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PARNELL'S

Maamtrasna Speech.

JUDICIAL MURDER OF MYLES JOYCE

LONDON, Monday.

In the House of Commons, on the order for resuming the debate on the amendment to the address demanding an enquiry into the

Maamtrasna trials,
Mr. Parnell, who was loudly cheered by
the occupants of the Irish benches, said -I think it would be proper for me to commence what I have to say on the amendment of my hon. friend Mr. Harrington, by drawing attention to what it really asks for. One would suppose from the line of defence taken up by the two Government speakers that we ask the House to annul the verdict under which three men were executed and five others are now suffering penal servitude for life. We do not ask for this, but simply for enquiry (cheers from the Irish members). In making out our from the trish memoris, case for that enquiry we have advanced evidence which is manifestly too strong for it was physically impossible for those independent who have the defenders of the government, who practically admitted that if an inquiry be granted the reversal of that verdict would necessarily follow (hear, hear). Apart from the strength of the evidence we are prepared to submit to any tribunal that may be appointed, we to be placed on the pledged credit of a responsible Minister of the Crown—if the words of such a Minister were to be taken to mean what they evidently intended to mean at the time they were uttered the Government are bound by every consideration of honor and regard for their word to give the inquiry we now ask for (cheers.)
It is true that the noble lord the Secretary for War (Lord Hartington) on two occasions when the promise was made in the late hours of almost the last days of the past session, did guard himself against being pledged to any particular inquiry, but he did promise most definitely some inquiry if the allegations made by my friends turned out to be correct (hear, hear). On the first occasion, when the question was raised on the motion for committee on the Appropriation Bill, the noble marquis wound up his statement with these words-"If the statements appear to be vouched for in the manner I have described, inquiry made" (cheers). The manner in which those statements were to be vouched for was that

Archbishop of Tuam

should vouch for them. On the second occasion one of my hon. friends, desiring some clearer pledge from the noble marquis, recurred to the matter, and the noble lord said he refrained from absolutely promising that an inquiry should be instituted, for it was premature to say what would be the statements vouched for by the Archbishop of Tuam, or any other person who might make representations to the Government. All he had ventured to say on the case as represented to him was that he would promise that the Irish Government should take any representation that might be made to them into consideration, and if the facts appeared to be as they were alleged to night, then an inquiry should be made" (cheers from the Irish members). In reference to the condition stated the facts advanced bear sole reference to the statements that have appeared in the newspapers, the letters of the Archbishop of Tuam, and the confession of one of the informers that the evidence he had given at the trial was false. It is impossible to believe that the noble marquis did not intend that if the facts stated by my friends were correct an impartial inquiry should then be granted (hear, hear). Now, sir, I believe the issues involved in the matter are more important than those involved in any other matter my hou. friends have brought before the House, and I feel convinced—a conviction that is growing in strength from day to day -that some of the Irish Government officials have very good reasons for knowing why this inquiry should not be granted (hear, hear.) They know that if the

Dying Depositions

of the two guilty men, who were excented in Galway gaol two years ago, admitting their own guilt, but bearing the strongest testimony to the innocence of Myles Joyce and four of the other five who are suffering penal servitude, were produced, this House would be unable to resist the granting of this inquiry thear, hear). Why have those depositions not been produced (hear, hear)? The late Chief Secretary is very anxious that they should not be produced, so misrepresent a statement made by the Prime Minister. He said the Prime Minister had refused the depositions. The Prime Minister had merely said it was not usual to grant them, but he has never absolutely shut the door against their production (cheers from the Irish members). Until the Prime Minister does that I shall refuse to believe that he will do so (renewed cheers). Now, sir, we have a very strong case. It is admitted, I believe, that had it not been for the apprehension that so great and good a man as Lord Spencer (laughter from the Irish benches) might be found to

