

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1881.

# THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND !! A PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The Resignation of Forster Rumoured.

WHOLESALE EVICTION

Orange and Green

SHOULDER to SHOULDER.

ARRIVAL OF JAS. REDPATH.

CORK, June 14.-It is ascertained from Schull that Mrs. Henry O'Mahony, of Ballydehob, applied to Consul Brooks for intervention on behalt of her husband, who was arrested last week and claims to be an American citizen. She supplied Brooks with a certificate from the Courts of Erie County, New York, to the effect that O'Mahony served in the United States Navy, and was admitted to diizenship in February last year. The Consul has thus far refused official cognizance because formal application was not made by the prisoner. The Consul has, however, prepared a statement of the case to be transmitted to the Government as soon as the case comes before him officially.

At a meeting of the Land League to day, the speeches were very moderate, and collisions with the military were strongly discountenanced by the speakers. The people were warned against holding further disorderly meetings at Cork.

New YORK, June 15.- The World's London correspondent says :- "I have reason to believe that Mr. Forster will shortly resign the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland.'

bas very many Catholic friends in Ireland The Home Rule members have abandoned their obstruction against the Land Bill, condi- to whom the annour cement will be gratitytionally, it is said, on the retirement of Mr. ing.

a while the Ulster Orangemen threatened to guests-among whom there was hardly a complicate matters by taking an active part against the agitators. They were encouraged in this by Tory landlords, who were anxious to nonpluss the Government, and funds to carry on this raid poured in from lodges in broken to the South of England, Scotland and Canada. This went on His Holiness, Cardinal Manning"-an until the Laud Bill was brought down, and epithet also applied to His Eminence later orthing more has since been heard of the Orangemen. The fact is the Ulster tenant farmers almost to a man favour the Bill, and support the Government's Irish policy throughout. This also accounts for in the evening by the toast-master. Talking of toasts suggests conviviality, and the feast was in truth on a magnifient scale; but the Cardinal only played with his soup, ate a little bread and drank a little water. His the lukewarmness displayed by even the most Eminence sat between the chairman (Lord feroclous Tory members from that Province Ronald Gower) and Sir Garnet Wolseley, with in following Northcote in opposing the Bill. whom he had a great deal of talk. Two This week half a doz -n Ulster farmer deputadignitaries of the Church of England were tions waited on the Premier and expressed alpresent, and they were distinguished by the most unqualified approval of the measure. marked respect they showed to His Eminence. Some of them told their r-presentatives in the who, when he rose to speak, was received House that if the Bill was mutilated or rejecwith more applause than had been accorded ted in the Lords, Ulster would do her best to to any other orator of the evening. teach the Upper Chamber a lesson. This has

Bishop Brandel, of Vancouver's Island, during the month visited the Indian mission in his diocese. On Saturday, May 14, he depart-ed for Penalgut Island. He met near Horthe argument that an English Tory has no seshoe Bay a canoe waiting for him. The right to object to an Irish measure approved cance was neatly becorated, towered with a nice flag, and manned by ten Indians. The DUBLIN, June 20 .- Father Sheeby was Bishop, after having greeted the Indians and transferred from Naas to Kilmainham gaol toreceived their words of welcome, entered the canoe and sailed off. A little distance from riage and escorted by forty lancers. The the shore they met Segholesse with a large transfer was a surprise to Sheehy, who had canoe and an English fing floating gently in breeze, and at the same time Rev. G. Donkele, with a canoe, adorned with flag and Loxnon, June 20. -James Redpath landed cross. This meeting was truly a beautiful at Liverpool yesterday, and proposes to conscene-a scene apt to teach wholesome blusetinue the agitation of the land question in ings to the beholders. These three boats, sailing under a favourable and lovely breeze, and while chanting canticles of joy and praise reached the Indian camp in good season. The road, made by the Indians leading up The R. C. Bishop of Ottawa has returned to the hill to the chinch, is three yards wide and of an easy grade, so that the ascent is neither The Sunnyside property, Toronto, has been purchased by Bishop O'Mahony. dangerous nor very fatiguing. On the summit stands the church, in its virginal whiteness, crowned with the Sign of the Cross. This Rev. Father O'Mahoney, of London, lecchurch was recently built; it is 20x30, being located on the hill, it has a commanding view tured at St. Thomas on the 14th instant, on of the Straits of Georgia and the channels be-It is stated that an attempt has been made tween the Island. When the Bishop and his to burn the new Roman Catholic Church of escort arrived at the camp, all the people came to shake hands with their beloved Bishop and to tender him a warm recept on, under the soft tones of a well sounding bell. The Fete Dieu procession in Ottawa on Sun day was the largest ever witnessed in that On Sunday morning, in the presence of more city. The ceremony in the Basilica was an than a hurdred Indians, and assisted by Rev. Father Donkole, the Bishop blessed the little The Rev. W. A. Wail, M. A., late curate of Tittleshall, Norfolkshire, has been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father church for Divine Service and placed it under the patronage of Our Ludy of the Holy Rosary. His Lordship celebrated Mass, conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on the Chief of Laikson and a number of other Indians, and preached a brief but well adapted sermon, ex-

