St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1883. NO. 15.

Great Cheap Sale

FOR CASH ONLY.

McCAFFERTY & DALY

We will open our Fall Business by a GRAND CHEAP SALE of

New and Seasonable Dry Goods,

Commencing THIS DAY, and continuing until further notice.

THE REDUCTIONS ARE BONA FIDE!

and in every Department.

$50,000 worth to be sold at an average REDUCTION of 20 per cent.

Particulars in Small Bills and from day to day in the papers.

McCAFFERTY & DALY,

Corner King and Germain Streets.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in

Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,

for Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.

T. L. COUGHLAN,

JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14 KING STREET,

In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,

DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,

DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.

January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

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93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

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We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.

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Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.

IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.

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6 qr. Casks Old Banagher Whiskey.
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5 qr. casks WATSON'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY;
25 Cases, Quarts Irish Whiskey;
25 " Pints do do.
50 bbls. Bottled Ale and Porter, pints and quarts.

For sale low, in Bond or duty paid.

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30 Quarter Casks Wise's OLD CORK MALT WHISKEY.

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1 Case Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Fine Table Cutlery;

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1 CASE ROUND'S Celebrated Forks, Spoons, etc.

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Jet and Fancy Buttons,

LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

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5 Cents per yard.

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Howland's Choice.

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Now Landing ex barque "Twilight":

300 TONS PIG IRON,

assorted as follows:
150 Tons No. 1 Clyde;
90 Tons No. 1 Monkland;
60 Tons No. 3 Govan.

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The above Celebrated Dublin Malt Whiskey

Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.

IT HAS BEEN STORED

FIVE YEARS

in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,

PERFECTLY PURE

and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Liverpool and London

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY

Assets, 31st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
Investments in Canada, 878,703.26
Income for the Year 7,944,755.47

General Agency for the Maritime Provinces.

No. 118 Prince William stree

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

july29

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Oban "Small Still" Whisky:
Dublin Old Still Whiskies:
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Aitkin Edinburgh Ale;
Wenneker's Schiedam Geneva:
JAMAICA RUM;
FOREIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Curacao, Vermouth, Dutch Bittters, &c., &c.;
Sherries,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zeer de Fronters;
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PORTLAND BRIDGE.

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PATENTS

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nov15

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"INCREASING."

An increased Patronage for

George Robertson's Grocery,

seems to be the result of healthy competition, and an assortment of

FINEST GROCERIES,

imported. GEO. ROBERTSON.

N. B.—FRUIT of all kinds a specialty.
P. S.—Java and Mocha Mixed—Excelsior.

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THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their very liberal patronage to him during the twenty years he has been in business, and would respectfully announce to the public that he has greater facilities than ever for customers to select from his very large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And being constantly receiving New Goods from the very best markets in Canada and the United States would solicit an inspection, feeling confident the stock will give perfect satisfaction in every respect,

JAMES McCONNELL,

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co Portland, Maine. mar12

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

WINTER

UNDERCLOTHING

—FOR—

GENTLEMEN.

Single and Double Breasted Shirts

—IN—

HEAVY WHITE MERINO,

Heavy Colored Merino,

SHETLAND SCOTCH LAMBS' WOOL, Extra Heavy

Genuine Shetland SCOTCH LAMBS' WOOL, "Unshrinkable."

Gentlemen's Drawers

—IN—

HEAVY WHITE MERINO;
HEAVY COLORED MERINO,
Shetland SCOTCH LAMBS' WOOL, Extra Heavy;
Genuine Shetland SCOTCH LAMBS' WOOL, "Unshrinkable."

Also—A Very Large Stock of Fine, Medium and Heavy

Canadian Shirts and Drawers,

FOR BOYS AND MEN.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

Reference Book of Ireland.

Contains a complete list of

Provinces, Counties, Baronies, Cities, Parishes and Villages, with their Location, Population, &c. Illustrated.

FOR SALE BY

T. O'Brien & Co.,

53 KING STREET.

NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED THIS DAY:

FIVE CASES

—OF—

Ladies' French Kid

BUTTON BOOTS

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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FLOUR! FLOUR!

