



### IRELAND!

#### THE CROWBAR BRIGADE,

#### MORE BLOODSHED.

#### Michael Davitt's Release to be Demanded

LONDON, March 30.—It is rumored, on good authority, that the Government Land Bill will not offer the Irish tenants sixty of tenure, though it will afford increased stability of tenure, and that it contains clauses drawn on the lines of last year's Disturbance Bill, increasing the fine payable by landlords who are adjudged guilty by the courts of arbitrary eviction. Courts of arbitration will be established, with power to decide what is fair rent. When disputes arise between landlord and tenant the right of free sale will be given to tenants, subject to the reasonable objection of the landlord to the incoming tenant. Landlords, however, will be obliged to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that their objections to the incoming tenant are reasonable. Valid facilities will be given to tenants to become purchasers of their holdings under the extension of the Bright clauses of the Land Act of 1870. Provision will be made for the compulsory sale of large tracts of waste land, which will be divided into small farms and sold on favorable terms to tenants. Though this programme will not, perhaps, satisfy the more advanced advocates of "the land for the people," it will, if carried out in its entirety, produce a great revolution in the condition of the Irish farming classes. Landlords will be deprived of arbitrary powers, and tenants will obtain good security for their interest in whatever improvements they may make on their farms. Under the operation of this proposed law it is probable that the conflict between the landlord and tenant classes will rapidly subside, and Ireland will enter on a new era of prosperity and peace.

It is believed that the Land Bill will contain the creation of a peasant proprietary scheme for the reforming of waste lands. The clause for sixty of tenure is said to have no place in the bill.

LONDON, March 29.—It has transpired that the sudden calling together of the British Cabinet yesterday afternoon was caused by the receipt of alarming intelligence from Ireland. Two questions were discussed by the Ministers. One was the Basuto war, and the other was a confidential report of the Irish Government. Mr. Forster announced that the intelligence from Ireland was of a most disquieting character, although the attitude of the people appeared to be tranquil on the surface. Mr. Forster stated that according to information in the possession of the Irish Government, the tranquillity of the people had increased the uneasiness of the authorities who regarded it as a lull before the storm. Information in the possession of the Dublin Castle authorities caused them to believe that insurrectionary outbreaks might be expected at any moment. Mr. Parrell's present attitude was regarded with disquietude. His apparent inactivity was thought to indicate that he anticipated a movement of a different character from that which he had been conducting. His two visits to Paris are regarded as inexplicable, the Government not having been able to discover any sufficient ground for them.

DUBLIN, March 29.—At the Land League meeting held to-day the subscriptions received during the week were announced as amounting to £2,339, all but £100 being from America. Mr. Dillon stated that the organization was spreading rapidly and that there were now a larger number of strikes against the payment of rent than at any previous time.

LONDON, March 30.—The Catholic Bishop of Bayona, writing to a member of the Committee of the Dublin Mansion House Relief Fund, says that he has endeavored to impress upon Mr. Childers, Viceroy, and other English statesmen who have visited Ireland in order to study the wants of the country, that the Government could easily provide for the reclamation of waste lands. He says he believes they could by this means scatter the people abroad from the overcrowded districts, and obviate the necessity of emigration for less than an extensive scheme of Government emigration would cost.

In the House of Commons on Monday night Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to an inquiry, said that the memorandum of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, relative to Irish emigration, had been referred to the Irish Government.

DUBLIN, March 30.—All the preliminaries have now been arranged, and Friday night's Dublin Gazette will contain the proclamation putting the Arms Act into operation in Ireland. It is not intended to put the Act in force all over Ireland at once. At first, probably, only five counties, including Cork and Mayo, will be placed under the provisions of the Act in its full scope; that is to say, empowering the police to seize unauthorized persons for having or carrying arms, and enabling constables to search, on a warrant, any premises where arms are supposed to be concealed. The Order-in-Council, under the ninth section of the Act, has been framed with great care. I believe that the Lord-Lieutenant has directed a restriction to be made on the importation of arms to certain parts, namely: Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Derry and Sligo. Stringent conditions will have to be complied with in regard to such importations, in properly declaring them. Though Dublin county or city will not be "prohibited," the Metropolitan police will be

under orders. The Constabulary will also have authority to demand returns of all sales of firearms by dealers specifying the weapon and the residence of the purchaser, under a heavy penalty for doing otherwise.

