



DAVITT'S LETTER.

Prospects of the Liberal Government.

The Embarrassments of the Political Situation—The Cabinet and the Soudan—Preparing for Disunion—The Land War in Scotland—Programme of the Scotch Land League—A "No Compensation Manifesto"—National Sentiment on the Increase in Ireland.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, March 15, 1884.

A fortnight has worked considerable change in the prospects of the Liberal Government. It is now to be credited as reporting what is true, Mr. Gladstone's cold is but what Tullyard would describe as a "diplomatic indisposition." The prime minister's absence from parliament during the last few days is believed to be occasioned by the majority of his cabinet disagreeing with his views as to the policy which should be pursued in Egypt. House of Commons lobby gossip asserts that Lord Derby is the only member of the Liberal administration who favors the course of action most agreeable to the chief of the Government, namely, the complete withdrawal of the British forces from the Soudan. Public feeling in England, however, has told upon the majority of the Ministers, and a vigorous, otherwise a "jingo" policy is now in the ascendant in the councils of the Cabinet—hence the temporary alignment of the Premier. From a ministerial point of view,

The Situation

is an embarrassing one, while from the standpoint of Irish interests the outcome of it may be fraught with momentous consequences to the cause of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone feels himself as standing pledged to the continentals as bound in honor to withdraw the English forces from not only the Soudan, but from Egypt also, now that the garrisons in the former place (such of them as have not been massacred) are relieved, and that the Government of the Khedive has acquiesced in the surrender of the Soudan to the sway of the Mahdi. This feeling, honorable as it is in the Liberal Prime Minister, is by no means shared by the mass of people who manufacture the public opinion of England. The desire for conquest, and the widening of the area of British commercial enterprises, are considerations paramount to those of honor or political expediency with the ruling and trading classes of Great Britain. The cabinets of France, Germany, Italy and the Sultan may hold their opinions as to the conduct of England in Egypt, but it is the money lenders of London and the cotton interests of Manchester which dictate the foreign policy of Downing street, and Mr. Gladstone is in danger of discovering that any departure from a national regard for British interests to a concern for personal or national honor, will be fatal to his continued tenure of office.

Directly, this division in the Government, in reference to Egypt, does not concern Ireland; indirectly it does. If Mr. Gladstone should suddenly dissolve Parliament, in consequence of the divergence of views in his Cabinet, and appeal to the country, the entire aspect of Irish as well as English affairs would be changed.

The Extension of the Franchise to Ireland

would be postponed indefinitely if the Tories came back to power after a general election. It is also questionable whether we could be fully prepared for the work into which a dissolution would precipitate the country. Constituencies are stannish, it is true; popular feeling is sound and strong on the national issue; but the men who are required to contest the seats now held by enemies and backsliders are not provided. Cork has shown what a constituency can do without any external aid; but all Nationalist constituencies are not as well provided with suitable men and requisite means as the capital of Munster. The country, however, is waking up to the necessity of finding good men and true before the time for putting them forward arrives, and if Mr. Gladstone will only hold on to office for another year every essential preparation will have been made by the country for a stout and successful fight at the general election.

The Land War in Scotland

is fairly begun at last. If it be true that limitation is the highest form of slavery, the advanced land reformers of Scotland have paid a marked compliment to those who initiated the Irish revolt against landlordism. A Scottish "Land League," with a platform of "the land for the people," has been organized in Glasgow, almost on identical lines with those upon which the great Irish agrarian organization was founded. Two thousand Scotchmen enrolled themselves at the first meeting in what the manifesto declares to be "a Solemn League and Covenant" Scotland's landlords will soon find employment at home for those energies with which they have been assisting their Irish territorial brethren to stem the tide of reform in Ireland. There can be no mistake as to the thoroughness of the Scotch Land Leaguers. Their constitution is as brief as it is courageous in its revolutionary demands.

Article I declares the title of the movement to be "The Scottish Land Restoration League."

Article II specifies the objects which are "The restoration of the land to the people by the abolition of all private property in land, the appropriation of the rent thereof for public purposes, and the relief of the people

thereby from all imperial and local taxation." Article III sets forth "the means" by which this reform is to be won, "The circulation of literature, the holding of public meetings, and such other constitutional means as shall be deemed necessary to create public sentiment against the evil of landlordism, and to arouse and organize the people for the purpose of asserting their right to and recovering possession of the land."

