



THE LAND WAR

IN IRELAND!!

"NO SURRENDER!"

THE "TIMES" IS ANGRY!

WHOLESALE ARRESTS!

WHOLESALE EVICTIONS!

FORSTER'S SECRET CIRCULAR

Inciting the Constabulary to Make Arrests

ON SUSPICION!

THE PEOPLE DETERMINED

And Triumphant!

Three parishes in Donegal have been proclaimed under the Coercion Act, also one in Meath County. Galway is in a very disturbed state.

County constabulary officers and magistrates interviewed Forster to-day, when the state of their districts was fully discussed. An unusual number of detectives watched those entering the Land League offices on Tuesday. At a meeting of the Land League to-day Mr. Sexton strongly denounced the arrests of members of the Land League, and said that the Government in crushing the Land League, would lead to a serious situation.

The police conducting Kettle, the Land League organizer, to gaol, last night, were set upon by a mob who followed them some distance. One of the constabulary was thrown into the canal, but was rescued.

At a consultation of members of Parliament and others belonging to the Land League it was decided to replace Kettle as organizer forthwith. It was also decided that in event of suppression, the League should transfer its duties in Ireland to the Ladies' Land League, and if that was interfered with, to conduct organization through a Committee sitting at Belfast.

Dillon has written to the Speaker of the House and repudiating the accuracy of the remarks attributed to him in the recent speech of Forster. The letter will be laid before the House.

At a crowded meeting of the Land League of Great Britain in London last night, it was resolved to hold a demonstration against the Coercion Act in Hyde Park on Sunday.

Mr. Murray, a former resident of Leitrim County, has been arrested under the Coercion Act.

Another Cabinet Council has been called to consider the state of affairs in Ireland.

Dublin, May 31.—The most intense excitement prevailed at Clonmel to-day, where the sales of farms had been announced to take place. At early morning several hundred well-mounted and disciplined horsemen, wearing green sashes, proceeded by bands and followed by an immense procession of people, paraded through the town.

All the streets leading to the Court House were lined with police and military, and all the shops and business places were closed. The sales passed off quietly and things went well until towards six o'clock, when a cry was raised that a local clergyman had been arrested. A shout went forth to rescue the priest. A rush was at once made on the police but was repelled. The riot Act was then read and the Hussars charged and re-charged the mob, who fired volley after volley of stones at the military inflicting upon many of them severe injuries. Several policemen and civilians were seriously injured. The injuries in the case of one or two of the Constabulary will, it is feared, prove fatal. The people afterwards gathered in the lower end of the town, where they were addressed by representatives of the League. No arrests had been made up to the evening.

The President of the Ballina Branch of the Land League has been arrested under the Coercion Act and taken to Kilmalnahon gaol.

During the service of eviction writes on the islands along the coast of Donegal the assistance of the gunboat Goshawk was taken. The inhabitants attacked and destroyed the Goshawk's small boats when she opened fire upon them, but with what result is unknown.

Accounts from Clonmel say the riot commenced when Goddard, the agent of the Emergency Committee, was leaving Court. He was received with groans and hisses. A priest was passing out of the building when the crowd made a rush to enter. A policeman, in the confusion, laid his hand on the priest's arm. At once the cry went up that Father Maher was arrested. The crowd then became fearfully excited, and the whole force of military and constabulary were concentrated before the Court House. Batties,

stones and brick-bats poured in on the police and soldiers. Slack, a Magistrate, threatened to read the Riot Act, and at that moment a policeman was knocked senseless at his side. Slack produced the Act. Several priests implored him not to read it as the consequences would be terrible. The stone throwing did not cease, and as Slack, after reading the Riot Act, pronounced the words "God save the Queen," a stone smashed the skull of another policeman beside him. The police charged the people with bayonets and the cavalry dashed into the crowd. A scene of frightful confusion followed. The charge of the cavalry down the street was so impetuous, that several horses and riders were dashed through shop windows. The air was filled with stones and bricks, and the shopkeepers who were endeavouring to put up their shutters were hurled to the ground and ridden over. Several Hussars were unhorsed by the crowd and trampled on by the horses of their comrades. The charges through the streets lasted half an hour. A portion of the crowd fled, while others faced the charging horsemen and battered in their helmets with stones. The Hussars used the flat of their swords freely, point and edge being forbidden, owing to the exertions of the priests, several of whom received hard knocks. The people were finally induced to disperse.

