



IRELAND

The R. I. C.—The "Dirty Dubs" on the qui vivo—Killing in Dublin—What the "Mets" want—The Lord Mayor's proposed proclamation—The meeting on the same—The troops stoned.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—The Constabulary agitation has reached an unexpected crisis. The men now allege that there has been an attempt to victimize and punish the sub-constables who, at the request of their comrades, placed their grievances before the Inspector-General. Either the Government or the Constabulary must now be victorious. If the Constabulary wins the agitation must collapse; if they refuse the resignation and strength of the alleged combination among the constabulary will be revealed. The demoralization among the men is extreme. Great excitement has been caused by the rumor that the authorities intend to stop the interchange of telegrams among members of the force.

LIMERICK, Aug. 29.—A petition signed by upwards of 100 members of the constabulary has been forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant, asking that the dismissed men be reinstated. It is said that in the event of his refusal to comply with the request a general strike will take place.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—At a meeting of the Down police a resolution was adopted demanding an increase of pay. Two constables were appointed to attend the commission of enquiry in Dublin.

CORK, Aug. 30.—The Corporation has passed a resolution condemning the sentence of Gray and demanding that he be released. The Corporation has also resolved to confer on Gray the freedom of the city.

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—The police are arranging for a meeting, notwithstanding the prohibition of the commissioner. They are dissatisfied with the constitution of the committee of enquiry into their grievances.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—Great excitement prevails. The men dismissed are all those who attended the meeting here last night, whose conduct Captain Talbot, Chief Superintendent, strongly disapproved. It is said that there will be a general strike to-night. A proclamation has been widely posted declaring the services of special constables are necessary, calling upon special subjects to come forward and undertake the duty. On hearing of the dismissals, some of the police on duty tore off their badges and swore they would not do duty until their colleagues were reinstated. All the police stations are surrounded by strong guards of military.

Their officers advised them to send a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant, asking that they be reinstated. The Lord Mayor had an interview with the Lord-Lieutenant on the subject, and a special meeting of the Corporation will be held to discuss the matter. The dismissed constables were ordered to take off their uniforms within an hour after receiving their discharge. On quitting the barracks the men were cheered by the crowd.

In the evening immense crowds were gathering on the streets, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin Castle. The excitement is increasing rapidly. Earl Spencer on leaving the viceregal lodge under an escort was loudly cheered. A number of dismissed constables who left the Castle yard shortly after also received a tremendous ovation. All the police have now struck except the officers and members of the detective force. The latter number 200. Four hundred men have been sworn in here as special constables. A meeting was held this afternoon, at which strong anti-Government speeches were delivered. The Lord Mayor declared his intention to issue the following proclamation:

"Fellow-citizens.—A misunderstanding between the Metropolitan Police and the Government authorities has led to the withdrawal of a large number of the police from the protection of the city. It is therefore my duty to impress upon every citizen who is anxious for the safety of the city to personally cooperate for the preservation of peace and order. Self-control and peaceful demeanor were never more necessary than now, and I rely on my fellow-citizens to display these qualities. I am confident you will join with me in maintaining order and tranquillity."

At a meeting of the Corporation this evening, the Lord Mayor submitted resolutions expressing the anxiety of the Council at the differences existing between the police and the executive, regretting that the same harmonious relations prevailing between the police and municipal councils of England and Scotland do not exist in Dublin, declaring that in consequence the Corporation could take no official action in the matter, and urging the citizens to aid in keeping the peace.

The suburbs of Dublin will be guarded by constabulary, 250 of whom have been ordered from the depot for the purpose. The gates of Dublin Castle were locked at five o'clock this afternoon. They will be double guarded. Riots are assembling in force. The mob assaulted a tram car and broke the windows of the police station in College street.

Rioting broke out on College street at 9:30 this evening. The mob was very violent. Some policemen who remained on duty at the College street station were brought out in a body, but were obliged to retire before the mob. Additional troops have been sent to the scene of the riot as there are no police or special constables in Dublin, and the mob has complete possession of the city.

