



VOL. XXXI.—NO. 24. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1881. PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND!

THE STATE TRIALS.

JUDGE FITZGERALD'S CHARGE.

Government Emigration Scheme Recommended.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S LIFE THREATENED

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.]

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A special meeting of the Home Rulers' Parliamentary Committee will be held to-day for the purpose of considering Mr. Shaw's secession from the party. During the State trials at Dublin yesterday the Catholic bishops of Donegal, Meath and Killala were seated beside the Traversers.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—In last night's debate in the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington warned the obstructionists that the Ministry would be unable to calm the feelings of irritation which have arisen in the House and in the country.

The forty members who voted in minority on Mr. Lalor's motion in the House of Commons last night for adjournment of the debate on the Irish question, were all Home Rulers.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day, the proceedings commenced with a speech by Peter O'Brien, on behalf of J. D. Sullivan. O'Brien said his client belonged to a family who had labored unceasingly for the welfare of Ireland and was never actually engaged in public life until the people were threatened with famine.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—At the conclusion of O'Brien's speech, John Curran spoke on behalf of Walsh, Harris and Nally. The Court then adjourned.

When Curran closed, the applause caused the Court to order the removal of some persistent clappers. Nolan spoke on behalf of Davitt at a meeting of the Land League, and said there was a magnificent representative organization in America, far beyond the reach of flying columns or Coercion Acts.

The Morning Post understands that if the Coercion Bill is obstructed the Government will ask the House to take the matter into its own hands, with a view of terminating such obstruction.

men were to cease to have a share in the splendid British Empire they had helped to build up? He was greeted with cheers at the conclusion of his speech. The Court then adjourned until Monday, when Judge Fitzgerald will deliver his charge to the jury.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—Information has just been received that the turretship "Belle Isle," guardship in Kingstown harbour, left her moorings yesterday evening, taking a northward course toward the open roadstead of Rathmullen, near Innishowen, on the Coast of Donegal. It is stated that the Government received information that a cargo of arms and ammunition was to be landed on the Donegal coast, and the "Belle Isle" was sent to prevent the landing.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The ironclad Belle Isle has been ordered to Lough Swilly, in order to better distribute the forces, as there is no possibility of her being required at Kingstown, while Dublin is so well provided with troops and police.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Irish mass meetings are being organized throughout England.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Standard says:—It is probable that the Government will be compelled to set aside the Coercion Bill temporarily, in order to deal with obstruction in the House of Commons. Irish members intend to offer prolonged resistance to the Coercion Bill.

It is said that the Bill for the protection of persons and property in Ireland will much resemble the Westmeath Act of 1871. It will empower the Viceroy, with the advice of the Irish Privy Council, to declare the districts in which the Act shall be enforced, and a subsequent clause will suspend the Habeas Corpus Act by empowering the Viceroy, upon reasonable suspicion, to arrest any person deemed the offender within the terms of the Act. It will also provide that persons so arrested cannot be released, tried or bailed without an order of the Privy Council or Viceroy.

The result of the State trials at Dublin is awaited with considerable interest. Mr. Parnell left London to-night, and intends to be present during the Judge's charge. Preparations are being made to give him a grand reception on his arrival. All members of the League in town will meet him with bands on Monday. He will be escorted to the Court by an imposing procession. A telegram from Castlebar states that a troop of dragoons, with a large force of constabulary, will leave that town to-morrow, to assist in prohibiting a land meeting to be held near Balla. It is stated that the meeting will be held no matter what the result may be. The most determined aspect has been evinced by these in charge of the preparations. The following missive was received to-day by Mr. Davitt. It bears the Hastings postmark, and is addressed to