DUBLIN, April 1.—Jasper Jolly, editor of the Roscommon Herald and a Land League organizer, has been arrested at Boyle charged with intimidation. Jolly, in the last speech, referred to a museum in New York where he said rewards are given for heads of Irish landlords.

LONDON, March 31.—A Dublin despatch announcing that the Land League is trying to organize local branches in Dublin is bringing pressure upon traders, says that the League commenced in an old quarter of the city by establishing a branch where there is a large population of the lowest classes, capable of supplying abundant materials for mischief. The council of the new branch have sent a circular to merchants and traders who do not sympathize with the League, but who are largely dependent upon the populace for labor and custom and for immunity from injury. The merchants and traders are unwilling to comply with the circular and are afraid to refuse.

LONDON, April 3.—There were collisions between people and police at Coolavin, near Ballaghaderin, Ireland, yesterday, whilst the police were protecting process servers. Two persons were killed and a number wounded.

DUBLIN, April 3.—At a land meeting to-day Mr. Dillon spoke about the collision between the people and police at Collavin, and declared that innocent men had been murdered by English law. He expressed a hope that their blood and the curse of their children might rest on the Prime Minister and Irish Secretary. He said:—"Keep your eyes on the traitors who are framers of the land bill, and have no mercy on them."

DUBLIN, April 2.—The prisoners in the Kilmabham Gaol, after one day's experience on prison diet, reported that they had accepted it in lieu of the fare supplied them by the Land League. According to the new rules applicable to these prisoners, they were obliged to give two days' notice to the gaol authorities of their determination to take the food supplied by the Government, and they entered on the prison menu last Monday, but breakfast and dinner of the new diet was enough for them. They unanimously intimated to the Governor their desire to go back at once to the Land League bill of fare; but of this decision the Governor had to get two days' notice, and they were, consequently, unable to resume their choice of provisions out of the Land League funds until Wednesday morning. They are now being supplied from a neighbouring hotel. The prisoners complained principally of the quality of the bread. One of the Irish members (Mr. Healy) is to bring up the question in the House of Commons. A sample of the bread, neatly packed in a small box and labelled "Not dynamite," was forwarded this evening to the Chief-Secretary, in the House of Commons.

Reports from Ballina state that a large number of evictions have taken place on the property of a Galway gentleman within the last few days. Some of the scenes were pitiable. Over one hundred police accompanied the bailiffs and sheriffs in two townlands, where thirteen families were put out. Many of these families were very destitute. Only two of them were allowed to return; one as caretaker, and the other paying rent. The parish priest did all he could to relieve the wretched people, who probably refused or have been unable to pay rent for some years. In every case the evicted tenants carried away the doors of their houses, and the sheriff's assistants had to build up the space with stones. The latter obtained possession peacefully, however. It is stated to be impossible for anybody to live in these holdings even at a much lower rent than has been put upon those evicted. The district is very barren. The police are engaged almost every day in evictions and process-serving.

The Master of the Kildare hounds has issued a notice that in consequence of the hounds having been poisoned in different parts of the country the pack will not hunt any more this season.

A large number of processes for rent and ejectments have been served on the estates of Guy Lloyd, a Justice of the Peace at Croughan, and will be heard at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, when nearly a thousand processes will be heard. Upwards of three hundred and fifty civil writs and ejectments for rent have been issued on the estate of Col. King Harman, M.P. for Sligo. The majority of the tenants have resolved to hold out against the present rents until ejected. It is stated that the coming ejectments were discussed at the last Cabinet Council, together with a possible outbreak.

A correspondent reports that the Land League have taken precaution by removing books and papers from their offices in anticipation of a descent by the authorities.

At a land meeting at Clough County, Kilkenny, to-day, Dillon read a telegram from the branch League at Ballaghaderin about the affray there yesterday, stating that the police fired on the people without provocation and two were killed, two dying and three others wounded.

The details of the riot at Ballaghaderin on Saturday were as follows:—"The people attacked the police, who were obliged to fire in self-defence. Two of the rioters were killed and thirty-two wounded; four so badly that they are not expected to live. One policeman was killed and seven severely injured by stones."