Secretary, who almost led the House to understand that if the Lord Lieutenant had made mistakes-mistakes, be it remembered, involving the lives of some persons and the liberty of others—he, as Chief Secretary, would feel consolation in the fact outrage and to uphold the majesty of the law. Impeachment of Earl Spencer. | outrage and to uphold the majosty of the law. No more fatal mistake was made than to suppose the Irish people will respect law and order until the tribunals are purged from the suspicion of partiality and injustice which cases like these provoke (hear, hear). I deny that our case rests solely, as the late Chief Secretary said, on the testimony of an informer and muron the testimony of an informer and murderer-it is puerile and misleading of the House to say so. I say, put the informer Casey out of the question entirely, and we still have a strong case. We have the evidence of the three independent witnesses themselves of its improbable character, its inconsistency with itself, and its inconsistency with the evidence of the other informers. Then there is the fact that in many instances while those independent witnesses swore that they were in a certain position, and that from that position they identified the persons at a considerable distance,

pendent witnesses, apart entirely from the darkness of the night, and even in broad dayclaim that if any reliance is in future from the locality. It was held under cirmake a journey requiring a whole day by the railway alone, and at night by horse conveyance, and the same time coming back, within which to investigate the case. Only twenty guineas were assigned to the learned counsel, who is described by the Solicitor-General as being one of the most celebrated counsel in Ireland (a laugh), to enable him to travel all this distance to investigate the whole of the question, and in an Irish-speaking district, where it was impossible to obtain an interpreter, the only interpreter being a policeman, who, of course, could not be availed of for the defence, and to have maps made of the alleged route taken by the assassins on the night in question, besides preparing detailed plans of to get at were the dying depositions the house and the positions which were involved in the evidence. Now, I hnow it would take twenty guineas alone for an engineer to make the plans and drawings necessary in an investigation of this character. The Government deliberately neglected to have proper plans, and no detailed plans were made by the Government engineer of the positions which those persons swore they occupied on the night in question. It was, therefore, perfectly impossible for counsel for the prisoners to test the accuracy of the witnesses on all these important points. Indeed to such an extent did this go that one of

The Approvers

swore that he was standing in the same place where the independent witnesses swore they were standing at the same time when the identification was alleged to have taken place (hear, hear). Even an application for an adournment to rebut fresh evidence on the part of the approvers in the case was refused. In the defence was crippled to such an this way extent that it was absolutely impossible for counsel for the defence to obtain the necessary information with which to cross-examine the independent witnesses and to go into a rebutting case against the evidence of the informers, and that although four of them did happen to be guilty, so far as their trial went it was a farce and prostitution of justice, and the conviction was obtained on perjury of the most infamous character. I think I had better explain to the House as there is considerable confusion with regard to the names given, and give a short outline of the Government case at the trial. Ten persons were accused of murder, and three of these have been executed. We admit the guilt of two of these three men. Five of the ten have been sentenced to penal servitude, while two have turned approvers. We admit that one of the five men now in penal servitude for life is guilty, but we strenuously assert, and can prove, if an enquiry is granted, the absolute innocence of the remaining four. We admit the guilt of one out of the two approvers, the second approver being compelled by fear of death to swear that which was absolutely false. No motive was assigned at the trial by the Crown against any of these ten men whom they accused of murder. Now, this is a very important point. It was partly suggested that this murder was the result of a general conspiracy which it was alleged existed in Ireland at the time, and that this wretchanxious that he has absolutely ventured to ed family had been murdered in the horrible manner described as the result of orders of some secret tribunal at the head of this conspiracy having its quarters in the district, but this theory was subsequently abandoned and although one of the approvers swore that two other men; making twelve in all, were present at

The Murder, this statement was rejected altogether. No motive was attempted to be shown, a case always insisted on in trials of this character in England. Our case on the other hand shows-I cannot say the strongest possible motive by the persons who, we allege, we can prove did it, but it shows a very strong have had the depositions produced, but happily shows to have been frequently a would also have had an inquiry similar to that which followed in the case of Kilmartin ten men committed this murder. The same and not ten men committed this murder. sence by the Secretary for War, with the resulting for Blood, sulty, and that one now, in penal section of the public were the servicide was also guilty, and who admits his sult that Kilmarth, who was sentenced to the continuous construction. This is that Kilmarth, who was sentenced to the continuous constructions of the wishes of the people, who are at large at this party of the continuous constructions. This is that the representation of the wishes of the people, will tably be arrived at the people, will tably be arrived at the people, will tably be arrived at the people.