# HISTORY OF HIGHLAND EVICTIONS PRACTICAL Boycotting IN SCOTLAND.

THE IRISH CEUT AND THE SCOTCH CELT AGAINST LANDLORDISM.

(From the Ulster Examiner.) A crowded meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Land League was held in the East Nile Street Hall, on the afternoon of the 15th ultimo, to hear an address on the evictions in the Highlands delivered by Mr. White, a

Scotch gentleman well known in connection with the land movement in Scotland. All the available seats were early occupied, and the passages ranning down the hall, as well as the standing room at the back, were soon filled with people unable to get seats Mr. Clarke, Vice-President, occupied the chair, and was supported by a large number of Scotch and Irish gentlemen, including Messrs. Sutherland, Jeans (solicitor), White, Stewart, Alexander, McHugh, McConnell, Williams, McCornisn, P. O'Hare, Kelly, Rooney, Fitzsimmons, McLaren, Murray, Hasson, &c.

Mr. CLABKE in a few words introduced the lecturer, speaking highly of his efforts and the ability he had displayed in the laud question in that country. Mr. White then came forward and was re-

ceived with loud applause. He said-I think some apology is due for the frequency with which we Highlanders appear on your platform to give expression to our grievances this being the third occasion, in succession, in which we have usurped your platform and sought to enlist your sympathies and secure your support on behalf of our

#### DOWN-TRODDEN BRETHREN

in the Highlands of Scotland. (Applause.) But, Mr. Chairman, the very attentive and sympathetic audience that we have had the pleasure of addressing have given us such encouragement that I have ventured to come before you this morning to make some remarks on a subject which, although having peculiar interest to Highlarders, will I o confident, receive from this meet a most earnest attention. I have yet to learn that Irish sympathy is bounded by geographical limits or circumscribed by insular boundaries. (Applause.) No; the Celt, let him be Irish r Scotch, is cosmopolitan in sympathics, and fuels for those who are inboring under any disadvantage, and is ever ready to extend to such his earnest sympathy and hearty support.

plaining the nature of the Sacraments and Therefore, when I state that my subject is

comfortable, some indeed in atlluent, circum-IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. stances. Notwithstanding this semi-exodus Major John Macdonell, of Lochgarry, was able in 1777 to raise a tine regiment-the 76th, or Macdonald Highlauders-numbering 1,086 men, 750 of whom were Highlanders mainly from his own property. THE LAND BILL In 1794, Alexander Macdonell, of Glengarry, raised a Fencible regiment, described as "a handsome body of men," of whom onehalf were collisted on the same estate. On being disbanded in 1802, these men were again so shabbily treated that they followed NO IRISH AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED the example of the men of the "Forty-five," and emigrated in a body, with their families, to Canada, taking two Gaelic-speaking ministers along with them to their new home. They afterwards distinguished themselves as part of the

" GLENGARRY FENCIELRS" OF CANADA, in defence of their adopted country, and called their settlement there after their native glen in Scotland. The chiefs of Glongarry drove away their people, only, as in most other cases in the Highlands, to be themselves ousted soon after them (Applause.) The Glengarty property at one time covered an area of nearly 200 square miles, and to-day, while many of their expatriated vassals are landed proprietors and in alluent circum-stances in Canada, not an inch of the old possessions of the ancient and powerful family of Glengarry romains to the descendants of those who caused the banishment of a people who, on many a well-fought field, shed their blood for their chie and country. In 1853 every inch of the ancient heritage was possessed by the stranger except Knoydark, in the west, and this had long ago become the property of one of the Bairds. In the year named young Glengarry was a minor, his mother, the widow of the late chief, being one of his trustees. She does not appear to have learned any lesson of wisdom from the past misfortunes of her house. Indeed, considering her limited power and possessions, she was comparatively the worst of them all. The tenants of Knoydart, like all other Highlanders, had suffered severely during and after

