Kavanagh. The jury recommended him to mercy on account of the youth of the prisoner.

Judge Lawson sentenced him to be hanged on the 28th of October. The jury also recommended Walsh to the mercy of the Court, because there was no positive evidence that he actually fired the shots that caused Kavanagh's death. The prisoner was very violent and shouted loudly that the witnesses for the prosecution had given false evidence. The Judge said he would forward the jury's recommendation to the proper quarter. He could hold out no hope to the prisoner that it would be acted on. Walsh again became greatly excited, and cried out that justice would yet overtake his false accusers.

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—Judge Lawson to-day ordered the release of E. Dwyer Gray, on the payment of £5000 fine. Gray's bail is remitted.

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—Judge Lawson while defending his act in imprisoning Gray on legal grounds, said he felt justice had now been vindicated, a better state of things being observable.

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—Justice Lawson, ordering the release of Gray, pointed out that since his imprisonment a considerable change for the better had taken place in the tone of his paper, the *Freeman's Journal*. The Judge said the action taken by himself and the law officers had been effectual in preventing the course of justice from being impeded. The order of the Court in regard to Gray's surties were made to prevent any publications similarly objectionable from appearing, but in event of such publications hereafter the Executive had the full power necessary to deal with them. He was also, he added, not without hope that a reaction would spring up against the system of crime and outrage which had long disgraced that country.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1 a.m.—Intelligence has been just received here that the Castle and military barracks at Enniskillen, Ireland, are burning, and fears are entertained for the safety of the powder stores.

In Dublin the news of the release of Dwyer Gray caused general rejoicing. Gray left Kitzbuhel at 1 p.m. with a number of friends. He was very ill during his imprisonment, and his wife has been an inmate of the jail with him, nursing him.

A hurricane prevailed in Ireland to-day. At Cork more damage was done on land than has been caused by any storm for twenty years. The American ship "Harvey Mills" from Liverpool for New York, lying at Queenstown, was driven ashore, and several yachts sunk in the harbor. At Newry a large number of houses were greatly damaged and the town was flooded; at Limerick twenty feet of spire of the R. C. Cathedral was blown down causing a panic among the congregation, which, however, was quickly allayed. The County Jail was damaged.

The gale was severely felt at Bangor and Killarney, and along the whole southern coast of Ireland. It is feared serious shipping casualties have occurred.

AMAROU, Oct. 1.—In the examination yesterday of men arrested on the charge of treason-felony, the informer deposed that the prisoners were members of a society whose object was the extermination of landlords and bailiffs, and had committed various acts of arson. He said an American named Burns provided funds to carry out its purposes.

ALL DECENT PEOPLE have a contempt for piracy and plagiarism. The Holman remedies have been imitated. Beware of imitations. Holman Pat Co., N.Y.

THE SHAMROCK-TORONTO LACROSSE MATCH.

The lacrosse match between the Shamrock and Toronto Clubs, played on Saturday last in the Queen City, has given the respectability of the National game another lift. The contest was a magnificent one in every respect, and critics admit that for skill and science of the game and for gentlemanly behaviour on the part of the players, no finer exhibition was ever witnessed on the field.

The match resulted in favor of the Shamrock by a score of three games to one.

Before the lacrosse match a contest in long-distance throwing took place between Dally of the Shamrock and Mackenzie of the Toronto club, in which the former was victorious, throwing the ball a distance of one hundred and thirty-five yards and three inches. During the lacrosse match he made, on several occasions, even better throwing.

Holloway's Pills.—Health or Wealth.—No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former either by restoring or confirming it. These Pills expel all impurities from the system which fogs, fog vapours, and variable temperatures engender during winter; this medicine also acts most wholesomely upon the skin by disgorge the liver of its accumulated bile, and

by exciting the kidneys to more energetic action; it increases the appetite for food and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, with which most disorders originate, are fully under the control of these regenerative Pills, which not only kindly yet most efficiently on the tenderest bowels.

OBITUARY.

The death of the Rev. Father McNulty, of Dundas, Ontario, which took place on Saturday, September 30th, will be heard of with regret by many outside of his own parishioners. The funeral takes place on to-morrow (Tuesday, October 3rd), at 10 o'clock.

