

and diplomatic relations with Great Britain until the insult was explained or atoned for."

"Would you vote for such proceedings?"

"What would be the use if I did? Commercial interests, as they are called, will ever in this country be superior to the idea of national honor. I might stand nearly alone at that position, and I certainly do not desire practical isolation. We are a commercial people. Were we a belligerent nation, there would be music in the air before Monday night. We are the second largest Caucasian nation in regard to population and I believe territory, yet we are afraid to seek refuge in the Stars and Stripes, which are rapidly, in foreign relations, degenerating into sort of pocket handkerchief. In an adopted citizen business, it is a "flaunting lie" than ever it was in the worst days of slavery. I am sorry to have to speak so rudely of the national symbol, but frankness is somewhat wholesome."

"What remedies do you propose to restore the Stars and Stripes to their ancient respectability abroad?"

"Give some other element in the country than shopkeepers a chance; construct the navy; represent us in London and recall that weak job and duds of dudes, the Lord Mayor of the University of Edinburgh, adopted Scotchman; a pretty representative of the United States of England!"

"The nation has no navy to assist itself with, right or wrong. Successive administrations and Congresses the last fifteen years have allowed our navy to rot in the docks; they deserve party reprobation. The President has certainly done what he could to remedy that state of affairs and I hope his recommendations about the navy to the present Congress will be sustained. With reference to the party, suppose Congress should declare for the suspension of diplomatic relations and England declare war? If England will do nothing she would back down completely, because she knows she has everything to lose in such a struggle. The English might block all of our ports, but we would starve. We would be healthy and happy at home and nothing else, while our letters of marque authorizing privateers to prey on her commerce would soon make havoc of her, if no more. She might annoy us badly for six months after war was declared, but within a year or eighteen months at most, she would starve her, and she knows her fleet, great as it is, could never protect her merchant marine."

"What do you think, leaving out the question of war, Congress will do in the premises?"

"I have heard that should O'Donnell be executed on Monday, a resolution will be introduced asking the State Department to lay all the correspondence on the subject before the House, then, I suppose, we will have a debate, a good deal of sound and folly. The conservative element of the House will not, in my opinion, permit an American to be taken to England and hanged. Great Britain has always adopted the citizenship ship on her shoulder when she could touch our national nose with her fingers, but the ship will not be knocked off and the national nose will."

London, 15.—O'Donnell maintains great firmness of demeanor, and is apparently prepared for his fate. He regards himself as a martyr. His determined air and bravado and cheerful independence of his impending fate have greatly impressed his wardens.

His brother visited him for twenty minutes. At the close of the conversation, O'Donnell shook his hand, exclaiming, "Good bye, old fellow, keep up your spirits, and don't be downcast because of me."

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—Charles Hall, ex-Vice-Chancellor, is dead, aged 69 years.

The statute of Gladstone was unveiled in this city, in the Liberal Club rooms to-day. Earl Granville delivered a strong personal eulogy upon Gladstone. Referring to foreign affairs, he believed that all the powers felt confidence in England, thereby making the path of the government smoother than otherwise.

The Senate has voted urgency upon the Tonquin credit bill.

The cabinet has considered the question of sending large reinforcements to Tonquin.

Marquis Tseng says an amicable settlement is still possible.

Constantinople, 13.—News of the defeat of the Egyptian army is spreading in Arabia. Numbers of recruits have joined the insurgents in Yemen and Hedjaz. The governor of Hedjaz has telegraphed for reinforcements. The Porte will not send any troops to Egypt unless asked to do so, but confides its efforts to prevent communication between Egypt and Soudan.

LONDON, 14.—The hangman has arrived to make preparations for the execution of O'Donnell. The American minister says he is not free to discuss the steps taken to obtain a respite; he is hampered in approaching the British Government by the result of the Lawson case. He reports that the jurymen have been seen and efforts are unabated to get them to join in the memorial for a respite.

London, 14.—The steamer *Duke* from Liverpool for Rotterdam, was wrecked in the gale on Tuesday, and the crew of 21 drowned. The ship *Albertine*, from Quebec, being towed into Greenock harbor, was caught in the gale, the towline parted and the ship was driven out of sight. No trace of her since.

Rome, 14.—The Pope is consulting with the cardinals concerning the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany.