3,000 Bbls. Superlative,

Victoria, People's, Buda, Picnic Buns, Alba, Golden Crown, Chester, Commercial, White Rose, Olive Branch, Golden Age, Amazon, Weston, White Cloud, etc.

At Lowest Prices Wholesale.

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1 CAR LOAD BROOMS

570 Doz. Assorted Sizes.

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BASS' PALE ALE

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NINETY-SIX CENTS (96c.) per Imperial Gallon, at

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CIGARS!

10,000 GOOD CIGARS

Favorite Brands,

such as Henry Clay and Cosmopolitan, etc.

The above as good value as last lots.

nov 3 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

FLASKS AND JUGS. Just received: 4 Crates FLASKS, glass stoppers; 5 doz. 3-gal. Jugs, 8 doz. 2-gal. Jugs; 10 doz. 1-gal. and ½-gal. Jugs; For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN, 3 & 10 Dock st. Branch Store 67 Dock st.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, December 8, 1883.

The Work of the Missioners.

It is said that as a result of the work of the Church of England missioners in Halifax five hundred "respectable and intelligent" members of St. George's Church are "going over to St. Mary's and St. Patrick's." Rev. Mr. Maturin's views on "Confession and Absolution" are still the subject of much discussion in the Halifax press, one or more letters attacking or defending him appearing in nearly every issue of the *Chronicle* particularly. The matter is also being pretty generally, if not quite so ably handled by preachers and newspaper writers in St. John, and apparently the end of the discussion is not yet. One of the latest contributions to the controversy is the letter of a writer in the Halifax *Chronicle* over the signature "C," who furnishes an exceedingly able argument to prove that the doctrines of Confession and Absolution are of Divine institution. He says:—

Fearing lest some, who may not have time, or ability, to study up the history of Confession and Absolution, might be led astray by the arguments so abundantly reported in the papers, I ask your permission to lay a few facts before the public. It is a matter of surprise that men laying pretensions to scholarship should adduce St. Augustine and St. Chrysostom as witnesses against Confession. Honesty is one of the first requisites in a teacher; knowledge one of the first equipments.

Confession is of Divine institution. It has ever been practiced in the Church. The words of Christ cannot be meaningless sounds; they express a truth, and they confer what they signify. Hence His words (St. John xx. 21, et seq.), "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you. When He had said this He breathed on them, and He said to them; Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained"—gave power to remit sin.

Since they were to remit or to retain, it must have been intended that they should act in a judicial capacity. It would be folly to suppose that so great a power was to be exercised in any other way. How should they remit, or how should they retain unless they knew the person's internal state? And how could they know that state unless through confession? Were proof required of this we have the explicit words of holy writ, telling us how the faithful acted in Ephesus when St. Paul was there. We read: "And many of those who believed came confessing and declaring their deeds." (Acts xix., 18.) It is simply a groundless supposition to refer this passage to a general public declaration of sin. The words themselves, as well as the constant practice of the early church, preclude such an interpretation. Confession and absolution, therefore, began with the Church, and St. Paul could well write (ii. Cor., v. 18) that Christ "hath given to us a ministry of reconciliation;" and verse 19th, "He hath placed in us the word of reconciliation." What word of reconciliation except the absolving from sin?

Now, since the mission of the Apostles was to the whole world, and since their message was to be always the same, and since they could not, and did not, personally preach the Gospel to every creature, it follows that their mission, and, as a consequence, their ministerial power must have passed to their successor. Can any sane man believe that the successors of the Apostles had the continuation of the Apostolic mission without its corresponding ministerial power? Surely not. And if the mission of the Apostles was one of reconciliation, that of their successors must have been identical; and they must have had "the word of reconciliation," or the power of absolving. That the Apostles appointed bishops in the same ministry with themselves and gave them the same power is clear from the Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy. He says: "Stir up the graces of God, which is in thee by the imposition of my hands. For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of *power*" He tells Timothy to teach what he has learned from him; he warns him not to lightly "impose hands" on any one; and he tells him what sort of persons to choose as bishops, and deacons. And writing to Titus, (i. 5), he says: "For this cause I left thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and shouldst ordain priests in every city, as I also appointed thee."

