



IRELAND!

FENIAN SCARE.

DEATH FROM A BAYONET WOUND.

LORD DUFFERIN on the LAND QUESTION.

"The Three F's."

ARREST OF LAND LEAGUERS

FARMERS ROTTING ON THEIR FARMS

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A Fenian scare is rapidly developing throughout the country. In view of rumored designs upon armories by Fenians, the General commanding at York ordered the locks to be removed from the rifles in the army in that city. In view of the increasing Fenian excitement, the authorities have control of arms or of any kind of public stores which may be liable to tempt that organization, and are taking especial pains to protect them from attack. A small arms factory in London has made arrangements for such protection, and buildings containing military stores are to be guarded with increased vigilance. Several mysterious fires broke out at the Liverpool docks last night, and are attributable to the Fenian agency. The authorities are on the qui vive to prevent serious damage. The fires yesterday in the Liverpool docks are charged to the Fenians at present. It is darkly rumored that Sarah O'Connor, aged 17, and Ann McCarthy, 48, charged at the Marlborough street Police Court this morning with unlawful possession of 140 maps of English counties, were Fenian agents. Extra precautions are to be taken to guard the Houses of Parliament from being blown up. One writer suggests that the best precaution would be to insure the presence of Mr. Parnell and the Land League members. LONDON, Jan. 5.—A special correspondent writes from Ireland to the Glasgow Evening Times, giving an account of an interview held with a gentleman who might not unfairly be described as a Fenian head centre. So intimate is he with all the proceedings of the fraternity, that he states, when the land agitation was inaugurated, a determined resistance was made to it by the supporters of the Fenian propaganda. That organization then had 65,000 members paying a small weekly contribution. Scarcely had the Land League movement commenced when the Fenian agitation, as an organization, collapsed, and there was an almost immediate transfusion of the members to the League. The correspondent adds that there were included in the leadership of the land movement men who speedily developed into more thorough-going. Young Irishmen than ever before lived. The writer then proceeds as follows:—Since the extreme party began to have greater weight in the country Fenian principles have had freer play. The distribution of arms, which was entirely suspended, has since been prosecuted with vigor, and the number of Sniders now scattered over the country cannot be well calculated. Any man, I understand, who puts down one pound in the proper quarter can be provided with a Snider rifle and 100 rounds of ball and cartridge, with waist-belt, sword and bayonet for the rifle. It is unnecessary to state that the one pound does not cover the expenses, but the difference is made good from a fund contributed to by sympathizers with the proceedings. One or two persons, whose names have been before the public of late, and who are credited with affecting the change in the land agitation which it has recently assumed. I mean the change towards the repeal movement, have been particularly active in distributing arms, and the strategies resorted to for carrying out this purpose would be worthy of a better cause. Though matters are taking this turn, the Fenians are not hopeful that the rising can be effectually carried out in Ireland. They acknowledge that a great portion of the people of the country are not disposed to run the risk that will attend a rising, anxious as they are to secure self-government. Therefore, the leaders of the organization have long been turning their eyes in another direction, and have come to the conclusion that the blow must be struck at home, and at the English parliament. Another Clerkenwell outrage, they imagine, would go a great way to the furtherance of Home Rule. They pry that Britain may be entangled in some active foreign controversy, for then their opportunity will come. In that emergency they conceive that all that will be needed, in order to paralyze the country and the Government, will be the destruction of a few public edifices, particularly about the dock-yard towns. Lord Dufferin has published a paper on the Irish land question, in which he strongly condemns the three "F's" system—"fair rents," "free sales," and "fixity of tenure"—pointing out that the sale of tenants' interests has a tendency to saddle the holdings perpetually with double rent, and he says the system, if granted, would only further encourage a new set of agitators to endeavour to dispossess the landlords of all remaining vestiges of their rights. Lord Dufferin favours a system copied from that adopted at the enfranchisement of

