



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.

CONK, June 14.—It is ascertained from Schull that Mrs. Henry O'Mahoney, of Ballydeob, applied to Consul Brooks for intervention on behalf of her husband, who was arrested last week and claims to be an American citizen.

a while the Ulster Orangemen threatened to complicate matters by taking an active part against the agitators. They were encouraged in this by Tory landlords, who were anxious to nip in the bud any movement that would curtail their rights.

DUBLIN, June 20.—Father Sheehy was transferred from Naas to Kilmaham gaol today. Two armed policemen sat in the carriage and escorted by forty lancers. The transfer was a surprise to Sheehy, who had been in the infirmary. There was no demonstration.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The R. C. Bishop of Ottawa has returned to the Capital. The Sunnyside property, Toronto, has been purchased by Bishop O'Mahoney.

Rev. Father O'Mahoney, of London, lectured at St. Thomas on the 14th instant, on "The Church in Society."

It is stated that an attempt has been made to burn the new Roman Catholic Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, of St. Sauveur, Quebec.

The Fete Dieu procession in Ottawa on Sunday was the largest ever witnessed in that city. The ceremony in the Basilica was an imposing one.

The Rev. W. A. Wall, M. A., late curate of Littlehale, Norfolkshire, has been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Bowen, of Brompton Oratory. Mr. Wall has very many Catholic friends in Ireland to whom the announcement will be gratifying.

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.

A Calcutta 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 erecting 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 Capna," should soon have a church surpassing in size and grandeur all other churches in India, and perhaps equal to many of the noble structures that are to be met with in Europe.

The Observatore 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 Windschgratz 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 contracting parties had promised that all issue of the marriage, whether boys or girls, should be baptised and educated in the Roman Catholic faith.

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 invocation of St. Thomas of Aquin.

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 McGrath, 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 the case would stand on its own merits.

Inspector-General Hillier of the Constabulary reports that the country is quieter than it has been since New Year's. A large number of evictions are going on. When Captain Boycott gave his name to the process of agrarian sieges, the Fenian tenants of Lord Erne (whose Mayo agent Boycott was), organized a relief party, and for

guests—among whom there was hardly a single Catholic, united to do him honor. The servant who announced the arrival of the guests appeared to be somewhat overwhelmed by the presence of a prince of the Church, and called out "His Holiness, Cardinal Manning"—an epithet also applied to His Eminence later in the evening by the toast-master.

Bishop Bradel, of Vancouver's Island, during the month visited the Indian mission in his diocese. On Saturday, May 14, he departed for Paganak Island. His mot nor Horesshoe Bay a canoe waiting for him. The canoe was neatly decorated, towered with a nice flag, and manned by ten Indians. The Bishop, after having greeted the Indians and received their words of welcome, entered the canoe and sailed off. A little distance from the shore they met Sachloessa with a large canoe and an English flag floating gently in breeze, and at the same time Rev. G. Donkele with a canoe, adorned with flag and cross. This meeting was truly a beautiful scene—a scene apt to teach wholesome lessons to the beholders.

in the Highlands of Scotland. (Applause.) But, Mr. Chairman, the very attentive and sympathetic audience that we have had the pleasure of addressing has 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 Highlanders, will be of general interest to all.

ARRIVAL OF ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

HALIFAX, June 20.—Archbishop Hannan 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 procession was then formed, comprising the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax, Catholic T. A. and B. Society, St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society, 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.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

The Rev. Father Labelle, the energetic apostle of colonization 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 Nipissing, which is very fertile. Several Montreal people have already purchased fine farms in that district. In fact the land is selling so fast that the care of St. Agathe is obliged to conceal the plan of the exploration of the Canton of Archambault so as to be 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 was necessary to keep up necessitated frequent coalings, which in turn forced a consequent volume of sparks from the smoke-stack. These sparks set fire to one or two barns which were built near the track, especially in the neighborhood of Lachute.

Hon. William Macdougall goes to Manitoba shortly.

HISTORY OF HIGHLAND EVICTIONS

PRACTICAL Boycotting IN SCOTLAND.

THE IRISH CEILT AND THE SCOTCH CEILT 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 running down the hall, as well as the standing room at the back, were soon filled with people unable to get seats.