LONDON, April 3.—Details of yesterday's fatal encounter between the people and police at Clough, near Ballaghaderin, in county Mayo, have been received. A large body of the police went to protect a process server in the service of writs on the estate of Mr. Arthur French. A crowd of the constabulary, who were ordered to fire upon them. The volley took fearful effect, two men being shot dead and 4 or 5 severely injured, and about thirty others wounded.

Mr. Gladstone's promised Land Bill is the subject of large discussion in Parliamentary circles. Many believe that the permanency of the Government depends on this measure. It will be in the hands of members before the meeting on the Transvaal question comes up for discussion. If it is unsatisfactory to the Irish party these threaten to unite with the Tories and further reduce the Liberal majority on the Transvaal question. The Home Rulers believe indeed that many disaffected territorial Whigs will oppose the Government on both points, possibly causing a Government defeat, but it is scarcely probable that any section of the Liberal party will endanger the existence of the Government at so critical a moment. Naturally the Home Rulers desire such a catastrophe, when an appeal to the country, at the present moment would result in considerable Conservative and Home Rule gains, and would give the latter the balance of power; but public opinion changes rapidly in England, and if the Transvaal peace be maintained it is probable that the present Government will assemble after the Easter recess with its hands greatly strengthened.

LONDON, April 4.—A committee representing all sections of the Irish National and English Democrats is forming here to agitate for the unconditional release of Davitt. The agitation will be extended to the United States, Canada and Australia.

### FATHER BRETTAGH AND THE TORONTO TRIBUNE

The following letter from Father Brettagh to *The Irish Canadian*, explains itself:—

TRINITY, Ontario, Saturday, March 26th, 1881.  
MY DEAR *Irish Canadian*—Be pleased to publish in your next issue the enclosed copy of a letter to the *Tribune*, which I have mailed herewith.

Yours always,  
H. BRETTAGH, Priest.  
(copy.)  
MY DEAR *Tribune*—As the writer of the letter in *The Irish Canadian*, which you so unjustly attribute to Mr. Boyle, allow me to say that I wish it to be distinctly understood that my letter was intended primarily against the *Tribune*, but by implication against all who would asperse the character for purity of those noble ladies who have been forced to "forget the modesty of their sex" in the wrongs of their country, so far as to take up the cause of Ireland as against tyranny, extortion and misrule. If you see in this my covert attack upon Archbishop McCabe, you are welcome to it. All I ask is that, in justice to Mr. Boyle, you saddle the right horse.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,  
H. BRETTAGH, Priest.

### PERSONAL.

General Roberts has been created a Baronet.  
Senator Conkling is angry with President Garfield.  
The German Emperor was 84 years old on the 22nd March.  
The celebrated Forbes is now abusing Ireland in Chicago.  
Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., has been asked to defend Herr Most.  
Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie will shortly sail for Europe.  
Rev. Henry Varley is to contest Northampton against Mr. Bradlaugh.  
A movement is on foot in Quebec to erect a monument to the late Mr. Cazaen.  
The statement that Archbishop McCabe is to be Papal Legate in Ireland is denied.  
The Prince of Wales has been elected Grand Master of the English Freemasons.  
Higgins, of Delvin, in the County Westmeath, has been arrested under the Coercion Act.  
And now the new city of St. Thomas wants a coat of arms. What does it say to a coat of paint first?  
Lately, when Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. Healy be suspended, Mr. Bright rose up and walked out of the house.  
Parrell will go to Ireland at the end of the week, and will address his constituents at Cork on Sunday on the Land Bill.  
Mr. Blaine says the case of Boyton, recently arrested in Ireland for certain public utterances, is receiving his serious consideration.  
Alderman Ryan of Toronto is one of the Commissioners appointed by the Ontario Government on the Provisional Board of the Sault Ste. Marie Railroad.  
Jasper Tully, editor of the Roscommon Herald, arrested last week, charged with intimidation, is one of the most active and influential organizers of the Land League.  
Mr. Harry Nicholls, who has been purser of the Royal Mail Line steamer Algerian for seven years, will act as station master for the Middleton Railway at Peterborough.  
Mr. Lawrence Lawless, Postmaster at London, Ont., has been superseded. He has been over forty years in the service. His successor has not yet been named.  
The Miss Charlotte O'Brien, whose article in the *Nineteenth Century* has made such a sensation, is a daughter of the famous William Smith O'Brien. She has subscribed £5 to the Land League.