A large detachment of the R.I.C. arrived at Kingstown from Dublin at noon to-day and took possession of the Police Barracks. Of the entire police force, numbering 1,175 men, 240 have been dismissed, and 839 assigned to further duty. The inspectors and sergeants have taken no steps in the matter. The impression prevails among the police that they have acted hastily. It is rumored that the majority of the dismissed men will go to America. Hundreds of citizens, including

Goddard, of the Property Defence Association, Dudgeon, Solicitor of the Emergency Committee, and many Orangemen presented themselves to be sworn in as special constables for a week. The Constabulary at the country stations have been requested by telegraph to come to Dublin.

At 10:30 to-night the mob at Great Brunswick street threw stones at the troops. One man was wounded. The Magistrate read the Riot Act. The troops charged and the mob fled. No other casualties reported. Large bodies of infantry and cavalry paraded the city the entire night. A bayonet charge has been made in Sackville street, where the soldiers were hotly pressed and badly stoned. The troops were stationed before the Bank of Ireland. Many constables have returned to duty at Kevin street police barracks. A body of 160 of the discharged police went to the Queenstown emigration office this afternoon, and inquired if 500 men could be taken to Queenstown at once.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *News*' Dublin says: At nine o'clock p.m. many ex-police in citizens' clothes were moving about in bodies and were harassed occasionally by other policemen. A number of persons not connected with the police are taking advantage of the occasion to deliver orations to the populace.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—The Emergency Committee, with sixty men, have offered to be sworn as special constables. A difficulty was raised regarding the form of oath, which obliges a person to swear that he is not a member of a secret or political society. The Lord-Lieutenant has directed that the case should be stated for the opinion by law officers, which will be communicated to-day. If it is favorable about one thousand men will be at once available.

A few burglaries were committed during the night and the perpetrators were captured in two cases and punished. Several men were fined for intimidating the policemen who did duty with the military last evening. Earl Spencer is consulting with the Chief of Police and his officers. Arrangements for police duty on the streets are still incomplete. The whole police force has left the service, only twenty-five officers remaining.

The Lord-Lieutenant's decision not to interfere with the course of law in the case of Hynes, convicted of murder, was communicated to Hynes to-day. The execution is fixed for September 2nd. It has been alleged that several of the jury were drunk on the night before the verdict was rendered.

The Police Troubles in the Metropolitan—The Difficulty Said to be Satisfactorily Arranged.—At a Sort of Banquet—The Lord-Lieutenant's Address to the Specials—Disturbances Apprehended at Kingstown—The Hynes Case.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—A few burglaries were committed during the night. The perpetrators were captured in two cases and punished. Several men were fined for intimidating policemen who did duty with the military last evening. Earl Spencer is consulting with the Chief of Police and his officers. Arrangements for police duty on the streets are still incomplete.

It is stated that memorials have been sent to the Chief Secretary offering that if the policemen who were dismissed are reinstated all the men will return to duty. The police will hold a mass meeting to-night to discuss the answer which is expected to this communication, or, as they term it, "ultimatum." The communication was delivered by a delegate to Mr. Trevelyan. The law officers are of opinion that the services of Orangemen may be accepted as special constabulary in their capacity as citizens, not as Orangemen.

The Metropolitan Police have been agitating for a grant of three months' extra pay similar to that granted to the Royal Irish Constabulary. A meeting held to consider the matter and discuss other grievances resulted in the present crisis.

Serious disturbances occurred to-night in Stephens street. A number of special constables, who had a drunken man in charge, were attacked, and one of them was badly maltreated. Fifteen mounted policemen resigned. The rest refused to do duty. The gates of the lower yard of the Castle were closed. A large crowd assembled outside. The cavalry and infantry were under arms at the Castle.

A meeting of policemen, at which all the dismissed men and those who resigned were present, was held this evening. Canon Pope spoke. He urged the police to submit to the authorities, and advised those who had resigned to return to duty, and petition for the reinstatement of the dismissed men. The men unanimously refused this advice. They were willing to return to duty the moment the dismissed men were reinstated and assurances given that their grievances would be considered. If any disturbances occurred, the responsibility would be with the police commissioners.