Asst. City Clerk Jackson, of Ottawa, on Saturday afternoon September 30th, reported to the police the sudden death of his wife. Sergeant Major O'Leary immediately went to Mr. Jackson's residence on Nicholas st., and found Mrs. Jackson lying on the floor below the stairs, quite dead. It is not known under what circumstances she expired. A coroner has been notified and an inquest will be held.

Mr. Louis Blanchard, an old and respected citizen of Montreal, is dead at the age of 75 years. The deceased was born in L'Assomption, in 1824 came to this city, where he was largely engaged in the fur and hat business, and by his integrity and uprightness of dealing gained from all with whom he had transactions respect and esteem. Afterward he entered the customs in the Inland Revenue Department at this city.

It is with a feeling of heartfelt sympathy and deepest regret that many will learn of the death of Francis O'Neill, of Fitzoy, who died on the 25th of August, at the age of 73 years. For many years he occupied one of the most responsible positions in the township, and was also an active agent for the True Witness for many years and a constant subscriber to it since its introduction into this country. In the loss of him, many amongst us have lost a good friend and an esteemed citizen, which was plainly seen by the immense crowd that attended his funeral, which was one of the largest that ever took place in Pakenham.

His family has indeed lost a friend who can never be replaced; he was a most kind and respectful husband, a tender father and a sincere Christian, whose life may be looked upon as an example to his fellowmen. Never has it been known that he allowed worldly considerations to cause him to neglect his duties towards his Creator. Those who were present at his deathbed could not fail to be edified by his great fortitude and calm resignation to the will of God. His great confidence in the goodness and mercy of God could not fail to impress upon the minds of many the truth of the old saying, "that as a man has lived, so shall he die," which has been, I firmly trust, a happy exchange from the toils of life to the joys of heaven for all eternity.

THE REPRESENTATIVE PIANO MANUFACTURERS.

[From the New York Observer.]

Wm. Knabe & Co.—This firm is one of the oldest in the country. Their growth has been solid and steady, not an ephemeral upspringing, and their position, therefore, is unsurpassable and unassailable. They have relied upon the real merits of their instruments, and avoided all cheap-trap and rickety. The outcome is a business whose firm and steady prosperity is unqualified. The relative value of pianos is pretty well known, but a few brief words about the "KNABE" will be of interest. The tone combines volume and richness, with sweetness and purity, and evenness through the entire scale. With so elastic a touch that the player can bring out the subtlest expressions without the rod. In another quality yet this firm is especially supreme—tenacity of holding-tune. Evidence of this is found in their extensive use in conservatories, where the severest of all tests is applied.

ECCLIASTICAL CHANGES IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Rev. L. A. D. Marechal, Vicar-General.

Rev. A. Nantel, Assessor.

Rev. H. T. Clement, Cure of St. Marguerite.

Rev. E. Desmarais, Cure of St. Louis de Gonzague.

Rev. F. E. Lassier, Cure of Contrecoeur.

Rev. A. Palanque, Cure of St. Hubert.

Rev. F. B. Anand, Cure of Repentigny.

Rev. C. F. Dozols, Cure of Pointe aux Trembles.

Rev. T. Forget, Cure of Ste. Agnes de Dundas.

Rev. C. Beaubien, Cure of Lavaltrie.

Rev. J. Anhin, Cure of St. Jean de Matha.

Rev. A. Charbonneau, Cure of St. Lazare.

Rev. T. Marechal, Cure of St. Jacques Achigan.

Rev. Aug. Provost, Cure of Cote St. Paul.

Rev. N. Desrochers, Cure of St. Henri de Montreal.

Rev. P. Chailion, Cure of Bieubeurieux Alphonse.

Rev. T. M. Allard, Cure of Ste. Agathe.

Rev. J. Daigneault, Vicar of St. Henri de Mascouche.

Rev. F. Beauchamp, Vicar of St. Joseph de Montreal.

Rev. F. Baillarge, to the College of Joliette.

Rev. J. Desrosiers, to the College of Bigard.

Rev. G. Lefrailleur, to the College of Montreal.

Rev. A. Vallant, to the College of L'Assomption.

Rev. J. Gratton, to the College of Ste. Therese.

Rev. J. L. Levesque, to the College of Veranceux.

Revs T. Hurteau, T. E. Dagenais, J. B. Cousineau, P. Berard and P. Leduc have sent in their resignations on account of bad health.

THE SPRINGS DID NO GOOD.