against the tone adopted by the late Chief cluding the ringleader and prompter of the that there were serious discrepancies in the Secretary, who almost led the House gang (Irish cheers). Now, to come to the evidence of the independent witnesses; that motive, we can prove that the murdered man the evidence of the informers differed in most was the treasurer of a Riband Society; that important points from the evidence of those the accusation had been made against him of having made away with some of the funds, an accusation which is always sufficient to portant—vitally important to the defence—if that crime and outrage in Ireland had been put ensure the murder of the person accused, that an end to, and that the majesty of the law an attempt had previously been made to shoot an attempt had previously been made to shoot had been vindicated (ironical cheers). That him, that his gang were also fellow-members is our whole contention. Officials in Ireland consider it their highest duty by every means, legitimate or otherwise, to put down crime and owing to disputes arising out of secret associations, quarrels broke out among them, and that the murdered man was a notoriously bad character, as well as a sheep stealer. On one occasion Anthony Joyce, chief of t e independent with Mulas Loves which nesses, had a fight with Myles Joyce, which resulted in the former getting a sentence of two or three months against the latter. The fact was that when the murder was announced in the morning, those three independent witnesses held a hurried family council, and they agreed among themselves, from their general knowledge of those men likely to be in the Riband Society in the district, as to who was likely to desire the death of the murdered man, and in this way identified three out of the assassins in their original testimony, while at the same time

Earning the Reward

of £1,500 offered by the Government for the discovery of the marderers. I now come to what is really the strongest part of my case. I invite the House to put on one side alto gether the statements of the two informers and to come to the consideration of the over ingut, to have seen the persons they swore they had identified (hear, hear). This is a simple question of surveying and measurement. This trial was held at a distance from the locality. It was held an advantage or the depositions were all more than the deposition of these informers. duced. It was part of our case that the de-positions, which would have gone far to establish the innocence of these persons and would have discredited the evidence of the independent witnesses, the evidence of the two young Joyces, the survivors of the massacre, were deliberately withheld by the Crown, but the Solicitor-General first of all denied that any depositions at all were withheld. Then, after some miserable shuffling (Irish cheers), Oh! it was not depositions, it was declarations which were withheld. Next, he asserted that all the depositions given at the in-quest were supplied, but the defence did not want the depositions given at the inquest. Those depositions were public property, they had been published in all the newspapers, and were in the hands of the counsel for the defence. What the prisoners' counsel wanted

Crown Prosecutor, and the Solicitor-General has been compelled to admit that they were withheld. The depositions of these two dying boys were duly taken by the Stipendiary Magistrate having charge of the case, and the whole form of the depositions, of the circumstances under which they were taken, and the interval evidence as depositions themselves showed that they were intended to be used as ago to have been remedied? We are told showed that they were intended to be used as depositions for the Crown (loud cheers). One of the boys happily recovered, and he still lives, and is ready and willing to corroborate the nation time for reflection. I defy any now what he stated in the depositions which he made when it was believed he was dving. What are called the independent witnesses, as the result of the constant observations of the ten assassins swore positively to the features of these men and that they wore dark clothes. In the two suppressed depositions, the boys swore that the men's faces were blackened and that they wore white jackets, and the boys made a similar statement to a policeman who came to make inquiries about the matter. These statements I am sure the House will admit were most important as tending to discredit the evidence of the independent witnesses, and could have been used with great advantage by the counsel for the prisoners. But he was left in absolute ignorance of them, and be it remembered that these were not depositions taken in a hurry a day or two before

The Trial.

No, they were absolutely taken a day or two after the murder, and had been carefully kept secret by the Crown prosecutors-they were withheld from both judge and jury (Irish cheers). This important, this vital knowledge was withheld from every one who could use it in the prisoners' defence, and I venture to say that no one who heard the defence of the Solicitor-General for this conduct can say that it is a satisfactory or sufficient defence. But we also charge the prosecution with the suppression of the declaration made by Philbin. The first statement made by him to Mr. Bolton before he was properly educated by him (laughter) was not the one furnished to the defence. Now, if this had been a proceeding in open court, of course the necessary evidence could not have been withheld from the defence; but as they were depositions taken with closed doors and declarations taken in the privacy of a gaol, the Government officers thought they might venture upon their suppression (Irish cheers.) Now, I ask any fair-minded Englishman what his opinion of such proceed ings is, and I venture to think that the answer must be that the Crown officers charged with the prosecution of this matter in Ireland acted in such a way as to defeat the ends of justice (Irish cheers), and that they must stand condemned (renewed cheers). I. could go on for another hour examining the details of this case; but it is unnecessary that I should do so, as my hon, friends have brought the case in a very able manner before the House, and the Government have made no sttempt to meet it (cheers). I will therefore not detain the House any longer; but I will ask them if they consider that this trial took place under