Barcelona, 14.—The German Crown Prince arrived and was received at the depot with military honors. The streets are regally decorated.

LONDON, 14.—Parliament is prorogued till February 5th.

O'Donnell took final leave of his friends yesterday. His brother was with him half an hour. O'Donnell told him just previous to shooting Carey he asked him to go below and order some "go," stating he would go himself only he did not care to have his wife see him. O'Donnell went below and Carey followed. While drinking Carey replied with an oath: "I believe you know me." O'Donnell replied, "Yes, you are Carey the informer." Carey then drew his pistol. O'Donnell knocked it up, drew his own pistol and fired. Carey's son was the first person to come toward them. He picked up his father's pistol. Beyond this O'Donnell refused to talk on the subject. He is in good spirits and hopeful.

The *Daily Telegraph* understands the Home Secretary has decided that on no grounds will he interfere with the execution of O'Donnell. In reply to the request of the American Government to postpone the execution pending inquiries in reference to O'Donnell's citizenship, an answer has been sent that the Government has carefully considered the whole matter, and is convinced no reasonable ground has been assigned to warrant a stay of execution.

The Earl of Meath has written a letter to hon. Trant Hamilton, (conservative), M. P. for Dublin county, subscribing his name to an address approving Lord Rossmore's conduct as a protest against the execrable principles of the League.

The *Times* Paris correspondent believes China has submitted a basis for the arrangement of the pending difficulties with France to the judgment of England. The correspondent says it seems certain, despite all contrary assertions, there are no Chinese regular troops at Bac Ninh or Sontay; thus the taking of these places will no longer constitute a *casus belli*.

A *Times* Madrid dispatch says. A few days ago at the frontier station of Irun on the return of the French Ambassador from Paris, he was maltreated, not only by threats but also physically assaulted by Spanish officials, who pointed out to him that walking in a certain part of the depot was trespassing upon the grounds allotted to Spaniards. The exciting scene only ended when the express started for Madrid. The Ambassador has requested that the employees be dismissed. The minister of Public Works, however, refused the request. All the papers call the serious attention of the government to the case. Republican journals are commenting upon the event as strongly as the rest.

Paris, 14.—The government is without information relative to the reported revolution at Hue and the poisoning of the Anamite King. It is well known, however, the king's position has been a very difficult one since his signing the treaty with the French.

Eight hundred French troops occupy the forts at Hue and on the river; seven gunboats are in the stream. The government, therefore, has no fear for the safety of its forces there.

Henri Martin, the well known historian, is dead. He was born in 1810.

The Deputies to-day discussed the estimates of the Foreign Office.

Gerville Reache referring to the position of the French residents in Hayti, criticized the conduct of the French consul during the recent events at Port-au-Prince.

Prime Minister Ferry replied that the Haytian government admitted its responsibility in the matter, and had undertaken to indemnify the French sufferers. France would see the indemnity duly paid, and inquire into the conduct of the consul.

Raspail moved in the Chamber of Deputies that the French Embassy to the Vatican be abolished; rejected, 325 to 119.

All members of the Senate committee on the Tonquin credits favor granting the credits. Bartholomy Saint Hilaire is president of the committee.

*La France* states that three battalions have been ordered to prepare to embark for Tonquin at 2.30, and volunteers have been called for to form three more battalions. These battalions will form a brigade under General Lesgilles.

The *Temps* says Gen. Millet will be appointed commander of the land and sea forces in Tonquin, with 15,000 men, not including those aboard the flotilla.

A dispatch from Saigon says there is no room to doubt that the King of Anam was poisoned by pro-Chinese Mandarins.

The French residents are fortified in the citadel at Hue with 100 marines.

PARIS, 15.—The French ambassador has returned from Friederichsruhe, where he visited Bismarck. He was with the German chancellor three hours, and is satisfied with the views obtained from Bismarck regarding the relations between France and Germany.

Glasgow, 15.—The North German Lloyd steamer *Eider*, 7,000 tons burthen and 800 horse power, was launched to-day from the yards of John Elder & Co.

Barcelona, 15.—The Crown Prince of Germany, during his stay here visited the Cathedral and other places of note. He was everywhere well received. He embarked this evening for Italy, the German squadron escorting him.