the Russian serfs, namely: The buying up of large portions of land in Ireland and the conversion of the rents into land charges payable to the State. For the chronically poverty-stricken districts of the West, he recommends a great system of State-aided emigration to Manitoba and the Northwest of Canada, to be worked with the co-operation of the Dominion Government. He points out that as the Catholic Church is supreme in those parts, the clergy of Ireland would not oppose emigration thither as they do emigration to the United States. The Times remarks that Dufferin's suggestions do not forecast the Land Bill, as the Government will not make any grants from the Exchequer or pledge the credit of the country. DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—The President, Treasurer, Secretary, and two other members of the Tralee Branch of the Land League, were arrested at the weekly meeting of the Branch to-day on a charge of sedition, it having been resolved, at their last meeting, to "boycott" a man named Cane, and it is also charged that they did with several other evil-disposed persons, on divers occasions, in the month of December, 1880, at Tralee, illegally and unconstitutionally hold a court, without any jurisdiction to hold the same, and did exercise coercive jurisdiction with divers others of Her Majesty's subjects. The charge is grounded upon information which has not been disclosed. Great excitement was caused in Dublin when the news of the arrest was known. The prisoners were taken before the magistrates and remanded till Friday. This action of the Government is believed to be the first of many similar actions which are in contemplation. The rumor is even current here that the authorities intend to suppress the central offices of the Land League in Dublin. One of the rioters wounded in the encounter at Claremorris has since died from the effects of his wounds. This is the first death resulting from the encounters of the people and police in Ireland since the commencement of the agitation. Mr. Parnell has left Dublin for London, to attend Parliament at the opening of the session to-morrow. He was not intercepted, and no trouble has yet been experienced. At the weekly meeting of the Land League yesterday, Davitt said it was understood that several more meetings would be proclaimed this week, and he counselled all branch leagues to give the authorities no pretext for the suppression of meetings in consequence of the wording of placards. It all meetings were proscribed, he said a branch of the League would be summoned to meet fortnightly, and if these meetings were also prohibited, the only remedy which would remain would inevitably point in the direction of illegal meetings. If the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended he was firmly convinced violence and outrage would usurp the restricted influence of the League. At the Omagh Assizes to-day the farmer, Graham, convicted of shooting Bailiff Mulholland, near Cookstown, County Tyrone, in December, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. A despatch from Kilmacow, County Kilkenny, announces that Rev. Mr. Cordy, President of the Mullinavat Branch of the Land League, and 12 members of the Committee, have been held for trial on a charge of "boycotting" a farmer. A monster land meeting was held at Kinvarra, County Galway, to-day. LONDON, Jan. 6.—It is stated the Pope has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Dublin, sympathizing with the Irish Catholics and desiring improvement in their condition, but exhorting them to do nothing contrary to law, and declaring that Ireland will more readily obtain what she desires from the Government—in whose political ability he expresses his confidence, if she keeps within the strict limits of legality. A despatch from Dublin to the Times says the effect of such an anomaly and satire upon the constitution as the continuance of a criminal trial in the absence of the accused can hardly be favorable to the administration of justice. The people will only see that Mr. Parnell and his associates care as little for the Queen's Bench as for the law itself, and ignore its authority when it interferes with the pursuit of their political objects. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that previous to the issue of the war office circular directing that a strict guard be kept over the armories of volunteers, more than one hundred rifles were stolen from one place near London. It is reported that the Land League will summon a national convention at Dublin to decide upon what course to pursue in regard to the Government land bill. TRALEE, Jan. 6.—Jeremiah Leahy, President of the Ffries branch of the Land League, was arrested to-day and lodged in Kerry county jail. DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—One Colin, a caretaker at a farm near Parsonstown, has been murdered. LONDON, Jan. 6.—There is a great deal of speculation regarding Parnell's arrival here as to whether he will be arrested when Parliament opens. A Dublin correspondent to the Evening Times writes that the Fenians are not hopeful that a rising can be effectually carried out in Ireland. They think the only plan is to strike a blow home, such as the Clerkenwell outrage. DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—With the departure of the Traversers to London interest in the State trials seems to have collapsed. This morning's proceedings consisted of reading the Traversers' speeches. LONDON, Jan. 6.—Parnell arrived last night, despite his anticipated arrest, if he should leave Dublin. LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times, in a leading editorial this morning, says:—"It is not improbable that Mr. Parnell at the moment when he has to stand his trial on a criminal charge, and when he has challenged not only the British Government but the Imperial Parliament to combat, may find popular support in Ireland crumbling under his feet." The Pall Mall Gazette this evening says:—

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Speech From the Throne.