#### THE POTATO FAMINE

in 1846 and 1847, and some of them got into arrear with a year and some with two years' rent, but they were fast clearing it off. Mrs. Mudonell and her factor determined to evict every crofter on her property to make room for sheep. In the spring of 1853 they were all served with summonses of removal, accompanied by a message that Sir John Macneil, Chairman of the Board of Supervision, had agreed to convey them to Australia. Their feelings were not considered worthy of the slightest consideration. They were not even asked whether they would prefer to follow their countrymen to America and Canada. They

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

Lospos, June 14 .- In Committee on the Land Bill Mr. Gladstone agreed to an amendment that the landlord may refuse to admit a purchaser as tenant on reasonable grounds. A whole page of amendmonts aimed egainst this portion of the Bill falls through in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's action. Rapid progress was made with other amendments. Mr. Nolan (Liberal and Home Ruler) moved for leave to introduce a bill to suspend evictions in Ireland for a limited period on payment of six months' rent.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government had not considered the course they should adopt in regard to such a bill, but the House would probably accord Mr. Nolan the privilege of introducing the measure. Leave was given.

The discussion on Sir Wilfred Lawson's motion that the Government should legisiate in favor of local option in the liquor, traffic resulted in the motion being carried by 196 to 154.

In Committee on the Land Bill, Mr. Heneage (Liberal) moved as an addition to the end of the first clause that, subject to the discrotion of the Court, the provisions of this section shall not apply to the tenancy of any holding which has heretofore been maintained and improved by the landlord or his predecessor in title.

The Government opposed the amendment, which, after a prolonged debate, was defeated, 225 to 200. The smallness of the majority caused loud cheers from the Opposition.

Chause one was then carried, 204 to 47. HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 17, 1:30 a.m.-The Gladstone Government received its first serious blow to-night at the hands of the Whig element of the Liberal party. The defection of the aristocratic English Liberals has always been counted on by the Torias as a chief means of defeating the Land bill. This danger became evident to-night, when a surprise was prepared for the government by a secret understanding between these aristocratic Liberals and the Conservative party. Though this alliance was regarded as probable by independent members the Ministerialists seem to have been caught napping. The Tories and aristocratic Whigs had determined to try con-

clusions with the Government on an amend-

Forster. The member for Bradford undertook the duties of his office with his usual bumptiousness. and on returning for re-election he boasted before his constituents that he would rule Ireland as it had never been ruled before. He had never set foot in that country; that, however, was not considered a drawback, for as rule the office is bestowed on the most insular of Englishmen. He had had no ex- and Cardinal Manning will be in residence. perience qualifying him in any degree for the The Pontifical Secretary of State will stay at position, and his failure was inevitable under such circumstances, but he achieved unparalleled failure. He is the most unpopular Chief Secretary Ireland has had for half a century. ton. The old drinking toast of the peasantry, "Here's to the man that made the strop that whetted the razor that cut the threat of Lord Castlerengh," has given place to "Buckshot Billee-may he soon meet Castlereagh at the cross roads at the suicide's grave." The commanding officers serving in Ireland, as well as the Inspector-General of the constabulary, complain bitterly of his indecision, and his private circulars to them, which find their way almost as soon as issued to the Freeman's Journal office, show the charge only too well founded. Parnell and his followers detest Mr. Forster, wao is not indeed very popular with his own party. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. Charles Russell, Q. O., member for Dundalk, who is credited with having drafted the compensation clauses of the Land Bill. Mr. Russell is an Irishman by birth. He is very popular in Ireland, and the Parnell party look upon him as a friend to their cause. This will probably close Mr. Forster's political career. He is extremely uppopular at Bladford with the mill operatives, who are clamoring for retaliatory duties, and among a large body of Irish voters, who denounce his administration at Dublin."

At the Land Sessions, Castlebar, County Mayo, a tenant named Simpson claimed £5,895 for compensation from Lord Lucan for improvements. Lucan refused to pay anything, but the Court gave a decision in favor of Simpson for £2,954.

LIVERPOOL, June 18 .--- McKevitt and Mc-Grath, who are charged with attempting to blow up the Town Hall here on June 9th, Were examined by the Government to-day. The Prosecuting Solicitor said he did not intend to go into the question of Fenianism, as with the Fenians, but the regular delivery at chemist had ascertained that the bomb used in the attempt was filled with nitro-glycerine. similar to the bomb, and that he had been secretly engaged in hammering something.

At the close of the evidence McKevitt and was then charged with causing the late explosion at the police barracks.

