

TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

The Crime and Witness

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IRISH AFFAIRS

CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES.

EVICCTIONS!

EMIGRATION!

LONDON, March 27.—Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., delivered an address at Leeds last night. He had been challenged by a newspaper to say whether he received any funds of the Land League, and whether he was willing to have the League accounts audited. O'Connor failed to notice the questions.

BELFAST, March 27.—The jury has rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of six members of the Armagh Assassination Society. Counsel for the defence mainly tried to impeach the evidence of the informer Duffy. He argued that the Crown doubted its own case, because it failed to secure the indictment of the men who, according to the evidence offered by the Crown, were strongly implicated in the crimes charged against the prisoners. The Crown counsel strongly asserted the complicity of the League in the projected murder of the landlord Brooke, through Boyle, then treasurer of the local League.

The Official Gazette contains orders for the seizure of all copies of the *United Irishman* of the 24th inst.

KILDARE, March 27.—Michael Boyton was arrested here to-day.

BELFAST, March 28.—Judge Lawson sentenced 12 members of the Armagh Assassination Society, convicted of conspiracy to murder, to terms of penal servitude varying from 5 to 10 years.

Police are searching the papers of Michael Boyton, arrested in Kildare yesterday. It is believed the arrest is connected with the murder conspiracy.

DUBLIN, March 28.—Twenty-one of the 26 persons arrested in Ballinrobe for complicity in the murder of Feroch have been released.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—A man who carried a box containing explosives and internal machines has been arrested here. He had just arrived from Cork. An Irish railway porter, supposed to be an accomplice, has also been arrested. The explosive in the box carried by the man arrested here was nitro-glycerine. The internal machines were most cunningly devised. The police are certain the prisoners are confederates, although the porter was arrested at St. Helen's. Passengers by Cork boats have been carefully scrutinized for some days.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Vernon Harcourt said the inquiry of the police into the alleged attack upon Lady Dixie has been futile. A gentleman from Eton, of high position has deposed that he saw Lady Florence Dixie the whole time she was standing on the spot where the alleged outrage was committed and saw her walk away without anybody accompanying her.

The *News* says Parnell has arranged to go to America in the second week of April, but has not yet decided to accept the invitation to the Philadelphia convention.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Even persons have been arrested at Oostieconnell charged with intimidation.

New York, March 29.—Washington special says the British Minister has formally but in an entirely friendly way, called the attention of this Government to the utterances of the Irish agitators. The President called the Cabinet's attention to the Minister's communication, stated his own views and requested the members of the Cabinet to submit their views in writing. This was done on Friday last. There was no dissent in opinion that, in the existing situation of affairs, this Government would not be justified in interfering with the Irish sympathizers now in this country. It is stated that one of the papers submitted by a member of the Cabinet reviews the policy of the British Government in reference to political refugees from other countries, and cites the invariable refusal of Great Britain to surrender or interfere with them in any way in the absence of the commission of any overt acts. It is said the British Minister has been assured that our Government will use the utmost endeavors to observe all national and international obligations.

LONDON, March 30.—A meeting of the committee of the Irish National League was held in Dublin Wednesday. Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan, member of Parliament for Westmeath, presided. He repudiated the charge that the League was connected with the Irish dynamite party in America. O'Donovan Rossa and Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, he said, must fight their own battle.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—An analysis of the chemicals and explosives seized here yesterday develops that they are composed of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust, chlorate potash and mixed. It is almost a miracle that the composition did not explode during the transmission through the streets.

CORK, March 30.—Featherstone, O'Herlihy and Carmody were arraigned this morning on a charge of being members of a secret society having its headquarters at Cork. The authorities claim that the object of the society was to commit murders whenever they believed such a course would advance the interests of the organization and blow up buildings in the principal cities in the British Isles. Ball was refused. Counsel for the prosecution intimated that a number of witnesses were ready to testify in support of the charges. There is evidence that Featherstone has been living in Cork since last June without apparent business or visible means of support. Three hundred and fifty emigrants left

Belmullet to-day for America. An immense throng witnessed their departure.

LONDON, March 31.—Mr. Parnell, in his interview to-day, said, the severity of England cannot be worse than it is without she has recourse to sanguinary repression. We already live in a veritable state of siege, and there is still as much want and misery in Ireland. Since the Land League was started the condition of the peasantry has made rapid strides. I and my friends have no more funds at our control, and if we attempted to raise any we would be met at every step by the determined opposition of the English Government. Government aid is confined solely to workhouses, and they are so organized and governed that they resemble nothing but houses of detention. Rather than enter them people prefer to die, and they do die.