Rome, 15.—The German Crown Prince, upon his arrival here, will cause a formal application to be made for an audience with the Pope whose reply thereto will be guided by the terms in which a request is couched.

Paris, 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Prime Minister Ferry introduced a bill demanding a supplementary Tonquin credit of 12,000,000 francs, for the first six months of 1884. The preamble states that it is necessary to dispatch fresh reinforcements; that Gen. Millot, lately commandant at Paris, has been trusted with the supreme command of the French troops on shore, with Generals Megriere and Delisle assisting; Admiral Courbet will resume command of the naval forces. Urgency for the bill is voted.

It is reported in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies that a revolution occurred in the palace of Peking, resulting in the triumph of the military party and hostility to the arrangement with France, thereby causing the disgrace of Bi Hung Chung, prime minister.

Victor Hugo has written Queen Victoria asking her to pardon O'Donnell.

Shanghai, 16.—Everything is quiet at Peking. Nothing is known hereabout of the reported revolution in the Imperial Palace.

Vienna, 16.—A cargo of 100,000 hundred weight of American wheat has been brought by steamer from Hamburg to Laube, in Bohemia. The first cargo of American wheat ever imported into Austria.

London, 16.—The Glasgow dynamiters were taken to Edenburg for trial, accompanied by a strong police force.

A riot has taken place between some drunken soldiers and a number of Jews, at Garmolinzi, in Padolia, Russia, resulting in killing a rabbi and the wounding of many Jews. The soldiers were arrested.

PARIS, 15.—It is stated that owing to the revolution in Hue and the death of King Hiphema, government has ordered Admiral Courbet to remain upon the defensive until further reinforced. An uneasy feeling is again apparent here, owing to a silence of government in regard to affairs in the east. The Bourse is agitated and prices drooping.

DUBLIN, 16.—Placards bearing the signature of Col. Stuart Knox, Orange Grand Master, posted in Dunganon, announce a monster meeting of Orangemen at Dromare, County Down on the first of January in opposition to the meeting of Parnellites at the same time and place. Lord Rossmore will be present.

Cairo, 15.—There is great excitement among the Musselmans and Christians in Upper Egypt, attributed to the action of American missionaries. The Copts are defiant and a popular outbreak is imminent. The Governor of Liout has warned the Egyptian Government of the situation.

LONDON, 16.—O'Donnell passed a good night and continues cheerful. His appetite is fair, but he enjoys smoking more than eating. He was visited this afternoon by Father Fleming and another priest and was attentive to their exhortations. The strictest reticence was observed by the prison officials. A special guard of 24 men is on duty inside the prison day and night and several detectives are stationed outside. The streets in the vicinity of the prison are empty and quiet. Some uneasiness is being felt about Binn's droa. It was thoroughly tested to-day and the machinery again overhauled. It seemed to work well. The exclusion of representatives of the press from the prison and difficulty in obtaining information causes much dissatisfaction. The execution will certainly take place at 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

WASHINGTON, 16.—On Thursday last Secretary Frelinghuysen telegraphed to Minister Lowell stating that the House of Representatives had brought the case of O'Donnell to the President's notice, with the hope that the latter might secure a reasonable delay of the sentence. In this telegram Lowell was instructed as follows: "As before instructed, you will consider O'Donnell's citizenship established, there being in Great Britain no judicial examination, or appeal of proceedings at a criminal trial, possible errors can only be corrected through a new trial, or executive action upon sentence, therefore this government is anxious that such careful examination may be given the proceedings in this case as to discover error should one have been committed. You are therefore directed by the President to request a delay in the execution of the sentence and that a careful examination of the case may be made by Her Majesty's government and that the prisoner's counsel be permitted to present any alleged points of error."

Secretary Frelinghuysen is now in receipt of a telegram from Lowell, who states that on the 12th he received the above telegram and immediately communicated its substance to Lord Granville, who acknowledged the receipt and stated that he referred it to the proper authorities; also that on Saturday the 15th inst., Lowell having received Lord Granville's reply, in which the latter after referring to Lowell's communication stated that the counsel for O'Donnell having submitted such representations as he thought advisable on the prisoner's behalf all his representations and other circumstances of such cases had been carefully examined and considered in the manner usual in the case of capital convictions, and Her Majesty's government found no grounds which justified advising the Crown to interfere with the sentence of the law or its execution.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* prints a London cablegram which states that O'Donnell has practically admitted that he was an "Invincible." Saturday evening he had an interview with his brother, and when the latter left the prison, he was asked if O'Donnell made any new statements. He said, answered the brother, that he never felt any regret for killing Carey, and that he felt none now. He also said he would make this declaration upon the scaffold, and that these would be his dying words. Being closely pressed the brother made the following statement:

"O'Donnell is fully prepared to meet his fate, but he remarked that his death would be avenged on England."

