

The Weekly Messenger.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

IRISH NEWS.

There is every indication that the action taken by the Pope has been effectual in putting an end to clerical assistance to the Irish agitation. In appointing the Rev. Thomas J. Carr, rector of Maynooth College, to the Bishopric of Galway, it is stated the Pope first assured himself that the candidate was not connected with the agitation. It transpires also that the interdiction extends to the American priesthood. The absence of the priests from a mass meeting in New York, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia convention, is explained by the publication of a note sent to each of them on the afternoon prior to the meeting, as follows:—"The Rectory, Fifth Avenue Cathedral, New York, May 21, 1883. Rev. Sir—I am directed by the Cardinal to request that you will not attend the meeting of the Land League this evening. Yours truly, Wm. Quinn, Vicar-General." Agitators both in Ireland and America continue to murmur loudly against the interference of the Pope, that already has resulted in an almost entire cessation in the contributions to the testimonial fund for Mr. Parnell. Another encyclical letter from the Pope, to the faithful in all parts of the world, is anticipated shortly, which will denounce secret societies and enjoin priests to refuse sacrament to all persons connected with seditious movements. A bill for the benefit of the laboring classes in Ireland has passed the second reading in the House of Commons. Mr. McCoan, member for Wicklow, complained in the House that Mr. O'Kelly, member for Roscommon, had sent him a challenge to a duel, because of a remark he had made respecting Mr. O'Kelly's suspension from the House. Mr. Gladstone moved that the member for Roscommon appear in his place next day to answer for the offence charged against him. Mr. Parnell and others objected to the House taking cognizance of private quarrels between members, but Mr. Gladstone's motion was seconded and carried by a vote of two hundred and fifty to nineteen. Accordingly on the following day Mr. O'Kelly gave an account of the affair, claiming the House had no jurisdiction in it, and saying he cared nothing for the opinion of either the House or of England, but only for his honor, and that Mr. McCoan having refused to apologize for his offensive language, he was outside the category of gentlemen. Mr. Gladstone insisted upon Mr. O'Kelly promising not to carry the matter further or being made to do so, whereupon that member said he considered the matter ended. Mr. Parnell lost the support of Mr. McCoan on account of the course he took in the question. Archbishop Croke is warmly received wherever he goes since his return from Rome. It is still a matter of dispute whether Mr. Errington, who is charged with misleading the Pope on the Irish question, is regularly accredited as England's agent at the Papal court or not. The Pope has long desired that an English ambassador should be maintained at the Vatican, but English public opinion is strongly against the recognition of the Pope in any way as a temporal sovereign. Emigration aided by the Government continues on a large scale, two steamers for the United States last week taking out about a thousand. In an investigation into a murder conspiracy, being held in Dublin last week, evidence was given that P. J. Sheridan, about whose possible extradition from the United States so much has been said, fled from Galway in 1879 to avoid ar-

rest on a warrant issued against him. The dynamite conspirators—Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Ansburch, Curtin, Whitehead and Wilson—have been arraigned and pleading not guilty their trials were fixed for the eleventh of June. Another, the fourth, of the Phoenix Park murderers, Thomas Caffrey, was hanged at Dublin on Saturday last. Only about fifty persons gathered about the prison, among them the mother and brother of the doomed man. In a letter to his mother Caffrey wrote:—"I hope you will never have cause to blush for my name. As I am paying the penalty of my crime in this world, I hope I won't have to suffer for it in the next." Messrs. Davitt, Healy and Quinn, the Irish members of Parliament sentenced in February to six months' imprisonment for making inflammatory speeches, have been released from Kilmalham Gaol. James Caray and other informers who gave evidence in the Phoenix Park murder trials have been told they must leave the country, and that the Government would give them no police protection. Mr. Goldwin Smith has published a magazine article on state-aided emigration, in which he says the people of the Northern States and Canada shudder at the thought of receiving a wholesale consignment of agrarian terrorists, and he suggests that the emigrants be shipped to the Southern States out of the way of the Fenian organizations existing in the northern parts of America.

THE TROUBLES OF FRANCE.

Particulars of the French defeat near Hanoi in Tonquin show that Captain Riviere and a party of a hundred and fifty marines advanced on the Annamites, leaving a reserve of two hundred and fifty men too far in the rear to be of prompt service. The consequence was that the advancing body was overwhelmed and almost annihilated by the enemy, the latter fleeing when the rear guard came up and taking with them Captain Riviere and fifteen others, all of whom they impaled the next day. Three other French officers were killed and six wounded in the affray. It is thought the French will revenge the slaughter by bombarding the capital. About two thousand troops have embarked at Toulon, France, for Tonquin, and in the meantime twelve hundred French troops from Cochinchina have been ordered to the seat of war. The French envoy to Annam has been instructed to hold the king of that country responsible for the hostilities near Hanoi, and to demand satisfaction including indemnity. There is a report that France has assured Great Britain that she has no design of annexing Tonquin, but will insist upon the observance of treaty obligations, and exact full satisfaction for affronts and injuries. The French Assembly has been assured by the Government that every effort is being made to prevent war with China and that there was no reason to apprehend such a contingency, but all necessary measures would be taken to ensure the success of the expedition against Tonquin. Notwithstanding these assurances, however, complaint is made on the part of Germany that her commerce with China is already somewhat disturbed by the French affair in Tonquin. It is hoped in Berlin that if France blockades Chinese ports America and Great Britain will not recognize the action, and it is said Germany would sustain those countries in opposing it. China has recently procured some new war vessels in Germany, which were sent home in charge of German mariners. The French in Madagascar have bombarded two ports on the North-west coast, causing great destruction