DUBLIN, March 31.—Dwyer, one of the "Invincibles," was discharged to-night from Kilmalham jail, it is believed because of ill-health. Eight of the prisoners will be obliged with complicity in the Phoenix Park murders.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—At the examination it was shown that a letter was found upon Dessy commending him to the other conspirator, Flanagan, as a person to be entrusted to any post of duty. As Flanagan's lodgings, besides a revolver, a false beard and other equipments, experts testified that the explosive material was lignite dynamite, which was not made for any legitimate purpose. Flanagan said, "It is material similar to what shook the House of Commons, isn't it?" The prisoners were remanded for a week.

LONDON, April 1.—Prominent officials of the railways in the kingdom have been in consultation regarding the recent outrages and have resolved to organize a protective corps to watch suspicious persons travelling on the roads and guard against the carriage of parcels supposed to be for use in the prosecution of unlawful and disloyal designs.

New York, March 31.—The differences between the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the other Irish societies have been amicably adjusted, and all will unite in the reception to Parnell. The Academy of Music has been engaged for the occasion.

HAVRE, April 1.—Welsh, recently arrested at the request of the British Government on suspicion of being concerned in the Phoenix Park murders, but afterwards released, has sailed for New York.

CORK, April 1.—The police believe that an infernal machine factory has been established in this locality.

LONDON, March 31.—It is announced that Mr. Parnell will visit Dublin before going to the United States and Canada. He wishes to confer with the organizers of the Irish National League regarding the interests of the organization and respecting his movements in America.

DUBLIN, March 31.—150 persons have left the Island of Achill, on the west coast of Ireland, for America. They are driven from their homes by famine.

LONDON, April 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Parnell stated that the interview with O'Kelly and himself printed in the French papers recently, was substantially accurate. The interview quotes the gentleman as saying that the British Government took the initiative in regard to that they first made overtures to Parnell while he was in jail. They are also reported as saying that the statement of Lord Carlingford that Parnell made the first overtures is untrue. Mr. Gladstone rose and endorsed Carlingford's statement, and reiterated his refusal to appoint a committee to investigate the matter.

BALLA, Ireland, April 2.—Three constables have gone to America in quest of Hypos and Vahey, suspected of murdering Feerick in 1880. The crime created a sensation, as it was believed to be a political murder. Twenty-six persons were arrested at Ballinrobe on a charge of being accomplices in the murder.

CORK, April 2.—Morgan, a laborer, was arrested here to-day on a charge of conspiracy. An important document and a quantity of compound used in making dynamite were found on him. He is an employee of a steamship company and is accused of using his position to facilitate the carrying of arms and explosives between England and Cork. He is also caretaker of the temperance club of which O'Herlihy was president.

Documents found on Featherstone, the American who was arrested with O'Herlihy, and said to be a newspaper writer, show him to be in direct communication with O'Donovan Rossa. Letters from Rossa were seized, giving elaborate orders regarding the mode of using explosives similar to those found in the box carried by Drury, arrested at Liverpool on Thursday.

The steamer "Iodiana" to-day took the first batch of emigrants forwarded free by the Government to America. The party numbered seventy-five, principally persons evicted in the County of Conamara, Ireland.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 2.—Father Walsh will to-morrow cable \$2,000 for the relief of the distressed people in Ireland.

LONDON, April 2.—On account of the steady stream of letters containing threats of death and destruction of buildings received by prominent persons and the Government functionaries, additional precautions are being devised against the execution of the threats, particularly in London. The gas works are carefully guarded against surprises, and only known and trusted hands are allowed on the premises.

LONDON, April 2.—Mr. Parnell has received a letter from William Redmond, who went to Australia to organize land leagues, that Mr. Redmond reports he has been successful beyond all expectation, and the prospects are brighter for Ireland on account of his visit.

The War Office, among other measures taken for the purpose of thwarting the dynamite workers, has ordered experiments with the view of preparing an analysis of all substances capable of being employed as explo-

sives. The result of their work will be given to the police.

During yesterday's debate in the House of Commons Mr. Parnell urged further executions in Ireland to be suspended until the Court of Criminal Appeal has been established. The bill establishing the Court reached its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday.

"THEY DIE LIKE DOGS."

