

The Time AND Witness

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THE DUBLIN TRIALS!

A VERY WILLING GRAND JURY!

Third Trial of Kelly!

DUBLIN, May 1.—Fitzharris, commonly known as "Skin the Goat," charged with being one of the principals in the Phoenix Park murders, has been acquitted. No witnesses were called by the defence. The only evidence against Fitzharris was that given by the informers. He was, besides, identified by independent witnesses who swore they saw him in the Park on May 8th. Molloy made an eloquent address for the defence. He stated that the accusation that the prisoner was in the Park with the knowledge of the errand of informers alone. He said that though Peter Carey swore that the prisoner recounted the circumstances of the murders to him, his narrative of the assassination differed from the ascertained facts. He closed with a pathetic appeal to the jury to restore the poor man to his starving family with a good name, which was his sole possession. The judge, in charging the jury, said no evidence had been adduced to show that the prisoner was aware of the plot against Burke before May 8th. Earlier meetings which he attended were held to plot against the life of Forster, and had no connection with the present charge. It was clear that Fitzharris was in the Park when the murder occurred, but if the jury doubted that he was guilty of knowledge of the mission of the men he drove they were bound to acquit him. After the verdict was rendered Fitzharris was taken to jail to await his trial on a charge of conspiracy to murder, the penalty for which is ten years' penal servitude.

DUBLIN, May 2.—Patrick Delaney and Thomas Caffrey, charged with participation in the murders of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, were arraigned this morning. They created a sensation by pleading guilty. Both were sentenced to be hanged on June 2nd.

When Delaney was called upon to plead he said: "I am guilty of being in the Park when Cavendish and Burke were killed, but I did not commit the murder. I plead guilty." It was explained that this really amounted to pleading innocence. Delaney then formally pleaded guilty. He said: "I was brought into this at first foolishly, not knowing what it was. I was forced from my work to go to the Park, and had to obey the orders of the societies or take the consequences. When I was in the Park, I could not get away. I saw the murders committed but took no part in them. I went to the Park on Kavanagh's car. He speaks the truth, and does Carey. The murders were committed by Joe Brady and Timothy Kelly, and by nobody else. I saved Judge Lawson's life at the risk of my own. I was put on to shoot him by Mullett and Brady. The only way to escape the tax was by calling the guards' attention."

Judge O'Brien when sentencing Delaney said he had a duty to perform. He had at the previous trial of a prisoner for attempting to shoot Judge Lawson, pitied him because he showed some feeling for his wife and family. The prisoner would see to what misery they had been brought by the wicked system of conspiracy.

When Caffrey was placed in the dock his face wore a smile. In consequence of pleading guilty it was again fully explained to him in open court, but he persisted to plead. Being asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he replied in a loud, clear voice: "All I have got to say, standing on the brink of the grave, is, I did not know what was going to happen until 20 minutes before the murder was committed. I was bound to go to the Park under pain of death."

The Judge, in passing sentence, said there were no means of judging the truth of the prisoners' statements. He did not decide it was necessarily wholly untrue.

The Grand Jury have been summoned to meet to-morrow to find bills against the men charged with conspiracy to murder.

DUBLIN, May 3.—The Grand Jury have returned true bills against Tynan, "No. 1," John Walsh and P. J. Sheridan for murder, and against Fitzharris as accessory after the fact. It is understood the Government will demand the extradition of Walsh, Sheridan and Tynan from America. The Grand Jury have found true bills against Lawrence Hanlon, Jas. and Joseph Mullett, and Daniel Delaney on the charge of attempting to murder Juror Field. They also found true bills for conspiracy to murder against the two Mulletts, Hanlon, Edward McCaffrey, Edward O'Brien, George Smith, Peter Doyle, Thos. Doyle, Wm. Moroney and Dan. Delaney. The bill against Thomas Martin, charged with the same offence, was rejected. James Mullett was arraigned this morning on the charge of conspiracy to murder, and pleaded guilty. William Moroney also pleaded guilty, on the charge of conspiracy to murder, and several others charged with the same offence are expected to plead guilty. Hanlon was next arraigned, on the charge to murder Field, and pleaded not guilty. The trial then began.

The Grand Jury were sent back to reconsider the case of Martin, the bill against whom they rejected, and, after again deliberating, returned a true bill.

DUBLIN, May 4.—George Smith, charged with being implicated in the conspiracy to murder Government officials, has been discharged, he having agreed to emigrate.

