

# The Globe and Witness

ESTIS IN COELO PIDEIS

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### THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE AT KENMARE.

#### "New Views on Ireland."

By CHARLES RUSSELL, Q.C., M.P.

No. 1.

Appearance of the Tenants' Houses—History of Estate—Interesting Conflicting Accounts as to Landlord—Estate managed by Mr. Townsend Trench—Denials by him of the existence of distress on the estate—Statement of the Nun of Kenmare—£16,000 collected by her for relief of distress—Lord Lansdowne's Tenants extensively relieved out of these Funds, and clothes supplied to cover the Children attending the National Schools on his Estate—Piece of Bacon hanging up in a Tenant's house—Explanation of this phenomenon: Tenant an ex-policeman, and had a pension of £40 a year.

As you drive along the main roads of the Lansdowne property, in the neighborhood of Kenmare, the appearance of the dwellings presents a marked improvement upon those on other estates in the country—for example, of Lord Ventry or Lord Barry.

The Standard newspaper, by its Commissioner, writing in 1879, however, describes these houses as "whited sepulchres." I will not endorse the strength of this language; but I do say, in point of the social comfort of their lives, there is little, if any, difference between the state of the Lansdowne tenants and the others whom I visited.

For many reasons I was anxious to see Lord Lansdowne's tenantry. I wanted to see how a nobleman with ample means and credited with large views regarding his tenantry, and how his tenantry regarded him. I hoped to find proof that a high-minded landlord could, even under and in spite of the existing system, elevate his tenantry morally and socially.

I had noticed, too, accounts widely differing in the public press of the management of this estate. In the Daily Telegraph, for instance, on the occasion of his leaving the Government, it was written:—

"In Lord Lansdowne the Ministry have lost a statesman of promise, whose ascension is all the more important on account of its cause. For generations the Lansdowne estates have had a high fame as models of management, the liberal and justice of the noble owners having succeeded in producing what may be called English comfort on Irish soil."

In the Dublin Freeman's Journal, on the other hand, of about the same date, I read:—

"To ordinary Englishmen the Marquis of Lansdowne only presents the spectacle of a great Whig magnate who has deserted his party. Irishmen better understand the motives of a man who has inherited the traditions of the most cruelly managed estate in all this afflicted land."

I cannot adopt either of these statements; but I must say that I failed to see any signs of "English comfort," and so far as the sentiment of the district is concerned, the language of the Irish organ more closely approximates to the truth.

For other reasons this estate was interesting. Its history is typical of many estates in Ireland. In September, 1854, Dr. Pettif came to Ireland as Physician-General to the English army. Until June, 1859, his salary was 20s. a day, and he had private practice. Within a few years he was the owner of above 50,000 acres in Kerry, and as he states in his will (a remarkable and interesting document), he had in Ireland, "without the county of Kerry, in land, reversions and remainders, about 43,100 acres." In the same document he quaintly adds that he dies "in the practice of such religious worship as I find established by the law of my country." He was a strong-minded, able man—the author, amongst others, of the "History of the Down Survey" and of the "Political Anatomy." This was the founder of the Lansdowne estates.

The management of these large estates is in the hands of Mr. Townsend Trench, son of the late Mr. W. Stewart Trench, to whom he succeeded. It is difficult to say how far the judgment of the community over whom their powers as land agents were and are exercised is just or reliable.

Unquestionably father and son were spoken of almost universally with fear and dislike—to use no stronger language. It was painful to notice the mortal dread of agent and bailiff in which many of these tenants live. I noticed nothing like it elsewhere in Kerry. Their conduct may be misjudged, but assuredly no kindly recollection of the late Mr. Trench seems to survive, and no kindly feeling towards his son, the present agent, exists.

Lord Lansdowne, although he resides a portion of the year at Deerness, near Kenmare, does not seem to be generally known to his tenants. Those on the Inveragh portion of his property have hardly seen him since his visit there on the occasion of his attaining his majority. More than once, when some harsh case being cited to me—I suggested to the tenants to appeal to Lord Lansdowne, the answer was always the same, "Oh, he leaves it all to the agent," or, "It's no use—it all rests with Trench."

