



10 JUN 80

IRELAND!

What a Brooklyn Man has Seen and Heard Among Its People.

A LADY OF LARGE ESTATES IN TROUBLE.

The Luxury of Indian Meal and Potatoes—Nothing Short of Revolution Will Give Ireland to the Irish.

[Correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle.]

GALWAY, July 1, 1880.

When Oliver Goldsmith—a native of this province—wrote his descriptive poem on "The Deserted Village," he never thought that the time would come when it might be used in describing nine-tenths of the villages found south of the Craigs of Innishone and north of Conemara...

From what can be learned from the lips of the peasantry of this part of the country their spirit is completely broken, and I have no hesitation in saying that just so soon as the present crops are disposed of, the people of America will see one of the most stupendous emigration streams that it is possible to conceive...

Here is something more for contemplation. The crops in some places will not come up to near what was expected in the early Spring. During the month of May there was little or no rain, so I am informed, but since June 2 I am safe in saying that out of twenty-eight days the rain has come down in torrents for twenty-two full days.

A SCENE OF SORROW.

Having heard that a Mrs. O'Connor, a lady who owns large estates at Balla in the County Mayo, had evicted forty families in the first week in June and five in the following week, I made it my business to get at the facts.

had been paying from one to three pounds per acre rent, but when they fell behind three half years' payments, they and their families were cast out like so many pappas, to live on the charity of their more fortunate neighbors...

Indeed, it is no uncommon thing to meet respectable-looking people who will tell you that it is "a happy household that has enough Indian meal and potatoes to meet the demands of the children," when the question is put, "Will not the labor of the farming districts afford means enough for the ordinary farm laborers to feed and clothe their children?"

But the spirit of retaliation will sometimes break out. It was but yesterday that a despatch was sent from Ballina, County Mayo, stating that a land agent, called Feenich, was shot dead as he was returning from Balinrobe, where he had been attending the county sessions in eviction cases.

Mary Murphy, aged 16, deposed that Mr. Joynt came into her mother's house on the evening of the 16th of June with a loaded gun, and asked if that—of a mother of hers was within; he presented the loaded gun towards her, then turned to the back door, which was shut, and fired through it.

To Mr. McAndrew—I did not go to the police till the next day.

Briget Murphy, a younger sister, and other witnesses corroborated the evidence of Mary Murphy.

As the land laws exist, it is simply preposterous to tell the people that "good harvests will bring things all right again." Even admitting that the landlords are compelled to sell the land to the people at a fair price, there is nothing to prevent a liberal government making a "fair price" mean any sum ranging from £100 to £200 per acre, something like from £1,000 to £2,000.

WILL GIVE IRELAND TO THE IRISH.

All the best government returns on the agricultural resources of the Green Isle put the land at 20,815,111 acres, of which is rented out a little over 12,000,000 acres at two hundred per cent. over the assessed value.

Having heard that several land owners in Roscommon had given a number of laborers work at turf cutting in the bogs, I went to Castlerris station on the Westport line, and sure enough quite a number of tenant farmers were working like beavers, up to their waists in water cutting peat, while others were running with the dripping sods to small boys and girls, who laid them out as brickmakers do

when they lay out bricks, to sun dry. As it was about 2 p. m. when those who are fortunate enough to have a dinner to eat at it, I thought I would wait till that hour and speak to several of the workmen.

"Good day, gentlemen," said your correspondent to a group of ditchmen. "This is rather hard work you seem to be engaged in. May I ask what wages you get for it?"

"Well, now sir, we get for a day's work 'From two pence to eighteen pence,' said the tall young man, who seemed to act as an under foreman. 'The few chidder the ye see get two pence; the men on the top of the bog get a shilling; the sixteen pence, and three of us get eighteen pence; but that would not be so bad if we could work; but in such weather as this the rain will not let the turf dry, and when it can't be put up in stacks the master will stop the work for two or three weeks.'"

Here one poor fellow said: "But that is not the worst of it, sir. Look ye, sir, away up in Elphin, a landlord, whose name we all know, got money from Dublin to have his land improved; he got £2,000, and what did the villain do but set a lot of his tenants to work; then he kept four shillings from them in part payment for the last year's rent. But, in truth, it's not all by with him yet."