DUBLIN, May 4.—Lawrence Hanlon, this morning, was convicted of the attempt to murder Juror Field and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Fitzharris, in-

dicted as accessory to the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke after the fact, was arraigned this morning and pleaded not guilty. Hawkins, who it was stated would be arraigned today with Klugton and others on a charge of conspiracy to murder Poole, has been discharged.

DUBLIN, May 4.—Hanlon, on receiving his sentence, muttered: "I won't be the last. God save Ireland from such informers."

DUBLIN, May 5.—Fitzharris will be tried by a special jury as accessory to the murder of Mr. Burke and for the murder of Lord Cavendish. An entirely new jury panel has been summoned. The counsel for Kelly have been notified that the third trial has been set for Monday next.

A man named Kinsella has confessed to the police at Kilmalsham Gaol that he was concerned in the murder of Lord Leitrim. He is thought to be insane.

DUBLIN, May 6.—Since the beginning of the second private enquiry into the murder conspiracy, introduced by Mr. Curran, Divisional Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police, two hundred persons have left the city.

To-day being the anniversary of the Phoenix Park murders, many persons visited the scene of the crime.

CORK, May 5.—O'Connor committed to gaol for refusing to give evidence at a private enquiry, was again called upon to-day to testify, but declined, and was remanded for a week.

DUBLIN, May 7.—The third trial of Kelly for participation in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke began to-day. James Carey swore that everyone at the Inverchiles, with the exception of Brady, offered to turn informer. Carey said he was the last man who offered to testify against the prisoners. Joseph Hanlon, another informer, confirmed the evidence given by Carey and Kavanagh, that Kelly was one of the four men who rode on Kavanagh's car on the evening the Phoenix Park murders were committed. Patrick Delaney's sentence has been commuted.

TRAPS SET FOR MR. PARNELL.

And the League Leaders, by the British Authorities—Starting Project for a Wholesale Extradition from the United States.

DUBLIN, May 3.—United Ireland, the organ of the Nationalist party, makes some severe comments on the course pursued by the men who made yesterday's confessions, and by some of the men who have been indicted for the conspiracies to murder Mr. Forster, Earl O'Connell and others. It says plainly that the confession of Patrick Delaney was made for a definite purpose; that it resulted from an agreement and that the pretence of sentencing him to death was the merest farce. Its statements indicate that it had special sources of information, and it says with seeming authority that Delaney made his confession for the purpose of securing the conviction of Timothy Kelly, whose third trial the Government intended should result in a conviction, while the counsel for the Crown did not believe that, after two disagreements, any conviction could be found on Carey's comparatively unsupported testimony. Public rumor and public belief go farther than the press statements and with much apparent reason. It is believed that the confessions of both Delaney and Thomas Caffrey are intended to reach much further than the conviction of Kelly, and to supply the missing links of evidence which will secure the conviction of every other person claimed to have been connected with the Phoenix Park tragedy, the assassination of Lord Mountmorris, and the scores or more preceding conspiracies to murder. With their names, and as men having the same purpose in view, are connected those of James Mullett and William Moroney, two of the men at Kilmalsham, against whom the indictments for conspiracy were found yesterday.

The feeling is strong that money considerations have been offered to these men if they can serve certain purposes of the Government effectively, and that money will be only secondary to pardons, which will be almost unconditional. These rumors, or more than rumors, attributed to the Ministry intentions much further reaching than have ever before been hinted at, and to nothing less than the bringing down of Mr. Parnell and other Irish members of Parliament and connecting them directly with the conspiracies. Such a possibility has been unthought of until within a fortnight, and would not now attract attention were it not that informers are becoming so numerous that opportunity is given to prove almost anything.

Any evidence that Delaney, Caffrey, Mullett and Moroney have given or will probably give does not touch any Member of Parliament. They give evidence which is, however, strong enough to indict three men who do know what were the sources of income, who were the real instigators and leaders and exactly what were the methods employed. If Tynan, Sheridan and Walsh can be placed by the consent of the United States Government within the control of the English authorities, the latter believe that Tynan can be induced to turn informer, and that then sufficient evidence can be obtained from him and from the other informers not only to convict Sheridan and Walsh, but to seriously implicate several Irish members of Parliament and possibly lead to the extradition of Patrick Egan and other well-known Land Leaguers who have recently emigrated to the United States.

