

OFFICIAL SCARE IN LONDON.

Still excited over Carey's death—A Cabinet Council—the Invincibles jubilant—The Montreal story about Carey's arrival in Canada said to be true—It is believed that Peter, and not James, was the Party suspected.

LONDON, August 3.—The excitement over the Carey matter has not yet subsided. The Irish element in the city and suburbs are jubilant on what they call the "execution" of the scoundrel who had brought desolation to so many homes, and was instrumental by his crimes and subsequent treachery to his dupes and associates, in throwing back the onward progress of Ireland indefinitely. More than the Phoenix Park assassinations in themselves, the perfidy of so many of the conspirators has been flung in the face of Irishmen, with the accompanying and not unnatural commentary that an organization that could count so many actual informers, and so many willing to become so, had not within it the elements of continuity or confidence. This, however, is a narrow view of a national movement, and the fate of Carey is accepted as a redeeming feature; as showing extraordinary discipline and a bold self-sacrifice in vindication of the national honor and an avengement of a national wrong.

The news from Africa to-day is meagre. There are doubtless Government despatches from Port Elizabeth, but these have not been suffered to transpire further than that the magisterial inquiry still proceeds, and that Mrs. Carey and some of the ship's officers have been under examination. O'Donnell preserves a defiant attitude, but, contrary to reports yesterday, has made no statement in explanation or excuse.

There was a Cabinet Council this forenoon before the assembling of Parliament. It could hardly be supposed that Carey's death would be regarded as sufficient to bring together a special meeting of Ministers. There are many pressing topics just now for Cabinet deliberation, but there is no doubt—for the matter has leaked out incidentally—that the question of the place of O'Donnell's trial was under discussion, and that there were grave doubts of the policy of creating a new excitement by bringing him to England. As an evidence of the effects of the scare in official circles, I may state on the best authority that the special protective guards over the persons and residences of Ministers of State and other obnoxious persons have been renewed, and that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are again shadowed by detectives in public and private. Scotland Yard is exercised as it has not been since the Whitehall explosion, it even then so much, and special watch is kept in all parts of London where disaffection might be supposed to lurk. Accounts from Dublin this afternoon indicate like precautionary measures in that city. The guards at Dublin Castle and at the Viceregal and Chief Secretary's Lodges in the Phoenix Park, have been doubled, and the Judges of Assize now on circuit in the provinces are honored with similar protectors.

There are many who still believe that Carey is alive and within easy call of the authorities in Great Britain if wanted. The theory is not without its weight in view of the expediency of turning pursuit from the right direction, which is an old detective dodge. But the evidence in this matter is too strong and circumstantial, backed as it is by parliamentary indorsement, the private despatches of the press from Africa and the cumulative weight of the probabilities to admit of serious doubt.

The story that the shooting by O'Donnell was an impulsive act and not the result of a well-considered plot is also exploded by facts every moment coming to light. People in their exuberance of joy will talk and make boast, and it is ascertained, as already outlined to you, that every port of departure in the United Kingdom was watched day and night by cool and cautious men, determined on the work of vengeance. The lot fell to O'Donnell's watch, and the only regret felt in connection with the matter is that a brave man has sacrificed himself to rid the world of such a rascal. The Irish in London say significantly that "O'Donnell is not hanged yet," and there is no doubt that some exciting events will take place before Marwood is called upon to do duty in his regard within the walls of Newgate Prison. The Montreal story is regarded here as not at all a hoax, and the opinion to-day is that Peter Carey has honored the Dominion with a visit, and that the mistake lay in the identification of one brother for the other. I repeat, that not even the Phoenix Park tragedy itself has spread such consternation in governmental and pro-governmental ranks. The one—with a little calculation to be sure—was the result of impulse, but the other exhibits a deliberateness of design and a discipline as skill in execution that have certainly "dattered the Volcoses" of Dublin Castle.

Some arrests of Invincibles are spoken of in connection with this Carey execution plot, but no particulars have come to hand. Informers will be somewhat chary in courting or encountering the fate of Carey.

DYNAMITE IN COURT.

The Judge Frightened out of His Life—Suspension of Proceedings to Sweep out the Brick Dust.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4.—During the trial of Richard Hodnett at the Cork Assize, on a charge of sending a parcel of dynamite to the Lord Lieutenant, it became necessary on the examination of the clerk in the Post Office to produce the parcel of dynamite for identification. A head witness approached the table on which the witness sat, and, putting his hand into a capacious wallet at his side, drew out a dirty-looking

THE CAREY MURDER.

