



### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

#### James Redpath Lays Bare the Landlord Tyranny.

(Special correspondent of the Boston Pilot.)  
DUBLIN, August 3, 1880.

MY DEAR O'REILLY:—I received yesterday your cable despatch, asking me to write for the Pilot, on the present condition of Ireland. I have been in the "Kingdom of Kerry" two weeks, inquiring into the condition of the tenantry of the Marquis of Lansdowne, of the Knight of Kerry—"the White Knight"—and of Trinity College. The Marquis is held up in England as a model of landlords; and the Knight has recently had the honor, so called, of receiving the offer of a Baronetcy from the Queen. Lansdowne is the man whom the aristocracy delight to honor, the Knight is the man whom the Queen delights to honor, and Trinity College is the corporation that the Culture of Ireland delights to honor. Surely, I thought, I shall find on these estates a happy and prosperous peasantry; for if the model Marquis and the noble Knight and the irreproachable Trinity College are not indulgent landlords, then there can be none found in all Ireland. While I was in Kerry I heard more or less of other landlords—Lord Kenmare for example, and Lord Bantry, and Lord Ventri and Mahoney of Dramore, and Arch-Deacon Bland. These men are all good landlords—in the columns of the landlords' journals. Yet their tenants have been saved from death by slow starvation, by foreign charity, since last November; and if it had not been for that noble little woman, the Nun of Kenmare, thousands of them, as a Kerry man quaintly put it, would have secured "fixity of tenure—in the graveyard." The Nun of Kenmare, the Bishop of Kerry, and the Canon of Cahirciveen, sustained by the Land League and American churches, chiefly, and by the Mansion House, in part, have spared these infamous lords the scandal of a renewal on their estates of the horrors of 1847. On all these estates the peasantry have been fed or their children have been clad, during the dark days of the past winter—never once by Lansdowne, nor Bantry, nor Ventri, nor Kenmare, nor Bland, nor Trinity College, but by men and women of other lands and other races, or by the exiles whom rapacity had expelled from their native soil many years ago. The more I examine into Irish landlordism, the more I am astounded at its atrocities.

I found, also, in Kerry that this Irish Land Question has a vital interest for Americans by birth; for one of the most noted men in the county, and one of its most cultivated citizens informed me that rents of two-thirds of the tenants of Kerry had been paid for two years past by American money. Rents are fixed, not only on what the soil can produce, but on the amounts that can be extorted from the love of Irish exiles in America, to keep their kinsfolk at home on their old farms and out of the "Union," or porhouse. Not content with exacting extortionate rents for the producing power of the soil, the landlords compel the poor tenants whose children their avarice has driven their to America, to send tribute to them. They are taxing their victims even in their exile. English power first drove the Irish into Connaught, and followed and taxed them there, and then it drove them into and beyond the sea, and it now follows them and taxes them under the Stars and Stripes. It is time to turn on them and destroy these lords and landlords; for it will be cheaper to exterminate them than feed them any longer; May we both live, my dear Boyle, to be "in at the death."

I hope the House of Lords will contemptuously reject every scheme that offers Ireland a fraction of her rights—for the human race, as Buckle has shown, owes more to bigots and unscrupulous leaders than even to the most advanced thinkers; and the noblest reformers. I have a kind feeling for Pharaohs, I fear, Moses might have been contented with an "eight hour law of bondage" or "fair rents with long leases"—instead of liberty, equality, and Canaan! Our slaveholders would not listen to pleas for gradual emancipation, and it is to our stubborn pride that we can proudly proclaim that we have now no slaves in America.

Kerry to-day is almost in its normal condition; that is to say, there is now no longer any great need for charity—and the peasantry are living, as they have lived for generations, on three meals of potatoes and sour milk a day with meat once a year—and the men are ragged, and the women are bonnetless and barefooted, and the children are tattered and torn. The cabins of the peasantry, now as for generations, are cold and filthy and dark—not fit for the habitation of any race of men in this nineteenth century.

"What do you think of that?" said Father Lawlor, as we came out of a hideous hovel on Valentia Island, on the estates of Trinity College.

