



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRISH AFFAIRS

ANOTHER VICTORY

Won for the People by Parnell.

Establishing Peasant Proprietary by State Aid.

Remarkable Concession of the British Government to Pressure from the Irish Party.

Ten Million Dollars to be Spent in Opening up the Poor Districts—Opposing the Payment of the Wages of Coercion—Storm-Swept Ireland—The Parnell Fund.

(Special Cable from Irish Agency.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There was a violent scene in Parliament on Monday night, recalling to mind the conflicts of the Forster period. The Irish members denounced in scathing language the abominable conduct of the Government, the administration of the law in Ireland, the packing of juries, and the bribing of infamous scoundrels and self-confessed murderers to swear away the lives of innocent men. The conflict, carried on until three o'clock in the morning, arose on the votes to pay the expenses of the prosecution in the Phoenix Park trials and of the other prosecutions under the Coercion Act. The English papers of this morning comment on the scenes in the House in virulent lying articles entirely misrepresenting the object of the Irish members. Comparative calm was restored during last night's session.

IMPORTANT IRISH VICTORIES.

The Irish party have won two victories of wide-reaching importance. The Registration Bill passed through committee. This measure will secure nine-tenths of the Irish representation to the Parnellites in the next Parliament. It is rumored that the Lords intend to throw the Bill out, which will be a most dangerous game for them. The Tramways Bill was read a second time. This is a most extraordinary measure—a sort of Omnibus Bill. It guarantees two per cent on a loan of ten million dollars to develop the tramway system through the poor districts of Ireland; gives \$250,000 as a gift to support Mr. Parnell's migration scheme; gives \$250,000 to help the emigration clause; and amends the Land Act so as to enable companies to purchase estates in the Landed Estates Court and make leases to tenants, the government advancing 75 per cent of the purchase money. The Bill practically begins a system for establishing peasant proprietary by State aid. The migration clause was inserted under Mr. Parnell's threat to oppose the passage of the emigration scheme pure and simple. The measure is regarded as a great triumph for the Parnellites party. It will confer solid advantages on the people.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

Dreadful storms swept over Ireland on Sunday and Monday, threatening destruction to the crops. The Freeman's Journal calls on the Government to prepare for famine and pestilence. It is to be hoped that fine weather may avert this new calamity which threatens.

The Parnell fund is still growing. Fifteen hundred dollars were subscribed yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A Dublin correspondent says it has been learned that James Carey early in 1882 sent two men to London to shoot Mr. Forster, late Chief Secretary to Ireland, but their courage failed.

The Times editorially deals harshly with the Irish party, and says that the situation that Mr. Healy and his friends are doing their best to create is becoming simply intolerable. It says that they will find the country will not pay blackmail, and that their action during Monday night's debate shows them to be the real enemies of Parliamentary Government. It believes that popular opinion is moving in the direction of extraordinary measures, and that when taken they will be resolutely carried out.

Crown lawyers for this position, as the question of colonial jurisdiction was decided at the time of the commitment in favor of the South African authorities, and they will, it is believed, contest the Home Government's present position. A majority of the Cabinet stoutly opposed the trial of O'Donnell in London, upon the ground that such a proceeding would virtually make of the case a State trial, surround the prisoner with a fiction and evil importance, herald him and really increase his chances of escape. The decision of the Government occasions much surprise and comment. Two special detectives have been commissioned to proceed at once to Port Elizabeth and fetch O'Donnell to London.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Clar-na-Gael Association held their annual demonstration this afternoon to raise funds to carry on the agitation in Ireland. Ten thousand people were present. A speech was made by Congressman Finerty. He asserted that we want it distinctly understood that we are proud of the man who killed the informer Carey. He declared the people of Ireland did not want the interference of Cardinal Manning or of the Pope if it tended to keep Ireland in chains.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the House of Commons this evening, during a debate on the vote for the expenses of the Land Commission, Mr. Parnell declared that unless the deficiencies of the Land Act were speedily remedied, he would lead a deeper and more desperate agitation than any yet witnessed. The Act, he said, had been applied with slowness and inefficiency, and in a very different way from that in which the Coercion Act had been applied.