The Feeling in London—Angry Correspondence at Dublin—Interview with O'Donnell's Brother—The St. Louis Story Disposed of.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The murder of Carey continues the sole object of conversation in London. Carey himself chose to go to New York, and would not go to Australia, because he knew that many Fenians had taken refuge there. The Lord-Lieutenant is much annoyed by the murder of Carey and the prevention of Kavanagh and other informers from landing at Malborough. There has been angry correspondence between the Lord-Lieutenant and prominent officials on the subject. The Observer says it is rumored that Kavanagh has been murdered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Republican publishes an interview with an Irishman named Cornelius O'Donnell, who claims to be a brother of O'Donnell, who shot the Dublin informer, Carey, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. To the interviewer Mr. O'Donnell said: "My brother left O'Connell, where I live, about eight months ago, and said that he was going to Ireland to help the suffering people there. I implored him not to do so, knowing what the result might be. He did not heed my advice, however, and left on the steamer 'Alaska' in November last, arriving in Dublin about two weeks ago. I received a cablegram about two months ago from him announcing that he was going to leave for South Africa, with his wife, to settle there. That is the last I heard from him, until I read the despatch announcing the shooting. My brother was always a wild, unmanageable sort of a fellow, and has been around the world several times. He married a Chicago lady named Burns, by whom he had two children, who are now in Chicago. I am going South, and may possibly go to Port Elizabeth, but I do not think I shall."

LAND LEAGUE WISDOM.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR PARNELL.

Gladstone's Nominee Regretting the Abandonment of the Test Cases—Consternation Caused by Carey's Death—Rejoicing in Ireland.

[From special Irish News Agency] LONDON, August 4, 1883.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND COMMISSIONERS. The Land Commissioners reply to the report of the Select Committee of the Lords on the Land Act is a great moral triumph for Parnell, and an avowed condemnation of the brutal blundering of old Buckshot Forster.

TRIALS OF THE LAND LEAGUE. The Commissioners say that, when, having organized their staff, they were approaching their practical work in 1881, it was announced publicly by leading members of the Land League that they would accept the Commission's terms, and bring them into court in order to ascertain practically in what manner the statute would be carried into effect. As they were to be selected as test cases it was presumed they would present some features the decisions upon which might govern many others.

A TRIBUTE TO PARNELL'S SACRIFICE. The Commissioners therefore resolved to sit and hear them in person, but before the opportunity arose the Land League was declared illegal, and the intention of bringing forward test cases was abandoned. The cases first presented for trial had therefore no legal character, and the Commissioners considered no useful purpose would be served by hearing them personally. What a tribute to Mr. Parnell's foresight from the policy of the Land League was declared illegal, and the Commissioners considered no useful purpose would be served by hearing them personally.

A CHECK TO GOVERNMENT TERRORISM. The shooting of Carey has produced a feeling of consternation in Parliament. The informers of the Government to secure the informer's safety, and the Government by terrorism receives a check, owing to the proven inability of the authorities to protect their infamous agents.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON CAREY. No one pretends to feel sorrow for Carey's fate, but the English press is angry at the failure of the Government to secure the informer's safety, because it is considered that Carey's fate is likely to intimidate possible traitors.

REJOICINGS IN IRELAND. All over Ireland the news of Carey's death has been received with popular rejoicing, which adds to the uneasy feeling of the legislators at Westminster.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTORAL STRUGGLE. The work of preparing for the general election has been begun under the superintendence of Mr. Sexton, M.P. The thousands of National League members will be added next week to the registry of the County Dublin, thus securing the return of a candidate belonging to the party of self-determination. The Parnell Tribute is now over £20,000.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The police last night, in their attempts to prevent the lighting of bonfires and suppress demonstrations in celebration of Carey's death, made a large number of arrests. They were stoutly resisted in many sections of the city by the excited mob and strong measures had to be adopted to prevent a general riot. This morning the police courts were crowded with prisoners, many of whom showed signs of rather rough usage. Ninety-two of these prisoners were fined ten shillings each for kindling bonfires, and four others were sentenced to one month's imprisonment for assaulting the police.