The Apostle here supposes both Timothy and Titus to have the same power of the ministry as he himself had; this is proof enough that the "word of reconciliation" passed from the Apostles to their successors. Indeed, had it not been so, the message of Timothy to mankind would have to be different from Paul's. Paul could preach that he had the power of binding and loosing: Timothy must have been able to preach the same, otherwise the eternal message of Christ to man would be changed. No Christian can think this.

Now what was the belief of the early Church? Surely the testimony of its eminent divines is of more value than that of a person living centuries later.

Irenæus, who lived shortly after the Apostles, and who probably saw St. John, in his work "de Hæresi" (Lib. 1, cap. 9), speaking of persons who had been misled by a magician, tells us that they often "were converted and confessed their sins." And he speaks of another who, through the means of her brother, was converted, and who "spent much time in confessing her sins, lamenting and bewailing her faults, etc." (Lib. 3, cap. 4.) He relates of a certain Cerdon, that he used to "come frequently to the church making his confession."

Tertullian, who wrote towards the end of the second century, in his book on Penance, says: "Some more mindful of shame than of their salvation presumed to avoid or to put off from day to day the confessing of their faults; like those who, having some secret disease, hide it from the knowledge of the physician." It is very evident that he here speaks of confessing secret sins, for he adds ironically: "A great benefit is this shame, for if we conceal a thing from man, will it also be concealed from God? Therefore in the second century the confession of secret sins was held to be necessary.

Origen, who lived early in the third century, in Homily 2 in Leviticus, says: "There is a remission of sins, though hard and laborious, through penance, when the sinner washes his bed with tears * * * and when he does not blush to make known his sins to the *Priest of the Lord*, and to seek a cure * * * in which also is fulfilled what the Apostle says: Is any one sick among you, let him call in the priest." This is very plain, and shows the belief and custom of his time. In the third Homily he teaches that if "we have secretly done anything wrong, by word alone or even by *secret thoughts*, it is necessary to make them all known." And in Homily 2 in Ps. 37, he says that we must confess all to a learned doctor and follow his advice. If he judges that some grave things should be publicly made known, we ought to declare them publicly. He thus clearly shows that auricular confession existed for all sins, even those of thought; and some sins, if the confessor judged well, should be made public.

St. Cyprian, who lived in the same century, in (Serm. 5 de Lapsis), relates that some who had fallen, although they had not offered sacrifice to the false Gods, but "because they had thought of it, sorrowfully and with simplicity of heart confessing to the priests of God, laid open their consciences * * * and sought a cure for their wounds." Addressing his people (Epistle xvi. lib. 3), he says: "When even in small sins * * * penance has to be done for a time, and confession to be made, and the life of him who does penance is to be inspected * * * how much more in grave crimes should everything be cautiously done according to the discipline of the Lord." Therefore a confession by which one's conscience can be known is a "discipline of the Lord."

Wishing to be brief, we must omit much. St. Basil in the fourth century wrote in his short rules: "In the confession of our sins we should act precisely in the same manner as in making known the wounds of our body. As therefore the wounds of the body are not foolishly made known to every one, but only to those who are thought capable of curing them, in the same way the confession of our sins should be only made to those who can cure them." And he explains who those are saying: "Of a necessity sins must be made known to those to whom has been given the dispensation of the mysteries of God"—that is, the priests.

In the same century Gregory Nisenus in his sermon on the sinful woman said: "Show without fear to the priests the secrets of your soul which are hidden, as you would uncover hidden wounds to the physician: he will have a care for your honor and for your cure."

Did space permit we could quote similar passages from every Father of the Church in the four first ages—the ages of purity about which Dissenters speak so much. They teach what the Catholic Church of to-day teaches, and thus prove that our doctrine is also "pure." Dr. Burns says private confession began with Leo the Great. This Pope lived late in the fifth century. We have conclusively shown that it existed from the beginning. Not long ago Protestants maintained that auricular confession began in the middle ages, under Innocent III. They now admit that it can be traced back to Leo I. Possibly, as light becomes more diffused, they will find that it goes back to Christ.

