IRISH NEWS.

A meeting organized by the Land League was held on 31st of August, on a farm near Clonakilty, from which John McCarthy had been evicted by Miss Hungerford, for non-payment of rent. The object was to deter others from taking the farm. Four thousand attended. There were deputations from the Land League in Dublin and Cork. Government reporters took notes of the speeches, which were rather moderate. The usual resolutions were passed, and a branch of the Land League organized.

On the morning of August 30th, a man named Nesbitt, a Roman Catholic, was found lying outside the town of Lurgan in a pool of blood, with ten fearful wounds in his head, and the knife with which they had been inflicted, apparently, beside him. The police brought him home on a stretcher, and two medical gentlemen have since been in attendance upon him. He has never recovered consciousness, and little hope is entertained of his life. The walls of the house beside which he was lying were covered with blood. Up to the present no person has been made amenable. The outrage is generally believed to have been a party one, from the circumstance probably that Nesbitt was rather a pronounced Nationalist, but as yet there is nothing to connect the outrage with any particular party.

On the 27th of August last the little village of Thames Ditton was the scene of an event not devoid of historical interest. The remains of the once admired and esteemed Pamela, Lady Edward Fitzgerald, were removed from Paris and consigned to their last resting place on the banks of the Thames, where they are placed by the side of her daughter Pamela, Lady Campbell, and close by that of Lady Sophia Fitzgerald, her aunt, and her other daughter, Mrs. Lucy Lyon, together with the other members of her family. Lady Edward Fitzgerald, known in French literature as "Pamela," removed from Ireland after the deplorable events of 1778, and resided on the Continent till her death in 1831, when she was followed to her tomb in Montmartre by Talleyrand and other French notabilities of that period. Through some informality it occurred last October that the remains were required to be removed from their tomb, and it fortunately happened that Mr. J. P. Leonard, a naturalized French subject, of Irish origin, on becoming aware of this intention, caused them to be exhumed and carried to his own vault. Upon the family becoming aware of this, arrangements were made to bring the remains to England, and now, after the lapse of half a century, this unfortunate lady, remarkable alike for her talents, beauty, and the melancholy interest attaching to her sad life, reposes in peaceful quiet among her descendants in the rural churchyard where so many of her husband's family are interred. The solemn rites of this third burial were attended by Sir Edward F. Campbell, her grandson; Lady Selby Smyth, her granddaughter; Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, and three of her great-grandchildren.—*Irish Times.*

Nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the first stone of the present Custom House was laid, that ceremony having occurred on the 8th of August, 1781. James Gandon was the architect, and ten years elapsed before the huge building was out of the hands of the contractor. Previously to this the old Custom House was situated at Essex Bridge, and the most violent opposition to its transfer to the new site was offered by the numerous parties interested in property on the western part of the city and along the quays. But the all-powerful Beresfords were in favor of the change, and the Government decided on erecting the new building on its present site. Six years after the new Custom House works had commenced the *Dublin Chronicle* of the 19th of May, 1877, gave expression as follows to the views entertained as to the probable effect which its erection so far down the river would have on the prosperity of the west end of the town:—"The effect," said the *Chronicle*, "apprehended from erecting a new Custom House out of town begins to appear. It is reported with confidence that all the ground on the south side of the Liffey from the Marine school (then on Sir John's quay) to the Point (Ringsend) has been taken for the purpose of immediate building on. By this means a junction will be nearly effected with the town of Ringsend, and the inevitable consequence must be that the west end of the town will be depopulated. The fluctuation of property caused by this must be very great." How trade, as well as fashion, has fluctuated eastward since then need not here be pointed out, as he who runs may read the story.—*Irish Times.*

ANOTHER SCARE.

ALLEGED PLOT TO SEIZE BALLINCOLLIG POWDER MILLS.