A Dublin correspondent says it is feared that there has been a sanguinary collision in the town of Scariff, Clare County.

The Executive is convinced that more energetic measures are required as the people are inflamed to such a pitch and so demoralized by agitation that they are ripe for any mischief. They are flushed with partial success over both the civil and military power, and are becoming daily more daring. Soldiers and police are incensed not merely against the populace, but against the authorities, who will not permit them to defend themselves. There is some risk of this indignant feeling assuming a form dangerous to discipline, and may lead to an irrepressible outbreak of fury against the populace, or acts of retaliation upon the inhabitants of garrisoned districts.

The War Office has ordered the barracks at New Ross, now occupied by a troop of Hussars, to be fitted with port-holes for musketry.

A despatch from Ennis, County Clare, says it is rumored that six persons were shot dead at Tulla, near Ennis, by the police during a riot.

The London Times, in a leading article this morning, says:—"It is believed that the Irish Executive has strongly represented to the Cabinet the necessity of adopting measures for the suppression of the Land League. If the League is permitted to continue its work, it will bring the masses of the Irish people into physical conflict with the British Crown."

When the House of Commons, in Committee on the Land Bill began the consideration of the measure, 1,500 amendments were pending. The result of two sittings was to reduce this number by six. At this rate the House would have to sit 568 days to complete the Bill, but fresh amendments are being added daily. There were forty added on Monday.

Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking at a Conservative demonstration in Manchester yesterday, said he thought there were not ten men in the House of Commons who believed in the Land Bill.

The London News says it is doubtful whether the powers of the Government, under the widest interpretation of the ingenuity of Crown lawyers could suggest, would give legal authority for a formal suppression of the Land League.

Dublin, June 2.—Every hour comes new rumors of trouble, and the public mind is agitated to a deplorable degree. The authorities at Dublin Castle are acting in a manner which shows that they are greatly alarmed, and that their acts tend to intensify public agitation. They are known to have issued instructions to the police to keep a list of all persons likely to commit offences and report daily. The meaning of this is that the Coercion Act is to be stretched so as to enable the authorities to arrest not persons guilty of offences under it, but persons suspected.

James Flood, assistant secretary, of the Land League, and Henry Flood, member of the League at Kibbeg, have been arrested and lodged in jail.

London, June 2.—At a Cabinet Council to-day Mr. Forster, Secretary for Ireland, was the only member who was absent. He is detained in Dublin by reason of the alarming condition of affairs in that city and throughout Ireland. The Cabinet meeting was protracted to an unusual length, and is believed to have been of exceptional importance. Sir Henry James, Q.C., Attorney-General, who is not a member of the Cabinet, was sent for, and took part in the discussion on Irish affairs. It has leaked out that the members were greatly excited, and that a rupture was with difficulty prevented. Sir Henry James, it is reported, was sent for in order to ascertain whether in his opinion the Government could proceed to still more stringent measures in the enforcement of the Coercion bill. He is said to have replied that if the Government wished to suppress the Land League it should be prepared to imprison the whole population of Ireland.

Mr. MacSwiney, President of the branch Land League, has been arrested and lodged in Kilmalnahon jail. He is an American citizen and intends to claim the protection of the American Government.

A very serious conflict took place to-day near Ennis Glen, between the constabulary and peasants, who were armed with rifles and pitchforks. Firing was exchanged. Seventy arrests were made.

London, June 3.—It is rumored that the Cabinet are considering the necessity of suspending the Irish jury laws.

The Times is dissatisfied with Mr. Gladstone's statement in reference to the Land League, and strongly urges its suppression.

The London correspondent of the Elin-

burgh Scotsman says:—"The statements that at the meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday last a proposal was made to suspend all public meetings in Ireland for six months and to suppress the Land League are unfounded."

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says:—"It is not in the least likely that the Government have determined to deal with the Land League as an illegal organization, but it is understood that communications have passed since the arrival in Dublin of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, which go to show that the Government are determined not to delay using their power under the Coercion Act to crush intimidation. Mr. Forster will return to London in time to attend to-morrow's Cabinet meeting."