It now seems probable that Mr. Lynch, the well known banker, and a director of the Hibernian Bank, will accept the Parnellite candidacy for Sligo.

The case of Poole, charged with complicity in the murder of Kenry, was remanded to-day until Friday. The prisoner's counsel asked the Court to commit the prisoner for trial. The Crown Solicitor replied that counsel would not be in such hurry if he was aware of the identity of the witness expected from America. He refused to give the name of the witness or the ship bringing him on account of the peril attending publicity.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Tribune's cable says the Government are blamed for an exhibition of weakness in withdrawing the Irish Constabulary bill, to which the Parnellites objected, and introducing a Registration bill which they demanded. The Tories assert that this compromise results from Irish members refraining to vote in the House debate. The Irish National League is organizing conventions for the thirty-two counties of Ireland. These conventions will appoint committees for the four Irish provinces. The first work of importance will relate to the electoral registers. The Parnellites intend to attack both seats for Dublin. After Parnell's contemplated visit to America and Redmond's return from Australia, the organization of America, Australia and Canada. Sixty branches of the Irish National League are already formed in Ulster. The Irish machinery is everywhere preparing for the next general election.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

Report of the U. S. Commissioners to Secretary Folger.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Commissioners of Emigration of New York have made a report to the acting Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the remonstrance of the British Government to the return of several aided emigrants from Ireland on the ground that they were paupers. The correspondence on this subject shows that Minister Lowell had a conference with Lord Granville in London in July last, at which the latter produced letters in regard to the cases of Mary Brennan and her daughter, John and Mary Clifford and John Sullivan. The following is a synopsis of these letters:—

To Mary Brennan her son Patrick writes from New York, March 16, promising a home and to meet her on arrival.

To John and Mary Clifford letter dated 533 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, April 26, from cousin Mary Beardon, offering employment in her own house.

Letter to Mary Sullivan, mother of John, from her daughter Mary McSwaney, dated Cuba Falls, March 20, strongly encouraging her to come, promising her a home and to procure employment.

It was stated that at the conference these letters all bore evidences of authenticity. Minister Lowell reported the result of his interview with Lord Granville to the Department of State, and the matter was referred to the Treasury Department for investigation. The Secretary of the Treasury referred all the papers in the case to the Commissioners of Emigration, and their report has just been received. It is accompanied by a number of affidavits, of which the report speaks as follows:—

"The affidavits state that they have no relatives in the United States willing and able to aid them, also expressing their willingness to return to Ireland. These persons were at the emigrant landing depot, Castle Garden, from June 24 to June 30, and their statements were corroborated by the crew of the ship, the collector of the port to the consuls, based on the report made to him by the Commissioners of Emigration to the effect that in their opinion they were not bona fide emigrants, but that they were at the address given by Patrick Brennan, and we have been unable to find him. We enclose to you the affidavit of Detective Officer Groden, to the effect that Mary Brennan referred to does not reside at No. 533 West Twenty-sixth street, New York. We find no post office or railroad station named Cuba Falls, but a place named Cuba Falls, in the State of New York, has been returned to us."

The affidavit of Mary Brennan says that she arrived in New York on June 24th, from Liverpool. Her two children were with her, both of whom were illegitimate; that she has been an inmate of the workhouse for five years; that she is an inmate of the Catholic Workhouse; that she did not desire to come to the United States, but was forced to do so by the threat of expulsion from the workhouse if she refused; that she was given free passage to New York by the workhouse authorities, and that she desires to be sent back.

The affidavit of Nano Sullivan was similar in content to that of Mary Brennan. She was forced to leave the Catholic Workhouse and sent to America with her illegitimate child. She wanted to be sent back to the workhouse, but with its accompanying affidavit, has been referred to the Department of State.

DOOM OF INFORMERS.