The Agricultural Holdings Bill passed its third reading to-night. The amendments adopted by the Lords limiting the scope of the measure will certainly be rejected by the Commons.

LONDON, August 16.—John Redmond, representative of the National League in Australia, denies his mission has been a failure. He expects to continue to send a thousand pounds every two weeks to Ireland. He hopes the Parnell fund will not be closed, as the Australian National League will hold a convention at Melbourne in September to consider the matter.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A meeting of delegates from Limerick, Clare and Tipperary Counties, was held in Limerick yesterday to establish branches of the National League. A resolution was passed declaring judicial rents are rack rents, and that the meeting was convened a couple of successive bad harvests must lead to a general strike against judicial rents. Friends presided.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—It is intended to organize a fund to supplement the Government grant for the migration in Ireland. A special appeal for subscriptions will be made to the Irish in America.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Supply Bill was considered, the clauses one by one being discussed and opposed by the Irish members. The police vote was especially attacked and opposed in long and bitter speeches, some of the speakers having been called to order several times. A division was finally reached and the clause was adopted by 111 to 20. The clause was then taken up and met with little opposition. Mr. Parnell in a vigorous speech opposed the clause, claiming that the treatment of political prisoners under his working in the past was brutal and inhuman, and that the clause in the present bill in no way modified the law now in operation, but, if anything, added to its harshness. Messrs. Healy, T. P. O'Connor and Sullivan followed, protesting against the treatment to which untried prisoners were subjected in Irish jails. Mr. Harrington gave an account of his own treatment while in prison. Sir William Harcourt, replying for the Government, said that the condition of affairs in Ireland made it impossible to allow visitors to have access to untried prisoners. The clause was adopted.

The clause in the Irish Tramway Bill devoting £50,000 of the Church Surplus for migration in Ireland was adopted in the House of Commons this evening.

Mr. Forster, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Devonport last evening, strongly urged the necessity of emigration for Ireland. There were thousands of hard working farmers there who longed to go to a country where they could live without being terrorized. Mr. Forster approved of the scheme for migration in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Mr. Davitt in an address at Donegal strongly condemned the emigration measures which were being taken by the British Government and being aided by Irishmen who misunderstood their necessary results. The country was large enough and rich enough, he said, to support its own, and to depopulate the country by inducing wholesale emigration was to end forever the possibility of securing home rule. The Land Act had been a most lamentable failure and a direct injury to the country. He advocated earnestly the scheme of migration, which would keep the people at home and improve their condition.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Commons continued in session till nearly six this a.m. discussing the Government's estimates. The Irish members pointed out the conduct of the police during the election riots at Wexford and the imprisonment of Harrington. The debate was heated and personal.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—As Mr. O'Brien, Home Rule member of Parliament, and friends were going shooting on the O'Brien property, Limerick County, yesterday, they were compelled to desert by a mob of partially armed men.

Biggar that if he did not desert he would "name" him. Mr. Healy in responding was very defiant. He declared there was a state of war between England and Ireland which would become physical warfare if the Irish had power to engage in the struggle.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—An obituary of James McDermott was found by Officer Olsen, of the Fourth Precinct, hanging from the column of the elevated railroad at the corner of Park avenue and Canton street. It was cut down by the officer, who took it to the Myrtle avenue station.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—An Irish Bishop will probably go to America to raise money to supplement the fifty thousand pounds set apart by the Irish Tramways bill for migration in Ireland.

At a meeting in Galway County, Ireland, yesterday of the Shepherd's League for protection against employers in the West of Ireland, an alleged American journalist delivered a long harangue. He said: "Terrible outrages will be inflicted upon you. Unless you watch the cruel landlords and get your rights from them you are cowards."

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Parliamentary Registration bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons last night.

The House continued in session until 2 20 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Supply bill was finished and the Irish Tramways bill received its third reading. The Government assured Parnell and his followers that only £50,000 would be devoted to emigration. The debate was very bitter, and Biggar, Callan and Newdegate were called to order.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The election in Sligo County to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons created by the death of the late Mr. O'Connor (Home Ruler) was declared to-day. The vote stood as follows:—Lynch (Home Ruler), 1,596; O'Hara (Conservative), 1,020. Sexton declares that the police attempted to intimidate the electors.

