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the ison ient e- gise ase y of It tent and his ord ing on the in- a Christian. Although I may regret that I should be cut off at this stage of life, still many a noble Irishman fell in behalf of the rights of my Southern land. I do not wish to make a flowery speech to win sympathy in this court of justice. Without any further remarks I will accept this sentence of the court. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald then proceeded to pass sentence. He said—John McCafferty who were tried on a former occasion, within 16 months of the present time, and you then experienced the clemency of our law, and the mild spirit in which it is administered. You returned to your native country—for you are an alien to this—and though we could not and would not deny you the right to sympathise with any movement of the people of this country if you thought fit, provided you confined yourself to that country to which you belong, yet we cannot but look back with deep regret that, forgetful of the clemency which you experienced and of the warning which you then received, you returned to the shores of the United Kingdom with the traitorous design of raising insurrection, which has, in effect, checked the material prosperity of the country, inflicted deep injury on our poorer people, and which, if it had not been arrested in its very advent, would have plunged the country into confusion and saturated our fields with blood. The charge against you has been calaly and patiently investigated. As I have already taken occasion to observe, you were defended by two of our ablest advocates, and defended not alone with singular ability, but with a zeal I have never known rivalled; and, furthermore, you have had the benefit of all the objections which our law interposes between the prisoner and the Crown to prevent the danger of oppression. His lordship having referred to the legal points raised by the prisoner's counsel, and ruled by the Court of Criminal Appeal, proceeded—You have said in the course of your address that you never wished to sanction the useless effusion of blood. I quite believe that. We have had in the course of last week, on the trial of those alleged to be your confederates, which terminated on Friday, disclosed before us a terrible tale of secret, and intended secret and systematic, assassination—a tale so shocking that one shrank at the very details. It was alleged by one of the witnesses at least, that one of your principal confederates sanctioned and permitted that abominable plan. It has now been my lot to have assisted at all the commissions before which what are called Fenian trials have taken place. I have, unfortunately for myself, been present at every one of them.—I have attended closely to the evidence, and I feel bound to say and to testify that nothing was addressed before us on any of the commissions which led me to the conclusion that you were implicated in the abominable plot to which I have referred, and I readily give sanction to the words you made use of, that you would not be a party to the useless effusion of blood. Furthermore, your able advocate, in his fervent and able address, told us that you had been an officer in the Confederate army, and that you had done noble service in many a well-fought field; and I am willing to give credit to that statement, and to believe that a brave man would never willingly or knowingly herd himself with assassins. But, while I believe that, that ought to be a warning to each and all that when they enter the meshes and get themselves involved in the limits of a criminal confederation, they lose power over their actions, and never know what low and degraded associates they may find themselves amongst. John McCafferty, I can hold out to you no hope of human clemency—no prospect that the sentence which I am obliged to pass upon you, and to implore of you to devote the remaining short space of your life to endeavour, not to seek for human clemency, but to seek pardon from that Almighty and Omnipotent Being whose mercy, we learn, is unfathomable, and who has told us Himself in Holy Writ that He so loved this world as to send His only Son to be a Saviour to those who believe in Him, that they may not perish, but have everlasting life. It now remains to be said that, according to the form of law, the duty most painful that can fall to the lot of man falls upon me—to pass sentence on you. In that sentence I have no discretion. The law does not allow me any discretion, and in the language of the law, I am obliged to pronounce that sentence upon you. [His lordship here assumed the black cap]. That sentence is, that you, John McCafferty, be taken back to the place from whence you came, and that you be thence, on Wednesday, the 12th day June next, drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead—that afterwards your head shall be severed from your body, and that your body being divided into four parts, shall be disposed of as her Majesty and her successors shall think fit, and I have only to add—may the Almighty God have mercy on your soul! Prisoner—I will accept my sentence as becomes a gentleman and a christian. I have but one request

the LIMERICK CHRONICLE should be sent to the office before 12 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, otherwise they will be late for insertion.

## THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1867.

### LIMERICK HARBOUR BILLS.

A communication has been received from Mr. Joseph Murphy, the solicitor to these bills, to the effect that the financial points at issue were most liberally considered and disposed of by the authorities at the Treasury, while upon other matters of dispute the moderation and good sense of all parties prevailed. The Bills may now, therefore, be regarded as safe, and with every probability of being passed during this session.

From the accounts published in the London journals of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Paris, it would seem as if his Royal Highness were beginning to follow in the footsteps not of his father and grandfather, but of his grand-uncle, "gentleman George," for in the Paris correspondence of the London journals his Royal Highness is reported as acting on the principle that "while in Rome act like the Romans;" and on Sunday week he went to the Theatre in Paris, and on Sunday he went to the races at Chantilly. We do not conceive the propriety of putting in practice so objectionable a principle as that mentioned, for if the Parisians chose to go in *futuro* to a certain nameless place of abode, through their Sabbath violations, it does not follow that the Prince of Wales should follow their example. We think he would act more wisely if he were to take as his pattern the blameless life of his lamented father, and that of his august mother, for they were never known to give such scandal by going to a theatre or a race course on the Sabbath.

### DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM GLOVER.

We regret to announce the death of this venerable gentleman in the 85th year of his age, at his residence, Francis-street, in this city. He belonged to the ancient Order of Freemasons, of which he was a brother for sixty four years. He attained to the highest rank, that of a Prince Mason, and was, we believe, one of the oldest brethren of the craft in Ireland, if not in the United Kingdom, having received the sublime degree years before his Grace the Duke of Leinster, who is now nearly fifty years Grand Master of Ireland.