NEW KNIGHTS.
Arthur Sullivan, the well known music composer, George Grove, editor and writer, and Geo. W. Macfarren; musical doctor, have been created Knights.

Aaron Haines, cloth dealer, New York, has signed with Hab'elites at \$125,000

IRISH AFFAIRS

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Defeat of the Government

EXTRADITION!

LONDON, May 2.—At a banquet of the National Liberal Club to-night Gladstone said the Government had met the dangers from the unseen agency of secret societies successfully.

New York, May 2.—Sullivan, President of the Irish National League, waited upon Cardinal McCloskey to-day. The Cardinal warmly endorsed the action of the Philadelphia Convention.

LONDON, May 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Affirmation Bill was refused a second reading by a vote of 292 to 289. Owing to this rejection it is stated that Bradlaugh intends to administer the oath to himself. The News says that in the rejection of the bill the forces of bigotry and intolerance triumphed.

Fifty Irish members voted against the Affirmation Bill. The Times says it is to be regretted that the prudent and conclusive solution offered in the Affirmation Bill was not supported by a majority of the House. Thirteen persons have been arraigned at Galway charged with being implicated in the Letterfrack murders. Informers proved a meeting and the adoption of a plan to murder Constable Kavanagh.

LONDON, May 4.—The Law Journal, after discussing the legal phases of the extradition question draws the conclusion that if the United States holds that Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan cannot be extradited under the existing treaty, and if they do not voluntarily surrender, they may, after various formal writs of arrest have been made out and returned unsatisfied, be adjudged outlaws and their property confiscated to the Crown.

New York, May 4.—Sheridan and Walsh, whom the Dublin Grand Jury indicted for murder, are still un molested. They say they are quietly awaiting any attempt to arrest them.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Speaker stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh which announced his intention, at the beginning of business to-day, to ask to be permitted to take the oath. The Speaker asked the guidance of the House. Loud cries were raised for Mr. Gladstone, but he did not rise.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that he would propose Bradlaugh be precluded from going through such form.

Mr. Gladstone said he could raise no objection to the motion, which under the circumstances, Sir Stafford Northcote was the proper person to make.

On motion of Mr. Labouchere, it was decided to hear Mr. Bradlaugh in his own behalf.

Mr. Bradlaugh then said that the House last evening had rejected the Affirmation Bill, which would have enabled him to take his seat. It was now his duty to take the oath. The law gave him a seat in the House, and in the name of the law he demanded it. His exclusion was an act of flagrant indignity. No action of his justified the action of the House, which should declare the seat vacant or pass a bill disqualifying him; so long as he was not disqualified he would claim his seat.

Mr. Labouchere opposed the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote.

Mr. Gladstone, moving the previous question, announced that he would vote with Mr. Labouchere against the motion.

The motion was carried by 271 to 165.

Mr. Bradlaugh again addressed the House, arguing in favor of his claim to the seat. After speaking half an hour he returned to his usual seat below the bar, and the subject dropped.

LONDON, May 5.—The Cabinet held a special session yesterday to consider the question of the extradition of Sheridan and Walsh. It is stated that the meeting was divided upon the question as to whether the Government had cause sufficient to request the United States to give the men up. Lord Granville takes the ground that the Government is far from prepared to ask the extradition, and says correspondence he has had with Washington, as well as the information he derived from the American Minister, convinced him that unless the Government is better equipped with evidence, extradition will be refused. He advised withholding the demand for extradition until the Government case is strengthened by further evidence. It is understood he informed the British Minister at Washington that all the evidence will be sent him, and that he should submit the case to American counsel, and if they advise it, to thereupon ask the United States to deliver up the men.

The newly elected council of the Irish National League of America have made arrangements with Thomas Brennan to organize branches of the new league in the United States.

LONDON, May 5.—If in the House of Commons yesterday the motion for the previous question pending the proposition of Sir Stafford Northcote that Bradlaugh be not allowed to take the oath had been carried, instead of defeated, the effect would have been to prevent the putting of Northcote's motion, and the ultimate result would have been that in the absence of instructions from the House, such as he sought, the Speaker would have been compelled to permit Bradlaugh to take the oath. The successful operation of the previous question was the chief hope of the

supporters of Bradlaugh. The latter has declined to visit his constituents and formally tender his resignation.