After the result was declared O'Hara charged Sexton with resorting to vulgar personal abuse during the canvass and with slandering the living and dead. Sexton will reply to-night.

Sligo was illuminated last night in honor of Lynch's victory. Sexton in his speech charged the Sligo magistratus with interfering in the election. He denied using abusive language in the canvass.

A shooting affray occurred to-day at Banbridge, County Down. A number of aviators were advancing towards the house of Denis Benschaw, when a volley was fired at them, and the head constable and a policeman wounded dangerously. Benschaw, who is said to be an Orangeman, has been arrested.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—The Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Spencer have gone to Cork on a visit. Elaborate precautions were taken for their protection.

Two men have been put on heavy ball for threatening Francis Carey, a brother of James Carey. When Francis was attacked, he drew a revolver and pursued his assailants, and finally gave them into custody.

The Times, commenting on the language used of late in the Commons by members for Ireland, says sterner demeanor will be required to be necessary in view of the revolting excesses.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—The Freeman's Journal says violent language in the Commons recently by the Irish members serves no good end.

PERJURY.

McDermott's Action in the Morey Letter Case—His Confession of Why he Tried to Swear Away the Liberty of Kenward Philip—Saving Garfield at all Hazards.

BROOKLYN, August 20.—It will be remembered that the chief witness against Kenward Philip, of this city, in the Morey letter case was James McDermott, the British spy and informer. The accusation against Philip, who was charged with having forged the letter, was subsequently shown to be baseless. The following affidavit, sworn to to-day, sheds a significant light on McDermott's character as well as on those of the politicians who, from partisan ends, sought to blast the life of an innocent man:

CITY OF BROOKLYN, COUNTY OF KINGS, ss: George Robertson, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I reside at number 204 York street, in the said city of Brooklyn. I am a journalist by profession, that, just previous to James McDermott's sailing for Europe in the spring I met him in the saloon of Clarke & Bagpail, on Fulton street, at the City Hall square. He knew me to be a friend of Mr. Kenward Philip, a fellow journalist. He (the said McDermott) there and then stated to me concerning the said Philip and the Morey letter as follows: That he did not blame Kenward Philip for being an enemy with him and not recognizing him on the street when they met; and, further, that when he (McDermott) gave his evidence in the Morey letter case during the Presidential canvass of General Garfield he (McDermott) knew that Philip did not write the Morey letter; and, further, that the reason why he (McDermott) swore that Philip wrote the Morey letter was that it was simply a question as to whether Garfield or Philip should be sacrificed at the time in the premises, and that he had to sacrifice Philip.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1883. JAMES S. FRETZ, Notary Public, Kings County, State of New York.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

Offices Closed—Olyburn Brook, Co. Victoria, N.S.; Debert Village, Co. Colchester, N.S.; Kirby, Co. Durham, W.B. O.; Sta. Trinité, Co. Charlevoix, Q., on 1st January, 1883; Vernon Mines, Co. Kings, N.S. Names Changed—Allumette Island, Co. Pontiac, Q.; Onapeau, Co. McGregor, Co. Marquette, M.; Maklwin.

CAREY AND HIS SLAYER.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH SHOW THAT THE INFORMER WAS SYMPHATICALLY TRACKED.

O'Donnell is said to be well known to several Irishmen now resident in London, says the Echo of that city, as having been concerned in the Fenian conspiracy of 1866 and 1867. He is stated to have had a command in the final struggle with the Irish constabulary at Tallaght. He was employed as a house painter in Dublin, and on the collapse of the Fenian outbreak he made his escape to England. For some months he worked at Preston, but before the end of the year 1867 he emigrated to America, where, it is said, he was warmly received by the Fenian leaders. When Carey and the other members of the Invincibles were arrested on the charge of having committed the Phoenix Park murders, O'Donnell was sent over from New York to Dublin as chief of a number of men who were to watch the course of events, and it is believed that he acted under the direction of Tynan, who was known to him only as No. 1. O'Donnell, while in Dublin, kept aloof from his old acquaintances, and ostensibly eked out a livelihood by selling photographs, mostly of celebrated Irish-Americans.