Even plans conceived—and, I believe, kindly conceived—by landlord or agent—of emigration, for instance—are looked upon with distrust. Nor is this remarkable, for in the years of the Great Famine this estate was not only the scene of some of the most wretched miseries of that awful time, but it was also the place from which a large emigration took place under the auspices of the late Mr. Trench which has left to this day bitter memories behind it.

In his so-called "Realities of Irish Life," Mr. Stewart Trench describes, in a painfully graphic way, the state of things in Kenmare Union. He writes:—

"At least 6,000 people must have died of starvation within the Union of Kenmare. They died on the roads and they died in the fields; they died on the mountains and they died in the glens; they died at the relief works, and

they died in their houses. So that whole streets or villages were almost without an inhabitant, and at least some few, despairing of help from the country, crawled into the town, and died at the doors of the residents, and outside the Union walls."

It was at this time that the author, then succeeding to the management of these estates, set on foot his scheme of emigration; and, as he pitifully puts it—

"In little more than a year 8,700 paupers had left Kenmare for America, all free emigrants, without any ejectments having to be brought against them to enforce it, or the slightest pressure put upon them to go. Matters now began to right themselves. Only some fifty or sixty paupers remained in the House, chargeable to the property of which I had the care, and Lord Lansdowne's estates at length breathed freely."

He adds, in another place, that the rate of transportation of these emigrants amounted to a sum less than it would cost to support them in the workhouse for a single year. This I believe means, or then meant, less than £4 per human being. That is one point of view of the question. I do not doubt that this was a scheme approved of by the then Lord Lansdowne from humane motives. But its execution seems to have been grossly faulty. Its history is still told on the hillsides of Kerry, and the traditions of the place keep alive the story of the Lansdowne Ward in New York Hospital; where many of these ill-starred emigrants fell victims to disease and death.

It is curious that the present agent seems to have denied strenuously the existence of distress on the Lansdowne estate in 1879-80, and to have refused to act upon any of the several relief committees established in the neighborhood. To Mr. J. A. Fox, the general inspector, to Mr. Fletcher, a member of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Committee, and to the Rev. Canon Blyot, representing the Mansel House Committee, he is reported to have given emphatic denials of the existence of any distress in the district. Indeed, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the first occasion on which he admitted its existence was in April, 1880, when he applied to the Mansel House Committee for funds to promote a new emigration scheme.

I mention with pain one fact. Miss M. F. Cusack, known as the Nun of Kenmare, one of the sisters in the Convent of Poor Clares, in Kenmare (a lady not less known for her active benevolence than for her literary work), in her printed expression of thanks to America for the funds entrusted to her for relieving the distressed tenantry, says, under the date of Easter week, 1880:—

"One land agent said to me that when he saw the distress coming he told his noble master that it would be his last act of humanity, and he had been too gross an act of inhumanity. He succeeded in producing what may be called English comfort on Irish soil."

She adds—

"These name land agents were the principal cause of the distress being denied, for clearly if the distress were admitted, demand rents and rack rents, from the starving people, would have been too gross an act of inhumanity."

It can hardly be doubted to whom this language refers. I hope it may be shown to be the result of some grave misapprehension. This lady, by her public appeals, collected a sum of about £15,000, which was in great part expended in South Kerry. She assured me that many tenants of Lord Lansdowne had received recipients of blankets, of meal, of seed potatoes; and that, as to three National Schools, attended principally by the children on Lord Lansdowne's estate, namely, those of Lareagh, Lehd and Copperas (one of them being situated outside the entrance gate of Deerness House), she had to supply clothes to cover the children. She had done so, she told me, in consequence of statements made to her by the schoolmistresses, that for the sake of decency they could not otherwise allow the children to attend the schools, even if their parents were willing to permit them to do so.

A gentleman conversant with the action of the Relief Committees in the town informed us that fully half of the relief which passed through his hands had been given to Lord Lansdowne's tenants. He said:—

"The people came crying to me for it; in fact, on his estate there were tenants who called on me personally between the dates of the meetings of the committees, asking me, for God's sake, to give them supplemental orders for meal."