The following extracts from the manifesto which has been issued will further illustrate the spirit of the movement: "We hold that the fact that the land of Scotland, the rightful heritage of the whole people of Scotland, has by a long course of usurpation and fraud, been made the private and exclusive property of a few of their number, is the reason why more than two-thirds of Scottish families are compelled to live in houses of one or two rooms, why wages are so pitifully low in every department of industry, and why the producers of wealth, those who obey the divine command to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, eat scant and bitter bread, while many of those who do nothing to produce wealth revel in prodigious and wanton luxury, drawing from the Scottish people immense sums to be spent in riotous living abroad—the reason why Scotsmen are compelled to emigrate, while great tracts of their native land, from which men have been driven, are given up to beasts and sport."

"We hold that those evils which are the result of transgressing and thwarting the declared purpose and benevolent intention of the Creator, can only be cured by such a full and complete restoration of the land of Scotland to the Scottish people as will secure the humblest and weakest of our number his just share in the land which the Lord our God has given us. To this end we have banded ourselves together, and we hereby call upon the Scottish people everywhere to follow our example and unite with us in a solemn league and covenant to spare no effort and no sacrifice to restore the soil of Scotland to the people for whom it was intended, and to remove this great shame and wrong from the land we love."

This address and constitution have been widely circulated, bearing the signatures of the Rev. Alexander Webster, David McLardy, John Crosby and thirty-two other names, among which are Murdoch, Forsyth, Sutherland, Melrose, Campbells, Malcolmson, Jamieson, Macleod, Maxwell, Hamilton and McGregors, showing the unmistakable Scottish character of the men who have thrown down the gauntlet to the territorial lords for the possession of the soil of their country. There is no mistaking the "Land League tone" of the manifesto which summons the people of Scotland to the fight against landlordism. The entire movement is moulded upon the lines of its Irish predecessor, the same principles of "the Land for the People" are enunciated, and identical means to an end adopted.

There is this difference, however, in the pronouncement of the Scotch League which distinguishes its doctrines from those with which most of the Irish Land Leaguers were identified. Whereas Mr. Parnell proposed that the Irish landlords should receive compensation for disturbance of title, the Scotch Leaguers deliver themselves on that point as follows: "And although it may be justly held that those who have so long enjoyed the proceeds of the common property should not merely be made to restore it, but to pay proper compensation to those who have been unjustly disinherited, we will not raise this question of compensation, but shall be content with the restoration of the land to the people!" Those Scotch critics who were in the habit of reading homilies on "morality" to the leaders of the Irish agitation on account of their efforts to lower unjust rents, have now an opportunity nearer home of inculcating the lessons which were thrown away upon us. Be it observed, that it is a Scottish clergyman whose name heads the list of those who subscribe themselves to the doctrine of "no compensation" to the landlords of Scotland! The world marches. We, in Ireland, will wish our Scottish friends Godspeed in their struggle against the system which we have taught them how to attack. The teachings of the Irish National Land League are taking root among those who denounced its principles before they had studied their real import. A new light has broken in upon once hostile minds. Englishmen and Scotchmen are now perceiving that what we were contending for in Ireland is susceptible of application in Great Britain. The social well-being and prosperity of a people are in proportion to the division of the soil. Small holdings permit of better cultivation, better cultivation increases the supply of food produce; increase of produce leads to a reduction of the hours of labor, and decrease of labor promotes mental culture and adds to the pleasures of social life. These are the changes for which the Land League contended. Their complete embodiment in English legislation is but a question of time.

The National Festival will be celebrated this year in a thoroughly practical manner. Several county conventions of National League branches are announced to take place on the 17th, while numerous public meetings will testify, in addition to the marked and beneficial change which has been worked in the popular observance of "Patrick's Day" since the time when throwing the shamrock, and kindred performances appeared to be the fit and proper manner for Irishmen to deport themselves on the time-honored date. The anniversary of our patron saint finds its true meaning in the midst of the annual struggle in connection with the Poor Law Boards. Every year since the commencement of the Land League movement the popular party has succeeded in turning landlords and "shamrocks" out of their important local offices, and electing men of the people in their stead. National sentiment has been planned where the most slavish West Britons had

held sway for generations, and success after success on these and other representative public boards has stimulated the exertions of the National party to try conclusions with our opponents in every other representative position in the country. Although handicapped by special laws which favor the candidature of landlord nominees, the popular candidates are carrying everything before them. The people are beginning to understand the value of popular control over local municipal and fiscal matters, and with the machinery of the National League at their back they are discovering how easy it is to displace from power a class which a few years ago was deemed omnipotent in everything pertaining to the public life of Ireland. Pulling down the landlords' power is better work for "Patrick's Day" than "drowning the Shamrock."