"Ticket-of-leave Convict C. Davitt. League Office, Sackville street, Dublin. 'Memo'—It is as well that you and all your gang of ruffians, Biggar, O'Sullivan & Company, should know that we landlords are determined to get rid of and clear all our property of Irish Land Leaguers, and only to have tenants who will adhere to their contracts. The man who repudiates his contract with his landlord is a thief and rogue. It is quite time you were remitted to prison again. 'A LANDLORD.' The statement that Captain Boycott's farm at Lough Mask is lying vacant is not true. It is being worked by a man called Graham, a member of the relief expedition. A Land Leaguer from Ballinrobe informs me that Graham is well liked by the people, and no attempt has been made to interfere with him. A beautiful silver medal, about the size of a five-shilling piece, has been struck to commemorate the Boycott relief expedition. One will be presented to each member who took part in the harvesting operations. The inscription sets forth services rendered, and the date of the expedition.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—Judge Fitzgerald, in charging the jury in the case of the Traversers, expressed gratification at the fairness and justice with which both sides conducted their case. He said the jury must dismiss all they had heard or read in Court, and only consider the evidence. He pointed out that the land laws of Ireland were more favorable than those of Great Britain, Belgium or the United States.

It is reported that Major Nolan, Home Rule whip, has been ordered to join his battery going to India.

A despatch from Dublin to the Times says it is satisfactory to note a marked improvement in the social aspect of the country. The number of outrages has diminished, and the panic has in some degree abated.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The gunboats Elk and Tweed have been ordered from Chatham for service on the Irish coast.

DUBLIN, Jan. 25.—Bands of people are parading the streets to-night with torches and are shouting for Parnell and victory. Many American flags are being carried in the processions.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—An alarm has been given that the Chelsea and Wellington barracks were to be attacked by Fenians. It is apparently in much the same kind of a scare as at Birmingham yesterday. Precautions, however, have been taken against any surprise.

The Times does not believe the Ministry is in danger of finding itself left without the support of the great body of Liberals on the Coercion question.

In consequence of information received by the authorities large numbers of police have been told off to watch the various barracks and other public buildings in London.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 24.—It is stated that Fenianism is extensively organized here, and a raid upon the manufactories of arms is probable. The Government has sent troops to guard the small arms' manufactory.

The News says:—In consequence of the refusal of the Government to disclose the outlines of the Land Bill, moderate Home Rulers will go in with the Parnellites in opposition to coercion. The Conservative leaders are not prepared to support any kind of closure, but favor measures tending to make the Obstructionists personally amenable. The News further remarks that Forster's Coercion Bill amounts to a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE COERCION BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—In the House of Commons, Lawson, Liberal, moved an amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech, praying for the assimilation of the English and Irish borough franchise. He spoke for an hour and fifty minutes, being several times called to order. Forster complained of Lawson's course, but said the Government were anxious to assimilate the franchise if possible. Several Irish members followed. A slight scene took place because cries of "shut up" were raised while Gray, Home Ruler, was speaking. The debate was adjourned.

Rogers pointed out the irregularity of Lawson's amendment, praying for the assimilation of the English and Irish borough franchise.

The Speaker coincided in this opinion, and the amendment was withdrawn, but brought up by Sexton in another form. After debate, Sexton's amendment was rejected—36 to 27.

O'Kelly, Home Ruler, moved a further amendment, asking the Queen to guarantee the Irish their constitutional rights.

The Address was then adopted.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—In the House of Commons last night the report on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to after an informal debate on South African affairs.

In the vote of the House of Commons by which the amendment to the Address agreed upon by the Home Rulers was rejected, the members who voted in the minority are all Home Rulers. Several English and Ulster Liberals abstained from voting.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, Right Hon. M. E. G. Duff Under-Consular Secretary, said the Government to-day received no proposals relative to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the claims of the Boers.

The overwhelming majority of the English members appeared to be quite convinced of the necessity of the measure, and seemed to regard Mr. Forster's statement as conclusive. Many Radicals, however, declare privately that no sufficient cause was made by Mr. Forster for the suspension of the constitutional rights of the Irish, and some are expected to speak to this effect. The Parnellite members regard Mr. Forster's statement as weak, and hope to demolish his case and induce the advanced Radicals to vote against coercion. They say that it is evident that the Government means to use the Coercion Bill for

SUPPRESSING THE LEAGUE.