Dr. Burns is most unfortunate in asserting that St. Augustine and St. John Chrysostom were with him. Surely he never read them. St. Augustine, in his magnificent sermon on Penitents (Hom. 41), where he is treating of Penance dogmatically, and, consequently, uses precise language, in order to induce persons to repent whilst in health, says: "For if they delay to the end of their life, they know not whether they can receive penance and confess their sins to God and the priest." As this passage speaks so clearly of confession to the priest it is not necessary to quote any more from this great doctor. He certainly differed from Dr. Burns.

Perhaps in the whole range of church literature there cannot be found such exaltation of the priestly character and the priestly power, as in St. Chrysostom's magnificent oration on the priesthood. In book third he says: For to those who live on the earth there has been given to dispense the things which are in heaven; to them has been given a power that God did not give to the angels, or archangels, for did he not say to them whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven. Earthly princes have indeed the power of binding, but only bodies; the power of the priest touches the soul itself and reaches to the heavens, so that whatsoever the priests shall do below God will ratify above, and the Lord will confirm the sentence of his ministers; for he has said: Whosesoever sins you shall retain, they are retained. What power, I ask, can be greater than this? The Father gave all power to His son. I see the same power given by the son to them. * * * It was given to the Jewish priests to cleanse the leprosy of the body, or to speak more correctly, to testify that they had been made clean, * * * but to our priests it has been given not merely to cleanse the leprosy of the body, not merely to testify to the blotting out of the stains of the soul, but *to blot them out.*

The power, then, of the priesthood does not consist in merely declaring sins to be remitted, but in remitting them. For Chrysostom it is a judicial power, higher than that of kings, and of necessity requires a knowledge of the conscience. We hope we shall never have Chrysostom quoted against us again. His doctrine is the same as that preached in St. Mary's, but strangely unlike that of Fort Massey Church. Candid reader, who has antiquity on his side?

We may add that the early heretics, such as Arians, Copts, Monophysites and others, who fell away from the Church before St. Leo's time, all teach and practice in the present day auricular confession. Where did they learn it? Not from the Roman Church after their fall, certainly; therefore it was in the Church when they fell away. Of those who bear the Christian name, whether in the East or the West, Protestants alone deny auricular confession and absolution. Are they right and all others wrong? Who would believe it?

The Second Pacific Scandal.

The Toronto *Globe* returns to the charges against the Government and the Section B contractors in the following article:—

In June last we exposed, in a series of articles, the corrupt dealings of the Ottawa Government with the contractors for Section B on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The public were dismayed at the disgrace that seemed to attach to the country, for the second time, through the malfeasance of our highest officials, and awaited with feverish anxiety for some prompt action by the incriminated personages in refutation of our charges. For five long months the people of Canada have waited in vain. When we were threatened with libel suits we courted them. Only one pitiful pretence was made to test the truth of our indictment in a Court of Justice. Mr. John Shields, on 15th June, issued a writ claiming $50,000 damages, because we alleged that he used moneys of his firm for corrupt purposes at elections! Most valiantly he caused his writs to be served the same day; but since then he has not valued his reputation highly enough to file even a statement of his claim.

We have, however, to deal in this matter with weightier men and weightier themes than either Mr. Shields or his frozen whiskey. We have formulated our accusations before the tribunal of public opinion, and we have laid complaints that cannot be ignored even by the subservient majority of our Canadian High Court of Parliament. We charge that these contractors were bullied or cajoled into paying over large sums for political purposes; that these corrupt contributions began as soon as the contract was executed, and actually before the work was commenced. We say that the contractors became dissatisfied with the fair and just dealings of the regular engineer who was in charge of their work; and that they made an insolent "demand" upon the Government to remove that competent and faithful public servant, in order that he might not stand in the way of their sinister designs. We can prove that this engineer was sent off accordingly to the Pacific Coast, and that, while he was away, the public interests were grossly sacrificed by having new measurements and classifications of the work made, under which an unjust loss to the country will arise of $280,000. The barefaced character of this affair becomes doubly apparent when we state that large portions of this work were done by subcontractors, who were paid and settled with upon the footing of the measurements and classifications of Mr. Jennings, the original engineer. Does the Government propose to be a party to assisting the contractors to draw from the public treasury money for work performed by others? Even if the re-measurements were correct, surely those who did the excavations of earth and rock should receive the extra allowances. Are the Government so entirely in the contractors' power as to suffer them at once to defraud the public and cheat the sub-contractors?