He added that of these tenants many were living upon the produce of the seed potatoes supplied by charity. He added, further, that Lord Lansdowne had brought some forty tons of potatoes to Kenmare, which had been sold by him for cash at something below the market price; that those were wholly insufficient to sow the land; and he finally added:—

"My belief is, that were it not for the relief given by our committees, a great number of the Lansdowne tenants would have died."

This emphatic testimony received corroboration in several other quarters. Compared with other estates which I have visited, the rents, tested by Griffith's valuation, are not the highest. Indeed, taking some dozen cases or more, I found that the rent did not generally exceed the valuation by more than 10 per cent.—not always so much—and yet I believe the cases to be exceedingly few in which the tenants could, out of the land, pay the existing rent if they resorted to themselves a sufficiency of food and of clothing for decent maintenance. The normal food of the tenants is as I have described it to be elsewhere.

The fact that the tenants of Lord Lansdowne in this neighborhood have many of them, assisted (sometimes, but not always) by loan from the landlord, built new houses or added to their office buildings, causes the rent to approximate more closely to the valuation. This I will hereafter explain. At present I only desire to note two facts:—(1) That Griffith's original valuation took into account the existing condition of the land, including the tenants' improvements, and (2) that a close correspondence between such valuation and the actual rent does not necessarily imply a low rent.

Philadelphia is to have a street car with a patent spring motor. The inventor says that after the spring is wound up it will propel the car eight miles.

### IRISH SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"By Peaceable Means if Possible, but With It."—BOLD DECLARATION OF W. O'BRIEN, M.P., TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.—THE LIBERALS IN A FIX—NATIONALIZATION DISCREDITED.

(By Cable from Special Irish News Agency) LONDON, Sept. 22.—The prophets who foretold that the Land Act would put an end to the patriotism of the Irish farmers have been discredited by the event. Never since the beginning of the agitation has so great an enthusiasm been manifested by the people as the reception accorded to Mr. Parnell's tenants at the recess meeting.

THE PROGRESS OF UNION. The laborers, farmers and shopkeepers vie in giving testimony of their adhesion to the new policy which places legislative independence in the front rank.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS. Fifty thousand people assembled at Carrick-on-Shannon to welcome Mr. T. F. O'Connor, and Mr. William O'Brien received a royal reception at Mallow. He made a magnificent speech truly embodying the views and opinions of the much abused Parliamentarians. The following extracts illustrate its spirit:—

A BOLD DECLARATION. "The best policy that could be framed for you would be to tell you to go on doggedly, patiently and cautiously, but with a determination strong as death to win the independence of Ireland by peaceable means if possible, but to win it." This is the tone of all the speeches delivered since the recess.

LIBERALS IN A FIX. The Manchester Liberals will allow the Tories to take the vacant seat in the borough as they are afraid to fight on account of the Irish vote. Their present difficulty will, it may be hoped, serve as a salutary warning to Radical Cerebralists.

NATIONALIZATION DISCREDITED. The English Trades Union Congress has refused, by a large majority, to re-affirm the motion in favor of Land Nationalization, passed last year by surprise. Not one rural delegate voted in favor of the scheme.

