

oil, and are prepared to maintain seek "fair rents, and fair tenure

and rights of a tenant's labor and sacred and inalienable—let them be respected; let them be defined and comprehensive enactment. Then, will landlord and tenant be united in an indissoluble cohesion. Then, men, will Irishmen of every class and at, as yet, has been but the poet's in country.

glorious, and free,
the earth and first gem of the sea.
on behalf of the Club.

WILLIAM BOLSTER,
Chairman.

OF THE JUDGES OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION.

the Right Hon. Chief Justice Monahan, Judge Keogh, and the Hon. Judge in Limerick from Dublin by the 6:30 on alighting they were received by the Mayor, attended by his magistrates; the County High Sheriff, John P., Nantenan, and the City High Sheriff, J.P. There was also present the Constabulary, under command of the Constabulary, under command of Sub-Inspector Kelly, who presented arms as they entered the platform. On their lordships were conducted to the carriages in which, the Lord Chief Justice entering the City High Sheriff, Judge Keogh entering the carriage of the Mayor, and Judge Keogh seated in the carriage of the County High Sheriff. At the entrance to the terminus were sentries of honour, one consisting of a platoon of Carbineers, and the other of twenty Constabulary, under command of Sub-Inspector Kelly. The Judges having taken their seats were driven to their lodgings at 11 George-street, a party of the Constabulary, another of the Carbineers leading, riding alongside each carriage, and the Mayor and police bringing up the rear as an exceedingly large crowd of spectators of the railway to witness the arrival of the lordships, and the spectacle presented by the escorting them to their lodgings, the blue uniforms and the more subdued Constabulary uniform presenting a varied contrast, forming a united front of the civil and military powers.

ON THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

at twelve o'clock the Judges appointed to try the prisoners in this City, the Right Hon. Judge Monahan, the Right Hon. Judge Keogh, the Right Hon. Judge George entered the Court, and having taken their seats a proclamation was made of the opening and of the holding of the Commission. Admission to which was by ticket, was given in galleries being set apart for the jurors attend on the trial, and a box to the edges being set apart for ladies. The Court proceeded to the Courthouse, by the same route that received them at the Railway Station yesterday. There was a body of police in the hall of the Courthouse, under command of Inspector Hill and Sub-Inspector Kelly were also reserved for the Crown witnesses the body of the Court behind the bar a number of the public admitted, but owing to the heat of the weather, there was a crowd in the Court as to cause the Court to be oppressive. Outside the Courthouse there was a crowd of the populace during the day, but no manifestation on their part such as those of Cork.

On taking their seats were accompanied by the Mayor, and by the High Sheriff of the County and City.

The Hon. the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Bart., MP, Mr. Barry, MP, Mr. Longfield, Q.C., Mr. O'Connell, the Hon. David Plunkett, and Mr. O'Connell, instructed by Mr. Roche, Crown Solicitor on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Coffey, J. Barry, Mr. O'Loughlin, and Mr. A. O'Connell, were ordered to be produced. Could not say what the religion of the jurors of the county generally is.

The Attorney-General said that he objected to the production of the panels as quite irrelevant to the issue, for it was not the duty of the Sheriff to make out the panels alphabetically; and if he did make them out alphabetically he departed from the usual course.

foreman handed in true bills against a large number of prisoners for treason felony.

The Attorney-General, who had just returned into court, handed in a counter plea to the effect that the panel was well and properly made out in accordance with law.

Sir David Roche, Lord Adare, and the Hon. John Massy were then elected as triers to try the challenge.

Mr. Coffey, in addressing the triers, remarked that the course pursued was a rather unusual one, and was only observed in extreme cases. He cast no imputation upon the law officers of the Crown, and those who framed the panel, but he would produce evidence to prove that the jury list had not been fairly made out. There might be ways of manufacturing a panel that might be of serious injury to the parties charged. There was on the panel 247 names, about one half or a little more profess the Roman Catholic and the other the Protestant religion, and he would not stand up there to object to the panel, when it was so equally divided, but what he objected to was that the one body were so placed that they could not be got at. He should say that a panel made out with the appearance of being equally so, but to have jurors on it who were not proportionately arranged, was a dangerous precedent, and he complained that the jury were so arranged that one-half could only be sworn on a jury. He contended that the Roman Catholic jurors were as well qualified and as loyal as those who differed from them in religion, and if so, why were they so placed on the bottom of the list as to render it impossible for them to be sworn on a jury? Of the first half of the panel there were only 16 jurors scattered amongst them. There were 120 Roman Catholics put on the panel. If they were fit, why were they put at the latter end of it? At the ordinary assize, the list was made out alphabetically, but in the present case he would show that it was so manufactured and manipulated as to prejudice the trial against the prisoners, and if the triers found that to be the case, and if the facts justified them, they would have to find against the panel, no matter what were the consequences.

Mr. John O'Donnell, solicitor, was then examined by Mr. O'Loughlin—I am a solicitor and practice at the criminal side of the court in the County Limerick; I know the jurors tolerably well; I checked the list as called out with the printed list supplied to me; I am able to state the religion of nearly all the jurors on it; there are 247 names on the panel.

Mr. O'Loughlin asked the witness what was the proportion of Protestants to Roman Catholics among the first 120 names.

The Attorney-General objected. They were to try whether the jury panel had been fairly and impartially made out, and there was nothing as to the religion of the jurors mentioned in it, and therefore he held that the question ought not to be put.