MICHAEL DAVITT.

LONDON GOSSIP.

New York, March 30.—General cable gossip to New York papers says the presence of the Duke of Connaught (Prince Arthur) as an elephant fight given by the Rajah of Bhurpore, India, will be made the subject of a question in Parliament. Elephants are made to fight by giving them copious draughts of rum. Some become so drunk that they can scarcely stand, while others are rendered furious.

General Leard, the commander of the Canadian volunteers, who is now in England, has sent in his resignation.

The officials of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are already making arrangements with the steamship companies for the conveyance of members to attend the meeting at Montreal in August. The Allan Line will send a special steamer from London on August 16th. The lines running to New York are arranging facilities to take parties by way of the States.

Wallace Ross, the New Brunswick orator, who recently won the race with Bubar, sailed for America to-day by the Queen steamer Alaska. The handicaps race to test Ross' rowing powers, which had been arranged by a number of Thames and Tyne oarsmen, and which was announced to take place on the 12th of April, had to be abandoned.

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone's Health—The Franchise Bill—Lord Salisbury's Resolve.

New York, March 30.—The Sun's cable says—Gladstone chafes terribly under the want of outdoor exercise and the muddle in the House of Commons, and would have gone out and killed himself if Sir Andrew Clarke were not so peremptory and trusted an adviser. He will probably make a few more appearances in the house, but the universal impression is that his day is over. The Tribune's cable says—Friends who have been allowed to see him describe him as looking seriously ill and his voice as hardly audible across the room, as talking little, yet confident of an early return to the house. This confidence no body shares. His colleagues no longer believe that the premier will be able to take part in public business before Easter, nor will Sir Andrew Clark allow his patient to deliver his intended speech at the conclusion of the debate on the second reading of the Franchise bill, but it is said improvement was so manifest on Saturday that Gladstone insists, even against Sir Andrew's advice, on moving the resolution of condolence to the Queen in the house on Monday.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

The debate on the Franchise bill at no time during the week reached a very high level, even Mr. Bright failing to make his usual impression on the House. The Tories devote their strength, as expected, to protests against enlarging the franchise, without knowing how the government intend to manipulate the constituencies. Most of their speeches are more plaintive than argumentative. Lord Hartington's speech, in closing the first night's debate, wanted fire, but sufficiently startled the House by intimating that the Cabinet agreed with Mr. Gladstone's general views of re-distribution and especially on maintaining the present number of Irish members. Mr. Chamberlain, on Thursday, supplied an animation which before had been wanting in the discussion, making an effective and aggressive speech. It exasperated the Tories; but was distinguished by an outburst of animosity against the landlords, affording his opponents a plausible pretext for establishing a damaging comparison between Mr. Chamberlain, the cabinet minister, and Henry George, the agitator. The Sun's cable says, "The debate on the franchise is terribly dull, and the universal impression is that it is all waste because the rejection of the bill by the House of Lords is no longer in doubt. The silence of the Irish members marks the uncertainty as to their course, which will not be decided until the last moment. The speech of Lord Hartington has made a very unfavorable impression upon them, as his allusions to Mr. Gladstone's plan for leaving the Irish representation intact, is described as a qualification amounting to withdrawal. It is possible, though not probable, that they may either abstain from voting or vote against the bill, and this would probably destroy what poor chance it has of success."

LOD SALISBURY.

The Tribune's cable says Lord Salisbury, in spite of the denials supposed to be authoritative, did announce at the Lord Mayor's dinner on Wednesday his resolve to force the dissolution of the Commons by rejecting the franchise bill in the House of Lords, regardless of the strength of the majority by which it might pass the Commons. The Government defeat on Mr. Arthur Palf's (Conservative) motion protesting against further delay in measures for the relief of local taxation has no political significance. The Parnellites voted with the Tories, as usual when there is a chance to embarrass the Government.