### O'DONNELL IN COURT.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—O'Donnell was brought before the Police Court this afternoon, closely guarded by mounted police, and passed through the streets at a rapid pace. Mr. Parnell asked that the prisoner be remanded for a week. He stated that he would probably again ask for a short remand. He believed that witnesses would by that time arrive. Prisoner was remanded till Tuesday next. O'Donnell was permitted to sit in the dock and manifested great interest. He maintained a firm and respectful demeanor. Prisoner gave his name as Patrick O'Donnell, (though he is described in the charge as Michael O'Donnell, pugler, of Godouree, County Donegal, Ireland. He will have able counsel for his defense, as steps are being taken by his friends to secure the services of a well known Irish member of Parliament. The police have been extremely active in Nationalist quarters to-day enquiring what connection, if any, he had with the Irish secret societies. Millbank Prison has been placed under extra guard.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—The Irish Times says certain police had warning that an attempt to rescue O'Donnell will be made by a "Fenian Hope," composed of Fenians of London, Liverpool and Manchester.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times says O'Donnell is 45 years of age, a native of Merlecloudy, County Donegal, Ireland, and has been to America several times. He resided in the American war, lived in Philadelphia, and kept a public house on the Canadian border. He invested in silver mines and Fenian bonds, lost money and returned to Ireland last May, where he frequented the company of Irish-Americans in Londonderry, carried a revolver, and was considered a strong Nationalist, but opposed to the inviolables. When Carey turned informer, O'Donnell decided he would burn him by inches. He went to the Cape to seek work, because he considered America played out. He had never seen Carey before taking passage, and had no idea that the informer was on board. The defence will probably be that Carey tried to shoot the prisoner.

### TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 20th, 2 p.m.—The battery of the boilers in the iron mill at Lyon, Shorts & Co. has just exploded with terrific force, killing and injuring a large number of persons. The mill is now burning. The fire department and a large force of police have been despatched to the scene.

Second Despatch.—The explosion shook many buildings to their foundations, smashed the windows and terribly frightened the residents of the south side, who rushed from the houses in terror. The fragments flew in every direction, setting fire to the Lake Erie Railroad shops and a number of dwellings. Thousands flocked to the scene, and a fearful sight met their gaze. The boiler department, a brick structure, was a complete wreck, as were a number of passenger, freight cars and master mechanics shops of the Lake Erie Railway, while a row of dwellings on the opposite side of the street were in flames. Men, women and children were running about wringing their hands and calling for friends who, they supposed, were killed or wounded. In the ruins of the flanging department were the dead and dying, some with arms and legs off, some disfigured beyond recognition, others suffering from painful burns or scalds. At the time of the explosion twenty men were at work. Nine escaped. Three were killed, eight badly injured, four fatally. Four un-

dered of Charles Douglas, who lived across the way, was badly hurt.

John W. Allor, top of head blown off; Charles Douglas, side of the head blown off; John McGavigan, scalded on the sides, crushed and injured; Louis Haus, leg and arm broken and otherwise hurt, probably fatally; Wm. Stewart, legs broken, hurt, and it is thought will die; Drn Bodeman, compound fracture of the right leg, and other injuries, and probably will die; Thos. Smith, hand blown off, and other injuries, probably fatal; Christ. Miller, badly scalded; Edward Molloy, head hurt; Pat West, shoulder fractured; J. Douglas, boy, scalded seriously; Jessie Douglas, little girl, scalded seriously; Willie Douglas, injured about the head; Baby Douglas, scalded with steam very seriously. The neighbors did all they could to relieve the sufferers. The boiler was split in four fragments, the largest being blown 200 feet, landing in the middle of the river. The cause of the explosion is unknown. It was just after dinner, and the steam was turned only a few minutes.

Douglas died to-night. Stewart and Miller are not expected to live through the night.

### WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

Terrific Explosion—Fearful Destruction of Property.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A rocket at the arsenal at Woolwich exploded to-day and many buildings destroyed. The loss of life is serious. The explosion was caused by a fire in the main building, which, including the laboratory building, was destroyed within half an hour. It contained an immense number of war rockets filled with destructive missiles. The latter flew in all directions many falling upon the other side of the Thames. The explosives caused a fearful destruction in property throughout the town and surrounding districts. The fire was extinguished at noon, when the rockets ceased exploding. Old soldiers declare the explosions of the rockets were as frightful as an actual siege. The bodies of the victims of the explosions have been found. Some of the rockets were projected fully five miles. One went through the wall of the arsenal and another struck the artillery barracks.

### A GREAT CHURCH COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Province of New York assembled in St. Patrick's Cathedral last night for the purpose of discussing the consideration of questions of faith, the religious indifference of the day, the policy of church government, and the education of the young, divorce, and secret societies and other vital questions, in reference to which it is deemed advisable to have the hierarchy of the province proclaim anew the doctrines of the Church.