The fate of Bailey, who was murdered in Skippers' alley, Dublin, in the latter end of 1881, should have taught Carey how little dependence he could place upon police protection when his services were no longer required. This Bailey gave information to the authorities which enabled them to make one of the most extensive seizures of arms and ammunition ever achieved by them in Ireland. Twenty-five rifles, ten revolvers, 14,000 rounds of ammunition, an immense store of dynamite, fulminate of mercury, detonating caps, and gunpowder fell into their hands through Bailey's instrumentality. How did the Government reward him? After a fortnight they

withdrew police protection from him, but proffered to pay his fare to London, a generosity which would have lessened the British exchequer by about \$5. The wretched man begged to be sent out to some distant colony, pleading that his life would be in as much jeopardy in London as in Dublin. The representative of the Crown in Ireland could not dream of becoming responsible for such an extravagance. Bailey was turned adrift. His landlord would not let him back to his miserable tenement. His employer would not give him another hour's work. He was forced with his family into the workhouse. Even there the paupers turned against him and rendered his existence so unendurable that he ventured into the outer world again with the desperate resolve to beg or steal as much as would take him out of the country. Three days after his body was found in Skippers' alley, and two bullets in his head told from what quarter his death sentence had come. No clue has ever been found to justify an arrest for the crime.

Other Irish informers, too, have been uniformly workshopped from the moment they appeared in the witness box to tender evidence against their former friends. Pierce Nagle was the first traitor of importance in the Fenian ranks. To his revelations were due the convictions of the staff of the Irish People newspaper, and the first executive of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood—Luby, O'Leary, Klokham, O'Donovan Rossa and the rest. After his nefarious work had been accomplished he disappeared, and for eleven years nothing was heard from him. But the vengeance and hatred of an Irish conspiracy is everlasting, and in 1875 (seven years after his treachery) it overtook Pierce Nagle. One cold, gray autumn morning his corpse was found under a London railway arch, and a huge cheese knife driven through the back and penetrating the heart told that he had not died from natural causes.

Warner, the Cork informer, who was the first to reveal the existence of the seditious spirit in the army, was attacked a year or so subsequently in Ontario. He was severely wounded, but did not die then, and his assailant, who was taken on the spot, got off with twenty years' penal servitude. Warner's wounds hastened his death, and added to the agony of his last moments. Talbot, to whom the ill-fated imprisonment of Sergeant McCarthy and other military Fenians was due, expired for five or six years, but it was only a respite, not a reprieve. He was eventually shot through the head in Hardwicke street, Dublin, after leaving a brother. He died in terrible pain, which was intensified by the bungling of surgeons who attended him, and who, in probing for the bullet,

POPE LEO'S LETTER.

Contents of the Note on the Position of the Church in France.

The contents of Pope Leo's letter to President Grevy are generally becoming known through the diplomatists accredited by the other Powers to the Holy See. The following, says the correspondent of the London Times at Rome, may be relied upon as a complete and accurate summary of the document which covers more than fifteen pages of official paper.—The Pope begins by telling the President that what has been happening for some time in France in connection with religious matters, and what apparently is in preparation for the future, are sources of grief and apprehension to him. The Pope says that he will not remind the President that whenever the Holy See has been able to defer to the wishes of the French Government, whether as related to internal affairs or to French influence abroad, it has never hesitated to do so. Such conduct on the part of the Holy See gave him, the Pope continues, a right to hope that the Government of the Republic would, on its side, have followed a friendly policy toward the Church by applying largely in her favor those principles of true liberty which form the basis and first object of all wise governments. But, alas! he is greatly grieved to say that many painful events have contradicted those hopes. He reminds the President of the severe treatment to which the religious order is considered as unrecognized by the State, had been subjected.

LEAGUERS AND "LAND GRABBERS."

An agitation inaugurated against Land Grabbing in the United States—An excellent move by the Irish National League of America—The League in convalescence at Conroy Island.

New York, August 3.—Several representative Irish Nationalists and Leaguers went down to Conroy Island, and the Executive Committee of seven of the Irish National League of America held a secret session at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, all the members being present. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, presided, and Messrs. Patrick Egan and Matthew Harp, of Ireland, and Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit, Michigan, Treasurer of the National League of America, were in attendance. Reports were received from various sections of the country, and a large amount of routine business transacted. Among the most important of the subjects considered was that of land-grabbing in the Southern and Western States and in the Western Territories by English aristocrats and English corporations. The Executive of the National League of America is informed that very large tracts of land are being purchased all over this country, and especially in the Western States and Territories, by English aristocrats who are not citizens of the United States, and who do not intend to become American citizens. These men do not intend to contribute anything to the welfare of the States or Territories in which they have purchased their enormous tracts of land nor aid in any way to build up American industries. Their purpose is to build up "colonial possessions" in the United States from which they may draw sufficient means to support the aristocratic houses of England.

