



VOL. XXXII.—NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

THE LAND WAR

Release of Michl. Davitt

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY!

Lord Cavendish and Under-Sec'y Burke Foully Murdered in Phoenix Park.

ARREST OF FOUR MEN, SUPPOSED TO BE ENGLISHMEN, ON SUSPICION.

LAND LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

The Deed Repudiated by the Nationalists.

PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE MURDER.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH ISLES.

UNIVERSAL INDIGNATION!!

COMMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Lords this evening Earl Granville announced the resignation of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland, and the intention of the Government to release the three imprisoned members of Parliament. Earl Granville stated that re-consideration of the prisoners' cases would not extend to the case of Michael Davitt.

Earl Granville explained that Earl Cowper had not resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy because of any differences with the Government regarding their policy. Lord Cairnsford would temporarily take the Presidency of the Council.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, made an announcement similar to Earl Granville's in the Lords. Mr. Gladstone stated that a large number of other suspects would be released, and the Government, instead of renewing the Coercion Act, would introduce a measure remedying the administration of justice in Ireland. Instructions have already been sent to Ireland for the release of the three imprisoned members of Parliament, and the lists of suspects are being carefully considered with a view to release all except those arrested on suspicion of having been personally concerned in outrages. These releases will be on the Government's sole responsibility. Mr. Forster had resigned because he was unwilling to share this responsibility. Mr. Forster would make a personal explanation on Thursday. The measure which the Government will introduce, remedying the administration of justice in Ireland, deals with protection of life and property.

Sir Stafford Northcote likened the Government to a pendulum, swinging from one side back to the other.

Mr. Gladstone said if peace and security were jeopardized by the action of secret societies, the Government would propose contracting measures. The Government did not think the Coercion Act had failed, as it served an important purpose in a great crisis. He expressed regret at the retirement of Mr. Forster.

Mr. Sexton said the Government had taken the first steps in a policy that would crown its administration with glory, and produce the mutual interest between Ireland and England.

DUBLIN, May 2.—There was great excitement here on the receipt of the news of the resignation of Mr. Forster. Crowds gathered, cheered for Mr. Parnell and groaned for Mr. Forster. Bands paraded the city playing national airs. Further changes at the Castle are expected. Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, and Mr. Hillier, Inspector-General of Constabulary, will probably resign. Fires are blazing on Wicklow Hill in honor of the release of the members of Parliament. There is spontaneous rejoicing throughout Ireland. At Limerick many people danced with joy, shouting, "Forster is gone; God save Ireland." The band turned out at Waterford, and emblems of rejoicing are universal.

Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released from Kilmallock jail. They drove around the outskirts of the city to the station, where they took the train for Avondale. They will remain at Parnell's residence two days, and arrive in London on Friday.

Five suspects were unconditionally released from Naas jail to-day.

The Standard says: The Radicals have triumphed all along the line, and a new era is opening up in English politics. It asks if the amnesty is to be real, on what grounds can Mr. Davitt be excluded from it.

Many suspects have been released from O'Connell and Kilmallock jails. The release of the Leaguers was celebrated to-night at Ballsbridge, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Youghal, with torchlight processions, bonfires and illuminations. General tranquility prevailed.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have returned to Dublin from Avondale.

Three members of the Ladies' Land League of Tralee have been arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, in default of bail.

United Ireland has an article headed "Coercion gives up the ghost," in which it asks the people not to lose their heads with giddy joy; coolness and courage are as needful to secure what they have won as they were to win it.