The *Cork Constitution* of Saturday morning publishes the following:—"The public will be astonished to learn that within the last few days the Fenian Brotherhood in these parts had conceived a gigantic project of attacking the cavalry garrison at Ballincollig, and also the robbery of the powder mills at the same place. The attack was admirably planned, and would, in all probability, have been put into execution before now but for the fact that all the sworn band of desperadoes were not faithful to one another, or true to the cause they had espoused, as is invariably the case in organizations of the kind, composed, as they are, of the most worthless members of society. There was a Judas in the company, who was very glad to part with the information so obtained for a consideration. This was actually done, and the Government was apprised of the intended raid. Instructions were at once forwarded to the local military and police authorities, and precautions were taken and plans adopted for giving the attacking party a warm reception. The object of the attack on the barracks was the robbery of arms, and the ammunition was, of course, to be taken from the powder mills in sufficient quantities to afford the 'rebels' an ample supply for the approaching winter campaign. A robbery of this nature could not be successfully carried out without the aid of accomplices, and these were forthcoming. We have been given to understand that men occupying positions of trust at the powder mills also fill responsible positions in the Fenian Brotherhood—that, in fact, one such *employe* is no less a personage than a 'divisional head centre,' and it is easy enough to imagine what valuable aid such an individual could render in such an undertaking. Some years ago it was customary to have the powder mills guarded at night by military sentries. This practice has been recently discontinued, for what reason we have been unable to ascertain; and this circumstance favored still further the daring project of the marauders. Most of our readers know how the powder mills are constructed with regard to the village of Ballincollig. They can only be legitimately approached by means of the western gate entrance to the barracks. The mills run in a parallel direction to the river of the same name on the southern bank of the River Lee, which at this point is almost dry at this season of the year, and could easily be crossed from the public road to Coachford, which is only separated from the northern bank by one or two fields. The intention was to have gained access to the mills from this side, and to have cars on the road to bring away the stolen ammunition to Cork. Once this was accomplished all who could be spared of the party were to march on the barracks, surprise and overpower the sentries, and, with the assistance of their accomplices, take possession of the arms and such other military stores as they should consider likely to serve their purpose. Unfortunately for them, as we have said before, there was a traitor in the camp who betrayed the brethren. The Government got timely warning; the military were apprised of the intended attack; they took the precaution of storing in a 'strong room' all the arms and ammunition not required for immediate use; the sentries were doubled; the military were under arms all night, and ready at a moment's notice to fall upon their assailants."

The Press Association is authorized to state that the Government have received no information of the alleged plot to seize the Ballincollig powder mills.

STORMY SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

Excited Proceedings.

From the moment when the House went into Committee of Supply on the Irish Estimates, it became manifest that the Home Rule members meant to protract the sitting to an inordinate length. The proceedings on the vote for the Irish Constabulary commenced with a long and an eloquent speech by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in which the strongest point was an appeal to Mr. Forster to give Ireland even such a small modicum of liberty as the Czar allowed Russia. Then there occurred a long dreary palaver, in the course of which Mr. Forster made a violent attempt to be conciliatory, and Mr. Bright a passionate appeal to the Irish members to be forbearing—an appeal he backed up with vague promises to the effect that if the government were only let alone and allowed to get the money they asked the House to vote they would "reorganise the Irish land system" so as to please the Irish tenant. Mr. O'Connor Power, in that tone of statesmanlike deliberation which characterizes his most recent utterances, sensibly pointed out that the government were, by the conditions of their existence, obliged to enforce a law which those for whom he held a brief considered to be utterly bad and oppressive, and hence it was no use trying to quench the fire of Irish discontent with fair-seeming promises. Ultimately Mr. Biggar, who is most adroit among the obstructives at "drawing" a minister, contrived to tempt Lord Hartington to make a statement, the tone of which was at once declared to be offensive, and Mr. Gray immediately rose to denounce the leader of the House.