they consider that the Crown Prosecutors were culpable in withholding these depositions and that their conduct was calculated to defeat the ends of justice, I hope they will vote for the motion of my hon, friend (loud cheers). It has been said that the foundation of law and order in Ireland would be shaken if this inquiry were granted. I deny it (cheers). I believe that if the Executive were strong enough or courageous enough to grant this inquiry, it would be a great benefit to themselves and to the country from their own point of view. You cannot shirk the matter—you cannot thus obliterate the feeing which exists—it is there (cheers), and the case will come up again and again, till an unwilling Executive in Ireland, trembling for the stability of its own position, will see that justice is done (cheers). If you refuse to grant the inquiry now, the day must come when this inquiry can be no longer denied-and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, will be known about the Maamtrasna murders (prolonged cheering).

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

AND THE PEERS

the Famous Radical Rousing Weish Dissenters Against the Lords-A Strong Indict-

Mr. Chamberlain, the famous English Radical, M. P., speaking in North Wales recently, made the following powerful indict-ment against the House of Lords, in the name of outraged popular rights, and insulted Dissenters. It will be noticed how as a Dissenter he promised not to forget the reckouing when the day of judgment comes. Nor will he find himself alone in his determination to reckon with the Lords for the offensive hostility they have always there. offensive hostility they have always shown to those not connected with the state-made Church.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, he says, are one long record of concessions delayed until they have lost their grace, of rights men, at this moment you are interested, and denied until exterted from their fears. It has it is greatly to your credit, in the higher edu-

gave grudgingly and churlishly what they could no longer withhold. (Cheers.) In the meantime, what mischief has been wrought (hear, hear), what evils have been developed that might have been hat the object of the Second Chamber is to stay the gusts of popular agitation and to give student of history to point to one single case in which the House of Lords has ever stayed the gust of public passion, or checked a foolish popular impulse. (Hear, hear.) They have given us time for reflection often enough, and the only result of that reflection has been to excite feelings of regret and indignation at the waste of time and at the obstacles which have been unnecessarily interposed between the nation and some great and useful public reform. (Cheers) I will ask you now to bear with me for a few moments, while I call attention to some details of the history to which I have already generally referred. Your chairman gave at the opening of the meeting a long list of measures which the House of Lords has rejected. I ask you with regard to any one of these is there the slightest doubt the House of Lords was wrong ("No, no,"), and that the House of Commons was right? ("No, and cheers.) No, in spite of all delay these measures have been passed into law. Has any one ever been found to say that it would not have been an advantage to the country that they should have been passed into law when they were first sent up to the Upper House, and that the country has not lost by the delay which is due entirely to the Peers? I am going to ask you to follow me into an examination into the

BANEFUL INFLUENCES

that this assembly exercises upon the great interests of the empire, and I will call your attention more particularly to two I will ask you to have regard to the grievances of Ireland (hear, hear), and I will ask you to consider still another question, which has, per-haps, more interest with the Principality of Wales. With regard to Ireland you know that the condition of that country is the constant pre-occupation and anxiety of English statesmen. After conturies of a hollow union the people, are still discontented. We only hold our own now in the 19th century, as we did in the 17th, by an overwhelming display of military force. (Hear, hear.) We have been unable to rest ourselves upon the affections of the people, and this state of things, so discreditable to a free country, is due mainly, if not entirely, to the action of the House of Lords, to the action of that club of Tory landlords (laughter and cheers) which in its gilded chamber has disposed of the welfare of the people with almost exclusive regard, to the interests of a class. (Hear, hear,) The House of Lords refused Catholic Emancipation until it was extorted from them by the dread of revolu-tion. They maintained as long as they cared

and they have mangled, or postponed, or thrown out from the first to last, from the time of the Union to the present day, every bill which was intended to secure to the Irish tenant his fair interest in the land which he tilled, and to give him some guarantee for the product of his industry and his thrift.