On James Carey turning approver a watch was set upon his house night and day, and everything that was done by any member of his family was carefully watched and noted. This was especially the case after the trials in Dublin, and O'Donnell, the night before leaving London, informed some of his old Irish friends assembled in a public house at Great Tower street, that he had travelled from Dublin to London with Mrs. Carey and her children. He said nothing as to her destination, but intimated that he was going to South Africa on an important mission, and that he would be accompanied by another man to see that the work was done all right. The opinion of O'Donnell's London friends, who then little suspected what his "mission" was, is that he was imprudently bound by some secret society to take Carey's life, else he would not have done so at the time and place he did.

The Irish police authorities, it is stated, fell from the very first in their attempts to "copy the movements of the informer after the conclusion of the trials a secret from his enemies. It appears he crossed over from Dublin to London, June 23. On board the steamer a person who had known Carey well penetrated his disguise, and several persons on board the steamer talked of his presence among them. At Holyhead the two placid-looking detectives who accompanied him managed to get him into the London train without exciting the observation of the other passengers. The person who first recognized Carey, and who also knew the detectives well, noticed that when the train arrived at Willerden Junction Carey and the two detective officers took their departure together, it was believed, in a cab. The same night it was known, or at least reported, in Westminster that Carey had been lodged in Scotland Yard. The next day he was taken to Newgate, where he remained until he left this country. Two days after he was removed from Dublin the Irish authorities telegraphed to Scotland Yard that a brother of Joe Brady had booked by a London and Northwestern steamer from North Wall for London, and to keep close watch on his movements. It is believed that the London detectives met Joe Brady's brother on his arrival at Euston, and kept him under strict surveillance. These facts were well known in Irish Nationalist circles at the time.

On the evening of the 29th of June last a member of the Dublin Metropolitan police left the North-wall by the steamer for Holyhead in care of two little boys, stated to be Carey's children. By the same steamer there travelled a tall, middle-aged man, who was seen off by a number of boys, from his stalwart bearing, but judging from his slight and useless. He was about 6 feet in height, of powerful build and very determined appearance, and his face was somewhat scarred. He conversed freely with his friends on shore, and when the steamer was leaving he waved his hat and cried "All right." The people who were seeing him off cheered and waved their hats also, and several men who were in another steamer lying alongside, joined in the demonstration. The coincidence, it is added, is remarkable in view of the statement of Peter O'Donnell that he travelled over from Dublin to Holyhead in the same steamer with Mrs. Carey and her children.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSIONS.

THE MILLS OF THE ACADIA POWDER CO. DEMOLISHED—A RAILWAY TRAIN BLOWN UP—KILLING SEVERAL MEN.

HALIFAX, Aug. 17.—Two mills and the storehouse of the Acadia Powder Co., situated near Waverly, 13 miles outside of this city, were blown up between two and three o'clock this afternoon. Henry McEwan, an assistant foreman, was instantly killed, and Rawley Smith and Charles Miller, two other employees, severely injured. McEwan had just entered the building, when those in the vicinity heard him striking something with a hammer or other heavy instrument. Hardly two blows had been struck when the explosion occurred, tearing the building to pieces and hurling McEwan's lifeless body twenty yards away. The only portions of the place left standing were two immense wheels, the great weight of which prevented their being moved, and the heavy frame of the building. A second after the first explosion a small storehouse containing two hundred pounds

of powder, and situated about fifty feet away, went up, followed several moments later by the Cornish mill, in which was the most valuable machinery, and by the destruction of which the greatest loss occurs. The two latter buildings were blown to atoms, the wooden splinters covering an area of ground a quarter of a mile square. The injuries of Smith, who is a colored man, are not expected to prove fatal, but he, and Miller as well, will be laid up several months. Neither of the two mills destroyed contained any quantity of powder, that which caused the explosions being about the floor and clinging to the wooden walls. Had the drying rooms of the works, a short distance away, gone up, there would have been an explosion of three tons of powder. An inquest was held this evening on the remains of McEwan, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts given. McEwan was 45 years old, and leaves a wife and nine children. He had been employed by the Acadia Powder Company about ten years, and was considered a most reliable hand, being given entire charge of the mill in which he met his death.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17.—The Mount Sterling accommodation train going to Lexington ran into the rear car of a train on the Kentucky Central on the Winchester crossing this morning and exploded 400 kegs of giant powder. The depot was wrecked and the engine blown to atoms. The engineer has not been found. Yardmaster Randall and conductor McMillen were killed; several others are also supposed to have lost their lives.