The province of New York is one of the twelve ecclesiastical provinces into which the United States is divided. Each Province is ruled by an Archbishop. Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey presides over the province of New York. He is assisted by the Bishops of the largest in the Christian world. It comprises two States, New York and New Jersey, and includes eight dioceses, those of New York, Rock Hill, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Newark and Trenton. The hierarchy of the province is composed of Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey, Coadjutor Archbishop Corrigan and Bishops Loughlin, McQuid, Ryan, McNamara, Wadsworth, Wigger, and O'Reilly. The Catholic hierarchy in the United States numbers 2,600. There are nearly 2,000 priests, 1,017 churches and chapels, and many hundreds of men and women belonging to religious orders, whose mission is the education of the young, the care of orphans and aged persons, and ministrations to the sick and imprisoned, under the control of the province hierarchy.

The Provincial Council of the Province of New York was created. The first was summoned by the late Archbishop Loughlin, and met in St. John's Cathedral, in 1851. The decrees of that Council were approved by the Holy See on the 15th of July, 1851. The present Council, which is in session till the 30th inst. The Council was originally called by Cardinal McCloskey for the 19th of June, but he was then too ill to preside. It is held at this time to enable the Cardinal to be informed of its results before he sails for Rome, in obedience to a summons from the Vatican, to take part in a conference of the Cardinals of the United States with the Pope. With a view to advancing the interests of the Church in this country, after the adjournment of the Council, the Cardinal McCloskey will himself be unable to endure the exertion of the journey to Rome, he will be represented at the conference by Coadjutor Archbishop Corrigan.

The Council will be composed of the Bishops of the province and nearly fifty priests, eminent as theologians. To facilitate business, the Council will be divided into three congregations, corresponding to the committees of legislative bodies of laymen. These congregations will be, respectively, the congregation of theologians, of Bishops, and of priests and of laymen collectively. The subjects of discussion have been privately named to the Bishops and theologians, in order to afford an opportunity for careful preparation for the debate. No number of the Council will speak more than once upon the same subject, except by special permission of the Council. The Bishops alone will vote, and in the order of their consecration. The proceedings will be conducted in Latin. The decrees of the Council must be forwarded to Rome, to receive the approbation of the Holy See, before they are promulgated.

Political High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Loughlin, the senior Bishop of the province, in the Cathedral yesterday morning. Bishop McCloskey, of Rochester, preached. After the ceremony the congregation retired, and the Council will be held in the afternoon. The Council will be held on Thursday, when a solemn requiem mass will be sung for the repose of the souls of the dead prelates of the province. Archbishop Corrigan will deliver the commemorative address. On Sunday the doors of the cathedral will be thrown open to the public again, and pontifical high mass will be celebrated by Cardinal McCloskey. After mass the congregation will disperse, and the Council will go into executive session. The decrees of the Council will be read by the Secretary, and if approved, will be signed by the Bishops and passed for transmission to Rome. Then Cardinal McCloskey will dissolve the Council with the Apostolic benediction.

The Lennox election case was dismissed on Monday in Toronto.

### CURED BY FAITH.

So much is now said about faith cures that I have thought it would not be inopportune to give you an account of one I received from the lips of the persons most deeply interested. I passed the winter of 1866-67 in Paris, and was a great deal in the Polish set. I attended the weekly soirees of the Princess Julie Castewitzka, a widow with two daughters. These girls were unaffected, full of life and sweetness, intensely devoted to their religious duties, and very fond of dancing. The soirees were intimate gatherings, almost entirely composed of their compatriots, with an occasional sprinkling of strangers. On one occasion a lady present, in speaking to me of these daughters, alluded to one as "la petite du miracle" (the young girl of the miracle).

"What do you mean by that?" I asked. "Oh, you know the miracle of healing performed on Micheline. I do not remember the particulars, but her mother will tell you the whole story." It made a great noise in Paris at the time it happened.