A DESCRIPTION OF HORRIBLE CRIME AND LIFE IN ENGLAND BY THE NUN OF KENMARE.

Sister Mary Frances Clarke has addressed a letter, on the present state of Ireland, to the Right Rev. Casper H. Burgess, D. D., Bishop of Detroit, and to the Right Rev. Dr. Wigger, Bishop of Newark, in which the following description of degraded life in England is given:—

"My Lords, I know England. I lived there all my early life, though, thank God! I am not English. I have seen the English poor die, for I have stood by their dying beds in the fever-tainted houses of the slums of London, as well as in the pure air of its southern counties. I have seen the English poor die. For the most part they die like dogs—at best they die like what they are, unchristianized heathens. I have seen men die cursing God and man, because of their poverty. I have seen young girls and women dying of decline, without one thought of their future. And I know something about English crime and English social life, in the poorer as well as in the higher grades of society; and I declare to-day before high Heaven that I am convinced more foul deadly crime, and more violence and ruin of body and soul, is effected in England in one short hour than in Ireland in as many years as there are moments in that hour."

TROUBLES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DURBAN, March 30.—Affairs in the Transvaal are in a deplorable condition. At present the natives are not united among themselves. In Zoutpanburg, Matlitz and Motala are at war with each other. In Spelonken, Magata and Sewass refuse to pay taxes, and say that they will divide the country between them. When at last the natives combine against the Boers, it may be that it will be for the latter to take refuge in British territory. Had they been left face to face with Secocoeni and the Zulus, this contingency would have occurred long ago. Kruger has left Pretoria, and has gone up to Spelonken to try and arrange matters with Magata and Sewass.

A WISE PRINCE.

BERLIN, March 30.—It is stated that the King of Denmark has requested the Prince of Wales to use his influence with the Russian Government, in view of securing favorable action upon the grievances of the Danes living in Schleswig, and the Prince answered that he preferred not to interfere.

THE DIAMOND MINE DISASTER.

BRADFORD, April 1.—The fact that bodies discovered in the Diamond mine were to be brought out to-day drew a large crowd about 6 o'clock the news was brought up that a party who had gone after the bodies had been imprisoned in a roadway while putting the bodies in the engine. The excitement on top was intense. Wives and relatives of the men in the mine were wild with grief over the prospective death of their friends. A party was at once sent in search for them and discovered that a large pile of stone had caved in and blocked up the narrow passage way. The men were, however, liberated. One man was so prostrated that he had to be carried home. The rescued party when they reached the top, said they would never go in again. Other searchers say they will not go down again. It is thought no further search will be made, as no man can be found willing to go down. The bodies were taken out at 4 o'clock and identified by their clothing.

CLAIMING TO BE GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE QUEEN OF GUINEA.

CAMBER, N. J., March 30.—Mrs. Rebecca Hanna, colored, claims to be granddaughter of the Queen of Guinea, stolen by slave traders 80 years ago, and heiress to the title. The Queen's descendants are entitled to a large amount of valuable land with a firm of constant traders in Africa. The State Department has been consulted in the matter.

THE U. S. SHIP "ASHUELOT."

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Admiral Olitz reports from Hong Kong that the lost U. S. ship "Ashuelot" left Amoy on the 17th of February. The weather became foggy, and the engines were blown. At four o'clock next morning the navigating officer came on deck for the purpose of changing the course, and while he was in the chart room, consulting the commanding officer, land was reported on the starboard bow, and the helm was put hard a starboard and the engines stopped, but too late to clear an outlying rock. The ship struck abreast of the foregoing under the water. Soundings showed 17 fathoms. The ship struck off East Lamooks. The boats were cleared away, both anchors let go, and an attempt made to save the ship, but it was found that she was filling rapidly, and the bilge pump was no use. She sunk twelve minutes after the order to abandon her was given. It was impossible to beach her, as the nearest point available was five miles distant. With the exception of some few unimportant articles, the officers and men lost all their effects. A court of enquiry was in session when the admiral wrote. The wreck lies with nothing showing but the topmast. The work cannot well be commenced on or before April or May. Men have been detailed to protect the wreck from pillage.

MANDEMENT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

The following Pastoral Letter was read in all the Catholic Churches yesterday:

EDOUARD CHARLES FABRE, by the Grace of God and the Holy See, Bishop of Montreal, etc.