LONDON, May 5.—Mr. Barry, Irish member of Parliament, who secured for Tynan the situation he held as a commercial traveller, offered to resign his seat on the ground that his presence might prove embarrassing to Parnell. Dwyer Gray also informed Parnell that he intended to resign, giving as his reason that ill-health and his journalistic duties necessitated his resignation. Parnell, strongly urged both to retain their seats.

New York, May 6.—The World's London despatch says the Bradlaugh affair has greatly weakened the Ministry, and may result in its downfall.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—At a meeting of the Parrot branch of the Irish League this afternoon a resolution was adopted recommending that the executive committee of the National League appoint a commission of three or five Americans to go to Ireland and ascertain the true condition of the country.

CHICAGO, May 5.—At the meeting to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Irish Convention, Alexander Sullivan, President, was met by a storm of applause and began an address by referring to the matters in his personal career which had been commented upon during the past few days. He asserted that the Philadelphia Convention was essentially an American body. He contended that the Philadelphia platform had secured the enthusiastic approval of the entire American press, without notable exception, and was for Ireland a degree hitherto unattained the sympathy of mankind. Yet, such is the condition of Ireland to-day, that if such a platform were put forth by a similarly constituted body there the entire assemblage would have been marched under military escort from the convention hall to jail. The platform declares that henceforth the Irish race in exile is a unit in its determination to aid their countrymen in their struggle for self-government by whatever methods they think best for the achievement of that end. He declared his purpose of carrying out the wishes of the convention and to make the masses of the American people informed of the truth about Ireland. When they understood the reasonableness of her claim they would be united in support, and their will, properly expressed, the power of the British Empire could not withstand. In conclusion he said that when Ireland was self-government she will use her own capital to create manufactures; she will then export upon her surplus food, and what manufactured articles her people need they will import from America or some other friendly people. It is said the representatives never proposed a definite plan of self-government. Much, indeed, would their audor have availed in a foreign legislature, from which they have repeatedly been expelled whenever they attempted to compel its attention to the wants of their country, but we shall print a record of bills which the Irish members offered in that body, only to see them contemptuously thrown out, generally without the poor compliment of a second reading. The Americans who read the record will have a new appreciation of the necessity of giving Ireland a legislature of her own.

The attendance was not so large as usual; a number of societies were present in uniform, also many prominent persons, including members of the Six States judiciary and the Mayor. Judge Thor. Moran presided and in accepting the chair pointed to the fact of the inability of Ireland to secure relief through the agency of the English Parliament, and spoke of the "unfair representation granted to the Irish people in that body. He asserted that the chief hope for Ireland lay in the sentiment which would eventually actuate the entire American nation, and which would compel England to give Ireland favorable legislation. Mayor Harrison said that Irish freedom would have to be won this side of the Atlantic, not by throwing bombs, but by the force of American opinion. Congressman Davis said the honest sentiment of America was irresistibly with Ireland in the struggle for liberty, but warned his hearers that any attempt to organize rebellion on this side of the ocean to be carried on by indirect methods would alienate the sympathies of this people.

New York, May 7.—Cardinal McCloskey desires that he has received a despatch from the Royal Secretary asking his reasons for rejecting Sullivan, President of the Irish National League. The Cardinal characterizes the statement as absurd and ridiculous.

SHERIDAN, WALSH AND TYNAN.

THE QUESTION OF THEIR EXTRADITION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Your correspondent has authority to state that in any demands which the British Government may make for the extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses, that if the evidence shows simply a conspiracy in this country to murder some one in England, the parties demanded will not be surrendered on any such evidence. As to what evidence may be presented by the British Government in support of the demand for the extradition of alleged criminals on other grounds the British will not determine until the whole subject is before him.

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Government will now, as an earnest question, refuse to enlarge the intent of article 10 on the Assentment treaty. If a demand is made by the British Minister for warrants for the arrest of Tynan and Walsh on the ground that they are within the United States, in order to the warrant already issued by the State Department under our extradition laws for the arrest of Mr. J. J. Sheridan, they will be issued. Such a preliminary act cannot be avoided. But your correspondent is authorized to say that in all demands for the extradition of persons charged with the crime of murder, as in the case of Sheridan, Tynan and Walsh, after the alleged denial of a grand jury, that our Government will demand that a certified copy of the indictment shall not only be the basis for extradition, but it must be supported by attested depositions on which such indictment is founded. If the evidence required by our extradition treaty with great care is not conclusive, there is the highest authority for saying that not one of the parties demanded now or hereafter will be surrendered.