"Think!" I said, suppressing stronger language out of deference to his cloth. "By Jove, Father Lawlor, if American pigs were lodged and fed as your poor parishioners are, they would go to work and save enough of their will every day and sell it and buy dynamite to blow up Trinity College."

"I used to think that the Irish race were a lawless race; but I now believe they are the most peaceable people on this planet."

Lansdowne, last night, said in the House of "Lords" that "Compensation for Disturbance Bill" would "develop a new kind of industry in Ireland—agricultural distress." There was a "laugh." I have seen within ten days tenants of this miscanthoid in rags so filthy and patched that not a human being in America would give them the meanest tramp. The men were barefooted. There is a school of over 100 children within sight of Lansdowne's house near Dureen. They are well dressed—for Ireland. But Lansdowne did not dress one penny's worth of them. America, by the white hands of the Nun of Kenmare, stripped off the foul rags that

### The Afghanistan Campaign.

QUETTA, August 18.—The enemy's force in the attack on the garrison at Kech on Sunday is estimated at 2,000. Their loss is considerably higher than at first supposed. It is now estimated that 200 were killed. The British loss is 15 killed and 25 wounded. A Bombay despatch says Candahar is safe. Ayob Khan is occasionally firing shells, but little damage is being done. The siege is scarcely formed. Ayob Khan menaces Candahar on three sides, and it is expected his forces will storm the city immediately.

SIMLA, August 18.—The last Brigade of Stewart's force has reached Gundamak unmolested.

LONDON, August 18.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that Russian officers were attached to the rear guard of the enemy in the Candahar affair, and the Foreign Office has communicated the fact to the Court at St. Petersburg, who deny it with a persistency that is ordinary, and if the proof was not so positive, would tend to prove that the information was fallacious. The proofs are in possession of our Government, and it is now determined that ulterior measures shall be resorted to if the Russian authorities do not intimatedly issue an order and see to its being honestly carried out in the withdrawal of all their officers in and around Afghanistan. Persons here who are well-informed as to the topography of Afghanistan and of the military situation there, say England's only alternative now is to abandon the country altogether as soon as it can be done with safety. The desirability of a coalition between Abdurrahman and Ayob Khan to expel the English grows stronger with every fresh batch of news.

BOMBAY, August 19.—A despatch just received states that it is reported that Ayob Khan endeavored to-day to storm Candahar at the Shikapore gate. This gate is on the east side of the city, and opens upon the Bazaar, which leads directly to the centre of the city, and thence straight on to the citadel. Just in front of this face of the citadel are two partition walls, 20 feet high and about 8 feet thick. In these, however, there is a gap, and it is to this point that Ayob Khan is directing his assault. Up to this time the fighting has been desperate on both sides, but the British have thus far been able to repulse every attempt of the Afghans to force their way through the gap. The British garrison consists of 3,000 men. They have four guns of C Battery, second Brigade, the whole of the 5th Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery; the Poona Horse; the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and the 19th and 20th Bombay Native Infantry. The officers, besides General Primrose, are Lieut.-Col. Alfred Danber, Major Vandeleur, Captains Keyser, Grouse, Manning, Connolly and Addeley; Lieutenants Rodach, Thunder, Anderson, Galt, Porter, Graham and Wolff; Major Grey, Captains Collingwood and Hornsby, Lieuts. Fowke, Bell, Irving and Fox; Colonel Greagh, Majors Jacob and French, Lieutenants Stevenson, Melville and Stayer. The situation of the garrison is very critical. Ayob Khan has a force of not less than 20,000 men and good artillery, directed by Russian and other foreign officers.

LONDON, August 19.—A despatch received at the India Office states that Abdul Rahman is clearly attempting to break one of the new conditions—probably the most important of the treaty lately arranged with him—viz., cultivating a new foreign alliance.

### No Crop, No Rent.

The following remarkable letter, which we commend to the best attention of our readers has appeared in the correspondence column of the Pall Mall Gazette.