We can show at any time that on settling up last spring the Government took $800,000 of work off the hands of these favoured contractors, and allowed them 15 per cent., or $120,000, for prospective profits on it, when at the same time the contractors claimed that, by reason of bad management, they were losing money on the rest of the work. On this same occasion these lucky contractors were provided with $70,000 for their old plant, and had a claim for unliquidated damages left open against the Government, as a useful mine to be worked at election times in the interest of Government candidates. In the face of such facts, can any fair-minded man doubt the source of supply doubt the source whence the floodgates of corruption poured out their foul streams over Lennox, West Middlesex and Muskoka? It is a ground for painful reflection by all honest men that it is the practice for one of our great political parties to levy election contributions from public contractors. It is only too apparent now why Sir John Macdonald bitterly opposes the proposition of the Liberal party to prohibit by stringent laws the continuance of that practice. The enforcement of such a law would have prevented the Pacific Scandals, both old and new.

Trial of O'Donnell.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The trial of Patrick O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey began this morning before Judge George Denman in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey. The sheriffs and several aldermen of London occupied seats upon the bench. The room in which the trial is being held is small and was crowded with spectators, including several ladies. All awaited the opening of the trial amid suppressed excitement. The approaches to the court were thronged, but no person was admitted without a ticket. Charles Russell, Q. C., M. P., and A. M. Sullivan, Mr. Guy (solicitor), and Hon. Roger A. Pryor were present as counsel for O'Donnell, and Sir Henry James, Attorney General, and Messrs. Poland and R. S. Wright appeared for the Government. O'Donnell was brought from the adjoining prison, and policemen at his side and in his rear escorted him to the dock. He seemed to be unconcerned and stood very erect at first; he then bent his head down, clasped his hands quietly, cast glances at his counsel and closely watched the jurors as they were called. After the charge had been read, O'Donnell took his seat and leaned over and whispered to Mr. Guy for a few moments. The jury is a very intelligent one and is composed of men of middle and mature age. There was no excitement outside of the court house and a large police force are on duty guarding the court.

Charles Russell, of O'Donnell's counsel, made a demand that the witnesses be excluded from the court room, which was granted by Judge Denman. Upon the jury being called, the Clerk of the Court asked O'Donnell if he had any objection to any of them. O'Donnell replied, "I trust to my solicitor for that," and while the jury was being completed O'Donnell seemed amused and exchanged greetings with Pryor. None of the jurymen were challenged.

Sir Henry James opened the case for the Government. He described Carey's departure from England and his voyage to Cape Town, and said there was no evidence to prove that the prisoner embarked on the steamer Kinfauns Castle to kill Carey; but a new witness, Mr. Cubitt, would testify that at Cape Town he gave the prisoner, at his request, a rough sketch of Carey, and the prisoner remarked upon it: "I'll shoot him." The Attorney General repeated the details of the murder of Carey on board the steamer Melrose Castle, and pressed upon the jury in concluding his address that the act was not committed in self defence but was wilful and premeditated murder. He enjoined the jury not to allow any feeling against Carey to prejudice them in their consideration of the case.

O'Donnell listened closely to the address. He has been allowed the use of tobacco, which he chews freely in the dock.

James Parish, the steward of the steamer Melrose Castle, repeated the evidence he gave at the preliminary examination. Two plans of the cabin of the Melrose Castle—one prepared by the prosecution the other by the defence—were shown to the witness, who declared that the one offered by the defence was incorrect. Judge Denman examined the latter plan and rejected it. Russell cross-examined the witness, when he insisted O'Donnell was sitting down when he fired the shots at Carey, who stood leaning against the corner of the cabin two yards away. Carey might easily have reached O'Donnell, but he made no gesture to seize him. Witness saw no pistol other than O'Donnell's; he did not see young Carey go to his father's berth, and only knew by hearsay that his father's pistol was found upon the boy.