The strike now seems on the eve of settlement. The men who resigned sent a memorial to the Castle this evening, expressing deep regret at their action, respectfully asking Earl Spencer to consider their case. Earl Spencer replied that if they returned to duty this evening their case would receive the fullest consideration. A number of the men returned to their posts, and a large proportion of the night relief is now on duty. This result has unquestionably saved the city from scenes of rioting, as many of the special constables who came forward have been utterly unable to cope with the disorder. Early this evening the Lord Mayor issued a second proclamation, thanking the citizens for their peaceful, orderly conduct, and stating that he had unshaken confidence in their patriotism and self-respect. Altogether 700 special constables were sworn in during the day, but the resumption of duty by the regular police, obviated the necessity of their employment.

Earl Spencer, on addressing the special constables in the Castle yard, said:—

dress you under very unusual and anxious circumstances. I regret to say a very gross act of disobedience has taken place among a portion of the Metropolitan police. I deeply regret that this has occurred among a force of which the citizens of Dublin and myself have always been so proud, who have always shown such devoted loyalty to the Queen, such energy in the discharge of duties which have often been of the most difficult and trying character. Unfortunately they adopted a course which I must call insubordination, disobedience most marked. I believe they were led away by designing men, some in the force, some outside. It would be impossible for any Government to treat such acts otherwise than I have done in this crisis. I appeal to all loyal of all creeds, to come forward and support law and order in this moment of considerable anxiety and doubt. After Earl Spencer's speech the men dispersed, giving loud cheers for the Queen.

Midnight.—The city is in the most excited state. The military to-night charged the mob surrounding the O'Connell statue and cleared the spot, a posse of police duty in Sackville street making frequent charges in order to clear the streets. There was much stone-throwing, several persons being injured. A number of arrests were made. Both the military and police were much booed, but stow much forbearance. It is stated that the police expressed a determination to again throw off their uniforms on Monday if the dismissed men were not reinstated.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

The Franciscans and Jesuits in Egypt.

At last we have some news from the religions in Egypt. Father Francis, of Orta, a Franciscan, writes as follows to the *Unita Cattolica* of Turin:—
"There are no longer any Europeans, either Christians or Jews, in Egypt. We are the only ones who remain—we and the poor Franciscan nuns. Oh, it those who illustrate us in Italy and in Europe could only know and appreciate what is going on here! If the Italians have little or no respect for us, the Mussulmans—for the moment, at least—hold us in great respect.
"The poor Sisters of *Kafir-el-Dwar* were very much alarmed at finding themselves left alone in their convent. The Mussulmans came to encourage them, telling them not to be afraid, because they (the chiefs) would undertake to guard and defend them. They invited the nuns if they were afraid to remain in their convent, to lodge in their houses, which were open to receive them. The Sisters thanked them, and preferred to remain at their post. Thereupon the *mahour*, after having posted a *sentinel* near the convent, himself patrolled the neighborhood with his men during the night, with a view to the better protection of the nuns. The Mussulmans of Mansourah are also well pleased that we have not gone away, and no one molest us."
As regards the Jesuit Missionaries, we have received some interesting communications, which inform us of the safety of the Fathers at Alexandria and Cairo. In the former city, the Society has been established only since the beginning of the present year, having had to encounter many difficulties in going there at all and still greater difficulties in obtaining a house of residence. They were scarcely settled there when, first, the massacre of the 11th of June and then the bombardment of the 11th of July occurred. Amid all the anxiety and even panic which preceded these events, they persevered, to the surprise of lookers-on, in preparing their chapel for the uses of the public, and on the 26th of June, one of the two Fathers wrote in the following terms to his superior:—
"We shall very soon be left quite alone. We try to inspire those who are around us with courage, without much effect, sometimes, but now and then we succeed. We are every day receiving congratulations from those who remain. Indeed, if there is no danger, why should we desert our post, and if there is danger, is it not the proper place for us?"
The two Missionaries accordingly remained on shore all through the bombardment and the subsequent sacking and burning of Alexandria, and rendered all the assistance they could to the victims, although their house, in the *Pince Mehemet Ali*, was far distant from the centre of the town.
The recent intelligence, while it contains no news as to what may, or may not, have befallen the house, proves that the two Missionaries are safe. One of them is the brother of the Lieutenant in the French army, who was lately murdered in the *Flatters* expedition to Central Africa, and his family, having already suffered a terrible loss, were naturally in great anxiety about him. From Cairo, the Father Superior writes on the 16th of June:—
"You must be very anxious about us after the sanguinary riot at Alexandria; but rest your minds at ease, for we are quite tranquil here and in good health. The crisis through which we are passing may become more grave, it is true, but we have not come to the general massacre, about which there have been rumors for several days past. Cairo is emptying visibly. The shops are closing, the banks suspending operations, and the great administrative establishments emigrating. Those who do not fly are taking measures to meet an attack. The pupils are all leaving the classes—ours as well as those of the Brothers. And though we do not apprehend any great danger, we shall have to take measures to secure the safety of our *Coptic* Seminarists."