THE PROPAGANDA.

Archbishop Gibbons' Pastoral on the Confiscation of its Property—International County Involved—Appeal to the American Government to Save at Least the American College.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—The Catholic Mirror publishes the following pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore on the confiscation of the American College and Propaganda property at Rome:—

JAMES, by the grace of God and favor of the Holy See, Archbishop of Baltimore.—TO THE CHERY AND LITTY OF HIS DIOCESE, HEALTH AND BLESSINGS IN THE LORD.—DEARLY BELoved,—It would be gratifying to us on the present occasion if we had to write to you only on the pleasant memories we bring back with us from our visit to the Eternal City, and to pour out our heart to you in gratitude for the loving manner in which you welcomed us home. But duty compels us to turn your thoughts to graver subjects, and to inform you that, by virtue of a judgment of the Court of Cassation, of date the 16th of January, 1884, the American College in Rome is in danger of being confiscated by the government of Italy. It is true that the burses belonging to the college are invested in this country and are beyond their reach, but the building, which was purchased for the students and fitted up for them by means of the contributions of you and your fellow-Catholics throughout the Union, is in danger of confiscation. Nor is this all. The same fate is impending over all the real estate of the Congregation of the Propaganda. To provide over the mission, and to transmit all their ecclesiastical business with the Holy See, a congregation was erected in Rome in the year 1622 under the above name. To enable this congregation to promote the work of the missions and to transact their ecclesiastical matters gratuitously, the faithful richly endowed it with legacies and donations. Now it is the intention of the Italian government to deprive the missions of these benefits, and to appropriate the property of the congregation to itself.

PELLE OF THE ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION.

To palliate the odious action of the Government, and, if possible, to deceive the minds of the public a statement has been made that this measure is not a confiscation, but a "conversion." Even if this were true it would still be a violation of the rights of property to compel us or our trustees to make an exchange against our wills. And the violation is aggravated when we consider that the money which they offer is not to be the money which they will receive from the sales, but the bonds of their own Government, which we know to be hostile to us and which we have reason to believe to be unstable. But by whatever name they call it, we know that the measure is equivalent to confiscation. The law which they propose to apply to this property is the law of August 25, 1867, by which the Government eventually gained possession of the property of the monastic orders and by which the real estate of the Propaganda, forced into the market under ecclesiastical ban, would not bring its real value. The expenses for "converting" the property and the taxes on its administration are so great that they amount to nearly one-half of the principal, and the bonds that represent what remains are not negotiable nor placed at the disposal of the Propaganda, nor is anything given in return, except the paltry and uncertain interest of the government. It can be easily foreseen that financial embarrassment, the ascendancy of a hostile party or many other contingencies can happen which would suspend the payment of the interest altogether, and a ready pay can always be found in some alleged disloyalty of the congregation. And besides, if this course were to continue, we would no longer have any security for investments of money in Italy.

DESPILING AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

It cannot be called an intermeddling in the proper jurisdiction of a foreign government if we use our endeavors to prevent them from appropriating our property. We had no intention of enriching the Italian exchequer when we asked you to contribute your offerings. The title of the building known as the American College may have been placed in the name of the Propaganda for convenience and security, but nevertheless, the fact remains that it was purchased and fitted up by the contributions which you and your fellow Catholics made, and it is, in reality, the property of Americans. And the Propaganda is an international institution; its aims are international—the diffusion of Christianity and of Christian civilization—and it received no endowment whatever which was not intended for that purpose. Three great interests of ours are involved in the fortunes of this congregation—the expeditious and gratuitous transaction of all our ecclesiastical affairs with the Holy See, the prosperity of our American college, and the education of other students for our American missions in the Urban College, which is the property of the Propaganda.

It was in consideration of the privilege extended to us by the Propaganda of admitting our students gratuitously to the benefit of its lectures, that our own American College was founded, and some of the most distinguished ecclesiastical that appear in the history of the American Church and of our diocese were students of the Urban College.

A MATTER THAT APPEALS TO HUMANITY.