The extreme section including Mr. Jesse Collins, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Bart, Mr. Lamborne and perhaps Sir Wilfrid Lawson, will offer the bill their uncompromising opposition in all its stages.

Mr. Parnell is absent in Dublin, but will return to-morrow to lead the resistance to the bill in the House. In view of the character of the measure, all methods of obstruction will be used. In all probability it will not become law until the Irish party is silenced.

Mr. Dilloun declared the retrospective clauses of the first bill were evidently aimed at the Traversers.

The attitude of the moderate section of the Irish members is attracting much attention. Mr. Little, Liberal member for Tyrone county, one of the most moderate of the Irish members, last night urged that Government pending remedial measures, should introduce a bill suspending evictions in cases where the rent is excessive.

Great displeasure is manifested in Ireland at the seceders from the Parnellite party. Shaw was hoisted when he passed through Dublin. The constituents of various members have called upon them to resign.

It has become necessary to open subscriptions for the relief of distress of laborers in every town in the County Clare. The work-houses are crowded.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. DURBAN, Jan. 24.—It is reported that the Boers are evacuating Utrecht and concentrating at Wakkerstrom. The column under Sir George Colley is a thousand strong. Sir George, addressing the troops before advancing, said, as a month would elapse before reinforcements could arrive, the situation demanded action. A strong garrison remains at Newcastle. The Maguqlaine tribe, composed of notorious robbers and murderers, have joined the Boers.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY RUNS OFF THE TRACK AT OSBOODE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The Montreal and Toronto morning express on the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, due here at 6.30 a.m., left the track at Osgoode station. It is reported that a number of passengers were injured. Railway wires smashed.

The accident to the express train this morning was caused by a broken rail. The first class car and Pullman went off the track and rolled over the embankment into the ditch. They were both fairly filled with passengers, who were tumbled about in all directions. The railway employees set about immediately rescuing the passengers, which was done with some difficulty and after some delay, and as the doors could not be moved axes had to be used to cut a way into the carriages. In the meantime the passengers were in danger from fire, and it is a mercy that the cars did not take fire, as the coal oil lamps and the contents of the stoves were emptied among the passengers and seats. One of the passengers states that had the cars caught fire nothing could have rescued them.

A great majority of the passengers were injured, but some seriously, the wounds consisting for the most part of scratches and bruises. Among the injured so far as known are Miss Follows, Ottawa, cut on the neck; Madam Von Holmker, of Cobourg, severe scalp wound; Mr. Frank Shanley, Ottawa, slight scratches; Dr. Whalon, slight cuts and bruised. Among the passengers on board were Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Hon. A. Mackenzie; the two Misses Carling, daughters of Hon. John Carling, and several western ladies and gentlemen whose names have not yet been learned. The railway authorities are very reticent as to the occurrence. On Dr. W. H. Brouse reaching the scene of the accident, he at once administered to the necessities of the passengers according to the gravity of their injuries, but, as stated already, with the exception of the lady from Cobourg and the others mentioned, he found most of the travellers suffering from the shock produced by the sudden accident. The passengers were brought into the city at half-past 9 o'clock, and will be attended to at their residences by Dr. Brouse on behalf of the railway authorities.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