There was a dead silence in the court when Thomas Carey, the son of James Carey, stepped into the witness box. He gave his evidence promptly and coolly, but was sometimes told to speak more distinctly.

Judge Denman questioned him in regard to his father's position when he was shot. When the bag and revolver of James Carey were produced in court and placed in the hands of the witness to identify, he weighed the weapon and looked down the barrel. O'Donnell scrutinized young Carey narrowly when he said that he was not positive whether O'Donnell, after the shooting, said "shake hands Mrs. Carey; I was sent to do it, or I had to do it." He further testified: "I went for father's revolver and kept it in my pocket because father was unable to use it." The court then, at 1.30 p. m., adjourned to partake of lunch. Young Carey was ordered to remain in the court room.

Upon the re-assembling of the court, young Carey's direct evidence was resumed. His further testimony was about the same as given by him at the preliminary examination at the Bow street police court.

On being cross-examined he had, he said, stated at the Bow street examination "that Parish came from the cabin when the first shot was fired." That statement, he said, was untrue. He had not understood the question. Witness was severely questioned concerning other inconsistencies between his present evidence and that which he gave at the Bow street examination. The evidence was all directed to testing the truthfulness of the minor details of his story for the purpose of affording the means of judging the credibility of the main facts. The frequency with which the witness contradicted himself caused much amusement in the court, and the spectators appeared to be amazed at his unabashed demeanor and effrontery. He declared that O'Donnell fired the revolver with his left hand, although the other witnesses had stated that he had fired it with his right hand, and witness finally admitted that he was in doubt as to which hand O'Donnell used. He acknowledged that he had told Mr. Beecher, the second officer of the steamer, that he took his father's pistol to keep it out of his mother's way. Upon being asked how this statement agreed with his previous statement, that he got it for his father, he declared that both of the statements were true. He denied that he had told Walter Young at Port Elizabeth that his father had his pistol when he was killed. Walter Young was here brought into court when the witness said he did not recollect him.

Mrs. Carey, the wife of the murdered man, was sworn as a witness. She repeated the testimony she gave at the preliminary examination. She reiterated that O'Donnell exclaimed that "he was sent to do it." In the cross-examination of Mrs. Carey no new evidence was elicited.

Mr. Marks testified that he was sitting on the hatchway, which was open, and saw O'Donnell and Carey below. The former was very quiet, but Carey was talking excitedly, as if laying down the law. Soon after he heard a shot and saw O'Donnell's hand go down and then up, to fire a second shot. He saw no indications of violence on the part of Carey. There was no pistol in Carey's hand. He heard O'Donnell tell Mrs. Carey that he could not help it.

Robert Thomas Cubitt deposed that he was a passenger on the steamer Kinfawn Castle with "Power." He was unaware that "Power" was James Carey until they arrived at Capetown. He was there shown the supplement of *Weekly Freeman's Journal*, which contained a portrait of Carey, and an account of his connection with the Irish Invincibles. He recognized the portrait as that of "Power" and showed it to O'Donnell, who remarked, "I'll shoot him." O'Donnell asked for and witness gave him the portrait.

In cross examination Cubitt said when O'Donnell remarked: "I'll shoot him," he spoke in a pleasant manner, and witness attached no importance to the remark at the time.

W. Beecher, the second officer, and Capt. Rose, commander of steamer Melrose Castle, Dr. Ensor, the district medical officer of Port Elizabeth, and Inspector Cherry of Port Elizabeth Police, gave their testimony, mainly as upon their examination at Bow St. Court, on the 26th and 29th of September last. Inspector Cherry further identified the portrait of Carey that was found in O'Donnell's trunk, and also the newspaper cutting, headed "Irish Revolutionists in America."

Police Superintendent Mallon, of Dublin, identified Carey's pistol, as one he gave him for his protection when he left Dublin; he said Carey was very excitable, desperate and utterly regardless of human life. The prosecution thereupon closed and the Court adjourned.

LONDON, Dec 1.—The trial of O'Donnell, for the murder of Carey, was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. The court room was crowded with people, but there were few persons outside the building. The prisoner's brother was present in court.