The following is the portion of the Queen's speech referring to affairs in Ireland, delivered at the opening of Parliament, on the 6th inst.: The anticipation with which I last addressed you of the great diminution of distress in Ireland, owing to an abundant harvest, was realized, but I grieve to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes in general have been multiplied far beyond my experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offences, but I must add, that efforts are being made for personal protection, far beyond all former precedent, by the police, under the direction of the Executive. I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread. The administration of justice has been frustrated with respect to these offences through the impossibility of procuring evidence and an extended system of terror has thus been established in various parts of the country which has paralyzed almost alike the exercise of private rights and the performance of civil duties. This state of things is new in some respects, and hence with little available guidance from former precedent I have deemed it right to put in use the ordinary powers of law before making any new demand, but the demonstration of their insufficiency, amply supplied by present circumstances to the country, leads me now to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted to you for entrusting me with additional powers, necessary in my judgment, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of my subjects protection for life and property and personal liberty of action, subject to the primary and imperious obligation to which I have just referred. I continue to desire, not less than heretofore, to prosecute the removal of grievances and the work of legislative improvement in Ireland, as well as in Great Britain. The Irish Land Act of 1870 has been productive of great benefits and has much contributed to the security and comparative well-being of occupiers of the soil without diminishing the value or disturbing the foundation of property, in some respects, however, and more particularly under the strain of recent and calamitous wars, the protection which it supplied has not been sufficient either in Ulster or in other provinces. I recommend you to undertake further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, both as regards the relation of landlord and tenant, and with a view to effective efforts for giving to a large portion of the people by purchase a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal, for the purposes in view, of all obstacles arising out of limitations on ownerships of property with due provision for security of interests involved. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of a Government in Ireland, founded upon representative principles and framed with the double aim of confining popular control over expenditure and of supplying yet the more serious want, by extending a formation of habits of local self-government. IN THE TWO HOUSES. In the House of Lords, Lord Beaconsfield made a long speech. He declared that the accession of the present Government had unsettled everything in Europe, Asia and Ireland, by reversing the policy of their predecessors, at the time of whose overthrow peace was assured. He strongly denounced the conduct of the Government in waiting until the last moment to propose repressive measures in Ireland, and said the circumstances warranted an amendment to the Address, but the state of Ireland required speedy measures, and he therefore recommended that the House proceed immediately to discuss the Ministerial measures for restoring order and liberty to the long-suffering subjects of the Queen. After Lord Granville and others had spoken, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was agreed to. In the House of Commons this evening the attendance was very large. Mr. Goschen, Minister to Turkey, was present. The Ministers were cheered by their supporters. Mr. Gladstone entered, followed by Mr. Parnell. Both were cheered loudly by their respective parties. The Home Rulers were especially demonstrative. Mr. Forster gave notice that he would move to-morrow a Bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland, and also a bill respecting the carrying of arms. The announcement was cheered. Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would oppose the Bills. Mr. Gladstone announced, amid cheers, that he would move on Monday that the Bills just announced have precedence, every day, over other questions until passed. Mr. Parnell gave notice that he will shortly call attention to the relations between England and Ireland, and will move a resolution. Mr. Labouchere (advanced Liberal) said he would shortly move that the hereditary Chamber cannot be a permanent institution. Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would move for a select Committee to inquire into the alleged outrages in Ireland. Mr. Simon (Liberal Reformer) gave notice that he would move for a restitution of Transvaal. Various questions as to the legality of the proceedings against the members of the Land League were announced, including two by Parnell. Mr. Parnell also gave notice of an amendment to the address to the Queen, declaring that peace cannot be promoted by the Suspension of the Constitution. Mr. Justin McCarthy gave notice of an amendment to the address as agreed upon by the Home Rulers, praying the Queen to refrain from employing the navy, police and military,

REDPATH AND HER MAJESTY.