Of course I sought an early opportunity to talk on the subject to both the Princess Julie and Micheline, and received a minute account of the whole affair. Some of the details have escaped my memory, but the leading facts remain distinctly impressed on it.

About three or four years previous Micheline was at school in Paris. In running out of a door she fell and hurt her knee. She said nothing about it, either to her teachers or her mother, and the other pupils paid no attention to it. She went about as usual for some time without complaining, until the pain caused her to limp very badly. An examination by a doctor showed that the knee was greatly swollen and inflamed. A doctor's order was given, but the trouble increased. She was taken home, and distinguished surgeons held several consultations. Her sufferings were intense. Various modes of treatment were tried, and the doctors, after several months, informed the Princess Julie that the disease was a chronic one, without hope of improvement or cure.

One of these experiments, and, as it proved, the final one, was fastening poor little Micheline in a sort of iron cradle, which kept the whole lower part of her body absolutely motionless. Iron bars reached from her waist down below her feet, with transverse bars behind and at the sides. In front was a strong webbing which could be moved when desired. This cradling was only touched by the doctor, who at stated intervals used it to examine the knee and to allow changes of dress. Her young companions constantly sat with her, cheering the long and weary hours of her imprisonment. The possibility of recovery was often discussed, but at last it was discovered that the skill of the best Paris surgeons was at fault.

"Well, if your doctors can do nothing for you, Micheline, let us turn to God, and see if He will not help you," said one of the girls.

And thereupon these pious young creatures decided upon a "Novena"—nine days' special prayer for a desired object. The girls were to go to a stated hour each day to the Church of Notre Dame de Victrolas, while the invalid, in her dreary iron cage at home, was to join them in spirit, with the same supplications at the same moment. On the first morning they all assembled by the sick bed, prayed together, and left her with solemn, earnest exhortations to have faith in Almighty God, and to pray with all her heart, while they proceeded to the church to do the same.

She told me she prayed as she never had done in all her life, believing that at the end of the nine days these combined petitions would be favorably answered. Suddenly an idea flashed through her mind. "If God chooses to cure me He can do it just as well now as nine days hence. He knows we are going to pray through the period, and it is as easy for Him to answer in advance. It all depends on my own faith."

With all the powers of her nature she made a fervent act of faith, and felt in an instant that she was cured. Pain had left her, strength had returned. On a small table by the bedside was the workbasket of the maid who habitually sat with her, but who chanced to be absent at that moment. She reached out, took the scissors, and was in the act of cutting away the webbing when the attendant returned, and saw the sick girl about to extricate herself from the iron frame. Alarmed, and believing this could only be fever or insanity, she rushed out of the room to call the Princess Julie, exclaiming, "Oh, Madame la Princesse, pray come at once to Madame Micheline; she has gone crazy!"

In an agony of terror the Princess hastened to her daughter, whom she found standing erect, as she had not done for two years. Emotion took all strength from her. She sank into a chair by the door, unable to articulate a word, while Micheline advanced to her mother, saying: "Mamma, let us thank God, for He has cured me."

The doctors were immediately summoned, and found that not only could their patient stand and walk like any other young girl, but all traces of disease had disappeared, and the knee had returned to its normal healthy condition. They declared their inability to explain the matter, but found themselves forced to accept the entire cure. A process verbal was drawn up with all the usual French formalities, signed by the surgeons and deposited in some public office.

My acquaintance with the family began about two years after these events; Micheline was then as bright and gay as possible, in perfect health and spirits, an active walker by day, visiting her friends and going about among the poor, and in the evening dearly loving a little dancing. From time to time I hear of her, and her health continues unimpaired.

This incident was so widely known in Paris at the time that it is not an indiscretion to give the names of the persons concerned, and I enclose my card to authenticate my statement.—Sanita, in N. Y. Sun.

### IRISH AFFAIRS

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—There was a mass meeting of the Irish National League at Carrick-on-Shannon yesterday, at which over 50,000 persons were present. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, member of Parliament for Galway, delivered a stirring speech in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. The meeting adopted resolutions declaring that the Irish National League will never cease its efforts until a native Irish Parliament is established. A large meeting of the League was also held at Mallow, at which Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., editor of the United Ireland, made an address. He urged his hearers to persevere in their determination to win the independence of Ireland from English domination by peaceful means if possible, but to win it all hazards.