A committee was appointed with instructions to secure a complete report in each State and Territory of the quantity of lands purchased, the names of the purchasers who have purchased, and a statement showing whether or not such purchasers are citizens of the United States. It is believed that when this report is presented the enormity of this land-grabbing scheme by persons who have no sort of sympathy with the American Government or American institutions, who were the enemies of this country in the hour of its peril, and who would be its enemies again were an opportunity presented to injure it, will so alarm and arouse the indignation of the people of these States and Territories, as to cause the beginning of a vigorous campaign in favor of such legislation as would amend the laws of land-grabbing in these States and Territories.

The names of the committee have not been announced, but it is understood the committee is composed of lawyers and capitalists who have the facilities and are peculiarly fitted for performing the duties assigned to the committee. Their reports will be published and circulated and an agitation inaugurated, such as, it is hoped, will result in legislation prohibiting foreigners and aliens from holding lands in the United States.

INHUMAN ROBBERY BY IRISH LANDLORDS.

Landlord rapacity in Ireland has reached a depth of meanness which classifies this gang of greedy crocodiles with the worst oppressors of the poor in ancient or modern days. The latest act of these thieve-like beings is to seize the harvest of the poor, hungry tenant farmers who have been supplied with seed by means of American charity. Rev. Jas. McFadden, of Bunbeg, Donegal, reveals the heartlessness of these men who grind the faces of the poor after the manner of the most infamous tyranny. Writing on this latest phase of landlordism this clergyman says:—

"To make an almost insupportable state of things still more desperate, a rapacious, greedy landocracy are coming down swoop on poor helpless tenants, for a year and a half's rent. God forgive them—they are doing a cruel thing—nay, an unjust thing—an unpardonable outrage on all society. I planted the crop, so did you and every one else, from the Society of Friends in Belfast to the least contributor towards the seed supply for the starving small farmers of Donegal. Every one should cry out against such cruelty. To mortgage and gobble up, as it were, under cover of law, the crop that charity has put into the ear, before it is yet very distinctly above ground. The potatoes supplied by the Society of Friends are planted there; the potatoes and oats supplied by me from funds subscribed by the lovers of the poor, are there. In the name of all these, in the name of charity, and in the name of the Omnipotent good God of Charity, I protest against landlords coming in to rob us all of the fruits of our labor, and to doom my poor people to unending poverty. To the tow-

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Recent August 4.—Negotiations between the Vatican and France, with regard to religious affairs, resulted in accord on the principal questions. Instructions, in accord with the arrangement made, have been sent to the Papal Nuncio at Paris.

A rich deposit of phosphate has been discovered on the property of Isaac Moore, of Ottawa in the seventh range of Wakefield.

RIGHTS OF THE STATE.

The French Government had promised that nothing should be taught that was contrary to religion or calculated to offend consciences. But it was necessary for the Pope to declare with that frankness which the nature of his Apostolic ministry required, that those promises had not been carried into effect. Those things had convinced many who had attentively followed the course of public affairs in France of the existence of an intention of gradually carrying out, under the pretence of the requirements of the times, a plan conceived by men hostile to the Church, who, denouncing her as an enemy, sought to remove her beneficent influence from every civil and social institution. The letter then proceeds to point out that, in the circumstances, the Pope cannot do less than call the President's attention to the serious consequences which may result if timely measures are not taken for calming the consciences of the faithful, for securing to the Church the peaceful possession of her rights, and for rendering it possible for the Pope to continue to maintain that paterfamilias attitude toward France which has been of such utility to her both at home and abroad. Finally, the head of affairs in France will be inspired with sentiments which will lead to their yielding again unto God that place which is His.

A retreat for the Roman Catholic ladies of London, Ont., and the other parts of the diocese, began in the convent of the Sacred Heart last week and concluded on August 6th. It was conducted by Rev. Father Gouldner, S.J., and was attended by about two hundred ladies. The retreat was concluded by the bishop celebrating Mass at 9 o'clock a.m. in the Sacred Heart Chapel. He was assisted by Rev. Father Cronyn. After Mass the bishop preached and administered the sacrament of confirmation to Miss Hattie Wilson, of New Orleans, a pupil of the Sacred Heart, in presence of her father and mother, and Mrs. Blum, also of New Orleans.