A REAL SENATION.—STATESMANSHIP IN ENGLAND. NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—In a lecture here last night James Redpath said that Queen Victoria only gave one day's income to the relief of the Irish during the late famine. He said she was an infamous woman, and ought to be branded as such all over the globe, that she should be hanged into decency. He denounced the Rev. Mr. Fawcett as a flunkey and coward, and said that he trod to that infamous wretch the Duke of Edinburgh, and then came back to America and tried to injure the Irish cause through the agency of charity and pretended truth. The speaker said a number of times that he approved of shooting landlords. MONTREAL CATHOLIC COLONIZATION SOCIETY. A meeting of the above Society was held in the Bishop's Palace on Sunday evening. There were present Rev. Fathers Labeille, Roussillon, Lefebvre, Canon Lesage, Recor de Be Montigny, Chervier, Latour, and F. A. Quina. Further enterprise in connection with the settlement in the Ottawa Valley was discussed. A report was read which stated that 210 families had been established in the new colonies of Amherst, Pansobry, Arundel, Howard, Labeille, Laronge, and in consequence of this extensive settlement, seven new parishes had been formed. Three churches had been built within the last two years, and one hundred and fifty miles of road constructed. It was proposed to establish an orphan asylum in the settlement, with farm lands attached, in which the children could be educated in the rudiments of farming. They might then be given places with the different farmers in the vicinity, and eventually be furnished with lands of their own to till. CANADIAN NEWS. Sarina is to have a gas company, a shipyard, and a brand new drainage system. John Cain has sold his 160 acre farm in McGillivray to J. Colwell for \$7,000 cash. The Montreal, of Yale, B. C., urges the stock raisers of that district to go into the dairy business. A very unusual circumstance at St. John, N. B., was an open river for a distance of seven miles on New Year's Day. James Marr, of McGillivray, has purchased the Gilbert Cartor farm, 11 miles north of Parkhill, 100 acres, paying \$5,150 cash down. Two hundred and forty-six gallons of contraband liquor have been destroyed by the authorities at Rat Portage within the last fortnight. The new depot being erected for the Canada Pacific Railway at Fortage la Prairie, is said to be entirely insufficient for the purposes intended. The strangers at Sutherland's Corriers have got badly into debt, and it is stated that all their effects are sold there will still be a large deficit. A child about four years of age, daughter of Neil McKinnon, Woodstock, fell into a pail of boiling water on Friday last and died from her injuries on the following day. Leavo Jaffray, of Berlin, issued his model election address. It read as follows:—Gentlemen, will you be kind enough to re-elect me Reeve? and he was duly elected. A successful meeting of the Peterborough Poultry Association was held last week, when it was determined to hold the next annual Show on February 15th, 16th and 17th. The Quebec Mercury states that Mr. Sizer Melior, architect of N. D. Auxilatrice de Buckland, has lost during the space of eight days, four children from a disease so far unknown. It is said that an unfathomable cave, large enough at the entrance to admit a "coach and four," has been discovered in a mountainous formation some thirty miles back of Black Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The Keewatin Lumber Co., whose headquarters are at Rat Portage, during the past summer, their first season, cut about 1,500,000 feet of lumber, a large portion of which was bridge timber for the Canadian Pacific Railway. There were 11,796 persons arrested in Montreal last year—8,959 males and 2,837 females. The sum of \$8,226.61 was found in the possession of the prisoners and returned to them. Stolen money and goods to the value of \$29,721.50 were recovered by the police and handed over to the owners. A British Columbia vagabond substituted a grossy looking copy of "Gulliver's Travels" for the well-known Bible in one of the Provincial courts, and many witnesses were sworn upon it before its character was discovered. A Jew opened the book to swear upon the Old Testament portion, when a judicious engraving greeted his vision and revealed the trick. Disputed points arising from this prank of a wag may be amongst the first the new judges may have to pass upon. Labouchere, in the London Truth, says: "I am sorry to hear that all well-meaning efforts have up to now failed to induce Baroness Burdett-Coutts to reconsider her decision, and to adopt, if she so desires, instead of to marry, the American youth who is leading her into so deplorable a step. She will forfeit the life interest which she has in the Coutts's Bank, her house in London, and that in the suburbs. Her relatives have wisely considered that they ought not to assent to any terms of composition which might tend to facilitate this unnatural crime, for so it can only be termed. America will thus deprive the poor of the vast benefactions which the Baroness has annually contributed to their wants out of the income derived from the bank."

THE LAND LEAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES.

NO FURTHER ADVANCE WITHOUT REVOLUTION. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—At the annual central organization of the Irish National Land and Industrial League in this city, held yesterday, Michael Breslan, Vice-President of the Central Organization, said the Land League in Ireland could not advance any further offensively without open revolution. It could be postponed until the present objects of the League should be accomplished. It was the intention to send five hundred dollars weekly to Ireland. Dr. William B. Wallace was elected President. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—It is reported that the Land League in this vicinity will refuse to deal with any merchants not in sympathy with the League. A LETTER FROM DAVITT. PARNELL, DILLON AND DAVITT TO RETURN TO AMERICA. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A letter was received here from Michael Davitt, stating that the prospects of the Land League in Ireland were never brighter. Boycotting is making fearful inroads upon the treasury of the English Government. He also desires that a convention of the League branches in the United States be held on St. Patrick's Day in this city, at which Parnell, Dillon and himself will be present. O'Leary has sent a draft for £10,000 to the Sporting Life, to cover Sir John Astley's wager that Howell and Vaughan will beat any two American pedestrians in a six days match. O'Leary has named himself as a contestant, and another to be chosen after the close of the international match about to take place in New York. The condition of affairs in Ireland continues to be a matter of much concern to the Pope, who it is reported, has sent fresh instructions to some Irish Bishops with a view of promoting the re-establishment of order.