### EARL BEACONSFIELD.

UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS.  
LONDON, April 5.—Lord Beaconsfield's fever increased during the night, and much alarm is felt for his recovery.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### THE BUDGET.

LONDON, April 1.—The first attack on the Government's policy in the Transvaal was made by Lord Cairns (Conservative) in the House of Lords last night. He alluded to the announcement made in the Queen's Speech, "that the authority of the Crown would be promptly vindicated in the Transvaal," but he entertained grave doubts that in curtailing the territory the prerogative of the Crown had not been invaded. He emphatically protested against handing over to the Boers a system of slavery as never existed in the world. He argued that they had no security that the Boers would accept the decisions of the Commission. He concluded by a general denunciation of the terms of peace in a peroration of striking eloquence, which elicited an outburst of cheering.

Lord Kimberly replied that there could be no doubt if the war had been continued the greater part of South Africa would have been involved. He said he was convinced that for some years there had been no slavery in the Transvaal.

Lord Cranbrook mainly attributed the rising in the Transvaal to the speeches of Mr. Gladstone at Midlothian.

Lord Salisbury said it was the same wretched story of that of Candahar, and would raise a disgust which would be fatal to our future power in South Africa. The subject was then dropped.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 1.—In the Commons, this afternoon, Sir S. Northcote, amid loud cheers from the Conservatives, intimated that Sir M. Hicks-Beach intended to give notice of motion on the Transvaal question, but desired to know first whether any more information was necessary.

Mr. Gladstone said he could not give positive information as to whether England will be represented at the Monetary Conference.

Mr. Maxwell moved that steps be taken to ensure that such of those compounds resembling butter, imported from the United States, as are harmless, shall only be sold under distinctive names, and that the importation and sale of those dangerous to health be prohibited altogether.

Mr. Chamberlain said the result of the motion would be absolute prohibition of the importation of butter from other countries. There was no need for alarm on the part of farmers for there was not the slightest proof that the introduction of substitutes for butter reduced the price of good butter. The evidence showed that some of these compounds were wholesome as butter, and there was no proof that any of them were injurious to health. The motion was negatived by 75 to 59.

Mr. Harcourt read extracts from the obnoxious articles in the *Freiheit*, and pointed out its revolting character. He said its attacks even included one on the President of the United States. The Government thought it would be a grave offence from a domestic as well as an international point of view to ignore the article. It was a domestic crime and breach of public morality to incite to murder. No Government would do its duty if it allowed a refuge in a free State to be converted into a hot bed of incitement to assassination. The Government acted on its own accord, and was not instigated by a foreign Power. He stated that England will not send Representatives to the International Monetary Conference.

LONDON, April 4.—Mr. Gladstone, in his capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer, before the House of Commons this evening, delivered the financial budget for the coming fiscal year. Great interest and anxiety had been felt respecting this matter. It was well known that the expenditure of the Government had been unexpected and extraordinarily large, the costs of wars in Afghanistan, Zululand and Basutoland having been great, and expenditures on account of the state of things in Ireland having caused large extraordinary expenditures, but it had been noticed abroad during the last few days that Mr. Gladstone's remarkable skill as a financier had enabled him to devise methods by which the deficit could be met, and even a surplus left. These pleasing calculations were realized this evening, when Mr. Gladstone, in one of his best and most lucid speeches, laid his budget before the House, showing the country how it might meet all its outstanding and overdue obligations for the year and still have a surplus of £1,345,000. The speech was received with cheers from Government benches. The Conservatives had given notice of their intention to strongly oppose certain features in the budget and the debate upon it will be lively. Mr. Gladstone, continuing his speech explaining the budget, said he found it would be necessary to increase property, income post office and land taxes. This statement was received with loud murmurs of dissatisfaction from the Conservatives, but he added, that in compensation for this the customs would be decreased. He had always found that the greater the reduction of duties on imported articles the greater was the consumption of them, and the larger the revenue consequently derived from them. In 1880 the revenue from land and house tax property was £2,670,000, income £9,230,000, post office, £250,000, and Crown lands, £390,000; all these were to be now increased, but custom duties, which last year were £19,326,000, were to be decreased. He said that expenditures for the fiscal year 1881 and 1882 were estimated at £83,308,000, showing a further surplus of revenue over expenditure of £933,000. He estimated that the ensuing year the surplus would be £1,235,000. The budget reminds a penny in-