London, June 3.—There was a serious riot at Bodyke, County Clare, yesterday. Accounts from Ennis state that Lieut. John O'Callaghan and Dr. O'Callaghan accompanied by 80 police and the bailiff went to the village of Bodyke to serve writs on some of Colonel O'Callaghan's tenants. The people were gathered together by the ringing of the church bells and the blowing of horns. They assembled in thousands in the village and on the surrounding heights and attempted to impede the progress of the police force. The first collision took place at the entrance of the town. Six mounted policemen were ordered to charge the crowd which barred ingress to the village. In the charge one man was severely injured. From the threatening attitude of the people it was deemed advisable to send for reinforcements, and a mounted troop was despatched to Scariff for soldiers. The force charged there, consisting of forty men of the 64th Foot, were soon on the scene.

In the meantime the bailiff and Colonel O'Callaghan went to the first house to be served, but a regular fusillade was opened on the party from the heights. Rev. Mr. Murphy, in running up the hill to implore the people to desist, had a narrow escape from being shot, a rifle bullet perforating his coat. Meanwhile the firing was continued, and the Riot Act having been read, the fire was returned by the police, who charged the people, and after a hot pursuit of half a mile, captured sixteen men. These, however, had managed to get rid of their guns. They were brought back handcuffed and marched in the midst of the police from house to house as the writs were served. This had the desired effect and no further obstruction was given to the police till they were returning home to Ennis. About ten o'clock at Fort Anbeg, within two miles of Tulla, the police got off the cars to walk up a steep-hill. At the turn of the road an armed party was lying in wait and immediately opened fire on the police from an adjoining wood. No less than 40 shots were fired in regular file firing order, the bullets whizzing over the heads of the police, fortunately doing no injury. The police briskly returned the fire, but with what effect is not known. About a quarter of a mile further on they were again fired on by another armed party from behind some hedges, and one of the horses in the car on which sat County Inspector Smith was shot dead. The police made a search through the fields and three men were arrested, but they had no arms. The tenant of Fort Anbeg was one of the party and his son and a servant. The others arrested were brought up at the Petty Session and remanded.

Dublin, June 3.—Alarming accounts continue to come in from all parts of Ireland. Yesterday a force of over 1,000 soldiers and police had to protect the bailiff who attempted to serve 60 orders on the estate of Capt. Maxwell Fox, near Tullamore. A large crowd assembled, and stones were thrown at the police. In each case the doors were removed from the houses and the entrances were blocked up with stones, but these were removed, and the processes were posted in conspicuous parts of the tenements.

One hundred police and two mounted orderlies of the 57th left Kilkenny for Clonmel to make seizures for rent. The cars, even those of private gentlemen, were forcibly seized for the conveyance of the bailiff, and the police were accommodated with ambulance wagons. Notwithstanding the threatened fines of £20, several car owners placed their horses out of reach, and consented some of the military had to walk 15 miles to the scene of action.

Last night a flying column left Highbridge terminus in a special train at 10 o'clock. The column consisted of engineers, artillery, infantry and cavalry, in all 300 men. A resident Magistrate acquainted with the country accompanied the expedition, its destination being New Pallas. The resident Magistrate received his instructions personally from Mr. Forster. The column on their arrival at New Pallas will proceed to Quinlan's Castle when the siege will be resumed, and the stronghold stormed if necessary.

David, since he has taken charge of the garden at Kilmalnahon, has established friendly relations with the blackbird which nestles in one of the trees. The bird visits David daily, and comes at his call, perching fearfully on his shoulder or finger while pouring forth a flood of song. This companionship is the only solace of his imprisonment, as visits are only allowed every three months. These facts were related by the governor to Mrs. Sullivan, and has created a considerable sensation at Portland, where David was regarded as a terrible conspirator, and the incarceration of all that was evil and dangerous.

The flying column which left this city for New Pallas last night included 300 Coldstream Guards and 100 guardsmen of the Scots Fusiliers, with army service wagons, ambulance wagons and the army Hospital Corps. The whole force concentrating for operations at New Pallas, near Limerick, numbers over 1,000 men. A flying column at Fermoy is under orders to be ready to start at a moment's notice. Troops are even going from Cork to New Pallas.

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BISHOP CLEARY'S VISIT.

He is Presented with an Address

FROM PUPILS OF THE CONVENT.

(From the Peterborough Review.)