The following item is given for the consideration of those of our readers who are in search of just such an article as that referred to in the following statement of Mrs. George A. Clark, a well-known lady of St. Catharines: "I cannot refrain," says Mrs. C., "from bearing testimony to the wonderful effects produced by the use of the very best remedy in the world, St. Jacobs Oil, for rheumatism. I had rheumatism and dropsy and did not walk a step for fifteen years. I tried nearly everything our most skillful physician prescribed, —Clifton Springs,—St. Catharines Springs, and, residing with a celebrated German doctor who pronounced my case incurable. I neglected everything of no use I was induced to try St. Jacobs Oil, and it has certainly done wonders for me. I heartily recommend it to any who may be suffering as I did. I have not had any use of my right arm for more than a year; now, however, I can raise it very nearly to my head."

THE DUTIES OF IRISH CATHOLICS IN ONTARIO.

To the Editor of the Post and True Witness.

Sir.—Under this heading a few days ago I noticed the suggestions of a correspondent that the Irish Catholics of Ontario should unite with the Orangemen to secure the defeat of the Reform party at the coming elections. It is wonderful how a change of scene will effect, in some natures, a change of opinion. Does any of your readers forget the memorable outburst of M. W. K.—"The curse of Orangism is upon us," &c.; when he won the frank applause of his impulsive countrymen for his generous devotion to the Old Land and the Old Church?

A short time after this, at the late Mr. Devlin's election, this self-same correspondent announced himself a Reformer and a supporter of the cause of Blake and Macenzie, on Charlotte Square, in this city, before an audience of several hundred electors.

Consistency, thou art a jewel! The Reformers were then the lords of the Treasury benches. Your peace-loving correspondent was in outspoken opposition to Conservatism, and better still, he was the champion of the Irish race and the old Roman Faith.

O Tempora, O Mores! The Liberal Government has fallen; your correspondent is a Conservative knight errant, and he panders to that system in opposition to which he risked the lives of his fellow-men. But enough; it will be time for the Irish Catholics of Ontario to unite with the Orangemen in the fetters of political thraldom when the day of Orange Emergency men in Ireland is past and gone. We all hope for the day when education and the love of a bleeding fatherland will raise the mind and soften the heart of our Orange fellow countrymen. But let it never be said that we joined hands in brotherly co-operation from the base and sordid motives of "the leaves and fishes of office." Your correspondent urges that we all expect that Mr. McDuffie, if elected, will take an Irish Catholic into the Cabinet. To change an old proverb, Mr. Editor, two birds in the hand are worth one in the bush. Was not Mr. Fraser elected in his childhood by an Irish mother and a devout Catholic? Will any one reproach him of being untrue to the traditions of old Ireland and her cause? Who founded the Catholic League in Ontario? Those are questions which require an answer before we speak of change.

One word in conclusion: A strong point is sought to be made against Mr. Mowat's administration, because out of fifty-four employees in a Government department only one is an Irish Catholic, but your conscientious correspondent should also have added that the largest number of these officials are old romances of former Conservative administrations. This exclusiveness is the outgrowth of Conservatism the world over, and to take an example which, on account of its proximity, will be more striking:—In this Province of Quebec, the hotbed of Conservatism and bankruptcy, out of 47 employees in the Prothonotary's office of Montreal, there are only two Irish Catholics, and although one of them holds the important and responsible position of Accountant, he does the work of his predecessor, and does not actually draw one half his salary. Another instance of Conservative generosity!

PLAIN TALK.

ANOTHER "SAMUEL OF PUSEN" LIABLE TO RUN THE HOUSE.

Some time ago a young Hungarian Jew applied to Captain Smith of the Brunswick Hotel for employment, stating that he was penniless and desired to gain an honest livelihood. Captain Smith said he could take the position of hotel bootblack, which, while rather humble, about a well patronized public house is quite lucrative. The young man said he would accept the position and went to work. He stayed just five weeks, and in that time had cleared fifty-nine dollars over and above expenses. He then left for San Antonio, much to the relief of the proprietor of the Brunswick, who was afraid if he remained much longer, like "Samuel of Pusen," he would own the house. Before leaving Austin he purchased a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, and just received information that he has drawn one-fifth of the capital prize of \$75,000, giving him \$15,000. When that young man again visits Austin he will register his name on the Brunswick book, giving the autograph of the most notorious swindler incident to recently acquired wealth.—Austin, Tex., Statesman, Aug. 19.