(Cheers.) Again and again

CONCILIATION HAS BEEN DELAYED

until it has been too late, the offer of this has been refused, and when at last demands which could not be resisted have been tardily conceded it has been of no avail, and no gratitude has been earned because none has been deserved. (Cheers.) I now come to the case which, as I said, would have greater personal interest for the audience I address. Wales has been, is now, and I hope ever will be the home of a vigorous, self-respecting, and independent religious work (Cheers,) The people of Wales have their own ministers and teachers, whom they have learnt to revere and respect, and under whose guidance they have attained a simplicity of life and a standard of morality which cannot be ex-ceeded in any other part of the United King-dom. (Cheers). How has the House of Peers treated the Nonconformists of Wales and of the rest of the kingdom? In old times it persecuted you, then insulted you. The days of heavy repression are removed, but the slights and insults still remain, and you are far from the equality which is your due. (Cheers.) The time, I hope, is in our view when the last shred of inequality and inferiority shall be removed (cheers) and the last badge of sufferance torn from your shoulders. (Cheers.) But the treatment by the House of Lords of

HAS EXCREDED IN INJUSTICE

almost anything which can be brought against it in reference to any part of its proceedings. The House of Lords maintained until 1832 the Test and Corporation Act, by which Dissenters were precluded from serving their diocese necessary before 20 men could meet together for common worship. In 1836 they insulted the Dissenters by requiring that their banns of marriage should be read before Boards of Guardians. In 1839 they refused the education grant because Dissenters were to share in it. (Cheers.) Five times in their history they rejected Bills for abolishing the iniquitous church rate. (Cheers.) Three times they refused Bills which would have given the Dissenters the consolation of the presence of their own ministers at the graves of those whom they had loved and lost. (Cheers.) Gentlemade by the two young Joyces, who were

The Two Victims of the Outrage.

The Two Victims of the Out ters. As long as they could they did

ENERGTHING IN THEIR POWER TO PREVENT IT, and four times from 1834 to 1870 they rejected Bills for the abolition of the tests which deprived non-conformists of the prizes at the National Universities, except at the sacrifice of their conscientious scruples. (Hear, hear.) No, gentlemen, I have no spite against the House of Lords : but as a Dissenter (loud and prolonged cheering) -as a Dissenter (renewed cheering)-I have an account to settle with them, and I promise you I will not forget the reckoning. (Loud cheers.) I boast a descent of which I am as proud as any buron may be of title which he owes to the smiles of a king or to the favor of a king's mistress, for can claim descent from one of the 2,000 ejected ministers, who, in the time of the Stuarts, left home and work and profit rather than accept the State-made creed which it was sought to force upon them, and for that reason, if for no other, I share your hopes and your aspirations, and I resent the insults, the injuries and the injustice from which you have suffered so long at the hands of a privileged assembly. (Chesrs.) But the cup is nearly full. (Renewed cheers.) The career of high-handed wrong is coming to an end. (Prolonged The House of Lords have alienated Ireland, they have oppressed the Dissenters, and they now oppose the enfranchisement of the people. We have been too long a peer ridden nation (loud cheers), and I hope you vill say to them that if they will not how to the mandate of the people that they shall lose for ever the authority which they have so long abused. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

SUSPENSION OF H. O'DONNELL.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The suspension of Frank Hugh O'Donnell, the Home Rule member for Dungarven, by the Speaker of the House of Commons to day, is said, in well informed circles, to have been the St. Joseph of Huntingdon, on the 22nd lt., result of a preconcerted arrangement. It is Francis McCaffrey, aged 86 years. Deceased understood that the Spoaker, a day or two was a native of the Parish of Clougher, County ago privately intimated that he would certainly henceforth suppress any oratorical excesses on the part of rabid Home Rulers, and Mr. O'Donnell, being the first to offend wae immediately subjected to the severe penalty, which the Government has decided to hereafter exact in all cases of radical attack by Irish, Tory, or other members of the House.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

LONDON, Nov. 8 .- The cabinet is unable to agree on a plan for a redistribution of parlia mentary seats, and have referred the subject to a ministerial committee. The delay thus caused lessens the chance for the introduction of a redistribution bill this month. A number of Liberals are privately conferring with the leaders of the opposition on a subject of a compromise on the basis of a division of city constituencies into single member districts,

THE ROMAN PONTIFF AND POR TUGAL.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF

From the London Times.