Sad Scene of Irish Emigration.

Mr. James Barry gives the following account of the heart-rending scene which he daily witnesses at the departure of emigrant ships from Galway Bay:—

A few days ago a vessel of the Beaver line called the "Lako Huron" touched at Galway to embark 80 passengers, people who were evicted; the great bulk of them were from the neighborhood of where I dwell. I knew all. So I went out with them in the evening "City of the Tribes." And I call on God to witness, they were the poorest ever man looked at. I handed on board little girls 12 or 13 years old, tricked out in dresses that would fit the tallest woman in Ireland; in fact if your daughter were going to pay her respects to the Queen she could not have a loner trail. I handed on board little boys tricked out in suits of black cotton velvet, suits that would fit the last of the Ghosts of Joyce County. I handed on board old women tricked out in spriggeds without any stockings; also little ones of both sexes tricked out in spriggeds boots without any stockings—the best day he was. I handed on board heart-broken married women having two children on their backs, one in their arms, while the hardy portion of the family were screaming and clinging to their dresses. I saw two beautiful fair-haired girls, sister, from Errismore, one on board as "Lako Huron," the other was on the wheel-house of the steam tug, and would not be admitted, for it appears she was not properly booked. There they were, these two virtuous Irish maidens, one in hysterics on board the emigrant ship, one in hysterics on the wheel-house of the "City of the Tribes"—while 400 savage passengers rent the skies whistling and jeering at my poverty-stricken Irish brethren. I insisted that the sister who was on board the emigrant ship should be sent out, or that the sister in the steam tug should accompany her, and take her to comply. They arrived at Galway at dawn, for they were driven all night, consequently they were unable to taste food, for the emigrant ship would not wait a moment. I think, in all humanity, they should be taken to town a day or two before the ship would call in order to let them out properly, and that they ought to get leave to sleep in a bed the last night they were ever to spend in the land of their fathers. In fact, this work is going on and those scenes are taking place every week since and will continue for another month or six weeks. There is nothing heard morning, noon or night, where I dwell, save the wail of women parting from their dear ones. Bise at dawn and there is wailing in the peculiar plaintive pathetic Irish-Bachel weeping for her children, and she would not be comforted because they are not. I say, sir, sooner or later the vengeance of heaven will fall on the authors of all this wrong and misery.

WESTGATE IN PRISON.

The Alleged Murderer of Lord Frederick Cavendish Adheres to His Confession—His Conduct in Jail.

KINGSTON, Jam., August 21, 1882.—Westgate, alias Patrick O'Brien, the alleged murderer of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, has been removed from Her Majesty's steamer "Fantome" to Spanish Town Jail, as the "Fantome" was ordered to Barbados to take the place of Her Majesty's steamer "Dido," now stationed at Port Royal with Captain Donville, who is acting as Commodore until the successor to the late Commodore White—Captain Frederick C. Robinson—arrives. The prisoner Westgate is a man of ordinary build. He has a full and rather dark beard, about three inches in length all round; had nothing on his feet when on board the "Fantome," and was dressed with blue trousers, jacket and slouched hat; looked nervous, and would have easily been mistaken for one of the "tars" if at liberty. He still adheres to his former confession. He has several times threatened suicide, and a close watch is kept over him to prevent any accident. He says that he left Dublin on the night of the assassination and proceeded with the night mail to Holyhead and thence went to Cardiff, and from Cardiff he sailed in the "Gladstone" for Porto Cabello, where he was arrested by the British representative on his own confession. He says the authorities treated him very harshly at Porto Cabello, and that he has been very kindly dealt with on board the "Fantome." He was in a very dirty condition and had to undergo a thorough washing when delivered to the officers of the "Fantome." When asleep he is troubled with fearful dreams and raves very excitedly. The doctor was called several times to ascertain what was wrong, and the ship and prison doctors affirm that he is suffering acutely from a very intense excitement.