To the Secular and Regular Clergy: to the Communities, and all the faithful of our Dioceses, Greeting and Benediction:

Dear Beloved Brethren:—We come to-day to accomplish a duty of the highest importance, and we could not exhort you too earnestly to give your attention to what we are about to communicate to you. In virtue of the obedience which we have sworn to the Sovereign Pontiff on the day of our episcopal consecration, and in virtue of the responsibility which God has put upon our shoulders in elevating us to the episcopal seat of Montreal, we have been obliged to charge ourselves of the putting in practice of the orders of the Holy See on a vital question which has agitated for a length of time, and which still preoccupies the minds to the highest degree, we mean the question of the establishment of the *Succursale* Laval at Montreal. Since the year 1877 especially all our efforts have tended to this end. Strongly the support of the Apostolic See and of the approbation of our conduct which has been given to us since that epoch, and on various occasions through the intervention of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, we have done all and encountered many obstacles to seat on solid basis this institution which the Holy See imposed on us as mission the planting of it in Montreal.

Unfortunately difficulties of all kinds have been fomented in the different classes of society against our endeavor, which were, moreover, in conformity to the wishes of the Apostolic See. The newspapers have but related a part of those beloved brethren, how numerous they have been.

At different times our common Father has been pleased to make known to us His desires at first and then His wishes. Most of you have known, through the press, the orders which the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, organ of our Holy Father the Pope, has transmitted to us on this question. The voice of our common Father, which sounded in the commencement but salutary and well meant exhortation, has become more and more imperious. It is that the minds of a great number, dominated by the remembrance of the contentions of the past, have not submitted and have not made act of adhesion to the wishes of the Holy See. To-day, dearly beloved brethren, the circumstances are more solemn than ever, and Catholic obligations find themselves in presence of an obligation before which they cannot draw back. Obedience is commanded; obedience is the duty; obedience is the law; obedience is the road and the only road to follow.

Listen very attentively to the decree of the 27th of February last, which we publish at the end of this Pastoral, and which will be read to you entirely, and you will be convinced that the hour of tergiversations has passed to give place to submission. In fact, in virtue of holy obedience, it is ordered to all the faithful not to dare in future, by themselves or by others, by acts or in writings, especially if they are made public, set on foot, whatever it may be, against the said university (Laval) and its succursale, or attack it in a manner whatsoever.

It is not all: our Holy Father the Pope wishes more than that; he orders always, in virtue of holy obedience, that all should apply themselves according to their strength to favor the said institution and to lend it help and protection; and that is the absolute order of the Holy See for settling the above question.

We have, therefore, two duties to accomplish; to cease contending against this institution, and to lend it help and protection. It is not alliance alone which is imposed upon us, it is action, and this action in conformity with the orders of the Holy See is to favor by all means in our power the good working and the success of the *Succursale* of Montreal; it is for those who have children given to the study of the liberal professions to direct those young persons towards the Institution which the Holy See recommends to us; it is for the directing classes of society to use their influence to dissipate all preventions sown against this institution, and to encourage students to come there to draw the necessary science for the different professions which they mean to embrace.

Should we think here that the Holy Father has counted too much on your spirit of faith, dearly beloved brethren, and on your profound attachment to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and that he comes to set a weight on you above your strength? No, dearly beloved brethren; your religious spirit is great enough to accept the sacrifices which some will have to impose on themselves, perhaps, to submit themselves entirely, and those who have up to this followed this road of submission have enough of Christian charity in the heart to render the obedience mild and easy to those who have not yet imitated them. Let us receive, then, with joy this new Decree of the Holy See. It is the welfare with which we are concerned, and it is the welfare of our society, because it is the guarantee of a solid and Christian education, and we all know education is the base of society.

To convince ourselves we have but to throw our eyes on other countries where they read the youth outside of God and the Church, and our sight will be terrified at the spectacle which they present. With the Pope, with the Church, under the direction of the Pope and the Church, we need not fear that a similar state of things happen to us. Happiness, peace and concord in all classes of our so-

ciety will come to us with submission to our common Father.

It is with the firm hope that you will contribute with heart and soul to the realization of the orders of the Holy See that we bless you in the name of Our Lord.

The present mandement and decree of the 27th of February last, annexed below, will be read and published from the pulpit of all the parish churches and others where services are performed, as also at the chapel of the religious communities the first Sunday after the reception.

Given at Montreal in our Episcopal Palace under our sign and seal, and the countersign of our Chancellor on this day of the Resurrection of Our Lord (25th March) in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty three.