LONDON, May 4.—Mr. Parnell was interviewed at Kingstown yesterday. It is reported that he said:—"From the altered tone of the Ministry since the meeting of Parliament we had supposed our release might come after a few weeks, but had no reason to anticipate it so soon. It is, of course, entirely unconditional. I consider our release, coupled with Mr. Forster's resignation, indicates the determination of the Government to amend the Land Act as far as possible during the present session, and a desire not to revert to the policy of coercion. It is the result of their change of policy, and the prospect of further remedial legislation in the state of Ireland be materially improved and outrages diminished, I shall be very much disappointed if the outrages should not be materially diminished by a reversion to the policy of coercion. No efforts of mine will be wanting to end the outrages and crime, but the success of my exertions must materially depend upon the nature and extent of the remedial legislation proposed by the Government, and also upon the unconditional release of Michael Davitt and other popular leaders. Davitt's arrest was a fatal blow to the cause of Ireland. The man who succeeds Mr. Forster ought to be a strong man, in accord with real liberal thought, who, from his position and character, will be supported by public opinion in carrying measures of reform necessary for the peace and well being of Ireland. Such a statesman would see the necessity of the participation of Irishmen, under some representative system, in the management of their own affairs in accordance with the wishes of the majority. I consider the prospects of self-government in Ireland have been improved by the change of the Government's policy. I believe the change indicates the desire of the Government to examine into and discuss the great question with us with a view to its solution and the growing belief on their part that, upon a satisfactory solution of this question, after the land problem shall be worked out, must depend the prosperity of Ireland."

Mr. Dillon's health seems to have suffered considerably from imprisonment, but Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly are in their usual health.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Forster stated the reasons of his withdrawal from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. He could not agree to the release of the suspects unless he got from them a public undertaking to cease opposing the execution of law. As he could not obtain that he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects if Ireland had been quiet or if the Government had full power, but he could not agree to unconditional surrender. He admitted that the condition of Ireland was better than in January, but it was so bad that he wanted the Government to let the rules of procedure wait until the fresh act securing punishment for outrages had been passed. The Coercion Act had broken up the League or put it under petticoats, and Leaguers were being better paid, but he feared the unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the act. Justifying the arrest of Mr. Parnell, he said Mr. Parnell, if he had been allowed, would have become the uncrowned king of Ireland. Mr. Forster declared the proceedings of the imprisoned members had been far more dangerous than individual incitement to outrage. Mr. Forster said if all England could not govern Mr. Parnell, let the Government acknowledge he was the greater power in Ireland, but he believed neither such an admission nor weakening concessions were necessary. Better even hideous secret societies than paying blackmail to law-breakers. This was received with roars of Opposition cheers. Mr. Forster feared the price would have to be paid for immediate diminution of outrages which might be produced by the unconditional release of Mr. Parnell would be the weakening of the power of any Government to protect life and property.

Mr. Parnell first entered the House while Mr. Forster was speaking, and was loudly cheered.

Mr. Gladstone said it had been intimated to him that the "no rent" manifesto would be withdrawn.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Kelly and Sexton stated that such an intimation was without their authority.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the intimation came from Mr. Parnell. As that gentleman was absent, he declined to make any further statement. Mr. Gladstone warmly praised Mr. Forster for not compromising Liberal principles. He declared there was no arrangement or bargain with the Leaguers, but the Government availed themselves of the information tendered by men in a position to offer it. It was intended at the earliest moment to legislate on the arrears of rent.

Mr. Wolf (Conservative) quoted Mr. Gladstone's declarations that the Land Leaguers had caused outrage, rapine and murder, and ridiculed the Government for now releasing the Leaguers as if they were innocent. The Land League, he declared, had beaten the Government and Mr. Gladstone recognized Mr. Parnell as the ruler of Ireland.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought the present

aspect of affairs looked like a triumph for the agitators.

Mr. Parnell denied that the question of the release of himself and others was due to any condition as to their future action, though he stated verbally and in writing that he believed the settlement of arrears would have an enormous effect in restoring law and order, and if such a settlement were made he would be able to take such steps as would have a material effect in diminishing the number of outrages.

Mr. Dillon said he had not directly or indirectly any communication with the Government.

Mr. O'Kelly denied having agreed to any conditions, which denial Mr. Gladstone confirmed.

Sir Stafford Northcote complimented Mr. Forster on his dignified explanation, and pressed the Government to declare a definite course of policy. He subsequently moved an adjournment of the House.