SIR—Now that the Irish Disturbance Bill has passed safely through the House of Commons, it may be worth while to protest against the transcendental theories of rent which have found expression on the side of the Opposition. That rent is an absolute debt, secured by special preferential remedies, is the teaching of English law, and is assumed by country gentlemen to be an axiom of "natural justice." On the contrary, I believe the principle to be unknown to any important system of the laws except our own. The nations who have founded their jurisprudence on the civil law have accepted a totally different principle—that the right to rent is modified or taken away when the crop has been destroyed by inundation, inclemency of weather, or other circumstances beyond the power of the husbandman to control. By the French civil code the farmer, in such a case as we have described, is entitled to a remission of rent, the amount of which is to be fixed by a judge. When the tenancy is for a term of years the amount of remission is not finally ascertained till the end of the term, when the good years will be taken with the bad and an average struck. But, in the meantime, the farmer is absolutely entitled to a temporary remission. The Scotch law goes even further than the French. It is laid down in all the editions of Erskine that I have seen that when the value of the crop does not exceed the cost of seed and labour the landlord's right to rent is absolutely gone. This was expressly decided in the case of Lord Eglinton against the tenants. In an action for rent the defendants pleaded their crops had been destroyed by the vis major of the elements. To this it was replied that they were, nevertheless, men of substance and well able to pay. The court held that the crop having failed to equal the value of seed and labour, there was no right to rent at all. Lord Stair seems to have held that no allowance was to be made for any exceptional good years the tenant might have enjoyed. A location for years, according to him, is a series of locations, each of which is to be treated independently. I commend these doctrines to the attention of that eminent Scotchman, Lord Eichel, who fears that the laws of his native land may in time be

### Ireland in Parliament.

#### HOLDING ON TO THE HARVEST.

#### UNITED HOME RULERS.

#### Dillon Defends Himself Against the Irish Secretary.

LONDON, August 23.—The numerous land meetings held yesterday in different parts of Ireland disappointed those who anticipated some kind of an outbreak. Good order prevailed, although the speeches were as radical as can be imagined. The feature of the meeting at Killala was the presence of about 1,000 men, who marched to the ground four deep in military order, and maintained their ranks compact and unbroken throughout the day. It is understood that this demonstration had been arranged by the Land League, and was intended as a hint to the Government as to what sort of a force the movement could muster if occasion should call it into action. The men were not armed, and made no threats of any kind.

LONDON, August 23.—Home Rulers met to-day in caucus at the Westminster Hotel, and debated the course to be pursued in reference to the vote on the Irish constabulary clause of the supply bill, as it comes up in the House. Mr. Parnell, who presided, strongly urged a solid opposition to the vote for the customary appropriation for the Irish constabulary, and said the organization as now controlled would be, as it has been, a permanent obstacle to reforms, the Home Rulers desired to carry out, and the latter should stand firm for a modification of the law. Much enthusiasm prevailed at the caucus. There is no doubt as to the vigor with which Mr. Parnell's obstruction policy will be enforced.

DUBLIN, August 23.—Three hundred men marched to a farm recently occupied by the widow Doolan, near Sharnbough. The widow had been ejected from her farm for the non-payment of rent, by her landlord, Mr. Boyd, who recently narrowly escaped assassination at New Ross. When riding in a jaunting car with his two sons and a friend, three men, wearing masks and other disguises, suddenly appeared in the road from behind a hedge, and fired at the car, killing one of Mr. Boyd's sons and seriously wounding the other, while Mr. Boyd himself escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Boyd had taken possession of the Doolan farm at this event, and was proposing to re-occupy himself from the arrears of rent by the growing crops upon the place. He had intended to begin cutting the corn to-day, and his men were on the ground for that purpose, but 300 friends of Mr. Doolan drove off Boyd's employees, and themselves reaped the corn, and prevented the bailiffs, who were sent for, from seizing it. The corn, it is supposed, will be conveyed away in small quantities to the different residences of the kind but lawless friends of the widow and fatherless.