Glasgow, Sept. 18.—The Crown has accepted the evidence of one of the Irishmen arrested on a charge of being connected with the dynamiters.

MALDEN, Sept. 18.—Kavanagh, Lawlor, Smith and the other Irish informers in the Phoenix Park murder trial, who arrived here but were not permitted to land, have been re-shipped to Europe.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Unknown parties have recently passed worthless bills on Boston tradesmen, headed "Irish Republic," purporting to be signed by John O'Mahoney, agent of the Irish Republic, and by A. F. Follen, financial secretary. The bills are dated March 17th, 1868, and promise, six months after the acknowledged independence of the Irish Republic, to pay the bearer \$5. The bill would readily be taken for a United States note.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has issued an order abolishing the office of special resident magistrate for Dublin and appointing four divisional magistrates, who will direct the movements of the resident magistrates and police.

A death from cholera in Sligo County Hospital has been reported.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—It is stated that Parnell has selected Edward McMahon as the candidate of the Home Rulers to contest the election for Parliament in Limerick.

Lord Sligo's tenants have prevented gentlemen from shooting over the estate and seized their guns.

### A GREAT NATIONALIST DEMONSTRATION EXPECTED AT LEEDS.

THE CASES OF O'DONNELL AND McDERMOTT. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Times' London cable letter says:—The preparations making for the convention of Irish Nationalists at Leeds indicate the greatest demonstration ever held. Under the advice of Parnell a programme of moderation is proposed. The Committee of Scrutiny of delegates have decided to reject all delegates of American lodges associated with O'Donovan Rossa. About 80 American delegates are expected.

O'DONNELL. O'Donnell's arrest has led to the usual flood of threatening letters, but the precautions that were taken made escape impossible. There is genuine anxiety respecting Mrs. Carey's safety, and the police are taking special precautions to protect her son. The O'Donnell defence fund is now ample. The trial will be very brief and may occupy only one day.

WINDSOR CASE. The Tribune's London correspondent says:—James McDermott's acquittal was unexpected and has given color to the suspicion that he was arrested to secure him protection from the vengeance of those who suspected him of betraying the Fenian cause.

The statement is made that McDermott was released on representations received from English agents in New York as to the value of the services which he rendered them. The feeling against him is sufficiently strong to make his murder more than probable.

### A SPECK OF WAR.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—Russia is making extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers. Tenders have been asked for 36,000 military beds, and all the railroads have been ordered to have military cars in readiness. A list has been made of private steamers in the Black Sea, and their captains ordered to prepare for transportation of ammunition, troops and provisions. These vessels have ceased exporting private orders, and the carriage of corn is interrupted. Enormous provision depots have been established along the frontier, and two army corps have been distributed between the Vistula and Bag River. A list has been prepared of all persons who, in the event of the war, will be deported from Poland to the interior of Russia.

HAMBURG, Sept. 23.—Mukhtar Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador Extraordinary, had a private audience with the Emperor to-day, and was afterwards received by the Empress.

### OBITUARY.

Sheriff Dudman, of Yarmouth, N.S., died in Halifax on September 23rd.

A man named Leger, a pilot in the employ of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, died suddenly at Ottawa on September 23rd.

David Main of St. Stephen, N.B., editor of the St. Croix Courier, and a leading public man in Charlottetown County, died on September 20th. He was 45 years old.

Mr. George Hermin Byland, ex-Registrar of Montreal, died on September 24th, in his 83rd year. Mr. Byland was the son of the Hon. Herman Witous Byland, for many years a member of His Majesty's Executive Council, and for a long time the registrar and clerk of the same body; his son, Mr. George H. Byland, being his assistant. At the time of the Union, Mr. George H. Byland became Registrar of Montreal and Isle Bizard, the office being a few years since divided, Mr. Byland retaining the Western Division.