This moreover is a subject that appeals not only to yourselves and to all your fellow Catholics throughout the missions, but also to every lover of right and humanity throughout the world. For, after the Church, there exists to-day no greater organization for the diffusion of Christianity and of Christian civilization, or for drawing together in the peaceful harmony of one common family, all classes and varieties of men, than the Propaganda. Representatives of every climate are to be found within the walls of its university, and when they return to their homes they carry back with them in their hands the burning torch of Christianity and of civilization and in their hearts the feelings of one common faith and humanity. They carry with them, may be to distant, roving tribes, the literature of our century, and the polyglot press of the Propaganda places the standard works of forty-two languages at their disposal. It is more by means of institutions such as this that we can hope to promote feelings of universal peace and fraternity than by the angry work of armies. Who, then, without a feeling of regret or indignation, can contemplate the idea of such a noble institution, after doing its good work of promoting "peace among men of good will" for nearly three hundred years, falling at last a victim of injustice. Even Napoleon, who seemed to have had respect for nothing that could furnish him with means for carrying on his ambitious campaigns, had too much reverence for the Propaganda to despoil it. Humanity has certain rights and interests in common, and surely the protection of the Propaganda is one of them.

PARNELL'S PARTY.

A PLAN TO RAISE A FUND OF £40,000. Prospects of the Franchise Bill.

LONDON, March 25.—In an interview with the agent of the United Press to-day, Mr. Parnell said he thought that, if the House of Lords should reject the Franchise bill, a dissolution of Parliament would certainly follow. The bill was not receiving the support Mr. Gladstone expected even in the Commons, and when the bill came to be considered in committee, the Government will be practically dependent upon the Irish vote to carry the measure through. Should a dissolution occur, he said he had no doubt as to the result, as the recent elections show that the Irish people are united in supporting his (Parnell's) policy. At the last general election every seat then won and since contested had resulted in another victory for the National party by the increased majority. In addition to that, they carried four seats for the Liberal party. The tactics of the cause and the devotion of our fellow-countrymen would, in case of a general election, enable his party to return from thirty to fifty more Parnellite members, and with this addition to the present force they would be strong enough to carry to a triumphant conclusion the principles they are now endeavoring to maintain. To meet the expenses contingent upon a general election a plan will shortly be broached for raising a fund to provide for the exigencies of the party, and also for the payment of certain sums of money to the poorer members to enable them to sustain themselves in a manner befitting members of Parliament. Probably £40,000 will be sufficient to meet all their wants, and from the generous support they have received from their brethren at home and abroad, he has no doubt this sum could easily be raised.

GOVERNMENT AID REQUESTED.

In the face of these difficulties we would not have you lose heart, nor fear that Christ will ever allow the storm tossed bark to be wrecked; but we would exhort you to call aloud to Him in prayer, to awake, to arise and to judge His cause, and to scatter these bold enemies of His as the wind scatters the dust before His face. And at the same time we ought to make every legitimate appeal to public sentiment, and not to suffer our property and our interests to be wracked from us without a struggle. It cannot be that our government, jealous of the rights of the least of its citizens, could allow ours to be violated without a protest, and we look for protection from it. And who knows but that, in the providence of God, the glory of saving the Propaganda may rest a second time on the banner of our country! The reverend pastors will please have this pastoral read to their people on the first Sunday after receiving it.

Given at our residence in Baltimore on the Feast of St. Benedict, 1884. JAMES GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore.

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER LEOLAIRE.

On Wednesday evening last a very interesting event took place in the presbytery of St. Joseph's church, when the Rev. Father Leolaire was made the recipient of a flattering address and presentation from the English-speaking Catholics of the new parish of St. Anthony. The address, which was printed on white satin, was couched in the most flattering but well merited terms, and was a fitting acknowledgment of the sterling worth of the reverend gentleman. The presentation took the shape of a magnificent gold watch and chain, which was handed to the Rev. Father Leolaire after the reading of the address, of which the following is a copy:—

MONTREAL, 28th March, 1884.

REVEREND FATHER LEOLAIRE.