Sir Wm. Harcourt defended the Government. He believed the release of the suspects would have a good effect.

Messrs. O'Connor Power, Mitchell Henry, O'Donnell and others spoke. Mr. Gibson (Conservative) made a long speech against the Government. He maintained that the agitation in Ireland was mainly supported by the American press and American gold. Without American aid it would have been a very small affair indeed.

Marquis of Hartington rebuked the Tories for not supporting Mr. Forster while in office. He declared that the information on which the suspects were released was furnished by Earl Cowper and Mr. Forster (obsers), according to which the conduct of Mr. Parnell and others would not be hostile to the administration of the law and order, but tend in a contrary direction. The Government were therefore not justified in retaining the leaguers in prison a single day.

Sir Stafford Northcote withdrew his motion.

Sir William Harcourt announced that the Government had determined to release Mr. Davitt. He said Mr. Davitt would be released for the same reasons as those for which the suspects were released. No conditions were attached to the release except those attached to his previous liberation.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the charge of treasonable practices against Mr. Parnell would be withdrawn.

LONDON, May 5.—In Ballin, during the rejoicing over the release of the suspects, a collision occurred between the crowd and the police. The latter captured a drum. The crowd retaliated, and the police fired, wounding several citizens. One is dying.

Lord Cavendish proceeds to Ireland to-night to consider the cases of the other suspects. Earl Spencer also left for Ireland to-night.

Congratulatory meetings of League branches are talked of. At a meeting of some seventy Irish societies throughout the State a cablegram was sent to Mr. Parnell as follows:—"Charles Stewart Parnell: 'The Irish American societies of Massachusetts send you greetings.'"

James Mooney, President of the Irish National Land League of America, has sent to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell at Avondale, county Wicklow, Ireland, the following despatch:—"In the name of the Irish National Land League of America, I congratulate you and the Irish people on the destruction of coercion."

May 6.—When Gov. Clifton announced the conditions of release to Davitt the latter told that official would treat the conditions of ticket-of-leave with contempt, and refused to enter the prison until he consulted Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly, who travelled from London to welcome him back to liberty. Davitt looks younger and more vigorous than when he was arrested, and expresses the belief that the Government, by arresting him, have saved his life. On the morning of his release he had completed his fifteenth month of imprisonment since his arrest, making a complete record of nine years and ten months spent in English jails for political causes. He stated that his treatment in Portland was lenient in the extreme when compared with the sufferings and humiliations to which he was exposed during his incarceration in Dartmoor. The prison rules were relaxed by order of the Secretary of State, and though compelled to wear an ordinary convict dress, in all other respects he was treated with the consideration due to a political prisoner. He makes complaint that during fifteen months he was almost completely cut off from intercourse with his fellowmen, as he was not allowed to exchange a word with any fellow-prisoner and the warden was forbidden to speak with him. During this imprisonment he has not spoken five hundred words. When asked by Parnell if he was surprised at his release he replied, "Oh, yes, but what strikes me as most wonderful is that with all this talk after a long silence it will take me some days to recover the faculty of speech." Davitt received the news of the conversion of the House of Lords to the principle of peasant proprietary with astonishment, but seemed not over sanguine that Parliament would really endeavor to solve the land question by making tenants owners. He was very much distressed by the news of the shooting of a number of boys by the police in his native county, remarking, "If the Government thought they could solve the difficulty by conciliating the leaders and shooting the people, they would find themselves mistaken on the wider question of policy." Davitt declined to express any decided opinion until he had had an opportunity to consult his friends and inform himself about the actual political situation.