come tax; the duty on silverplate is reduced to threepence per oz. till it expires; one per cent. legacy duty is abolished, and one-half per cent. is added to probate duty. Mr. Gladstone, in concluding, announced that this was probably the last budget that he would lay before the Commons.

LONDON, April 5.—The press this morning evince no excitement over the budget as presented by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons yesterday. The *Times* thinks that it lacks the buoyancy of former budgets.

### POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

A Thirty Years' Record of Attempts of the Lives of Rulers.

1848—November 26.—The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted.  
1849—June 21.—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden.  
1850—June 28.—Robert Pate, an ex-lieutenant in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria.  
1851—May 22.—Sofe!eqwa, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his forearm.  
1852—September 24.—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles, with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III.  
1853—February 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was grievously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Libzusz.  
1853—April 16.—An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber.  
1853—July 5.—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III. as he was entering the Opera Comique.  
1854—March 20.—Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen.  
1856—April 28.—Napoleon III. was fired at in the Champ Elysees by Giovanni Pianeri.  
1856—April 28.—Raymond Fuentes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain.  
1857—December 8.—Agésilas Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III. of Naples, with his bayonet.  
1857—August 7.—Napoleon III. again. Barcolletti, Gibaldi, and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him.  
1858—January 14.—Napoleon III. for the fifth time. Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera.  
1861—July 14.—King William of Prussia was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed him.  
1862—December 18.—A student named Doasios, fired a pistol at Queen Amalia of Greece (Princess of Oldenburg), at Athens.  
1863—December 14.—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III. were arrested at Paris.  
1865—April 14.—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth.  
1866—April 6.—A Russian named Kavanassoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was felled by a peasant, who was enabled for the deed.  
1867—The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris.  
1867—June 19.—Maximilian shot.  
1868—June 10.—Prince Michael of Serbia was killed by the brothers Radwarowitch.  
1871—The life of Amadeus, then newly King of Spain, was attempted.  
1872—August.—Colonel Gutierrez, assassinated President Balta of the Republic of Peru.  
1873—January 1.—President Morales of Bolivia, was assassinated.  
1875—August.—President Garcia Moreno of Ecuador, was assassinated.  
1877—June.—President Gilli, of Paraguay, was assassinated by Commander Molos.  
1878—May 11.—The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emilie Henri Max Hooel, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him.  
1878—June 2.—Emperor William shot at by Dr. Nobling while out riding. He received about thirty small shots in the neck and face.  
1877—April 14.—Attempted assassination of the Czar at St. Petersburg, by one Solowjew. He was executed May 8.  
1879—December 1.—The assassination of Czar attempted by a mine under a train near Moscow.  
1879—December 30.—The King of Spain was shot at while driving with the Queen.  
1880—February 17.—Attempted to kill the royal family of Russia by blowing up the Winter Palace. Eight soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded.  
1881—March 13.—The Czar killed by a bomb.

Papineauville, a small town on the Ottawa, has a grist mill 100 years old, erected by the grandfather of Louis Joseph Papineau.

The statement that the Irish electors of Northampton would be summoned to vote against Bradlaugh is pronounced untrue.

A man named Cahill has been arrested on a charge of shooting Daly, the victim of the recent agrarian murder in Westmeath County, Ireland.

Four members of the Middleton (County Cork) Land League have been expelled—two for taking farms from which a tenant had been evicted; two for disturbing Land League meetings at Cloyne.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Roman Catholic and United Greek Bishops in Russia, exhorting loyalty to the new Czar, and stating that the freedom of the Catholic Church in Russia agreed on by the late Emperor will be maintained.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

### SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

FEELING AGAINST GLADSTONE.