† EDOUARD CHAS.,
Bishop of Montreal.
By order of His Lordship
T. HAREL, Priest,
Chancellor.

DECREES.

As, for a long period, the Laval University and the Branch thereof, established in Montreal, by apostolic authority, has been harassed by very great difficulties, because of the discussions which have arisen and the entanglements which have excited against them, to their most grave detriment, Our Most Holy Father Leo XIII., by divine providence Pope, in order to extricate to the very root all discussions, and to restore peace and harmony, having examined anew and weighed the value of all the reasons brought forward until the present day on this affair, has decreed, in the audience of the 18th February, 1883, by virtue of his authority, that in all that concerns the said University and the branch thereof established in Montreal, all the faithful shall scrupulously observe the ordinances contained as well in the resolution or decree of the S. O. of the Propaganda on the 1st February, 1876, as in the apostolic constitution which canonically erects the said University, and which besides have been renewed and confirmed by the same Sovereign Pontiff.

Moreover, in the same audience, His Holiness has rigorously ordered, by virtue of his holy obedience, to all the faithful as well as to the ecclesiastics of whatever degree and dignity in Canada, not to dare in future, by themselves or by others, by deeds or in writings, especially if made public, to plot anything whatsoever against the said University and the Branch thereof, or to assail it in any way, but that rather, placing no obstacle to the execution of the said decrees and apostolic constitution, all labor according to their strength to favor the said institution, and to lend thereto help and protection.

Finally, the Holy Father has ordained that the present decree shall be published by all the Bishops of the Province of Quebec in their respective dioceses, as an absolute command of the Holy See, definitively to settle the aforesaid questions.

Given at Rome, from the S. O. of the Propaganda, the 27th February, 1883.

L. + S.
(Signed), JOHN GARD, SIMON,
Prefect.
(Signed), † D. ARCH. OF YVES,
Secretary.

QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE.

QUEBEC, April 2.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trade took place this afternoon, Mr. H. Welch, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The annual report was read by the secretary, and among other matters referred to was the urgent necessity for the construction of a permanent wharf at the Traverse instead of the light-ship which now does duty there. Compulsory inspection of fish entering our market from Newfoundland is also referred to. The deepening of Lake St. Peter and the vital principle involved in the Government assuming such a large debt, and thus favoring one locality at the expense of the Dominion is again deprecated. Reference is also made to the recent municipal charter bill before the local Parliament, and a hope expressed that the citizens and City Council will, by the next session, mature a scheme which can be accepted by all interested. Mr. McCarthy's bill now before the Ottawa House on the proposed board of railway commissioners is condemned, and a deputation of the Board has been despatched to oppose it. The feeling is that such a bill is premature for the present. Efforts have been made, in co-operation with Montreal, to have the Dominion canal made free. A reference is made to the proposed examining warehouse at this port and the proper site whereon to erect it. More stringent quarantine regulations are suggested to prevent the recurrence of last year's experience of a large number of fever patients being landed in our midst from Halifax. The harbor by laws on the question of ballast deposited in the harbor are considered inadvisable until other positions are assigned where vessels can throw out ballast. The Council congratulates the trade on the appointment to the superintendency of a gentleman thoroughly qualified for the position. Several other minor subjects were also touched upon.

The chairman in submitting the report to the meeting, spoke of the matters referred to therein, going fully into the details of the various items mentioned, and finished by moving the adoption of the report. The financial position of the board is much better than for a number of years past.

It was then moved by G. Langway, seconded by R. Brodie, that the Council be requested to again address the Dominion Government, repeating their prayer that the inspection of Newfoundland fish arriving in Canada be compulsory.—Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected to offices for the ensuing twelve months:—Jos. Vichay, M. P. E., president; Thos. Beckwith, vice-president; Peter McNaughton, treasurer.

OBITUARY.

The Archbishop of Turin is dead.

Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet, is dead.

Cardinal Pier Francesco Meglia is dead, in Rome.

Daniel Lanigan, an old resident of Ottawa, died on March 27th.

Alfred Olitz, the celebrated landscape and marine painter, is dead.

Mr. B. Basine, of Levis, died suddenly of Levis of disease of the heart.

Jerome Ireland, the well known hotel proprietor of Newbury, Ohio, is dead.

Isaac Davis, twice Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is dead.

Alfred Delacour, a well known French writer of plays and ballads, is dead.