of British and other goods. Military preparations are being pushed forward by the Malagasy authorities. The British sloop of war "Dragon" has gone to Madagascar, and it is reported the "Shannon" and "Rupert" will be dispatched to Chinese waters to reinforce the British squadron there. An article in a leading Paris paper a few days ago created a great sensation, its object being to stir the people of France up to realize the serious danger their country is in. It represents the various little African wars of France and the Tonquin and Madagascar affairs, as having been produced by machinations of Prince Bismarck, the German Chancellor, designed to weaken the French Republic and make it the prey of the Triple Alliance recently established between Germany, Austria and Italy. Certainly such a scheme would be in keeping with former exploits of the able and crafty German statesman, and that the blundering Government of France should have fallen into the trap, as the article in question put it, is also what might have been expected from past history.

CASUALTY.

Twenty-two workmen were drowned near Milan, Italy, by the capsizing of a boat.

A cyclone has been ravaging in Alabama and Texas, some loss of life and great loss of property resulting.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been flooded by the overflow of Indian Creek, from heavy rains, the damage amounting to two hundred thousand dollars.

Lynchburg, Virginia, has been visited by the worst fire in its history. Over half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed and help had to be obtained from Richmond to quell the flames.

A three year-old son of Mr. Fox, farmer, near Leamington, Ontario, was recently attacked in the barnyard by a vicious sow, and very seriously lacerated about the head and legs by the savage brute.

Six young men, four of them Canadians, lost their lives at Boston a few days ago, by the upsetting of a yacht. Their names were David Butler, Matthew Kennedy, Richard O'Brien, James Wood, James Cleary and James O'Brien.

Another warning against getting on or off trains in motion is given in the death of Peter Blain, an industrious young mechanic of Glenoe, Ontario, who jumped off a train at night, and whose mangled body was found on the track in the morning.

By the too common accident of a boiler explosion in a mill at East Saginaw, Michigan, William G. Turner, engineer, C. Goulding, fireman, and John McDowell, watchman, were killed, Orland Leiders and Peter Nelson fatally, and Turner and Roseplew seriously injured.

A strange accident happened in Washington street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Boston, a few days ago. A flag-staff fifty feet high was blown down and crashed into an omnibus containing six passengers, none of whom were hurt, but the driver was thrown to the ground, and killed by the wheels passing over him. An unknown man had his skull crushed by a piece of the carriage flying off.

Still another cyclone has swept through the Middle States, leaving desolation and death in its trail. Many lives were lost in several places in Ohio and Indiana. Some saved their lives by hiding in cellars when they saw the storm cloud sweeping down upon them. A clear path was cut through Shelby and Johnson counties, Indiana, forests being torn in splinters and houses and barns

lifted high in the air to be dissipated in the tempest. The storm only lasted ten minutes at a given point.

A captain arrived from the northern regions in Quebec reports that at the village of Betchman fourteen men, just returned from the seal fishery, were dividing two kegs of gunpowder in one of their houses. All at once the house was blown to atoms, and the occupants spread around promiscuously. Two were carried about a hundred yards with the wreck, and seven were fearfully burned in the face and hands; but, strange to say, none were killed. One of the men had been smoking over the powder, and it is supposed let a spark fall into it.

The awful danger of a panic in a crowd has been illustrated in a shocking catastrophe on the new suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn. On Wednesday evening, of last week, a woman slipped and fell on the steps leading up to the foot-walk on top of the bridge. She screamed, and, when assisted to her feet by a policeman, screamed again. The bridge was swarming with people from end to end, and those near the woman pressed about her to see what was the matter. Soon the steps were crowded with people and in a few moments some were knocked down and the steady stream of people tumbled over the prostrate ones until a struggling heap of human beings lay upon the steps. It was more than the few police at the spot could do to keep back the crowd or save those being trampled upon. A number of militiamen happening to come along saw what was the matter, and driving the crowd back with their rifles afforded an opportunity of separating the dead and dying heap of men, women and children. When this work was accomplished twelve were found to be dead and twenty-six injured, some seriously. A crowd of ruffians, at the height of the panic, aggravated the situation by forcing through the throng, pushing others before them and trampling remorselessly over the struggling mass. It is likely the scoundrels were seeking to take advantage of the rare chance of robbery. When the terrible crush was ended, clothing and personal property was gathered up in great quantity, showing how fearful had been the struggle for life.

OBITUARY.

Captain Hosea Ballou, reputed the oldest Freemason in the United States, died last week, aged ninety.

Major-General Burnaby, a distinguished British soldier and one of the oldest officers in the army, is dead.

Dr. Samuel G. Wolcott, an eminent physician and surgeon, of Utica, New York, is dead at the age of sixty-three.

Hosea Webster, one of the oldest residents of New York, has died at the age of ninety-four. He was President of the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Mr. Alexander Kennedy Isbister, M. A., LL. B., recently died in England. He was noted as having been instrumental in securing the Hudson's Bay Territory for Canada.

Colonel George W. Dresser, a distinguished artillery officer on the Union side in the civil war, died at Newport, Rhode Island, last week, cancer having caused his death as it had that of his wife six weeks previously.

The Rev. Dr. Macdise died at St. John, New Brunswick, lately, aged fifty-nine. He was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and had occupied pastorates in New York and elsewhere in the United States, in the Province of Ontario and in the city where he died.