DUBLIN, May 6.—Lord Frederick Cavendish and Earl Spencer had remained at Dublin Castle, engaged in the transaction of official business, until six o'clock this evening, when the Earl drove to his residence. After din-

ner Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary for Ireland, went for a walk in Phoenix Park. They were both strolling along about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge, when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them both several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found some ten paces apart. The tragedy occurred about ten minutes after seven o'clock in the evening and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two young gentlemen who were riding bicycles through the park and who immediately gave alarm to the police. Sergeants soon reached the place but the police were already conveying away the body of Mr. Burke to the town where examination showed life to be extinct. The upper part of the body was perforated in a shocking manner and presented a ghastly sight. Proceeding further, the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the Chief Secretary displayed the same dreadful wounds, in addition to which his left arm was also broken and torn, as if he had put it up to protect his breast. Lord Frederick was quite dead. The bodies were taken to Stevens Hospital, where they will remain until an inquest is held. The locality of the outrage is terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was found was absolutely deluged, while Mr. Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. It was said that after the act the murderers immediately drove off. There seems to be no clue to the assassins at present, but the police are taking most extraordinary measures to discover the perpetrators. A large quantity of notes and gold, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, showing that the object of the crime was not robbery.

Great excitement prevailed throughout Dublin and widespread indignation is expressed throughout the event.

The telegraph offices are besieged for news.

Mr. Burke's sister has become hysterical and weak. It is reported that Burke was the victim whose assassination had been planned, and Lord Cavendish was only killed because he was in Mr. Burke's company.

The report which appears to have most color of truth, and is most generally believed, is that the four suspects are Englishmen.

The inquest opened to-day. The jury consists of gentlemen. Mounted police occupied the hospital yard, and there was a large crowd outside. Mr. Whyte, coroner, said he summoned the jury to meet on Sunday in order that the remains might be removed at once. He declared that language was inadequate to express the horror and shame all must feel. After the jury had viewed the bodies, the coroner stated that the cause of death was quite apparent, but he would adjourn the inquest till Monday for formal evidence. The murder must have been visible from the windows of the Vice-regal lodge. It is said that Earl Spencer himself saw the scuffle from his bedroom window, but the police are unable to vouch for the accuracy of the rumor.

LAND LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto of the Land League was adopted this afternoon at a hurriedly summoned meeting:—"To THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND:—On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country, that evil destiny which apparently pursued us for centuries which struck at our hearts and other blow which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give expression to our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our cause through this horrible deed; and with those who determined at the last hour that the policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust, we earnestly hope the attitude and action of the Irish people will show to the world that the assassination such as started us almost to the abandonment of hope of our country's future, is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression, that amidst the universal feeling of horror which the assassination has excited, no people feel so deep a detestation of its atrocity, or so deep sympathy with those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prosperity and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than those that have fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act that has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles of the past fifty years has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly, unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Cavendish and Burke are brought to justice, that stain will sully our country's name. [Signed] CHARLES S. PARNELL, JOHN DILLON, MICHAEL DAVITT.

All the Irish members heard from concour in this declaration. Orders for the immediate printing and posting of the manifesto throughout Ireland have been given. Par-son sent telegrams to the mayors of Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Limerick, suggesting that they immediately call a meeting of their respective corporations to denounce the crime.

LAND LEAGUERS INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, May 7.—Parnell, being interviewed, said:—"I am horrified more than I can express. This is one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed. Its effect must certainly be most damaging to the interests of the Irish people. I always found Lord Cavendish a most amiable gentleman, painstaking, strictly conscientious in the fulfil-

ment of his official duties. I did not share the disappointment expressed in Liberal Irish circles regarding his appointment, as I anticipated the principal reforms during the present session, such as amendment of the Land Act, to be under Mr. Gladstone's personal supervision, and I believed administrative reforms would be somewhat postponed. I cannot conceive that any section of the people of Ireland could have plotted deliberately against the life of Lord Cavendish, and I am surprised that the Dublin police, who have been able to protect Mr. Forster, should apparently have not taken any steps to watch over his successor during the few hours of his official life in Ireland. There seems to be an unhappy destiny presiding over Ireland, which always comes at the moment when there seems some chance for the country, to destroy the hopes of her best friends. I hope the people of Ireland will take immediate practical steps to express sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his most painful position."