Mr. Glover was a gentleman whose social qualities endeared him not alone to the brethren of his order, but to all with whom he was ever acquainted. In his domestic relations he was all that a husband and parent should be; and as a citizen he was upright in all his dealings, whose word was his bond, and for which he was ever esteemed and respected. During the lengthened period of his existence he had frequent opportunities of witnessing scenes only recorded in the files of periodicals and newspapers of past days; and in company he was always able to diversify conversation with the relation of anecdotes of an interesting character, but unknown to those about him. He enjoyed comparatively good health till within the last few days; and up to the time of his death his mental faculties remained unimpaired, and he waited calmly the summons of his Creator and Redeemer to sit with Him for ever more in the "Grand Lodge above." Mr. Glover was born in the memorable year of '82 when the Volunteers gave Ireland her independence, and he was father of Sergeant Glover of the English Bar, and Proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*. The funeral will take place on to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, when the Masonic Brethren of the different Lodges in the City will accompany the remains in procession to St. John's graveyard, where they will be deposited in the family vault.

By Mr. Glover's death, John Gleeson, Esq., Sol., becomes the oldest Freemason in Limerick.

The 24th instant being the anniversary of the Queen's birth, the local banks and Government establishments will be closed upon that day.

At the City Police Court to-day before Mr. Eugene O'Callaghan, there were only three cases of drunkenness for trial, in which light penalties were imposed.

A meeting of the Board of Superintendence of the City Gaol was held to-day, at which Mr. Kenny, solicitor, applied for copies of the charges preferred against certain officers and transmitted to the Inspector General, but the Board refused to comply with the request.

Chief Justice Monahan, Judges George and Keogh arrived in Cork yesterday by train, and proceeded this morning with the trial of Captain M'Clure and Edward Kelly for high treason.

there are eight Sisters of Mercy in the hospitals, the Rev. Mother, or Superioress of whom, was not elected originally, yet she is the lady who was examined at the investigation, and gave evidence against Dr. O'Sullivan. In every well-regulated establishment it is the rule to have a certain number of officials—as may be required—elected by the governing body, and responsible to them for their conduct; and I ask the public would the authorities of any other public institution permit parties to officiate in it without their sanction or knowledge? I was present in the Board room when the notice was handed in by Mr. Brown, and I heard the vulgar remarks uttered by men who can exhibit the cloven foot more prominently than Mr. Brown,—for that gentleman does not hold one set of opinions, and act contrary to them for self-interest, or allow himself to be swayed by the cajoleries or threats of others;—and I have to assert that Mr. Brown declared as a gentleman on his honour that he did not want to have the Sisters of Mercy ejected from the house; on the contrary he said let as many ladies as were required be named and he would support their election—in fact propose them himself; but he said he would not sanction the nomination of officers in that institution by irresponsible parties outside, and I think he was perfectly right in his declaration. No persons outside of the Board-room have a right to nominate officers for the Hospitals, and withdraw them at their pleasure, and I opine that, when the Commissioners are informed of the fact, they will express their agreement with Mr. Brown in opinion. If eight ladies are required for the Hospitals, or if even a greater number be necessary by all means let the Board of Guardians know that, and let them be formally proposed and elected, so that each and every one of them be a responsible officer, but I contend a principle ought not to be enforced in the Limerick Workhouse, which would not be accepted in Cork, Belfast, Dublin, or in any other part of the country. I repeat there is no objection to the Sisters of Mercy—let that be understood—what is objected to is irresponsible nomination of irresponsible persons, and I feel sure that on weighing the matter fairly in his mind every man—who is not a bigot—will agree with me in that.

But now that I am on this subject I wish to express my concurrence in the remark of the CHRONICLE of Thursday last that if those ladies, who were originally elected as Hospital Superintendents had been allowed to remain in charge, the unpleasant differences with Dr. O'Sullivan might never have taken place. Will the public be surprised to learn that on frequent occasions when the Resident Medical Officer, who had left patients in the morning, and whom he required to see during the night, on his return to where he had left them, to his surprise found that those very patients had been removed without either his knowledge or consent—not to other beds in the same ward, but to other wards at another end of the Hospital? And observe the disappointment and trouble it must have been to that gentleman, perhaps at one or two o'clock in the morning, as frequently happened—the Sisters of Mercy having retired at eight o'clock—and the night nurse unaware of the removal—to have to grope his way with a lighted candle in his hand through eight or nine wards, to find out where his patients had been removed to? Now, I ask a discerning and impartial public would that state of things be tolerated in the Dublin hospitals, or those of Cork? I ask any physician, possessed of independence, would he in his private practice permit a patient under his charge to be removed from one room to another without his consent, and that only in a small house? What is the doctor there for, but to have charge of the patients, and to give certain orders for their treatment? And what are nurses there for but to obey the doctor's directions, and not to act on their own responsibility? Again, what would the public think of the wall of an hospital being whitewashed without the doctor's knowledge, perhaps where patients labouring under ophthalmia had been lying at the time?

In West the se ceivec Amb: In the in key al comb The mounc strikes and s enemi Hung The Bill w will t standu The still va Now, Mr. Editor, these matters of fact were adroitly kept out of sight by the ingenious gentlemen of the Committee, and were never mentioned by Dr. O'Sullivan, who, in the exuberance of his good nature, did not want in the slightest degree to have any censure cast upon the Sisters of Mercy. He alone as being the sinner, is sought to be got rid of by hook or by crook; but I ask the public who now is "more sinned against than sinning"? I would suggest to those gentlemen of the Board, who are so chivalrous in their defence of the Sisters of Mercy, to ask Dr. Brodie to-morrow what was the nature of the differences which he had at one time with the Sisters of Mercy—as acknowledged by him at the investigation—whether they arose out of the removal of patients without his knowledge or consent, and to which he had to object more than once. In fairness to Dr. O'Sullivan, he should be asked about those matters, for I understand he had the same differences with some of the Sisters of Mercy,