PLANS OF THE NEW LEAGUE.

President Sullivan expresses his views about them—A Literary Propaganda to be begun, so that the Entire Civilized World May Know the Extent of English Wrong-Doing.

New York, May 4.—Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, also President of the new Irish National League, organized at Philadelphia last week, in conversation with a reporter for the N. Y. Star gave a succinct and graphic description of the future objects and plans of action proposed by the organization in the interest of Ireland.

"One of the plans of action which will differ from those of the past," said Mr. Sullivan, "is to rely more upon literature than upon public meetings. We intend to issue addresses and have more frequent communications with the other side and ascertain the condition of things there from Mr. Parnell and his Association. We shall issue statements of the various views of the Irish question in order to familiarize the people more with it with a view of eliciting more extensive sympathy from Irish-Americans, as well as Americans, and from other nations."

"In what form chiefly do you propose to distribute literature on the various questions pertaining to Ireland?"

"In the form of addresses, pamphlets and tracts, showing more closely the wrongs inflicted on the people, and showing the condition and capacity of Ireland, her industrial, manufacturing and material resources, how these could be developed and would thrive under self-government and fair treatment. It is intended to show how Ireland could support herself under a regime of her own as compared with the way she has been supported under English rule. We want to establish a more thorough and closer connection between this country and Ireland than there has been in the past."

"What are your ideas about further organization for carrying out these plans?"

"Well, there has been nothing yet put into practical shape. The Council have that matter in hand, and will each communicate their views before any general action is taken."

"You intend to consolidate the present organization upon the Chicago platform?"

"Not only that, we intend to enlarge its scope very much. We believe that the Chicago platform is broad enough to accommodate all Irishmen who have the good of their country at heart, and indeed we are hopeful that even men of other nations may find standing room upon it. We think our cause is one that, when properly presented, will enlist universal sympathy. We expect to organize a body on the principles of that platform that will be potential to render moral and material aid to Ireland. We intend by such publications as I have referred to, and others, to remove many wrong impressions and prejudices concerning the Irish people in relation to their capacity for self-government, and other matters, politically and socially, in which they have been misrepresented. I believe we live in an age when the enlightened sympathy of the world can be gained against the methods of such an ungenial power as that of England. One great object of our propaganda will be secure the sympathy of the enlightened and civilized world."

"Theoretically, will this not include England?"

"Yes," said Mr. Sullivan, with a candid smile, "it will have the effect of exposing the hypocrisy of the Government which professes to be solicitous for the welfare of mankind. There is no denying that England possesses a kind of solicitude for a large portion of the human family, but her methods of demonstrating it are sometimes peculiar."

"Do you tacitly imply the kind of solicitude she manifested with her fleet recently in Egypt?"

"Yes, that is one example, and I might refer to the tender care which she has shown toward her Eastern subjects, and those in general over whom she has imposed her guardianship."

"If the plan of propaganda you propose should fall, what then?"

This question imposed a momentary silence on Mr. Sullivan. He sat reflectively, and then in a firm tone of voice he fitted the language of Richelieu to the occasion, and answered: "In the Irishmen's lexicon there is no such word as fall," and then added still more emphatically:

"We have organized for success, and not for failure."

"What do you think of the prospects of warfare?"

"Our organization has no connection with any movement for warfare at present. Anything of that kind is outside the present purposes of the organization. The hope of this organization is that liberty may be achieved without such extreme measures."

"How do you think the Irish people feel at heart on this subject?"

"I presume it is not unreasonable to say that the great bulk of the Irish people think they would have a right to resort to warfare if the opportunity presented itself. A much greater right than the American colonies had when the War of Independence broke out; but our organization will not encourage, but oppose, and endeavor to prevent any foolish outbreak that would only tend to weaken the cause and give the British Government a stronger hold on the Irish people."

"How do you feel personally on the subject of war?"

"I think it would be perfectly justifiable if there were such an opportunity presented as would make a warlike movement sanctioned by reason—that is, if had a reasonable probability of success. But I think to make war without a fair probability of success would be a crime against the Irish people and against civilization."

"You cannot say at present then what the organization will do?"

"I am not able to state exactly what they will do. I believe they are ready to go as far as the people at home want them to go at any time; but they are not prepared to dictate a policy to the people at home. I think the League represents the sentiments of the Irish people in general."