Nothing but pure and simple democratic ideas can save this country to its people. The rights of landlords were all nonsense when the people tilling the fields are kept only from dying by the charity of other nations; such rights become national wrongs.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present agitation in this sorrow stricken country one thing is patent, the people have only begun to emigrate, and if the citizens of Long Island wish to see golden grain take the place of scrub oak and would rather have the sound of the mowing machine, where now is only heard the crackling of forest fires, they must be liberal with the coming strangers.

It was my intention when I began to write this letter to say something about the miraculous doings around the chapel of Knock, but as it would take a much longer letter than I have already written to give the slightest outlines of what can be seen at that place in a few days' sojourn there, I will keep it to some future time.

Men are being engaged in Peterborough for work on the Grand Junction Railway at \$1.12 a day. There are 300 men employed on the line.

A terrible fight occurred at Lucean, Ont., on the 27th ult. A young man named James Feenich, a witness in the Biddulph case, was shot dead as he was returning from Balinrobe, where he had been attending the county sessions in eviction cases.

AFGHANISTAN.

Terrible Disaster to the British Arms at Candahar.

A BRIGADE ALL BUT ANNIHILATED.

General Uprising of the Tribes.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons today the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for India, announced the receipt of a telegram from Gen. Burroughs, which reports the location of the British Brigade at Candahar as follows: "General Burroughs' brigade at Candahar. The telegram, which is from the Governor-General, reports that the British Brigade at Candahar has been completely annihilated. Lord Hartington further stated that the British Brigade at Candahar has been completely annihilated. Lord Hartington further stated that the British Brigade at Candahar has been completely annihilated."

Evening papers and morning extras give a fuller account of the disaster to the British Brigade at Candahar. The British Brigade at Candahar has been completely annihilated. Lord Hartington further stated that the British Brigade at Candahar has been completely annihilated.

LONDON, July 30.—A despatch from Bombay says that General Phayre expects to start with a fully provisioned column for Candahar in a few days.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

THE JESUITS!

Their Expulsion from France.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Opinions of the French Press.

We clip the following interesting accounts from our European exchanges:—

PARIS, July 7.—The Jesuit establishments throughout France, with the exception of their colleges for lay pupils, which have another month's grace, were closed to-day. Shortly after 4 a. m. M. Clement, a judicial functionary, and M. Dulac, police commissioner, presented themselves at the gates of the establishment in the Rue de Savoie, outside which a large number of Catholics, and collected. Claiming admission in the name of the law, they passed into the court and into the residence of the Superior, M. de Ravignan, who was absent.

After a fresh protest, M. de Ravignan said that, as the violation of domicile had been consummated, it was useless to make their loss time; to leave the premises, and to go to the police station, where they would be arrested and taken to the police station.

After a fresh protest, M. de Ravignan said that, as the violation of domicile had been consummated, it was useless to make their loss time; to leave the premises, and to go to the police station, where they would be arrested and taken to the police station.

LONDON, July 31.—A despatch from Bombay says that General Phayre expects to start with a fully provisioned column for Candahar in a few days.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

THE JESUITS!

Their Expulsion from France.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Opinions of the French Press.

We clip the following interesting accounts from our European exchanges:—

PARIS, July 7.—The Jesuit establishments throughout France, with the exception of their colleges for lay pupils, which have another month's grace, were closed to-day. Shortly after 4 a. m. M. Clement, a judicial functionary, and M. Dulac, police commissioner, presented themselves at the gates of the establishment in the Rue de Savoie, outside which a large number of Catholics, and collected. Claiming admission in the name of the law, they passed into the court and into the residence of the Superior, M. de Ravignan, who was absent.

After a fresh protest, M. de Ravignan said that, as the violation of domicile had been consummated, it was useless to make their loss time; to leave the premises, and to go to the police station, where they would be arrested and taken to the police station.

After a fresh protest, M. de Ravignan said that, as the violation of domicile had been consummated, it was useless to make their loss time; to leave the premises, and to go to the police station, where they would be arrested and taken to the police station.

LONDON, July 31.—A despatch from Bombay says that General Phayre expects to start with a fully provisioned column for Candahar in a few days.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.

LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urge that France should have a greater part in the expedition.