Major David Power Conyngham, LL.D., editor of the *New York Tablet*, is dead.

Frank Miller, shoe blacking inventor, died at Ararat, N.Y., March 28th, aged 79.

Mr. Galt, a son of Mr. Justice Galt, of Toronto, died at Kingston on March 27th.

Edouard Martel, aged over 101 years, died at St. Croix, County of Lotbiniere, on Monday, March 28th.

Lewis L. Deisfield, one of the most prominent members of the bar in New York died March 28th, aged 48.

Rabbi Schreiber, a member of the Reichsrath and an Orthodox Jew, who published a manifesto against the reform of the Jews, is dead.

Mrs. Mackay, wife of T. T. Mackay, Secretary to Sir Hector Langevin, died suddenly on Saturday, March 31st, in the Russell House, Ottawa.

Mr. Denis Hurley, one of the pioneer settlers and Father of Mr. Jeremiah Hurley, Deputy Reeve of Thurlow, Ont., is dead, aged 89.

Paul Picard, better known as Paul Sabournoche, chief of the Huron Indians of June Lorette, died on April 1st at Lorette, aged about 76.

Charles Fowle, a well known patron of baseball, who with Wm. Hurlbut organized the National League, died at St. Louis on March 30th.

At noon, April 2nd, an old pensioner named Welsh fell dead on the Exhibition grounds, London, Ont. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

Rev. Edward Dunlap Smith, Presbyterian, died in New York on March 28th, in his 76th year. He was formerly Chaplain of the House in Washington.

Andrew Stewart, an old citizen, of Hamilton, Ont., died on Saturday, March 31st. He was born in Brockville, in 1811. He was an Inland Revenue officer.

Rev. Edwin T. Green, pastor of the North Street M. E. Church, Rochester, N. Y., is dead. He was one of the best known M. E. clergymen in Western New York.

Rev. Geo. Allen, Congregational Minister, Worcester, Mass., aged 91, is dead. He was the author of the resolution of 1848 for "Free Soil, Free Men, Free Speech and Free Land."

A telegram was received at the Bishop's Palace, April 2nd, announcing the death at Nice, France, of Rev. J. B. Cousineau, who was formerly parish priest of St. Louis de Gonzague, diocese of Montreal, and had gone abroad for the sake of his health.

General Thomas F. Wildes died at Akron, O., on March 28th, from an overdose of laudanum taken to relieve pain. The General suffered from the effects of wounds received in the rebellion at Cedar Creek, where he was made Brevet Major-General for bravery. He was aged 50 years.

Mr. George N. Gill, the well-known machinist and engine builder of St. Catharines, Ont., died in that city on March 28th, aged 66. He was well and favorably known throughout the Dominion as a builder of engines and boilers for steamboats. He has been a resident of St. Catharines since 1847, and was one of the leading men of the city.

A telegram was received on April 2nd from New York, announcing the death of Rev. Father Augustus Regnier, S. J., the first Canadian Jesuit. He was born on the 22nd September, 1820, and after a course of studies at St. Hyacinthe, entered the Order in 1842. He was employed for over twenty years in missions and works of charity. The Rev. Father encountered under his arduous task at the age of sixty-three.

The rumor that the death of John Brown, the personal attendant of Queen Victoria was caused by Fenian poison is discredited and ridiculed. It is said the Queen feels his loss sadly. It had not been known here that Brown was ill. He was a man well on in years, extremely trifling. His anxiety personally on the Queen's account was almost a mania, so that the accident to her was almost enough to make him ill. He was much worried because he was not present to prevent the Queen's recent fall, and blamed himself greatly because of the exhausting drive which followed, although her Majesty went out despite his opposition.

THE M'GEE MURDER.

OTTAWA, April 2.—It is stated that sometime ago the Minister of Justice received an offer of complete information giving all the facts connected with the conspiracy for the assassination of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee on condition of a guarantee of pardon to the persons willing to give the testimony. As the Government has taken no action, it is proposed to have the matter brought up in the House of Commons.

A bill has been introduced to enable clergymen of the Roman Catholic and Established Churches, at present debarred, to hold seats in the English House of Commons. There are at present two members to whose names Rev. is prefixed, the Rev. Isaac Nelson, M. P., for Mayo, and the Rev. Dr. Kinneir, M. P., for Donegal, but they are not considered in notice orders in a strict ecclesiastical sense.