A BISHOP'S THREAT.

HOW MR. LUGGAN WOULD PAY NO RENT WITHOUT A LEASE—HIS LORDSHIP THREATENS TO BLOW UP THE PARISH CHURCH.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes from Loughree, County Galway, Ireland:—On the route of my walk is a little Catholic Church, about two or three miles from town, whose history forms a little chapter all by itself in landlordism as practiced in Ireland and maintained by England. About twenty years ago a Catholic peasant had a thirty-three year lease of a few acres. The land belonged to the Clanricarde estate. He paid 10 shillings (£2 10s) per acre for it annually. He donated one-quarter of an acre to the Bishop at Loughree for a Catholic church. The little lot was walled off nicely and a very pretty chapel erected. Seven years ago the lease ran out. The original lease-holder had died previously, and a new bishop, the present Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, had been installed. The late agent, Mr. Blake, went to Bishop Duggan and said he would have to charge him rent for the quarter-acre of ground the chapel was on.

"All right," said the bishop; "and now that the original lease is dead I shall want to get a lease of the lot in my own name." "You know that Lord Clanricarde (that is the present lord) will give no leases," said the agent, who, by-the-by, was a Catholic. "What rent do you want me to pay?" "Oh, about £1 a year."

"The land leased for 10 shilling an acre, and the church lot is only one-quarter of an acre. A half-crown (62 cents) would be the fair rent; but the chapel has increased the value of the surrounding property, so that Lord Clanricarde is making money off the church. He ought to pay me for that increase in rental value of his property," pursued the bishop, laughingly. Blake was a man who never joked. The only fun he saw in life was evicting tenants who opposed his will. So he responded gruffly to the purple-robed ecclesiastic:—"That improvement of land in rental value in the neighborhood makes £1 little enough for the quarter-acre for a church site. You will have to pay the rent, bishop."

"Well, if you make me out a lease and have it signed, I'll agree to the rack-rent of 800 per cent on my own improvements. But, if you do not get me the lease you may tell Lord Clanricarde that I'll never pay a cent of rent. Tell him further that if he orders my eviction I'll blow up that church with a barrel of gunpowder."

Beneath the purple of the Christian prelate ran the bold Celtic blood of man. Blake is dead now. No lease had been given, and not one single penny of rent has been paid from that day that the bishop threatened to blow up the church to this.

THE CANADIAN PILGRIMS IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

ROME, Aug. 20.—On Thursday of last week the Pope, as in other years, went at half-past seven in the morning to celebrate Mass in the Pauline Chapel, and so gain the plenary indulgence of the Fortinuculi. The Papal household, as well as a number of Canadian Pilgrims and several distinguished personages were present at the Pope's Mass and received Holy Communion from his hands. At half-past five in the afternoon the Holy Father again visited the Pauline Chapel. After his Mass on the morning of Thursday the Sovereign Pontiff gave audience to the Canadian pilgrims who have come from Lourdes. They numbered thirty, mostly from the diocese of Montreal. A brief address was delivered by the Rev. A. Vacher, priest of St. Sulpice, in Montreal, and an offering of Peter's Pence made to His Holiness. These pilgrims are on their way to the sanctuaries of Assisi and Loreto.

THE VATICAN AND ITALIAN PROGRESS.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The Pope has written to Cardinal De Luca, Prefect of the Congregation, Cardinal Pietri, Bishop of Frascati, and Cardinal Hergenroth, respecting the charges that the Papacy has any desire to stand in the way of the development of Italy, and urging them to defend the church vigorously by adducing evidence from the archives of the Vatican, showing that the charges are unfounded.

JOHN DEVOY AT LIBERTY.