THE INFORMER CASE!

"THE POST"—MCNAMEE LIBEL SUIT.

The Cause Celebrated at Last—Formal Examination of Witnesses—Mr. McNamee in the dock—He has a very bad case—What he says will show what happened in '63—His interview with John O'Mahoney, and the Organization of the Fenian Society; Details—Having organized a Branch of the Fenian Brotherhood—John McNamee says otherwise—The Whole Story from an Unwavering Witness—Mr. McNamee Files His Motion—Requested—A Full Report of Yesterday's Proceedings.

Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The long-talked-of informer case commenced Tuesday morning in the Court of Queen's Bench, which was densely thronged with a crowd of interested spectators. Judge Ramsey presided, and Messrs. Outimet and Davidson acted as counsel for the Crown. The prosecutor (Mr. McNamee) was present with his counsel, Edward Carter, Q.C., D. McNamee, Q. C., M. P., and Mr. Barry and the defendant (Mr. John W. H. Keay, Q.C., and Mr. C. J. Doherty. Nearly all the Fenian Jury, although discharged for the term after the jury in the case had been empanelled, remained in their seats to hear the proceedings. The utmost interest was manifested, although the proceedings this morning were principally of a formal nature.

His Honor Judge RAMSAY took his seat on the bench at twelve minutes after noon, when Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q.C., announced that the case of "The Queen against Whelan" was to proceed with it. He also informed the Court that the prosecution was a private one.

The names of the witnesses for the prosecution were then called, and James Stewart and the Rev. A. J. Bray did not answer.

EMANELLING THE JURY.

The work of empanelling the jury was then commenced. Mr. Michael Cuddy, who swore that he was prejudiced in the case from what he had read, was not allowed to serve.

THE JURY.

The jury were:—Alexander Cooper, Humphrey Byrdwell, Emory Laroux, William Dunn, T. Crossan, Michael O'Reilly, Fred. Baker, Jerome Demers, William Stewart, George Wilson, James Turner, and Richard Carriere.

The following witnesses were then called on behalf of the prosecution:—Normand, Thos. P. Gorman, H. L. O'Neill, P. McGuire, Mr. J. P. Quinn, Mr. J. Quinn, John McNamee, Rev. A. J. Bray, Jas. Stewart, Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, A. P. Macdonald, Sir Francis Hicks. The last five gentlemen failed to answer to their names.

Sir Francis Hicks, however, arrived in Court at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Barry, in addressing the jury, said that the case they had before them was what was called in law a libel. Mr. McNamee, the private prosecutor in the case, complains that in March last an article appeared in a journal called *The Post*, attacking his character. The matter was a very serious one. Mr. McNamee was charged with a great many offences against his honor and honesty. He was charged with first introducing Fenianism into Canada, and by inducing misguided men to join that organization he sold information to the Government, thereby enriching himself. He was also charged with being a crimp and a bounty broker, or, in other words, sold men by intrigue to the American Government during the late war. In the article complained of he was also accused of offering money to a certain person to put daylight through a gentleman who then occupied an important position in the country. Mr. Barry then explained the libel and its injurious effects on the reputation of the defendant.

Mr. SCHILLER was the first witness called and deposed that he was the Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Crown, and that he had in his possession a declaration proving the proprietorship of *The Post*; he also had in his possession a copy of the newspaper dated 15th March, filed by the private prosecutor in which the alleged libel was published; knew the defendant Mr. Whelan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kerr—The Declaration was filed by Mr. Whelan on behalf of *The Post* Printing and Publishing Company, the proprietors of *The Post*.

The declaration was then read to the jury. Mr. J. Quinn testified that *The Post* having been circulated in the city.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn testified that he had read the article complained of, and heard it publicly discussed.

Counsel then went over with the witness the whole of the charges contained in the libel, in order to substantiate the intended alleged and placed upon various passages by the indictment. The witness considered that the epithets "crimp," "informer," and "bounty broker" had special opprobrium attached to them, and were looked upon by Irishmen as meaning the perpetration of the most serious crimes, almost the most serious a man could be guilty of, next to murder, or even equal with murder.