Rome, Oct. 17.-Leo XIII. has deemed it requisite to the good administration of the affairs of the Church abroad to add another to the six Apostolic delegates in the Reman Catholic world, and to send a kind of Vice-Pontiff to India.

Portugal has interfered. The Marquis de Themar, Portuguese Ambasanlor to the Holy See, has been required to return to Rome be-fere the end of his summer vacation and a diplomatic difficuty of a somewhat acute character has arisen. Portugal claims spiritual jurisdiction over both the Indies, and even as far as China, and beyond. "Usque ad Smam, et ultra," says the Pontifical Bull, by which, some three centuries and more ago, Portugal was endowed with the right of patronage of the Church in the two Indies, in part of Africa, and in China. Portugal at that time, when the title of His Most Faithful Majesty was conferred upon her King, was rich in colonial possessions. Now she owns no more in the East than Goa in India, and Macao in China; but in proportion to her loss of temporal sway, her pride in the spiritual faculty she enjoys, and her determination to hold on to it have become

greater. The Archbishop of Goa, proposed always by the King of Portugal, and named by the Pope still enjoys the peculiar privilege, of aucient date, of exercising spiritual authority ever Goans, wherever they may be. It is sufficient for ten or a dozen Goans to settle in any part of India, even from the furthest point from Goa itself, for the Archbishop to exercise the right

At Calcutta, for instance, there were at the beginning of 1882 230 Catholics, with 6 priests acknowledging only the Archbishop's spiritual authority. At Madras were as many as 7,000, with 20 priests; and altogether the Arch dioces of Goa includes, in this manner, 206 churches and chapels, with 255 priests, 278 schools, attended by 10,700 children, and a total Catholic population of more than 200,000 persons. This population is scattered over India, outside Portuguese territory, and over no chedience to any one of the tory, and owes no chedience to any one of the 27 Vicars Apostolic resident in India, all of them Bishops and exercising episcopul au

Even as long ago as the days of Urban VIII., the extensive pretensions of Portugal in considering that the entire spiritual govern ment of India had devolved upon her, began to attract the attention of Rome. At the heginning of this century Gregory XVI. re-asserted the authority of the Pontiff by found-ing Apostolic Vicariates, which, with those added by the present Pope, now number twenty-seven. They have, in point of fact, become bishopries; but as a Roman Catholic hierarchy has not been established in India, they have continued to be so many missions, differing, according to that elasticity of discipline which the Roman Church permits in distant countries, as circumstances may require, and which is exemplified by the fact that the Syria rite has always been observed in the Roman Apostolic Vicariate of Verapoly.
Finally, Leo XIII., considering that the

moment had come for regulating these Vicari ates, for braging them under one disciplinary system, and for giving them uniformity and a centre of direction, has created a new Apostolic Delegate in the person of Mgr. Agliardi, whose official residence will be at Bombay.

This, however, creates a double Roman Catholic jurisdiction—that of the Archbishop of Goa and that of the Apostolic Delegute; and Portugal protests. In reply, the Pope, while manifesting every desire to leave the privileges and honors of Portugal intact, and to recognize in a particular degree what may be due to the Archbishop, draws attention, in the meantime, to the somewhat hard fact that if the right of patronage has its honors and privileges it has also its duties, the first of which is to supply the means for maintaining the churches and schools and supporting the clergy over which it claims authority. Such is the present phase of the difficulty between the Vatican and Portugal.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his son's residence, in the Parish of was a nauve of the Parish of Clougher, County Tyrone, Ireland. He emigrated to Canada in 1840, and taught school during 25 years. The venerable dead was a true Catholic Irishman, whose greatest ambition was to live the life of a practical Christian. His good example and carnest literary labors diffused among the rising generation an amount of good which will only be known on the great accounting day. During the last five years of his life he submitted in the true spirit of resignation to the afflictions with which Divine Providence saw fit to visit him. His passage to the grave was made as easy as possible by the loving care of his wife and family. He leaves a widow, a son and daughter to mourn his loss, and with a large circle of friends to pray for his eternal happiness.—

THE SKYE CROFTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The inflammatory circular that was recently issued to the Skye crofters, recommending them to cut tele-graph wire, burn shooting boxes, and destroy