Mr. Davitt said:—"No language I can possibly command can express the horror with which I regard the murders, or my despair at the consequences. I grieve to think that when the Government had just run the risk of introducing a new policy, when everything seemed bright and hopeful, when all expected outrages to cease, this terrible event should dash our hopes. I wish to God I had never left Portland. The crime was without motive. It is not only the most fatal blow struck at the Land League, but one of the most disastrous blows which has been sustained by the national cause during the last century. Its occurrence in this particular juncture seems like a terrible destiny. My only hope is that the assassins may be discovered and punished as they deserve. It is wonderful how the outrage could occur within a few hundred yards of the constabulary depot." Mr. Dillon deeply deplored the sorrowful tidings. He fully concurred in what Parnell and Davitt said.

Mr. Sexton said:—"I am bewildered, horrified. I regarded Lord Cavendish as an amiable, painstaking gentleman. He was certainly considered a capable administrator. The first feeling on his appointment was undoubtedly one of disappointment but it began to be gradually understood that Mr. Gladstone sent him to Ireland to have the advantage of the service of one with whom he had long worked, thereby enabling him to apply his own will more freely to Irish difficulties. There is no reason to believe that there was the slightest personal feeling against Lord Cavendish in any political quarter of Ireland. I cannot help surmising he must have been mistaken by the murderers for some one else." Mr. Burke had been connected with the Castle for many years. Public feeling from time to time had identified him with many harsh measures, but well-informed persons have always held that Mr. Burke confined himself rigorously to his duties. He was rather averse than otherwise to concern himself with political matters. He was very little known to the Dublin populace. He was present, unrecognized, at a great political meeting in Phoenix Park last summer. He belonged to a land-owning family. Many people have for a long time believed him to be real Governor of Ireland. The crime is more inexplicable when one considers the good temper of the crowd at the rejoicing over the release of the suspects. Mr. Sexton remarked:—"The new departure of the Government has not yet shown its effects on local administration. The president and special magistrates still continue to exert and others connect with efforts to shelter evicted tenants. The representations of Irish members in the House of Commons have been fruitless so far as causing the authorities to discourage police brutalities." Sexton said, "However, if the authorities continue to allow the police to exasperate the people and then take advantage of their exasperation to shoot them, it must be futile to expect any good results from promises of legislative improvement."

Mr. Justin McCarthy fully agrees that the results will be disastrous to the Irish cause.

Mr. Biggar deeply deploras the tragedy, and says it is all the more lamentable, as Lord Cavendish was one of the least obnoxious Liberal members.

When Parnell heard of the murder, he was inclined to resign his seat in Parliament and withdraw for the present from politics. The advice of influential friends, some not belonging to his own party, induced him to give up the intention.

LONDON, May 7.—The Land League opinion is that the deed was committed by some enemy of Parnell.

IRISH NATIONALISTS REPUDIATE THE DEED.

New York, May 7.—Stephen J. Meany, on behalf of the Irish Nationalists of this country, repudiates the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He says they are revolutionists but not ruffians.

WITNESSES OF THE CRIME.

A boy named Jacob states that while birds-nesting in the Park he saw, about 200 yards distant, close to the road, a group of men as if wrestling. He thought they were roughs, and paid no attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground and the four others jump on a car, and drive off towards Chapelizod at a rapid pace. The boy was unable to describe them.

Capt. Gratix, of the Dragoons, who thought the affair was a drunken row, said as the assassins passed "You have roughly handled them." They replied roughly "You be d—d—!" Gratix can identify one man and the gate keeper of the park can identify two.

A gentleman says about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon he saw a country car of peculiar build driving through Grafton street. It contained four very suspicious-looking fellows with blackened faces, and wearing slouched hats pulled down in front, so as to conceal their faces.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

OBITUARY.

John Nelson Darby, the English religious writer, is dead at the age of 82 years.

The death is announced at St. Charles de Bellechasse of Etienne Pelchat, 100 years of age.