Q. Is an "informer" looked upon with a great amount of contempt by Irishmen than among English or Scotch?

Court.—We must take the usual acceptation of the word. In English an informer means a person who denounces crime—an approver as he is called; the word in itself is innocent and proper; we are all sworn to inform when we take the oath of allegiance, and those who have not taken the oath of allegiance are presumed to be bound to denounce traitors and conspirators; and so there is nothing wrong in that; if the Irish population choose to raise a moral code for them-

selves, that does not alter the nature of other people's acts.

The witness, in defining Fenianism, said it was an organization whose object it was to free Ireland, and who to further that had made a raid on Canada and a bounty broker was a man who induced others to join the Northern Army in the civil war in the United States; the general acceptance of the term crimp, however, he considered was a person who induced sailors to desert their ships for others; witness considered that in the eyes of Irishmen the accusation of being an informer was one of the worst that could be made; knew Mr. McNamee had been recently made a candidate for the presidency of the St. Patrick's Society; knew that there had been some talk on the 17th March about not allowing the defendant to wear his regalia or walk in procession; witness also testified to the damaging effect produced in the public mind by the article; was present at the celebration in the evening, and heard some hoisting and also applause.

Cross examined by Mr. C. J. Doherty:—Did not know the doctrines of the Fenian organization, but understood it to be illegal; from the general understanding at the time the object of the Fenian organization was to make a raid on Canada; was aware that the Fenian organization existed many years before a raid was contemplated; was also aware that some of the branches of the Fenian organization did not approve of the invasion of Canada necessarily; a man might be a Fenian and not approve of the invasion.

A discussion here ensued on the general acceptance of the term Fenian, which question in His Honor putting the following question to the witness:

Q. What was the acceptance of calling a man a Fenian on the 15th March last?

Witness.—I would understand it one who was opposed to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen, and was amenable to the law.

Q. So that when the article says he betrayed persons whom he had made amenable to the law, it means persons whom he induced to become members of an organization which was subversive of the law? A. Yes.

Sir Francis Hicks deposed that he was once a Privy Councillor, and was a long time in public life; was chief editor of two journals in this country, and had contributed extensively to the British press; knew *The Post* newspaper; did not read the article, but heard it read; understood the meaning of the word Fenian to be a member of the Fenian organization; whether it would be considered a compliment to call a man a Fenian depended on his political views; he understood a Fenian was disloyal to the Queen, and that the Fenian organization was an illegal society; did not know what a political banner was; considered the tendency of the article would be to injure Mr. McNamee in the eyes of his fellow citizens; considered the terms "informer, crimp, bounty broker," etc., were disparaging; witness considered that there was no doubt that there were illegal societies in Ireland, who if informed upon by one of their members, would be apt to take that member's life.

His Honor in dealing the prosecution to put a number of illegal questions, said that of course any illegal organization objected to being informed on, but that would not prove that to call a man an informer would be libellous. If he (the Court) knew of the doings of any treasonable organization he would take immediate measures to inform the authorities, and if any one were to call him an informer, he would say, "Yes, I am an informer; I would inform of every treason or felony coming to my knowledge, and, if necessary, I would do it secretly."

Henry L. O'Neill deposed he was an employee of *The Post* Printing and Publishing Company on the 15th March; estimated that between nine and ten thousand papers were circulated on that day; an extra edition was also struck off.

Francis B. McNamee testified that he was the private prosecutor; that he knew the defendant, J. P. Whelan. Witness wrote the letters appearing in *The Post* of 15th March, as addressed by him to Rev. Father Dowd and to Mr. Whelan, and the letters appearing in the same issue of *The Post*, as signed by Mr. Whelan, were letters written by Mr. Whelan. There was one letter addressed by witness to Father Dowd that did not appear in *The Post*. The charges made against himself in the article in *The Post* were each and every one of them false.

Q. (by Mr. Macmaster)—At the time that this article appeared did it affect you? Did you feel it? A. I should say so. I don't think any man on the top of the earth ever stood in a more terrible position than I have ever since. I have often felt that I would rather be dead than live, and I would to-day rather be dead than feel that one lot of these charges were true.

Q. Have you been spoken to much about it? A. Yes; everywhere, both in Canada and the United States. I have been all over the country and in the States, and people have pointed the finger of scorn at me, and I did not know but my life would be taken. I have been carrying my life in my hand. If there was a particle of truth in that article I would not want to live four and twenty hours.

Q. How do you mean by carrying your life in your hand? A. An informer is so odious in the eyes of my countrymen.

Court.—That is of no importance in this case. A man's life is often in danger for doing right.