A Private Reception Tendered Him by His Friends.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Mr. John Devoy, the editor of the Irish Nation, who was convicted last June on his second trial of a criminal libel in publishing an article charging August Belmont, the banker, with dishonesty in connection with the Fenian funds deposited with him years ago by the late Col. John O'Mahoney, was released upon the expiration of his term yesterday. As he had the officials farewell and thanked them for their courtesy, he intimated that he was glad to leave them and stepped into the boat with a light heart. He crossed to the New York side of the river where he was met by an old associate of his paper and at once came down to his office. A large deputation would have met him on his discharge from the island, but when the committee having the matter in charge consulted him on the subject last Sunday in his cell, Mr. Devoy emphatically discouraged any public demonstration.

Later in the day Mr. Devoy was found by a Star reporter hard at work at a desk piled high with papers. While he was very glad to be again at liberty, Mr. Devoy said that he had suffered little during his confinement, save the inconvenience of being shut up and prevented from looking after his business interests. He stated that he had received every courtesy at the hands of the officials, and that his task had been to sit up at night with the watchman to attend such prisoners as might be suddenly taken ill and assist in such emergencies as might arise. During the day he slept. His food had been clean and wholesome, and he had no cause of complaint against his treatment during his incarceration.

"I was locked up eight years across the ocean on account of my devotion to Ireland," said he with a pleasant smile. "and I supposed that I had done some wrong and from prison. As any rate, I have learned more of prison life in America during the past two months than I ever knew before. My sentence was an unjust one, and I attribute it to the influence of \$20,000,000. Nevertheless, it was incurred in the discharge of my duty, and a man ought to be willing to suffer for conscience sake, if his persecutors succeed in getting the upper hand."

About two hundred Irish nationalists met in a hall at No. 64 Fourth street last night to welcome Mr. Devoy from the penitentiary. Among the well known men present were Dr. W. B. Wallace, Senator Thomas F. Grady, John J. Breslin, Stephen J. Meany, E. L. Carey, Lieutenant-Colonel De Lacey, Dr. William Dwyer, Major E. D. Doherty, Hugh King and Assemblyman Michael J. Costello. James Pallas presided and introduced Mr. Devoy, whose health was drunk standing and with cheers. Mr. Devoy said that if all the men who were willing to attend a banquet in his honor would devote equal energy to teaching men like August Belmont that they could not offend 500,000 Irish people with impunity, it would be a greater gratification to him than a warm reception after a cold prison cell.

"Certain newspapers," he said, "condemn us for bringing Irish politics into American public life. But we Irishmen owe no apology to the American people for our interference in their affairs. The Irish connections of America began in the colonial days and continued in the darkest days she ever saw. Irish bones have whitened the fields of battle, the battles for American liberty were fought." Mr. Devoy closed his speech with an appeal for the organization of a society to reclaim Irish criminals, of whom he said, there were already too many for the credit of Ireland.

OBITUARY.

Rev. W. M. Baker, Boston, author of many notable books, is dead.

William Wirt Byker, United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales, died on Saturday.

Roger Bede Vaughan, Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales, died suddenly on Saturday.

Judge Jeremiah Black died at ten minutes past two on Sunday morning. An unfavorable change began on Saturday afternoon. He remained conscious almost to the end and died peacefully. The funeral will be held on Tuesday at 3 p.m. at Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Charles Walker, whose death occurred at Ottawa on Saturday, August 18th, was father of Mr. B. T. Walker, Q.C., of Kingston, Ont., and the late Attorney-General of British Columbia. He was formerly a member of the Royal Engineers, but for many years has been connected with the Canadian Militia Department, and has prepared some very important maps and military documents.

Rev. Robert Knox, of Belfast, Ireland, one of the leaders of the Free-Prebyterian Council, is dead.

Hon. Judge Alleyne, the resident Judge for the County of Rimouski, died very suddenly at Rimouski on the afternoon of August 16th. He was driving with his wife when a violent bleeding of the nose set in. He proceeded at once to Dr. Fiset's, but died on entering the doctor's residence. The cause of the death is supposed to be heart disease. The deceased gentleman was very widely known and very popular, and his death has cast a sudden gloom over the whole community. Judge Alleyne was of the best known and most popular of Quebec's citizens, being brother of Hon. Charles Alleyne, Sheriff. His wife was a daughter of Hon. Senator Delisle. He formerly represented Quebec West in the Legislature of Quebec, and was for many years Colonel commanding the Eighth Royal Rifles, and also Crown Forester.