O'Donnell appeared calm. Walter Young, of Port Elizabeth, cab driver, was called for the defence. He testified that he frequently drove the Carey family around Port Elizabeth and they ought to know him; when Mrs. Carey and her son at once denied it he was panic-stricken. He had once said to Tom Carey at Port Elizabeth, "you are a fine fellow; why didn't you shoot O'Donnell when he shot your father? Tom anwered, "I had not a revolver. I went to get it, but when I went there it was gone, because my father had it." Witness mentioned this to other cab drivers. The cross-examination of this witness elicited no material change in his testimony. No other witness for called for the defence, and Mr. Russell began his address to the jury.

Russell urged the jury in considering the case to dismiss from their minds all that they may have read upon the subject of the killing of Carey. The prisoner did not deny shooting Carey. The question for the consideration of the jury was: "Did he do it under reasonable apprehension of his life?" If so they should acquit him. If short of this O'Donnell acted only under threat of personal violence, this could not convict him of murder, although it might not be possible to let him go free altogether. The statement is utterly false that O'Donnell went on board the steamer Kinfaun Castle to track Carey like a sleuth hound at the bidding of a secret society. Russell said these were only newspaper charges, which he proceeded to warmly denounce.

Judge Denman remarked that the counsel was hardly promoting the interests of his client.

Gen. Pryor, after resolving to apply for a hearing in the case of O'Donnell, and to force an explicit refusal to his application, changed his mind, as the other counsel in the case gave their opinion that the appearance of an American lawyer sent by Irish-Americans would be fatal to the prisoner. They further stated if the application was made they would surrender their briefs. Russell, with dramatic effect, gave O'Donnell's own story of the murder, substantially as already published. Attorney General James and Judge Denman at first objected, but finally consented to allow Russell to proceed. The circumstances, he said, fitted the testimony of the witnesses, Jones, Beecher and Marks. The evidence given by Parish and young Carey was unworthy of credence. It was beyond doubt that Carey had a pistol at the time he was shot. The boy's testimony, to the effect that his father went ashore at Cape Town without it, and that he did not carry it after his identity was discovered, was false. O'Donnell's remark to Mr. Curbitt after he was shown Carey's portrait—"I'll shoot him"—was merely a piece of laughing bravado, having no indication in it of serious purpose, and to which no one would attach importance.

LATER.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The evidence was concluded on Saturday and the arguments of counsel in the O'Donnell trial were made. The case was given to the jury at 7 p. m., and at 9 a verdict of guilty of the wilful murder of James Carey was rendered. Judge Denman thereupon sentenced O'Donnell to death.

After the delivery of the sentence of death on O'Donnell, he sprang to his feet shouting: "Three cheers for Ireland; good-bye to the United States; to hell with the British and the British Crown." He was dragged out of the court room by policemen. The prisoner will likely remain at Newgate where he will be hanged probably December 17th. Ample precautions have been taken to prevent a rescue. Two warders remain with O'Donnell night and day.

The result of the O'Donnell trial was eagerly awaited by Irish circles in London, where it was generally expected that the verdict would be manslaughter. Some of the League branches have resolved to form a committee to memorialize Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, to commute the sentence. It is thought probable an attempt will be made to bring a pressure upon the United States government to intervene for commutation of the sentence.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Lord Rossmore's Commission as Justice of the Peace in County Monaghan has been suspended, owing to his action on the occasion of the Orange and League meetings at Roslea, County Fermanagh, on October 16th. The Lord Commissioners of the Great Seal, in a letter to Lord Rossmore, charged him with endangering the public peace by leading the procession of Orangemen in close proximity to the League meeting, despite the remonstrances of the magistrate and the police. The letter concluded by demanding an explanation. Lord Rossmore has replied to the effect that he was unable to control the Orange procession, which, he says, insisted upon marching straight to the place of the League meeting. He says he is convinced that his action at Roslea was the most practical manner of responding to Mr. Gladstone's appeal to the wealthier portion of the Irish people to help themselves.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Cardinal Simeoni yesterday on behalf of the Pope congratulated the American bishops upon the agreement existing between them and upon the settlement of the principal questions submitted for their deliberation.