Q. The charge of inducing people to join an illegal association and then selling them to the Canadian Government, is that false? A. Yes, perfectly false.

Q. And this charge about inducing people to go into the American army, of being a crimp and bounty broker? A. That is perfectly false. I am prepared to give an explanation about that if the Court allows me.

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Mr. MACMASTER said he would have plenty of opportunity later on.

Witness continuing—Defendant was a very strong opponent in the Society election, in fact went as far as to use violence.

Cross examined by Mr. Kerr: Knew late Mr. John O'Mahoney of New York; he was the Head Centre of the Fenian Organization as far as public notoriety went; first made his acquaintance in the fall of 1862 in No. 6 Centre street New York; the acquaintance was brought about by witness having gone on a pleasure trip through the United States; he belonged to the St. Patrick's Society, and as that society had invited John O'Mahoney to lecture to them, and, as he was leaving for New York, Mr. McKenna, then the President, asked him to call on him, and asked him why he did not come here and lecture, in fact why he did not answer the invitation; and Mr. McKenna having obtained him (witness) a copy of the Society's resolution and given him a letter of introduction, he (witness) called on O'Mahoney.

Q. Was Mr. O'Mahoney looked upon as the recognized Head Centre of the Fenian organization? A. There was no such thing as Fenianism, in my opinion. There was no talk about Fenianism then. I think it was the Phoenix Society at that time.

Q. Was that the predecessor of Fenianism? A. I think it was.

Q. And was O'Mahoney the head of that at that time? A. That I cannot say, but he was looked upon as one of the most prominent Irishmen in New York; but as to Head Centre, I don't think Fenianism was talked about then.

Q. Did not Fenianism exist in 1862? A. Not to my knowledge; not that I can say positively. I remember talking with O'Mahoney, but I think, as far as I recollect, it was the Phoenix Society; but the conversation was very short between us. My object was to secure him for a lecture for the St. Patrick's Society in Montreal. I have no doubt we went over the pros and cons of everything going on in Ireland. In some things no doubt we agreed, and in some we disagreed.

Q. Were you entrusted by O'Mahoney with any documents or any instructions for establishing any society here? A. Nothing that I am aware of, outside of what his answer would be to the St. Patrick's Society.

Q. Are you perfectly certain you had no instructions from him respecting the organization of a society here? A. I think I am certain; I have no recollection of anything of the sort; this is 20 odd years ago.

Q. Now, sir, when you returned to Canada on that occasion did you not state to any persons in Montreal that you were authorized by O'Mahoney to establish here a branch of the particular Society to which he belonged? A. No; I don't know that; O'Mahoney wanted to come on here and lecture, and what I stated verbally, or talked of amongst the members of the St. Patrick's Society or the Committee, I cannot bring to mind; I cannot recollect anything of the sort.

Q. Is it not possible that you told certain members of the Society on the Committee that O'Mahoney wished to establish a branch here of the organization to which he belonged—the Phoenix or Fenian Society? A. I have no recollection.

Q. You won't swear that you did not, will you? A. I swear I have no recollection.

Q. Will you swear that you did not tell them that? A. I swear that I have no recollection.

Q. Could you have done so and have no recollection of it now? A. I might have done it and have no recollection now, or I may not have done so.

Q. Did you almost immediately after your return from New York, on the occasion in question, call a meeting at your own house in order to lay before the people who came there the result of your mission to New York? A. I have no recollection of calling any special meeting on my return from the United States; several of my friends called at my house, and I gave them as graphic an account as I could of my interview with O'Mahoney, and of my travels through the States; I have no recollection of any meeting except the regular meetings of the Society, at which I reported what I had done in New York.

Q. Those were not meetings in your house, were they? A. No, there were a number of friends of mine, members of St. Patrick's Society, and other friends met on Sunday afternoons and other afternoons when they heard I was home, friends may have come to see me and talk to me of my visit to the States.

Q. Do you remember seeing, among those friends who were at that time at your house, Mr. John McGrath? A. I don't recollect; but he has been at my house several times.

Q. Do you remember seeing Mr. Patrick O'Meara the Asst-Intendant City Clerk at your house at that time? A. He may have been; I don't know now.

Q. William Mansfield? A. I have no particular recollection of him being there.

Q. Or Daniel Lyons? A. I have