Mr. Coffey cited the objection raised in the trial at Clonmel of Mr. Smith O'Brien and others as an authority in favour of asking the question for the same issue was raised on that trial as in the present case, with regard to the position of Roman Catholic and Protestant jurors on the panel.

The Chief Justice thought he did not see anything in the question to object to as yet.

In reply to the question, Witness said there were only 16 Roman Catholics amongst the first 120 names, three of whom could not appear at the trials.

Several questions were put to the witness as to his opinion regarding the constitution of the panel, but they were objected and disallowed.

Mr. Richard Furnell, who had been the sub-sheriff last year, was next examined, and stated that he made out the jury panels for that year. [The panels were ordered to be produced]. Could not say what the religion of the jurors of the county generally is.

The Attorney-General said that he objected to the production of the panels as quite irrelevant to the issue, for it was not the duty of the Sheriff to make out the panels alphabetically; and if he did make them out alphabetically he departed from the usual course.

Mr. Coffey said that for years past the Jurors' list had been made out alphabetically, that was a matter of fact, which he held was not irrelevant, and he held that the practice of former years had been departed from so as to have a sudden and injurious effect on the trial of the prisoners.

Chief Justice said all that they had to do was to look at the panel itself and see if it had been fairly made out, and they had nothing to do with whether panels had been alphabetically made out or not.

Mr. Coffey held that the uniform practice at the County assizes was departed from, which he would prove, and he would shew the immediate effect of that was to place the prisoners at a disadvantage on his trial.

The Attorney-General to save time withdrew his objection to the production of the panel.

curate in Limerick, and his well deserved promotion will give great pleasure to his numerous friends.

The Rev. Wm. Gibson, D.D., Professor of Christian Ethics and Secretary of Faculty in the Theological College, Belfast, expired under peculiarly melancholy circumstances on Saturday morning. The Rev. gentleman attended the meeting of the General Assembly in the Findlater Church, Rutland-square, on Friday evening, apparently in the full enjoyment of his usual robust health, and at three o'clock the next morning he was found lying dead on the Adelaide-road. He parted with the Rev. Mr. Simpson at Stephen's-green, about 12 o'clock, and proceeded on his way home to his lodgings, but nothing more was heard of him till he was found by the police lying dead on the footpath. The body was removed to the City of Dublin Hospital, Baggot-street, where an inquest was held by Dr. Davys, coroner. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from apoplexy." The announcement was received with feelings of deep regret by the members of the Assembly at the meeting of that body on Saturday morning, and the business was at once suspended for the day.

The Council of the St. Munchin's Young Men's Society thankfully acknowledge their annual subscriptions from John Quin, Esq., T.C., £1; E. O'Callaghan, Esq., J.P., T.C., 10s.

A correspondent of the *United Service Gazette*, signing himself "Principius Obsta," complains of the recent appointment of Head-Constable Parr, of Clonmel, an efficient and highly meritorious officer of the constabulary force, to the rank of Battery Sergeant-Major of the Tipperary Artillery. The writer asks "could no discharged artillery sergeant, or even gunner be found suited for the vacancy? He complains of the present appointment as an injustice to comrades who have served their country through more dangerous exploits than Fenian-hunting." We think that Ireland owes much to the gallantry and bravery of her police force, and the very exploit here slightly regarded is one that has evoked the gratitude of the country, and covered the Irish constabulary with honour. Knowing the general character and great intelligence of this force, we consider that one of its members, who has by good conduct and zeal attained a high position in its ranks, is worthy to take his place, not only in the militia, but also in the regular army of Her Majesty, who cannot boast of a more faithful body of men than the Irish police.

DEATH OF JOHN ANSTER, L.L.D., M.R.I.A.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Anster, which took place suddenly on Sunday afternoon, at his residence, 5, Lower Gloucester-street. Doctor Anster was well known in literary and scientific circles as an able and accomplished scholar, and especially as the translator of Goethe's "Faust." The deceased was called to the Bar in Easter term, 1824, after a distinguished Collegiate career, during which he carried off the gold medal for the prize ode on the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, which, with other productions, was afterwards published by him in a volume entitled "Xeniola." In 1837, Dr Anster was appointed by the late Earl of Carlisle—then Lord Morpeth—to the office of Registrar of the Court of Admiralty, which office he held until the time of his death. He was also Regius Professor of Civil Law in Trinity College since 1850. Dr. Anster's illness was only of a few days' duration.—*Express*.

A Wharnclyffe meeting of the Waterford and Passage Railway Company has been held in London—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair. The Solicitor read the head of the Waterford and Passage Bill the object of which was to extend the time for the completion of the railway and ferry works. On the motion of the chairman the bill was approved.

A Wharnclyffe meeting of the Rathkale and Newcastle Junction Railway Company has been held in London—the Earl of Devon in the chair. Mr. H. W. Wood, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the solicitor read the heads of a bill for granting further power to the Rathkale and Newcastle Junction Railway Company the chief objects being to authorise the raising of additional capital, and to obtain power to convert the debenture stock. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Holland, a formal resolution approving the bill was adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

Mr. Farnsworth, a Republican member of Congress, has gone South on a political tour.

The Indians of the western territories are perpetrating great outrages.

Mr. Davis has gone to St. Catherine's, Canada.

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