James R. Wood, an eminent New York surgeon, died in that city on May 4th, aged 70 years.

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, of the United States Navy, died in Washington on the evening of May 5th.

Isaac Ward, father of the Ward Brothers, the famous orators, died at Cornwall, N. Y., on May 5th, aged 84. Fourteen children survive him.

Henry W. Baldwin, Registrar of Deeds, Judge of Probate and Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the county of Gloucester, N. B., died at Bathurst on Tuesday, May 2nd.

Mr. Fennings Taylor, assistant Clerk of the Dominion Senate, and a well-known litterateur, died in Virginia on May 4th. He had been ailing for some time and went South for the benefit of his health.

Mr. J. M. Meakin, Chairman of the Board of Education, Hamilton, and a prominent Mason, died on May 5th of paralysis. Deceased was head of the firm of J. M. Meakin & Son, brush manufacturers.

Ephraim Sherman Durfee is dead, aged 97. He was Master of Rochester (N. Y.) Lodge of Masons in 1828, and conferred degrees to Morgan, who subsequently exposed Mason secrets. Owing to anti-Masonic excitement Durfee was compelled to leave the country. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

PAPAL ADDRESS TO IRISH PILGRIMS.

Rome, May 5.—The Pope to-day received a party of Irish pilgrims, to whom he expressed confidence that the sagacity and moderation of the people of Ireland would go far toward solving their present difficulties. Regarding the appointment of Archbishop McCabe to the Cardinalate, the Pope said he wished not only to reward Archbishop McCabe for his numerous services, but also to give Ireland a fresh token of Papal love. Archbishop McCabe has been wise in his counsels to the people. His Holiness trusted that disorder and agitation in Ireland would cease and the country once more enjoy tranquility.

Canada and the Irish Resolutions.

LONDON, May 5.—The resolution adopted by the Irish Parliamentary party yesterday with reference to the action of the Canadian Legislature touching Ireland recognizes the influence of that Legislature in the salutary change in the Irish policy of the Government. In the House of Commons last evening Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Callan, member for Leath, said he had not yet received the resolution of the Canadian Legislature with regard to Ireland, and therefore could not present it to the House. As to any action upon it, the matters referred to concerned the Imperial Legislature alone. As to the portion of the Canadian address relating to the matter within the discretion of the Executive, it had the Government's close and constant attention before the suggestion contained in the address reached them in any shape from any quarter.

THE MYSTERY OF SUTTON FLATS!

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER—THE THEORY OF HOW THE MURDER WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The Sutton Flats mystery, it seems, is in a fair way of being cleared up. Some later developments have given a clue to the detectives. The body, it will be remembered, was discovered in the water, weighted down with stones, a peculiar feature being that from one leg both the boot and sock were removed.

It seems that the last man with whom the deceased was seen alive was one William Richards, and that both men were known to have gone into the woods together. It was also known that deceased had in his possession the sum of about \$300, with which it was believed he intended to purchase a farm. Since he left in company with deceased, Richards has not been seen, and his whereabouts have been unknown. As Richards was suspected of foul play in connection with the matter, and though it would seem there is no direct evidence against him, it was determined to seek him out. A cine—a faint one—was however discovered and worked up. The chief link in the chain which has led to his discovery was a letter addressed to him at a place where he lived in this city, and which came into the hands of parties who putting it together with evidence previously obtained, got upon the man's track, and finally discovered him, following him up to Springfield, where he was last night arrested by Messrs. Plock, High Constable of that place. He is now lodged in Hartford jail. He will be extradited and probably tried at Sweetburg.

The theory of the manner in which the supposed murder occurred is that deceased had sat down on the bank of the stream to wash his feet, for which purpose he had taken off the boot and sock from one leg, and that while in the act he was struck from behind, the blow smashing in the back part of his skull and instantly killing him, as indeed such a blow must have done. The body was then weighted with stones and put in the bottom of the stream, the assailant taking from it the money which he of course knew to be in the possession of deceased, and which doubtless incited him to the deed.