Pastor of St. Joseph's, Montreal: DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the English-speaking Catholics of the parish of St. Anthony, who are desirous of taking occasion to express the deep sense of obligation under which we feel ourselves towards you for your many acts of kindness to us personally, and more particularly to such of us as found a kind and ready welcome at your hands at a time when we were unfortunately called upon to look for it away from home, and at the same time of tendering to you personally the deep respect and appreciation which we feel for your very many noble qualities, and for the untiring zeal and devotion which ever characterizes you in your high calling, permit us, Reverend Sir, to take the opportunity of presenting you with the accompanying watch and chain, as a slight token, in acknowledgment of your kindness, assuring you that we are fully sensible of how slight a thing it is in comparison to your merits, but trusting that you will accept it as a proof of devotion and attachment which we believe you will appreciate much more than the mere gift. We would also, reverend and dear Sir, beg of you to accept of our heartfelt and sincere congratulations upon your restoration to health; and assure you of the anxiety and strong sympathy felt, not only by ourselves, but by very many others, our co-religionists, in the city at large, during the trying times of suffering and dangerous illness through which you have lately so happily passed. Signed on behalf of the congregation, RICHARD WYER, Chairman, JOHN DWYER, JOHN PARNELL.

Rev. Father Leolaire, who was deeply affected, was unable to reply for a few moments. He expressed his heartfelt thanks for the kindness shown to him by the congregation, and trusted that he would ever retain their good wishes and esteem.

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED.

THOMPSON'S POINT, N. J., March 29.—The nitro-glycerine house of Beigamon, chemical works, exploded this morning and it is supposed seven or eight men were killed. Among the killed are supposed to be Lancel Dupont, Vice-President of the Company, W. H. Hill, Superintendent Norcross, compounder of dynamite and others. "A trig" has gone to Quebec, Pa., for supplies. The latest report is that seven men were blown up, some of whom were killed. This work is among the largest of the dynamite manufacturing houses of the country, and was operated largely by the Duponts of Delaware.

PARNELL'S PARTY.

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KERO.

WAS HE ROBBER AND MURDERER?—A SENSATIONAL YARN ABOUT AN ALLEGED CANADIAN GAMBLER—AN OLD THEATRICAL MANAGER BORN AND BORN INTO THE RIVER AT BUFFALO. TORONTO, March 29.—About three or four years ago Mr. Kero, manager of the Royal Opera House, mysteriously disappeared, and since then various conjectures have been raised, the principal one being that he was murdered. J. Gillespie, a well known Torontoan, has just returned from a two years' stay in Ireland and throws light upon the subject. He states that about eighteen months ago, while walking along Grafton street, Dublin, with Frank Tannahill, whose father was manager of the Royal prior to Kero, they met an American gambler, an acquaintance of Tannahill's. The three entered a hotel and the conversation drifted to Toronto topics, Kero's disappearance amongst them. The American stated that he was passing through the Tomb, New York, and spoke with a confederate, who asked him to endeavor to get a new trial for him, and telling him where he could procure plenty of money to defend him. The new trial came off and the confederate was acquitted. The confederate accounted for being flush of money by telling the other that knowing Kero was in the habit of carrying lots of money about him he followed him about for three months, and at last induced him to go to Buffalo to join a poker party. They left, and when nearing the bridge this man knocked Kero on the head when both were standing on the platform, and held him up till crossing the bridge, when he threw the body over the bridge into the river, after robbing Kero of \$5,000 which he had upon his person.

THE LATE THOMAS LANE OF QUEBEC.

On Thursday the unexpected death of Mr. Thomas Lane, of Quebec took place at his residence in that city. Mr. Lane was one of the oldest and most respected members of the community in the ancient capital, and the news of his death was received with many expressions of deep and sincere sorrow by his numerous friends. The deceased had just reached the scriptural age of three score and ten. He was a native of Ireland, having been born in Limerick in the year 1814. After passing the first twenty-seven years on the beautiful shores of the Shannon, the young Irishman resolved to seek his fortune in the land beyond the seas. He accordingly bade adieu to his old home and landed at Quebec in 1841. Like the majority of Irish emigrants who at that time settled at the foot of the Great Rock, Mr. Lane prospered in business and became one of the prominent citizens in the land of his adoption. By his geniality, kindness and charity he acquired and retained the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. He was a warm hearted friend to the poor, and to all those who were in need of help. He brought with him to his new home a warm and intensely Irish feeling which became characteristic of the man to the end of his long and useful life. He identified himself with every national movement inaugurated on the continent to aid and assist the Irish people. His hand, heart and purse were ever at their service. He also gave invaluable assistance to the establishment and perpetuation of the various Irish societies in Quebec. His entire record is one which cannot but reflect credit on his name, and which will secure for him a place in the hearts of all those who knew him. To the members of his extended family we extend our heartfelt sympathy.