Then "the fun of the fair" began in earnest. At ten minutes past two The O'Donoghue moved that the Chairman do leave the chair, A division was taken, with the result that 107 voted for the government and 25 against them. Mr. Sexton then moved to report progress, and he based his speech upon the theory that Lord Hartington, saying that policemen were necessary in Ireland. Lord Hartington rejoined by expressing regret if any observation of his had offended any Irish member. But he firmly indicated his intention to go on with the business, no matter how late the House sat. The government, he demurely remarked, had no special love for late sittings. They were forced to submit to them by the factious operation of the tyranny of small minorities. By this time the government had organized a series of "relays" to keep a House whilst they fought the Obstructionists to the bitter end, and the Conservatives contributed a small, but staunch, contingent in their support. Mr. T. P. O'Connor began to protract the debate, when Mr. Labouchere rose to order. In deprecatory tones he called the attention of Dr. Playfair to the fact that Mr. Sullivan was taking a mean advantage of the committee, for he "has provided himself with a palpable supper" in the shape of "three Bath buns, a few puffs, and a tartlet or two." "Was it in order to turn the House into a restaurant for the use of obstructive members?" Mr. Sullivan, with the ready wit of an Irishman, replied he thought it was. Were they not, he asked, in vibrating tones of solemnity, "in a Committee of Supply"—a query that was met with roars of laughter. Dr. Playfair, with a merry twinkle in his keen bright eye, regretted that he knew of no rule or precedent that could be brought to bear on the case, but thought it was a question for Mr. Sullivan's "good taste"—a view of the situation that once more provoked much merriment. Mr. Sullivan then, with the air of a naughty boy who had been caught in a little game in which he should not have taken a hand, furtively stowed his "palpable supper" under his seat, and Mr. O'Connor resumed his remarks. The intelligent member for Wareham here facilitated the progress of business, calling Dr. Playfair's attention to the fact that Mr. Parnell was sitting with his legs upon a bench, his feet being then tastefully twisted right under the nose of the drowsy sergeant-at-arms. The learned Chairman, however, sensibly took no notice of the interruption, and then Mr. Sullivan rose to order. Mr. Sullivan is an eminent teetotaller, and his ire was raised because whilst it was objected that he refreshed himself by eating Bath buns and tartlets, his enemies refreshed themselves less ascetically by "bringing in something to drink during the speeches, which was assumed to be water, but which was frequently brandy, sherry, port, whiskey," or some beverage which the member for Meath regarded as soul-destroying. Was that in order, he indignantly asked? If it was might he not bring in his humble bun and his frugal cup of coffee, and regale himself in that state of sweet simplicity? A confused discussion arose as to whether Mr. Sullivan's remarks were in order, which was ended by Dr. Playfair rising and in a firm, dignified manner suggesting to the disputants that it would be better to conduct the business of the House with less frivolity and more decency? Mr. O'Connor again resumed his remarks. Mr. Callan and Mr. Finigan—who was repeatedly called to order by Dr. Fairplay—followed, so did Mr. Parnell, Dr. Commins, and Mr. Forster. Mr. Justin M'Carthy, in his most dulcet accents, suggested, amidst much laughter, that if their proceeding were to be a trial of endurance each side should select a champion and let the man who sat out the longest carry the day for his party; but Lord Hartington declined to give way, and then about five in the morning, Mr. Sullivan returned to the charge like a giant refreshed, after the consumption of his Bath buns and two tartlets. His frugal fare evidently had not soothed his temper, for he made a speech, in which he justified his conduct by quoting from "Handsard" the report of an obstructive night, in which, in an education debate on Aug. 3, 1876, Mr. Forster and Mr. Mundella were the leaders of the obstructives. Lord Hartington now, and about five minutes past six, went to bed. Mr. Sullivan's speech about the education debate in 1876—a speech that, it may be noted, took a full hour to deliver—having finally exhausted his lordship's powers of endurance. Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved that the Chairman do leave the chair, and at a quarter to six he had his wish gratified, for Dr. Playfair did leave it, and went home to have a little sleep. Sir Farrer Herschell took the doctor's place, and with imperturbable good humor, listened to the speeches of Dr. Commins, Mr. M'Carthy and Mr. Callan. Then Mr. Parnell awoke the House by the startling announcement that he had all along been anxious to get to bed, and was only sorry that the compromise he had suggested had not been accepted by the ministry. What was the compromise? asked Mr. Forster, who rose with the air of a smiling combatant conscious of coming victory. It was, said Mr. Parnell, that if progress were reported now, he would be glad to go on with the remainder of the votes after a fair discussion, the one at which he had just assisted being by implication a discussion that was not fair. "Yes," said Mr. Forster, with his shrewd Yorkshire instinct for driving a bargain, "but would Mr. O'Connor withdraw his motion attacking the House of Lords?" This gave rise to further wrangling and another division, the government winning by a vote of ninety-one against eleven. Sir Wilfred Lawson appealed to Mr. O'Connor to withdraw his motion, and Mr. Parnell explained that in what he had said to Mr. Forster he did not mean that he would let the Estimates go through on Friday night at nine o'clock, whereupon Mr. Forster, again intent on bargain-making, said that ere he yielded he must have a firm pledge from Mr. Parnell on this very point. Mr. Parnell regretted he could not pledge his colleagues, a remark received with derisive laughter by the House, and then Mr. O'Connor agreed to withdraw his motion about the House of Lords, which he insisted—much to the indignation of Mr. Wharton—in describing as an essentially "obstructive chamber." After several divisions and much dull talk, for by this time the Irish party were pretty well exhausted, Mr. Parnell again made overtures, and a compromise was agreed to at one p.m., on the advice of Sir Stafford Northcote, in virtue of which the House was to adjourn, the remaining Irish Estimates were to be taken that (Friday) night, and the Irish constabulary vote was to be got through on Monday.

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE

that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

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Will Miller, a well-known humorist in Kiles, having taken a trip to the land of liberty (and slaveholders) visited, among other sights, the Falls of Niagara. 'Well, Mr. Miller,' said a full-blown Yankee, after allowing time for the contemplation of the scene. 'I guess you call that wonderful. In your country you never saw anything like that.' 'Like that!' quoth Will, 'there's a fair mair won'erful' concern no twa miles frae whaur I was born. Man, at the Kairnshill there's a peacock wi' a timmer leg!'

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