For fear anything might happen to him between now and the execution his brother sent for me and asked me to put before his friends his last statement. He intends upon the scaffold to say the following words:

"I killed James Carey, informer. I am not sorry for killing him, and I

never have been. Not only that, but all London's wealth would not buy me or induce me to give any one away." The arrival of the hangman Binn, will be secret, so will be his departure. The police allege that a plot exists among the Invincibles to kill Binn before the hour fixed for execution if possible. As the date of execution approaches the case rapidly becomes more sensational, particularly now it has become known that O'Donnell acknowledged himself an invincible by assuring his confederates that they need not fear being given away."

The police to-night assert that the British Government has been informed from New York that a strong and well organized party of American Invincibles left New York, Nov. 29th, aboard the steamer *Assyrian Monarch*, for the purpose of attempting to rescue O'Donnell.

This party are desperate and through allies in London have chartered a small and swift steamer in London to convey their rescued fellowman to sea. As ridiculous as any such idiotic scheme must appear to persons acquainted with the situation at Newgate, or any other English prison still the Scotland yard guard has taken official notice of it and posted a strong body of men at Gravesend for the purpose of arresting these Americans who will arrive on Sunday. When questioned about the Scotland yard story the Inspector said that while the story about the rescue was regarded as ridiculous the police believed that if the American party came at all, the real mission would be one of revenge against the officers and others engaged in the prosecution of O'Donnell, and every effort will be made to arrest the entire party the moment the steamship lands. The government has issued a permit for the police to search persons and luggage and to examine into and identify every passenger arriving aboard the *Assyrian Monarch* and undoubtedly some arrests will be made, as the government believes their information from New York is specific and reliable.

LONDON, 8.15 a.m., 17.—O'Donnell was hanged at 8.02 o'clock this morning.

Despite the boisterous and equally weather, a considerable crowd assembled at the prison at 7 o'clock this morning, and hundreds of workmen passing the jail waited to gaze at the black flag. Among them was O'Donnell's brother who paced to and fro in a most dejected manner exciting the sympathy of all present.

The execution occurred without a hitch. O'Donnell was calm and collected, but made no statement on the scaffold.

Rome, 16.—The Mayor of Rome has issued a proclamation stating that the German Crown Prince will arrive to-morrow as a guest of the Sovereign in order to draw close the bonds between Germany and Italy.

LONDON, 17.—When O'Donnell was notified at 7.30 this morning to make ready for execution he was perfectly resigned and expressed great sorrow for the outburst of temper in the dock at the conclusion of his trial. He said he had felt the greatest animosity for witnesses who appeared against him, but that had now disappeared. O'Donnell walked with great firmness, without the assistance of the wardens who stood close around him. He was perfectly calm and self-possessed, and while standing on the drop he looked around unconcernedly. Binn performed the remainder of his duty quickly. He allowed a drop of eight feet; the noose was placed exactly as Marwood used to place it. Binn pulled the lever of the trap precisely as the neighboring church clocks were striking 8. The crowd in front of Newgate increased rapidly, and shortly before 8 o'clock numbered 20,000 persons. The streets were closely packed, but the throng observed a quiet and orderly demeanor. The Irish element was not conspicuous. As the moment for the execution approached, the crowd swayed up against the prison wall and the roadway, which before was kept clear, was blocked. The police, however, moved rapidly through the multitude and easily cleared the way. When the black flag was hoisted, announcing the tragedy at an end, there was no demonstration, although the suppressed excitement marked O'Donnell's brother remained to the last, bitterly weeping in the centre of a sympathizing group. The clouds began to break as the hour of eight approached. When the black flag was run up it was distinctly displayed against the rising sun. The people immediately dispersed after the hoisting of the flag.