Inspector-General Hillier of the Constabulary reports that the country is quieter than of evictions are going on.

Boycott was), organized a relief party, and for was the feature of the evening, and all the toba shortly.

According to the London World, when Cardinal Newman pays what his Eminence considers will be his last visit to London, it is more than probable that more princes of the Holy Roman Church will assemble in the British metropolis than ever have been in England at the same time. Cardinal Howard is coming over, as well as Cardinal Jacobini, the Archbishop's House. Cardinal Howard will visit his friends, and Cardinal Newman will stay at the house of his order in Bromp-

greatly weakened their opponents, and when-

ever an Opposition member rises in Commit-

tee with an amendment, he is put down by

day. Two armed policemen sat in the car-

been in the infirmary. There was no demon-

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Notre Dame de Lourdes, of St. Sauveur,

Bowden, of Brompton Oratory. Mr. Wall

by Irish Tories.

stration.

Ireland

the Capital.

Quebec.

imposing one.

"The Church in Society."

A Calcuita contemporary says : The Catholics at Simla are just now in luck's way; the Viceroy has made a donation of 20,000 rupees to the fund for crecting a Catholic church at the station, and if their subscriptions from other sources could be in keeping with this handsome gift, the fortunate residents at that delightful station, once styled the "Modern Capua," should soon have a church surpass ing in size and grandeur all other churches In Indis, and perhaps equal to many of the noble structures that are to be met with in Europe.

The Osservatore Romano officially contradicts the report that Leo XIII had, without imposing the usual conditions, granted a dispensation from the canonical impediments of consanguinity and mixed religion in the case of the marriage of the Princess Maria Windischgraiz and the Duke Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is a Protestant Lutheran. Dispensation was, indeed, asked for, but the Holy See replied that it could not be granted until, in the first place, the con-tracting parties had promised that all issue of the marriage, whether boys or girls, should be baptised and educated in the Roman Catholic faith. The Holy See could make no other answer, for the reason that guarantees both for the maintenance on the Catholic side and for the Catholic education of all issue are required by natural and divine law.

Some of the Dominican Fathers driven out of Germany have settled at Venlo, in Dutch Limburg, Holland, where they have opened a school called the College of Albert the Great to which they propose to add a philosophical and theological seminary under the invocathe case would stand on its own merits. Mc. tion of St. Thomas of Aquin. By this means, Revit, he said, had denied any connection they hope to prevent the extinction of the psiesthood in Prussia, threatened by the obhis lodgings of the Irish World, with his stacles put in the way of ordinations by the printed address, as though he was a regular subscriber, would be proved. An analytical approves the undertaking. His Holiners writes to the Fathers : "By all means, begin to work. I am very much pleased and give a McGrath's landlady, he said, would special blessing to you and to the work. I prove that he (McGrath) possessed iron piping give you leave to say that the Sovereign Pontiff hestowes a special henediction on all those who assist in this work, and tell them that by so doing they will rejoice my heart." McGrath were committed for trial. McGrath An appeal has been made to the Cathelics of England, and Cardinal Manning has given it a hearty support.

Cardinal Manning has, according to the Liverpool Catholic Times, always taken an init has been since New Year's. A large number | telligent interest in art. He visited the Royal Academy a few days ago; and in the When Captain Boycott gave his name to evening he was present at a banquet given to the process of agrarian slege, the Fermanagia | inaugurate the new United Art Gallery in tenants of Lord Erne (whose Mayo sgent Bond street. Indeed, his Eminence's presence

lassed the church in the reason why he honor of our Lady of the Holy Rosary. The Indians listened to the Bishop's words with great interest and prefound attention.

#### ARRIVAL OF ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, June 20.-Archvishop Haunan arrived here this evening from his visit to the Pope in Rome, and was given a grand reception by the Catholics of this city. He came from Truro by special train, and on reaching North Street Station was received by several prominent Catholics. A torchlight procestion was then formed, comprising the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax, Catholic T. A. and B. Society, St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society, St. Joseph's T. A. and B. Society. priests and clergymen of the Diocese in carriages, cavalcade of horsemen and members of Union Engine Company as citizens and accompanied by several bands marched through the streets to St. Mary's Cathedral, which was crowded. His Grace was here presented by Mayor Tobin with the address of the General Committee and he made a fitting reply. The whole route of the procession was crowded with people, and at several points were transparencies containing words of welcome.

### THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

COLONIZATION PROGRESSING. The Rev. Father Labelle, the energetic apostle of colonisation in the Ottawa Valley, reports that the stream of immigrants to that part of the country is daily increasing. The colonists strike principally for the region around Lake Nomininque, which is very fertile. Several Montreal people have already purchased fine firms in that district. In fact the land is selling so fast that the cure of St. Agathe is obliged to conceal the plan of the exploration of the Canton of Archambault so as to able to select a site for the church and the mill.

The Rev. Father Labelle has at his disposal the sum of \$5 000, granted by the Government, for the purpose of building a road between Riviere Rouge and Riviere au Liege. This road is situated amid charming scenery, and passes along the borders of some twenty lakes, in the middle of which the Jesuits will build a large establishment. In a few weeks the woodcutters will begin their work of demolishing the trees. One hundred laborers will be required, and they will be paid \$1 per day. At the present moment there is a lack of workmen among the colonists.

WHAT FAST RUNNING ACCOMPLISHED. The engineer of the special train on the Q, M., O. & O Road, which conveyed the Engineers attending the Convention to Ottawa on last Thursday, was determined to show those gentlemen at what rate of speed a locomotive built in Canada could travel over the rails. He succeeded admirably. The high pressure of steam, however, which it was necessary to keep up necessitated frequent coalings, which in turn forced a continuous volume of sparks from the smokestack. These sparks set fire to one or two barns which were built near the track, especially in the neighborbood of Lachute.

Hon, William Macdougall goes to Mani-

"EVICTIONS IN THE HIGHLANDS

I know you will extend to me your kind indulgence and earnest attention. (Applause.) Unfortunately you are so well acquainted with that outrage on humanity and justice called evictions that I need not attempt to bring before you its attendant cruelties-the groans of the aged, the agonizing shricks of functic women, the wail of children, and the tearing agony of hearded men are. alas ! sounds too familiar to Irish ears. (Cheers.) Remembering the dreadful list of evictions pending in the Green Isle, you may be apt to suppose that we Highlanders are making the most of our eviction in the land of Gael ; but if you will allow me to show the difference that exists between evictions in Iteland and evictions in the Highlands of Scotland, you will, I know, admit that we are quite justified In bringing them before the public gaze, and desiring that the perpetrators of such cruelties and injustice be astounded by the

#### YELL OF PUBLIC EXECRATION,

evoked by their deeds. (Cheers). I am not aware that any evictions have taken place in the Highlands for non-payment of rent. True, some proprietors have had recourse to rackcenting, with the view to their getting their tepants to leave; and the process of first pauperising and then evicting them has been indulged in, but in the history of evictions in the Highlands, I am not aware that a single few families, principally cottiers, refused to tenant has been evicted for non-payment of rent. Another difference between evictions in Scotland and Ireland is this, that whereas the evicted in Ireland have in the majority of cases but to emigrate to another part of the same country, and secure some other tenancies, the evicted in the Highlands have to

#### emigrate, in not a few cases COMPULSORY EMIGRATION

being indiliged in, or to find accommodation in the streets and lanes of our already overpopulated towns and cities. When a hamlet in the Highlands is cleared it is generally in order that the soil occupied by the tenants may be turned into a large sheep-walk or a huge deer torest. In some cases the landlord, in order to avoid that public odium which is now attached to wholesale evictions, offers the evicted tenants lots of ground on the bleak and barren shore, where, by depending largely on fishing, they are able to drag out a miserable existence, and then, because these people live in misorable poverty, we are told that the crofting system in the Highlands does not pay, and ought not to be encouraged (Hisses) Bearing these distinctions in mind, I trust you will follow me while I seek to bring under your notice some of the evictions which took place in the Highlands. From a book recently issued, called the Highland Clearances, you will pardon me for quoting. It has been carefully compiled from information received from eyewitnesses. The first I shall refer to is that of the Glengarry evic tions. Glengarry was peopled down to the end of the last century with a fine race of men.