On Saturday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, upon receipt of a kind invitation of the Mother Superior, a Review representative wended his way towards the convent and School of the Congregation de Notre Dame to witness the presentation of an address from the pupils to His Lordship Bishop Cleary, who, as is well known, is an enthusiast in the cause of education. Upon entering the room where the presentation was to take place, a magnificent scene, worthy of fairy land, met the eyes of the visitors. The folding doors between the rooms had been removed and tiers of seats artistically arranged, allowed all the pupils to be placed in positions where they could see and be seen. The younger children were all dressed in white, and the older pupils in black, all presenting a very handsome picture as viewed from the front. Those in the back tiers were elevated, and behind them was a background of white lace on a dark ground, and over the top on a circular scroll the motto, "God bless our Bishop." Over the arch dividing the rooms handsome painted scrolls with "Welcome" on each side were placed. On each side of the larger room were pretty bannerets, with mottoes such as "Erin go Bragh," "Joy reigns Supreme," "Respect and Love," "Dungarvan's Pride," and others very suitable and appropriate to the occasion, encircled with wreaths of roses, shamrocks, thistles and maple leaves, all showing that a master hand had been at work assisting in the preparations.

THE BISHOP'S ARRIVAL.

Soon after the appointed hour His Lordship, accompanied by Fathers Lynch, Kelly, and Cicolari, arrived and was at once escorted to the room, and took his seat on the platform, on either side of which were seated the Rev. J. W. R. Beck, Mayor Smith, Sheriff Hall and Messrs. T. Cahill, J. Garvey, W. Cluxton, B. Morrow, R. W. Errett, H. Muncaster, John Moloney, Dr. O'Sullivan, F. Lynch, and representatives of the Examiner and Review. Upon the entry of the Bishop all present rose to their feet, all the children joining in an ode of welcome, the Misses Calcult and Lech presiding at the piano, and Miss A. Lech at the organ, the solos being sung by the Misses M. Tierney and Dunn. At the conclusion of the singing, which was really splendid, and showed the effect of exceedingly careful vocal training, little Miss Chamberlain presented his Lordship with a beautiful bouquet, which was graciously received and the donor thanked. Seven of the smallest pupils, all arrayed in white, bearing bouquets of flowers, and with golden crowns on their heads, stepped forward and recited an original ode of welcome, in which each sustained her part to perfection, leaving nothing undone or unsaid, and without betraying the least nervousness, showing again the great care that is bestowed upon the pupils by the Sisters. The Misses Morrow, Lemay, Harvey, White, Leonard, Curran and Grant, were the seven little ladies who acquitted themselves so well.

PRESENTING AN ADDRESS.

Miss M. Tierney, who had already distinguished herself by her excellent singing, in a loud and perfectly audible voice, addressed the Bishop in such a manner as to draw forth encomiums of praise from all who were present. The following is the address:—

To His Lordship Right Rev. JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston:

My Lord.—With all the respect due to your high dignity, we bow before you. With all the love which nature has implanted in our young Irish hearts for a Prince of the Church of Christ, we approach your august person, to be blessed by your consecrated hand, to receive your paternal smiles, and to hearken to your heavenly words.

Welcome to our humble roof! Yes, a thousand times welcome! Since the dear feast of November, this salutation has been echoing along the shores of the St. Lawrence; carried by the gale over the vast ocean, it mingled with less joyful sounds at home. The adieu is over! O my Lord, if sad hearts have left you, warm hearts now greet you. Proud are we to say it, in no part of your immense diocese is the affection of Dungarvan better represented than in this little town of Peterborough. Our happiness is proportioned to the ardent desires by which you were asked of Heaven, O, how we longed for the day which now beams upon us in all its richness and beauty!

With united and triumphant voices we sing the new canticle, and when words refuse to give expression to the feelings of our enraptured hearts, we, like the minstrels of our Motherland, take up our harps and strike the air with the notes of our gratitude,—that the Father of Mercies has accepted our sacrifices,—that the vacant throne of sad memory is so worthily filled by a Bishop from Home. Ah, my Lord, this is the secret of the enthusiasm which fires the hearts of your new people. This is the link which binds you so closely to their affections. You come from Home,—from the dear spot, which from our earliest infancy, we have been taught to love and revere; from that Emerald Isle, rising in beauty and comeliness out of the ocean's wave; that home, which, like the eternal mansion, we know only by description, but which, to our young idea, is a reflection of the Heavenly Jerusalem. Island of

Saints! Haunt of the Blessed Mother! Our hearts are filled to overflowing as we salute to-day, your noble son, our Missionary Bishop from your Emerald bosom.

My Lord, may the flowers which strew your pathway never decay. May the sunbeams long shine on your labors among us. May you, like Ireland's Apostle, find, even in this land of frosts and snows, a people attentive to your words, docile to your holy counsels, and so faithful to grace from Heaven, that this new grain of mustard seed, which, from over the seas, you have come to cast into our Canadian soil, may strike deep root, and grow in strength and vigor, according to the desire of your great and generous heart.