### Transvaal News Disquieting.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, March 30.—A Boer is imprisoned at Heidelberg, charged with the murder of Captain Elliott, who was killed while crossing the Natal River in January last, after having been released from imprisonment at Heidelberg.

The report of the surrender of Potchefstroom is confirmed. The provisions sent under the conditions of the armistice reached there twenty-four hours after the surrender.

DURBAN, March 30.—Joubert is sending his men home, and the British reinforcements on the way up the country may be ordered back. A portion of the Natal Brigade left Newcastle yesterday to resign their shirts. The "army of occupation" will not exceed 2,000 men. The Boers are exceedingly anxious about the Royal Commission. They are glad that Sir Evelyn Wood is to be the President of it, Joubert having formed a high opinion of him.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, March 30.—A meeting of English and Dutch refugees from the Transvaal has petitioned the Queen, stating that confiding in the public declarations that the annexation of the Transvaal was irrevocable, they had invested capital there, and their property is now worthless. A resolution was carried summoning the English and Dutch residents of Transvaal not to surrender any towns to the Boers, and promising support in the event of civil war.

LONDON, March 31.—Of the English troops sent to South Africa the 99th Foot will disembark at Cape Town, and remain there; the 85th Foot and the 7th Hussars will return to England; the 102nd Foot will disembark at Geylon, and the 51st Foot will disembark at Natal, and remain there.

LONDON, April 1.—A despatch from Newcastle, Natal, says that the rumour that Pretoria has been taken by the Boers is of doubtful origin. There is much sickness in Newcastle and the troops are moving to the hills.

NEWCASTLE, April 1.—It is stated that the Boer leaders at Middleburg have Joubert and the conditions of peace, and war refugees against returning. Many Transvaalians are returning hurriedly to Natal. There is great friction between the Boer leaders, and it is believed that peace is only temporary.

DURBAN, April 1.—It is reported the Boers are looting the property of loyalists in the Transvaal.

LONDON, April 2.—The rumored surrender of Pretoria has no foundation in fact.

DURBAN, April 3.—The Boers express their confidence that, in the event of hostilities being recommenced, the war will extend over the whole of South Africa, as they affirm that the Dutch populations, both of the Free States and the British Colonies, are ready to join them. It is needless to point out that the existence of such a spirit is one of the strongest arguments against our giving way now, since we shall, in a short time, have a powerful British force here.

LONDON, April 2.—The Transvaal news is uncertain and disquieting. The public are not convinced that the investing army at Potchefstroom was unaware of the peace before they demanded the surrender of that town. There is a strong suspicion that the Boers broke faith. General Wood telegraphs to suspend judgment. Complaints reach Newcastle, Natal, that the Boers returning from Luning's Nek demanded money and goods, and declare that Joubert, who is certainly not popular, betrayed them. Many English settlers and Boers who sympathize with England have threatened to enter Natal. They consider that the British Commander should break with the Boers, if only to inflict on them one defeat. This would be intensely popular in England. Though magnificent shots, the Boers are unable to cope with the enormous force which has been concentrating lately. Moreover, some think that a British victory may dissipate the fear of a general Dutch rising in South Africa.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *World's* London special says a strong feeling is growing in the country against Gladstone on both the Transvaal and Candahar questions. The more they are studied, the clearer it becomes that the terms of peace with the Boers were an abject surrender.

### FROM BROCKVILLE.

AD DROWNING ACCIDENT—BODIES RECOVERED.  
BROCKVILLE, April 4.—Early this morning W. Fraser, barber, Arthur Wright, cornet player in the Brockville band, and a young man from Matilda, brother of Mrs. Fraser, went up the river in a skiff duck shooting. It appears the boat was capsized. Wright and the young man from Matilda were drowned; Fraser was found clinging to the boat, and now lies in an insensible condition at the residence of Mr. Wilson, three or four miles west of here.

Later.—The bodies of Wright and the young man from near Matilda have just been recovered about 75 feet from the shore. Fraser is somewhat better, but is still unable to give an account of the accident. The life cut the bow of the boat when it filled. Fraser would have undoubtedly been drowned if his arms had not tumbled to the boat. He was rescued by Mr. Wilson, druggist, who heard his cries.