THE MURDER.
He confesses to having returned before entering the car and to have given Lord Frederick Cavendish a stab in the back, and that he was employed and paid £20 by Mr. O'Connor, M.P., for his share in the deed. He says that his wife resides in Dublin and that her father also lives there. He wrote a letter to his father-in-law, but not to his (prisoner's) wife. He is a hearty eater and he is liberally supplied with all the necessaries of life. He often got whiskey on board the "Fantome" when he called for it. He speaks with a strong Irish accent, and one night lately he called on a man named McCall, saying, "Well, Mr. McCall, you have got your money and I have not got mine yet. I was on board the mail steamer and saw the captain and postman, but I have not got my money yet." He has revealed the names of his alleged accomplices to the authorities, but the names he gave are kept strictly secret. The general belief here is that he has had something to do with the Phoenix Park murder, and this belief gains ground even although news has been published here stating that Westgate had fallen previously to the murder.

MURDERER ON MADMAN.
People say that the prisoner may not be Westgate, but it is certain that he is either a murderer or a madman. One day, while looking carefully through the *Sunday* at Home magazine, his eye caught the words "The Assassination of Lord Mayo," and he jumped with fear and asked his keeper, "What's that?" He then turned over the leaves excitedly, and seemed to be lost with fear and excitement. No one is permitted to see Westgate in prison unless those who have of necessity to visit him. The strict orders which his guards have received are carried out so faithfully as to cause some little amusement, anger and talk in the sleepy, old, forsaken capital, Spanish Town. There is naturally a great curiosity among all classes to see the prisoner, and a justice of the peace took a friend to inspect the prison and see Westgate. When he reached near to Westgate's cell he was told that he could go no further. Of course this hurt his dignity, and he addressed the "sable obstacle" in the most authoritative tone he could command. "Do you know who I am, sir? I am a magistrate." The constable replied, "Don't care, sah; you no pass me, sah; I do my duty, you do yours, sah." After the magistrate had done all he could to get a look at Westgate he had to leave without seeing the object of his visit, and uttering vengeance on the constable. Another magistrate, hearing of the insult to his brother, said he would go to the constable and see Westgate. He went, but he didn't see Westgate. The authorities here are awaiting further orders from England. Meantime the prisoner is continuing to eat heavy meals, his pulse is beating at a fearfully rapid rate, and his general appearance is that of a heartless, helpless wretch.

LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE TO THE IRISH BISHOPS.

The following is the full text of the Holy Father's letter to Cardinal McCabe and the Irish Bishops, a summary of which appears in another column:—
"Dear Son and Venerable Brothers,—Apostolic greeting and Benediction. The affection and good will with which We regard Ireland, and which increases in proportion to the difficulties of the crisis through which it is now passing, make Us watch with peculiar solicitude and with paternal heart the course of your affairs. But that attention brings Us anxiously rather than consolation, for it is not given Us to see that the order and prosperity which We should desire prevail in your public affairs; for on the one hand serious evils still press upon you, and on the other the perilous excitement of men's minds has drawn many among you into seditious designs. There are even those who are

as though public prosperity could be hoped to be secured by abominable crimes. We already knew, dear son, and venerable brethren, that this state of thing preoccupied you as much as ourselves, and what was decided upon at the last meeting of Irish bishops at Dublin brought it afresh to our knowledge. Rightly trembling for your country's safety, you have given excellent teaching as to what should be avoided in so critical a moment and in so serious a struggle. Hereby you have well performed your episcopal obligations, as was demanded by the public weal; for the moment when the faithful have especial need of their bishops is when, carried away by some vehement desire, they wrongly judge as to the advantage to be derived from certain acts; and it is the duty of the Bishops, when they see men drawn as it were into the abandonment of honest means, to