CONGRATULATION OF NOTRE DAME, Peterborough, June 4th, 1881.

The Bishop, during the delivery of the address, sat uncovered, his benevolent face beaming with smiles, and at its conclusion bestowed his blessing on Miss Tierney, and immediately afterwards, in response to a most request from Miss Doherty, also graciously bestowed it on all the scholars.

His Lordship replied in a very happy mood the excellent wording of the address having evidently awakened pleasant memories. He returned thanks for the address, and said he had looked forward to his visit to Peterborough with a great deal of pleasure, as he was desirous of seeing not only the pastor and congregation, but also the convent. He was desirous of seeing the faces of the good children, and seeing how they were progressing in their studies. By presenting him with the beautiful bouquet they expressed their feelings towards him in a language dear to his heart. Each flower expressed a thought, and the large white lily on top, the symbol of purity, was the best of all. He was delighted to receive such a grand reception from such young children, pure and innocent of the ways of the world. He said that all knew that children did not frame sentences; they simply echo the words of those over them; their hearts only reverberate the thoughts of those men who watch over them so carefully and so tenderly. He thanked the nuns and hoped they would be parents to those under their charge. He wished them to look over their charges with anxiety, sympathy, and motherly care, that they might by pure in spirit and models as they go out into the world. He asked the pupils to mind their teachers, and love them with all their hearts. They came not only to seek education and knowledge from the teachers, but they also came to have their hearts trained and their minds strengthened. They came to be prepared to go out into the world, and to make to walk on the earth as a place of defilement. He advised all to take as their model the Virgin Mary, the very highest type of womanhood. He told them to learn from their books and study diligently so that they might be prepared to hold their own in life's great struggle. Observe your good teachers, not only in the classes, but their characters, manners, self-sacrifice, labor, early hours, prayers, solicitude, meekness, and regularity of life. Open your eyes and learn what a pure Christian ought to be. Observe your deportment, actions and speech. St. John, of Christendom, said, "what wonderful women the Christians are," wonderful only for their modesty, demeanor, care, and their opposition to frivolities. Watch the sisters attentively. No scolding, only reproving you in whispers. No swagger in their walk, all female gentleness. All females should be gentle and fearful of the noise of their own footsteps. Watch yourselves carefully, be examples to your parents, sisters, brothers, and neighbors. Lose not a day, reading is a grand accomplishment, and writing an elegant one, learn to keep accounts, learn dictation, learn geography, physical and general, but learn above all, the foundation of minds and consciences. He concluded by again returning thanks for the address and the flowers, and after being introduced to the visitors present, withdrew, the Misses Lynch and Lech presiding at the musical instruments. All the visitors expressed surprise at the precocity and aptitude shown by the pupils, without exception, and although all had prepared themselves for a rich treat, everyone agreed that the hour or two spent in the convent were among the most pleasant they had ever spent.

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES.

His Lordship the Bishop celebrated Mass at 7 a.m. on Sunday, when quite a number were present. At 10 a.m. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Kelly, the Bishop's Secretary, at which the Bishop presided in Pontifical robes, the large church being densely crowded. The musical portion of the service, consisting of Millard's Mass, was very fine, the solos being sung by Messrs. M. Tierney, W. Ball, J. Coughlan, and Misses L. Begley and M. Dunn, and duets by Mr. Ball and Miss Dunn. Miss M. Lauder presided at the organ, playing the accompaniments in her usual excellent manner. The services being concluded, from his seat on the altar His Lordship the Bishop commenced his address. He came among them to make a pastoral visitation. He did it in the name of the Vicar of Christ, the successor of St. Peter. He was sent here to look after all, to fulfil the command, to take charge of the whole flock. There was a great trust committed to him, the trust of souls, a solemn and responsible trust. He had to answer, for each soul, if any were lost, on the last day. He had to see that the relations between priest and people are properly discharged. These obligations commence at birth and continue to the grave. Never shall any child see the face of God unless that child be born again. Christ said unless a man be born again he cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Born of the Spirit in water—water purified, sanctified, and vivified by the same Divine Spirit that created all things in the beginning by his breath. This new life is a higher one, and an supernatural one, the child being transformed from the child of Adam to the child of God. The child born again has another life to lead, not to terminate in a few

Concluded on Fifth Page.

FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESSES.]

AN INDICTMENT.

You bid us love your Saxon Queen,
And chant her praises vocal,
You vain would make our Irish hearts,
Throb in our bosoms loyal.

You speak of "England's glorious realm,"
And "England's Queen, God bless her!"
And we—we hate your British yoke,
And Ireland's Crowned Oppressor.

There brothers do not what'er the home,
An exile's fate has brought him,
Who blames not England for the woes,
Her cruel laws have wrought him.

The prison cell, the convict ship,
The scullion's gaud and glory,
The clubbed staff on Dartmoor's dens,
Each tells its own sad story.

A foulful tale of shame and wrong,
Of noble hearts crushed under
The iron heel of Saxon churlish,
Of fond ones torn asunder.

It tells the tale of martyr's woes,
Of warm young life laid waste,
Of men who found a "traitors' grave,"
Ere yet life's sweets were tasted.

Each blood-stained page reminds us all,
That Irish hearts must never
Love England, and her King and Queen,
But hate them both for ever.

MAY 23rd, 1881. MARTIN

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Dillon's Letter to the Speaker.

THE FORTUNE BAY DISPUTE.

London, May 31.—The House of Commons, in Committee on the Land Bill, rejected by 243 to 14 the amendment of Ramsay, Liberal, limiting the right of free sale to tenancies below £30.

Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the investigation of the charges relative to emigrant ships, published by Miss O'Brien, were incorrect.

London, June 2.—Sir C. Dilke, confirming the announcement of the settlement of the Fortune Bay dispute, added that it had been also agreed to arrange the relative fishery regulations. He said negotiations regarding fishery regulations would be greatly facilitated by the presence of the Premier of Newfoundland, who is now in England, and it was hoped that, after due notice was given to Newfoundland fishermen with regard to the rights of American fishermen, there would be no more collisions.

Mr. Gladstone said there was no foundation whatever for the statement that the Irish Executive represented to the Cabinet the necessity for suppressing the Land League.

Mr. Gladstone said the report of an affray between the inhabitants of the islands off the coast of Donegal and the crew of the gunboat "Goshawk" was untrue.

The Parnellites have decided that throughout the Committee stage of the Land Bill they will not participate in the debate, except on amendments of their own party, or where Gladstone is being forced to lessen the advantage of the bill. After the rejection or withdrawal of a number of amendments, progress was reported.

London, June 3.—While putting a question to a Minister, Mr. O'Connor was called to order for using the word "mendacious."

Mr. O'Kelly thereupon applied the epithet "calumnious and lying" to several members of the House, and his suspension for the remainder of the sitting was moved by Mr. Gladstone, and carried by 100 to 14. Mr. O'Kelly withdrew quietly.

Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would call attention on Friday to the circumstance of the suspension of Mr. O'Kelly.

On the motion of Mr. Gladstone to take recess until the 13th inst., the Conservative members raised a heated discussion on the state of Ireland.

Sir V. Harcourt, replying to an attack by Sir S. Northcote, denied the charges of concealment and lack of information, and accused Sir S. Northcote of desiring to embarrass the Government by causing alarm and adding to the difficulties of the grave circumstances already existing.

Mr. Gladstone said vigorous steps were adopted by the Irish Executive yesterday for dealing with resistance to law, including that at the Castle near New Pallas.

Sir S. Northcote said the statement was not reassuring. Mr. Forster's absence must of itself be said to cause anxiety.

Mr. Gladstone's motion to take recess was agreed to.

The statement which Mr. O'Connor to-day termed "mendacious" was one used in a question by Earl Tottenham (Conservative), member for Leitrim, attributing the murders in Galway to the action of the Land League. The whole proceedings in the House showed a growing friction between the Government and the Irish members.

Mr. Parnell defended his advice to withhold unjust rents, and said Mr. Forster, in not restraining landlords, had violated the solemn pledges of the Government, and thrown its whole weight on the side of the landlords, but the tenants would continue to fight the question of rents, and he believed they would win even against bayonets and police.

Mr. Dillon's letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, from Kilmalnahon Gaol, is officially published. Mr. Dillon inquires whether the question of privilege does not arise on his arrest, and says Mr. Forster read an inaccurate report of his speech. He declares it did not afford justification for his arrest. The Speaker replies that, as Mr. Dillon's letter did not relate to a matter of privilege, he had not thought it necessary to lay it before the House.