and forcing ejections where the rent exceeds the poor law valuation, pending the consideration by Parliament of the Land Bill. Sir Stafford Northcote said he could not congratulate the Government on the state of affairs in the East. He attacked the Government for abandoning the Irish Peace Preservation Act, and for not resorting to coercion long ago. Government had broken down in Ireland and the mischief was incalculable. The Government had been guilty of criminal neglect, and he refused to believe that any tinkering of the land laws would effectually settle the question. Information had reached him that not a tenth part of the outrages committed were reported, and that the mischief was growing. Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no serious difficulty to apprehend in regard to the Greek frontier question. Every step taken had been taken in concert with the other Powers, which was the best method for a solution of the question. The Government was not responsible for the Basuto war. The late Government had not recommended a renewal of the Irish Peace Preservation Act, and if there was any censure in connection with the subject it belonged to the late Government, and not to the present Government, which only succeeded to office when the Act had lapsed, and which could only be renewed. As to the accusations against the Executive, it was a fact that wherever they had prohibited a meeting, that meeting was not held. The Government thought they were bound to try the effect of the existing laws. They had not, like the late Government, arrested three insignificant persons who were never brought to trial. Crime and violence had prevailed in Ireland to a far greater extent than now. He would not admit that the Land Act of 1870 had altogether failed, but he did admit that new provisions were required. The assignment of the tenant's interest and that clause intended to give free scope to the experiment of creating a proprietary had been insufficient or almost inoperative. The Government did not see their way to dealing with the Borough franchise in Ireland this session. Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying that the Government were addressing themselves to the task, in which, owing to human weakness, they might fail, but which would redound to the honor and happiness of all if they succeeded. Mr. O'Connor, Home Ruler, defended the action of the Land League. Mr. Johnston, Solicitor-General for Ireland, justified the action of the Government in prohibiting the several meetings where they had reason to apprehend danger to life. After several Irish members and others had spoken, the debate was adjourned, on motion of Mr. Parnell. During the latter part of the debate in the House of Lords, Earl Granville said the Government refrained from asking for extraordinary powers earlier because they were unwilling to apply repression without remedial measures. If the Government were enabled to permanently improve the position of the peasants, he believed peace, prosperity, and order would be restored. Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, denied that the Government was responsible for the existence of the Land League. The Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, said that if a conspiracy really existed to separate Ireland from England, Parliament, by refusing to remedy the evils, would be only playing into the hands of the conspirators. ANOTHER ACCIDENT. The details of the address were somewhat lively. Sir Stafford Northcote, in a very animated speech, attacked the Government's Irish policy, to which Mr. Gladstone effectively replied. Mr. Thomas O'Connor followed Mr. Gladstone, and was delivering a very fervent speech, when a stranger in the gallery ejaculated, "Speak the truth, O'Connor, and defy them all." This incident caused some little excitement, but it subsided when the offender was ejected, which was promptly done. The following speakers' remarks were devoted principally to the Irish question. Sir Willard Lawson made a spirited attack upon the Government's Basuto policy, after which the debate was adjourned. Messrs McCarthy and Parnell to-day in Parliament gave notice of amendments to the reply to the Queen's speech. A caucus of Home Ruler members of Parliament was held to-day at the Westminster Palace Hotel after the adjournment of Parliament. A resolution was passed that Mr. Parnell should move an amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech, protesting against the coercive measures recommended in the speech, indicating as they do the understood policy of the Government in Ireland, and asking pertinent questions concerning the proclaimed districts, in which, by virtue of their being proclaimed, the local magistrates are temporarily exercising extraordinary powers. LONDON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Parnell will open the debate in the House of Commons this evening. The Government are making arrangements for continuous sittings in order to pass the Coercion bill as early as possible. It is said Mr. Gladstone will probably ask the House of Commons to give the Government all the days of the session, and ask the members to sacrifice their private rights in the present emergency. LONDON, Jan. 11.—Yesterday's meeting of the English and Irish Liberals to express dissatisfaction at the incompleteness of the change proposed in the land system is attracting much attention. The Times says the body of politicians, English as well as Irish, are conveying the message that unless sweeping changes in the land system going far beyond the lines of the Act of 1870 are proposed, a stand will be made against coercion. It is rumored that Earl Cowper desires to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Messrs C. S. Parnell, Dwyer Gray and Justin McCarthy have been appointed by the Home Rulers to give precedence to Gladstone's proposal to move amendments to a coercion bill.