SIX HUNDEED STALWART VASSALS

In 1745,

followed the Chief of Glengarry to the battle of Culloden. Some years later they became so' disgusted with the return made by their chief that many of them emigrated to the United States, though they were almost all in

were to be treated as if they were nothing better than Africans, and the laws of their country on a level with those which regulated South American slavory. The people, however, had no alternative but to accept any offer made to them. They could not get an inch of land on any of the neighboring estates, and any one who would give them a night's shelter was

#### THREATENED WITH SVICTION

themselves. ("Shame.") It was afterwards found not convenient to transport them to Australia, and it was then intimated to the poor creatures, as if they were nothing but common slaves to be disposed of at will, that they would be taken to North America, and a ship would be at Isle Ornsay, in the Islo of Skye, in a few days to receive them, and that they must go on board. The Sillery soon arrived, and Mrs. Macdonnell and her factor came all the way from Edinburgh to see the people hounded across in boats, and put on board the ship whether they would or not. An eyewitness who described the proceeding at the time, in a now rare pamphiet, and whom I met last year in Nova Scotie, characterizes the scene as indescribable and heart-rending. "The wail of the poor women and children as they were torn away from their homes would have melted a heart of stone. Some go in spite of every influence brought to bear upon them, and the treat-ment they afterwards received was cruel beyond belief. The houses, not only of those who went, but of those who remained, were burnt and levelled to the ground. The Strath was dotted all over with black spots, showing where yesterday stood the habitations of men. The scarred, half-burnt wood-couples, rafters, and bars-were strewn about in every direction. Stooks of corn and plots of unlifted potatoes could be seen on all sides, but man was gone. No voice could be heard Those who refused to go aboard the Sillery were in hiding among the rocks and thecaves, while their friends were packed off like so many African slaves to the Cuban-market.

#### NO MERCY WAS SHOWN

to those who refused to emigrate; their few articles of furniture were thrown out of their houses after them-beds, chairs, tables, pots, stoneware, clothing, in many cases rolling down the hill. What took years to erect and collect was scattered in a few minutes. The following year the district was completely and mercilessly cleared of all its remaining inhabitants, numbering 603 souls. The Sollas eviction did not satisfy the evicting craze which his lordship afterwards so bitterly re-gretted. In 1851-52 he, or rather his trustees, determined to evict the people from the vil lages of Boreraig and Suisbinish, in the Isle Skye. The tenants of Sulshinish and Boreraig were the descendants of a long line of peasantry on the Macdonald estates, and were remarkable for their " patience, loyalty, and general good conduct." The only plea made at the time for evicting them was that of over population. Ten families received the usual summonses, and passages were secured for these in the Hercules, an unfortunate ship which sailed with a cargo of passengers under the auspices of a body calling

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ment made by Mr. Hencage, Liberal member for Great Grimsby, which proposed to take from under the operation of the bill all holdings which had been improved by landlords for their predecessors in title. This proposition though scemingly fair, would have defeated the whole object of the bill, if accepted, because it would have led to universal litigation. Owing to the customs on Irish estates every landlord could have set up a colorable claim to have contributed in some shape or other to every improvement affected by the tenants. The result would be universal litigation wherever the tenants proposed to sell their interests in their farms. The Government resisted the amendment, and when a division was taken 200 voted yes, while only 225 voted no. Mr. Gladstone's majority fell from 112 to 25 votes, and but for the support of Irish members he would have found himself in a minority. The result was received with lond and continuous cheering by the Tory party, who felt they had delivered a staggering blow to the Land bill. The Ministerialists showed how much they felt the check by maintaining absolute silence when the result was announced. The action of the aristocratic Liberals is dictated by a fear that the principles of the bill may be applied to Engand. Had the Parnellites voted against the Government the Ministry would have been defeated. Mr. Biggar seemed to regret the lost opportunity, for he moved the rejection of the first clause of the bill, but Conservatives did not support him, and the motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Clause 1 was carried by a vote of 204 to 47. The check sustained by the Government to night will probably encourage the Lords to alter the bill so as to render it worthless, or perhaps reject it altogether. The gravest consequences may result from to night's division unless the government is able to rally enough supporters on the report to reaffirm by a normal majority the principle which was challenged in Mr. Heneage's amendment.

LONDON, June 20 .- Mr. Gladstone, replying to the question of Stanhope, as to whether representations had been made to the American Government in regard to American organizations for committing outrages in England, said he was not aware what grounds Stanhope had for speaking of preparations in America for outrages in England. There were incitements to outrages in newspapers, &c., and, viewing the nature of these incitements, the Government thought it right to bring the facts to the knowledge of the Government of the United States. Mr. Gladstone said the incitements were by no means limited to the commission of outrages in various parts of England, but indicated individuals giving some particular prominence. This allusion to the threats to shoot himself and Mr. Forster was received with laughter and cheers.

The House, by 301 to 59, rejected Mr. Healey's amendment to the Land Bill, doing away with the distinction between present and future tenancies.

Mr. Dwyer Gray's amendment, that the Government extend the benefits of the bill to tenants in arrears of rent through no fault of their own, was withdrawn. The third clause passed without division.

. . .