"Do you think the sentiments of the Philadelphia platform represent those of the large majority?"

"I do think they represent the sentiments of the majority, leaving out a very small minority. The organization will do all in its power to discourage crime, and will appeal to remove the causes of crime for which it is responsible."

"In what way will the new League suggest that the British Government can do that?"

"By treating the Irish people fairly, by giving them self government, by ceasing to encroach at every demand of the Irish people for fair legislation, by ceasing to treat Ireland as a hostile camp, by ceasing to thrust upon the people foreign officials who have no interest in the country except to draw from it all the wealth they can, and who have no sympathy with the people. We believe that no Government has ever existed, or ever will exist, entitled to the fealty of those whom it calls its subjects, under such treatment as that which Ireland has received at the hands of England. We believe that in the march of liberty and liberality which characterizes this age, no Government is strong enough to be invulnerable against the persistent, united, intelligent, justifiable hostility of a large portion of those whom it calls subjects, especially when these subjects, or alleged subjects, so conduct their hostile discussion against the Government as to win the sympathy of the civilized world."

Mr. Sullivan then made some reference to the proposed scheme of encouraging Irish commerce to the detriment of the English merchant marine, and the reporter asked him what he thought of the sneer of the London Times at this proposition.

"The fact that the Times, as the organ of the Government, showed that it was irritated, is a proof in itself that there is probably something in it that would be damaging to the English interests," he replied.

"Then you think there will be some beneficial outcome in agitation and moral suasion?"

"I believe the cause that is so sacred as to justify revolution when revolution is sanctioned by reason, is a cause which cannot fail to be advanced by discussion, agitation and moral suasion. We believe in the beneficial effects of agitation, and that it is our duty to invoke the just judgment of mankind in the cause of our oppressed nationality."

SCABE AT HALIFAX.

WARNING LETTERS—THE "VENIAN NAVY" CRAWLING ABOUT—DOUBLING THE GUARDS.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 7.—An alarming rumor was current today, finding circulation first in military circles, that a startling letter had been received by Lt. Governor Archibald, warning him of the expected visit to Halifax of two suspicious American vessels and cautioning him to have precautions taken for the safety of life and property in and about the city. It was stated that communication had come from Sir John A. Macdonald and contained information which at once started the military and naval authorities into action, steps being taken to have everything in readiness should resort to severe measures be required. The Lieutenant-Governor, on being called on, said a letter of warning had been received by him from most reliable authority, containing statements which it was necessary for officials here to act on at once. He did not wish to give the name of the writer, but asserted his belief that no hoax had been practised on him, though, perhaps, anxious information had been given to its author by other parties. He also declined to state its contents, either in detail or in part, or to comment on the nature of the measures which had been taken by the military or naval authorities. Enquiries were pursued further, and an inkling was obtained of the contents of the letter. Col. Clerk, on Sunday, communicated to the officers information that two suspicious vessels, manned, it was believed, by Fenians, and carrying a quantity of torpedoes and other dangerous explosives, had sailed from Boston a few days ago, and intended to make Halifax their destination. On arriving here it was asserted the torpedoes would be laid as opportunity offered beneath the water of the harbor with the intention of blowing up shipping entering or leaving. Particular mention was made of an extraordinary watch to be kept on the 14th instant, the day on which Brady, one of the Phoenix Park murderers, is to be executed, and it was recommended that the guards at the various barracks, powder magazines, dockyards and warships in port be strengthened. On H.M.S. "Tenedos" this has been done, and sentries stationed at various points in the city have been instructed to be careful whom they allow to enter the gates at which the watch.

CAPTAIN O'BRIEN ON EXTRADITION.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Captain O'Mearha Gordon of this city, one of the Fenians concerned in the Manchester murders, speaking this evening of the probable extradition proceedings against Sheridan, Tynan and Walsh, said: "I cannot make myself believe that this free American Government can so far prostitute itself as to yield to the demands of England for the blood of some of our best officers. Mr. Sheridan and the other parties whose extradition is demanded, we all know are entirely innocent of having any connection with plots to assassinate English officials. England naturally hates such editors as Sheridan, whose caustic pen has done as much to show up the wickedness of that country, and I do not doubt that this Government turns him over to those bloodthirsty British officials they will make up sufficient perjured evidence to consign him to the gallows."