and to recall them by reasonable exhortations to that moderation and justice which should be observed in all things. You have very opportunely reminded them of that Divine precept that the kingdom of God and His righteousness must first of all be sought, which makes it the duty of Christians in every act of their private lives, and even in public matters, to regard their eternal welfare, and to place everything that is of this world below the duties of religion. By means of the observance of these principles, it is allowable for Irishmen to seek a mitigation of their afflictions. It is allowable for them to struggle for their rights, for it must not be imagined that what is permissible for every nation is not so for Ireland; but honesty must govern the search for these advantages; for it must seriously be considered that it is a blamable act to defend a cause, however just, only in every act of violence, but

particularly in those secret societies, which, on the pretence of vindicating rights, evidently tend to disturb public order. As

Our predecessor had repeatedly done, and as We ourselves have done, you have very seasonably warned the faithful in your Dublin sermons of the scrupulousness with which these societies should be shunned by every honest man. As long as the same dangers subsist, it will befit your vigilance frequently to repeat these admonitions, and to exhort all Irishmen, by virtue of the sanctity of the Catholic name, and for the love of the country itself, never to have anything to do with societies of this kind, which can in no way serve to effect what the people justly demand, and too often lead into crimes those who have been seduced by them. As Irishmen make it their boast, and not without reason, to be styled Catholics, which, according to St. Augustine's interpretation, means guardian of integrity and pursuers of justice (*De Vera Religione*), let them show themselves worthy of the name, and be entitled to it even while defending their rights. Let them remember that

THE FIRST LIBERTY IS TO BE EXEMPT FROM CRIME
(St. Augustine, Tract XLI), and let them so demean themselves in their whole lives that none of them incur the penalties of the law, as murderers, as thieves, as evil speakers, or covetous of the goods of others (1 Peter iv. 15). It is right, also, that your episcopal solicitude in guiding the people should be supported by the efforts and zeal of the whole clergy. We, therefore, approve as just and in harmony with present circumstances, what you have decided on this subject, especially as regards the younger priests; for it is just in these popular tempests that it is most necessary for the priests to contribute with intelligence and zeal to the preservation of order. And inasmuch as one's influence over other minds depends on one's reputation, they must strive to obtain the approbation of men by dignity, firmness and moderation of their acts and words, and do nothing which is not calculated to tranquillize men's minds. Now, it is easy to see that a clergy, trained from the

out by wise discipline and sound teaching, will be such as present circumstances demand. Young men, as well as fathers, persevere well in ecclesiastical discipline, without the very great and special aid of God, unless they are all a very early age trained to religion and piety (See N. X. I.). By this means We think Ireland will, without violence to any rights, obtain the happy state of things she longs for; for, as the words of the Holy Spirit are, we are confident that those who are at the head of public affairs will accede to the just demands of the Irish. Not only does justice dictate this to them, but it is what may be expected from their prudence, seeing that it is beyond doubt that the tranquillity of the whole empire is bound up with the welfare of Ireland. Meanwhile, cherishing this hope, We shall not cease to aid the Irish with our counsels and to ardently pray to God to look graciously upon that people, so enabled by its virtues, and at length give it the peace and prosperity it desires. As a pledge of these celestial gifts, and as testimony of Our special favour, We, with much affection, in the Lord, give you, dear son and venerable brethren, your clergy, and the whole people, the Apostolic Benediction.
"Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, the 1st of August, in the fifth year of Our Pontificate."

THE "LAKE NEPIGON."

ARGENT ON ARLOW BANK—PASSENGERS ALL SAFELY LANDED—VESSEL TOWED OFF AT HIGH TIDE AND TAKEN TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Two tow boats have been sent from Queenstown to assist the "Lake Nepigon." The Press Association reports that the "Lake Nepigon" was towed off at high tide by a tug. She was little damaged, and proceeded to Liverpool with two engineers and part of her crew on board. The chief officer of the "Lake Nepigon" telegraphs that the saloon passengers who arrived at Wicklow in his boat are T. Taylor, wife and two children, Messrs. Halane and McKinnell, Miss Piggott and Dr. Drummond. There were also in the boat twelve strange passengers, three seamen, carpenter, storekeeper, fireman and stewardess.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Another boat with 52 persons has arrived at Graystone. The correspondent of the Press Association at Wicklow telegraphs that all the boats of the "Lake Nepigon" have safely arrived at different points, and there has been no loss of life. A Press Association despatch states that all the boats and passengers of the "Lake Nepigon" have been landed in safety.