The New York Herald's correspondent sends the following dispatch:—LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Labouchere, of Irish affairs, which he has always treated in a most generous spirit.—"To me a most astounding show is presented by the generosity with which the leaders of the Irish National movement are treated in England. The one cry is crush them, stamp them out. Their crime is that they are using their best efforts to obtain for Ireland the privileges of control for her own local affairs. I should be glad to know how long we should allow our local affairs to be controlled by Irishmen. But they are violating the law it is said. Possibly a considerable number of Poles have violated the law in Russia and have been carried off to Siberia. To sympathize with them is accounted a virtue. Oh! but look at the outrages? No one can deplore them more than I do, but none has been brought home to the Leaguers. The organisers are clever men, and over-outrages would be most injurious to their scheme, which is based on passive resistance. Boycotting has been practised by almost every class in Ireland. It is carried to its ultimate success. The more the Irish question is considered in all its bearings the more it is apparent that it has only two solutions. Either govern Ireland according to our views, or leave her to govern herself according to her own views, only stipulating that we are convinced that the Imperial union is a geographical and political necessity. By coercion only can we attain the former. Our choice lies between coercion and concession. The present policy of the red and sugar-stick can and never ought to succeed. We, however, are seeking to make it quite certain of failure by flourishing the red and carefully concealing the sugar in our pocket, declining to state whether the lump is large or small before we have used the red. It is an unfortunate error to make coercion precede redress for the organization of the Land League will be so strong before a coercion bill is passed, that without public meetings and without any threats the system of exclusive trading will become universal in Ireland. The tenants will refuse to pay their rents if evicted by the police; no one else will take their farms, and as soon as the police and military are withdrawn the evicted tenants will quickly return. If, therefore, the Irish hold together they must in the end gain the day, for it is impossible to evict an entire nation." Truth then sketches the provisions of the Land Bill which I sent you two weeks ago. I learn that Mr. Parnell will obstruct the coercion bill, by every possible means. I am convinced that this measure will pass the House of Lords rapidly, but that a remedial measure will have no such luck.

During the present season Paris dress-makers steal from all the great masters, Raphael, Veronese, Rubens and Van Dyck, and they borrow from all lands. Charles IX. dresses, Chinese shoes, Regency head dresses, Directoire hats and Oriental stuffs are mixed together by them in a salad, a carnival of colors and stuffs.

Lord Rosconfield has been offered the hospitality of Mr. Alfred de Rothchild at his residence in Seamore place while his own residence in Curzon street is being made ready. And at his temporary abode the ex-Premier will consult with an informal sort of committee of his political friends on the government measures as they are produced.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

PROPOSAL OF THE ITALIAN IRREDENTISTS TO INVADE THE AUSTRIAN TYROL.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard telegraphs as follows:—Intelligence has reached the Government that subscription lists are secretly circulating in Italy for the purpose of raising funds to enable the Italian Irredentists to invade the Austrian Tyrol. It is reported that the party of action in Italy intend to launch an expedition against Austria next spring. The Italian Government has assured Baron von Haymerle, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that they would prosecute the Italian Irredentist leaders if for their forthcoming meeting they use offensive language against Austria. The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Menotti Garibaldi, accepting the presidency of the Trieste committee of action, and declaring that it is the duty of every Italian to devote his life to the holy cause of Trent and Trieste. A Berlin despatch to the Standard says Germany has semi-officially cautioned Italy against allowing a meeting with the concurrence of Garibaldi to discuss the invasion of Trieste.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DURBAN, Jan. 24.—It is reported that the Boers are evacuating Utrecht and concentrating at Wakkerstrom. The column under Sir George Colley is a thousand strong. Sir George, addressing the troops before advancing, said, as a month would elapse before reinforcements could arrive, the situation demanded action. A strong garrison remains at Newcastle. The Maguqlaine tribe, composed of notorious robbers and murderers, have joined the Boers.

Gen. Colley's column, four miles long, advanced from Newcastle towards the Transvaal on Monday. The Zulus and Swazese refused overtures made by the Boers to join the rising against the British.

LANDLORD TERRORISM.

He was listened to by crowded benches. The silence was broken only by exclamations of "oh, oh," from the English members as some graphic point in his description was made, or from some Irish member. In summing up he declared that there existed a reign of terror in Ireland. The law of the Land Leaguers was supreme and the law of the land powerless. He accused the League of ruling by terror, and when he announced as his conclusion "we must strike terror into them," the House cheered with a heartiness which showed that the Government might thoroughly rely on the temper of the members to force through any measures of coercion they wish to propose.

Mr. Parnell received a tremendous ovation when he left the Court, being cheered from the four Courts and while walking past the Castle through Dame street to his hotel.