Mr. CLARKE in a few words introduced the lecturer, speaking highly of his eloquence and the ability he had displayed in the land question in that country.

Mr. WHITE then came forward and was received 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 has 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 Highlanders, will be of general interest to all.

TELL OF PUBLIC EXECUTION.

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 rack-renting, with the view to their getting their tenants to leave; and the process of first papering and then evicting them has been indulged in, but in the history of evictions in the Highlands, I am not aware that a single 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 had 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

CONPULSORY EMIGRATION

being induced in, or to find accommodation in the streets and lanes of our already over-populated 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 forest. 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 eke out a miserable existence, and then, because these people live in miserable 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 Glangarry evictions. Glangarry was peopled down to the end of the last century with a fine race of men.

SIX HUNDRED STALWART VASSALS

followed the Chief of Glangarry 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

comfortable, some indeed in affluent circumstances. Notwithstanding this semi-exodus, Major John Macdonell, of Lochgarry, was able in 1777 to raise a fine regiment—the 76th, or Macdonald Highlanders—numbering 1,086 men, 750 of whom were Highlanders mainly from his own property. In 1794, Alexander Macdonell, of Glangarry, raised a Fencible regiment, described as "a handsome body of men," of whom one-half were enlisted on the same estate. On being disbanded in 1802, these men were again so shabbily treated that they followed the example of the men of the "Fury-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 FENCIBLES" OF CANADA.

in defence of their adopted country, and called their settlement there after their native glen in Scotland. The chiefs of Glangarry drove away their people, only, as in most other cases in the Highlands, to be themselves ousted soon after them (Applause.) The Glangarry 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 affluent circumstances in Canada, not an inch of the old possessions of the ancient and powerful family of Glangarry remains to the descendants of those who caused the banishment of a people who, on many a well-fought field, shed their blood for their chief 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 Bards. In the year named young Glangarry 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 Knoydark, like all other Highlanders, had suffered severely during and after

THE POTATO FAMINE

in 1846 and 1847, and some of them got into arrears with a year and some with two years' rent, but they were first clearing it off. Mrs. Macdonell 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 Macdonell, 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 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 slavery. The people, however, had no alternative but to accept any offer made to them. They could not get a inch of land on any of the neighboring estates, and any one who would give them a night's shelter was

THREATENED WITH EVICTION

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 Ormsay, in the Isle of Skye, in a few days to receive them, and that they must go on board. The Sillery soon arrived, and Mrs. Macdonell and her factor came all the way from Edinburgh to see the people bounded 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 pamphlet, and who was met last year in Nova Scotia, characterized 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 few families, principally cottiers, refused to go in spite of every influence brought to bear upon them, and the treatment 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 scared, half-burnt wood—couple, 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 the caves, 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 Sillery evictions did not satisfy the evicting craze which his lordship afterwards so bitterly regretted. In 1851-52 he, or rather his trustees, determined to evict the people from the village of Borensig and Suislinish, in the Isle of Skye. The tenants of Suislinish and Borensig 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

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE LAND BILL.

NO IRISH AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

LONDON, 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 amendments aimed against 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 legislate 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. Henegau (Liberal) moved as an addition to the end of the first clause that, subject to the discretion 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 209. The smallness of the majority caused loud cheers from the Opposition. Clause 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 detection of the aristocratic English Liberals has always been counted on by the Tories 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 probably by independent members the Ministerialists seem to have been caught napping. The Tories and aristocratic Whigs had determined to by conclusions with the Government on an amendment made by Mr. Henegau, Liberal member for Great Grimsby, which proposed to take from under the operation of the bill all holdings which had been improved by landlords or their predecessors in title. This proposition though seemingly fair, would have defeated the whole object of the bill, it accepted, because it would have led to universal litigation. Owing to the custom on Irish estates every landlord could have set up a colorable claim to have contributed in some shape or other to every improvement effected 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 205 voted in favor, 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 loud 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 England. Had the Parliaments 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. Henegau'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 201 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 benefit of the bill to tenants in arrears of rent through no fault of their own, was withdrawn. The third clause passed without division.