THE LATE MISS FANNY FARNELL.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—Farnell, in reply to inquiries by members of the Land League in relation to the disposition of the remains of Miss Fanny Farnell, says:—"My brother and sisters desire that my sister's remains should rest in America, the country where she was best known where she had friends, and where she lived, and worked so many years."

An advent congregation at Phillipsburg, Tenn., has voted unanimously that the world will come to an end next Oct. 4.

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He confesses to having returned before entering the car and to have given Lord Frederick Cavendish a stab in the back, and that he was employed and paid £20 by Mr. O'Connor, M.P., for his share in the deed. He says that his wife resides in Dublin and that her father also lives there. He wrote a letter to his father-in-law, but not to his (prisoner's) wife. He is a hearty eater and he is liberally supplied with all the necessaries of life. He often got whiskey on board the "Fantome" when he called for it. He speaks with a strong Irish accent, and one night lately he called on a man named McCall, saying, "Well, Mr. McCall, you have got your money and I have not got mine yet. I was on board the mail steamer and saw the captain and postman, but I have not got my money yet." He has revealed the names of his alleged accomplices to the authorities, but the names he gave are kept strictly secret. The general belief here is that he has had something to do with the Phoenix Park murder, and this belief gains ground even although news has been published here stating that Westgate had fallen previously to the murder.

MURDERER ON MADMAN.
People say that the prisoner may not be Westgate, but it is certain that he is either a murderer or a madman. One day, while looking carefully through the *Sunday* at Home magazine, his eye caught the words "The Assassination of Lord Mayo," and he jumped with fear and asked his keeper, "What's that?" He then turned over the leaves excitedly, and seemed to be lost with fear and excitement. No one is permitted to see Westgate in prison unless those who have of necessity to visit him. The strict orders which his guards have received are carried out so faithfully as to cause some little amusement, anger and talk in the sleepy, old, forsaken capital, Spanish Town. There is naturally a great curiosity among all classes to see the prisoner, and a justice of the peace took a friend to inspect the prison and see Westgate. When he reached near to Westgate's cell he was told that he could go no further. Of course this hurt his dignity, and he addressed the "sable obstacle" in the most authoritative tone he could command. "Do you know who I am, sir? I am a magistrate." The constable replied, "Don't care, sah; you no pass me, sah; I do my duty, you do yours, sah." After the magistrate had done all he could to get a look at Westgate he had to leave without seeing the object of his visit, and uttering vengeance on the constable. Another magistrate, hearing of the insult to his brother, said he would go to the constable and see Westgate. He went, but he didn't see Westgate. The authorities here are awaiting further orders from England. Meantime the prisoner is continuing to eat heavy meals, his pulse is beating at a fearfully rapid rate, and his general appearance is that of a heartless, helpless wretch.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 1.—Captain Cambie, of the British barque "Albany," lately arrived from New York with Canadian merchandise, and loading salmon for London, shot himself twice in the head last night, and then tried to cut his throat with a rusty sword. He afterwards smoked a cigar and ate a hearty supper with some friends who were unaware that he was wounded. In the morning he was found insensible in the cabin and will die.

A. M. SULLIVAN.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1882.—Among the passengers on the steamer "Parthia," which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, are Mr. A. M. Sullivan, late Member of Parliament, and family. Mr. Sullivan is going to New Orleans to recruit his health, but intends to stop at the large cities en route to that point, at the request of Mr. Farnell, to deliver lectures on the condition of Ireland. Mr. Sullivan will visit Boston and Chicago. He takes with him an illuminated address to the Mayor of Chicago from the members of the Irish Parliamentary party. The address will be presented at a public meeting.