LONDON, August 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Forster, Home Secretary for Ireland, said it was not the intention of the Government, prior to the prorogation of Parliament, to ask Parliament for exceptional powers to preserve the peace in Ireland, but, if necessary, the Government would not hesitate to summon Parliament in the autumn to ask requisite power for putting down any insurrection or for preserving the public peace in Ireland should the ordinary means at the service of the Government be insufficient for these purposes. Mr. Forster added that he did not anticipate that such a necessity would arise, and he had no fear of a general or even partial rising in Ireland. The Government are confident of their ability, with the force which they have at their disposal, to maintain the peace.

LONDON, August 23.—In the House of Commons this evening, Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question put by Mr. Finnegan, said he was aware that buckshot had been supplied to the Irish constabulary, but he thought buckshot was more humane than the bullets which had been used by Irish people in their attacks upon the police. Mr. Mitchell Henry said the action of the constabulary in firing upon the people deserved the severest condemnation. He moved the adjournment of the House. Several Irish members, including Mr. O'Donnell, condemned the using of police as soldiers. Mr. Forster pointed out the fact that in every case the police were stoned before firing upon the crowd. He assured the House that the charge of furnishing the constabulary with buckshot instead of bullets was dictated by a feeling of humanity, and a desire on the part of the Government not to sacrifice life. He condemned party processions as disgraceful. Next year he would stop their taking place. Mr. Parnell condemned the use of buckshot, and said the cause of all the constabulary proceedings in Ireland was the long reign of misgovernment by the English in that island. After a speech by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Mitchell Henry desired to withdraw his motion for adjournment, but Mr. Biggar opposed it. He spoke in defence of party processions, and condemned the interference of the police and the partial manner in which justice was administered in Ireland; it was this maladministration of justice that caused all the ill-feeling. The motion to adjourn was then withdrawn.

LONDON, August 23.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Dillon drew the attention of the House to Mr. Forster's comments upon his (Dillon's) recent speech at a land meeting in Kildare. Mr. Forster having stigmatized the speech as wicked and cowardly, and an abuse of liberty of speech. Mr. Dillon said the sports of his speech as published in newspapers were substan-

tinally correct, and he would repeat the sentiments expressed at Kildare at every public meeting at which he might speak during the coming autumn. He expressed in contemptuous terms his indifference for Mr. Forster's abuse, and taunted Mr. Forster with remaining in the Cabinet after the rejection by the House of Lords of a measure which he (Mr. Forster) had asserted was absolutely necessary for the peace of Ireland. Mr. Forster had proclaimed his readiness to assist the rich in robbing the poor. Mr. Forster's recent appeals to the forbearance of the rack-renters was, he declared, extremely ludicrous. If there was bloodshed in Ireland, Mr. Forster was solely responsible. The Home Rulers vehemently cheered Mr. Dillon, whose speech throughout was extraordinary violent. The language used is almost unprecedented in the history of the House. Mr. Forster replied to Mr. Dillon with much warmth, and justified the remarks made by him in regard to Mr. Dillon's speech. He reiterated his statement that the speech made by Mr. Dillon at Kildare was cowardly and wicked. He quoted from newspaper reports of a number of cruel cattle and other outrages which had been committed since the Kildare meeting, as evidence to show that Mr. Dillon's advice was being followed. The Government, he said, would suppress additional meetings whenever considered necessary for the safety of the country. Mr. Dillon well knew that his party privileges protected him from the consequences of his seditious utterances on that night. Mr. Forster's manner during the delivery of his speech was stern and emphatic. The Irish members frequently interrupted him, and their cheers and other expressions, whether of approval or otherwise, were amusingly persistent. Messrs. Parnell, Sullivan, O'Donnell, Mitchell Henry and others continued the debate at some length. The Marquis of Hartington vainly urged the House to proceed to business, and ultimately an adjournment was carried without touching upon the Irish constabulary estimate.

### ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

(London Spectator.)  
The French journalists, and, indeed, many of the English, miss we think, the true importance of the vote on Mr. Briggs' motion on Friday week, about the statue to Prince Napoleon. That motion was defended, as many motions are in Parliament, by arguments which do not precisely represent the feeling that secured its remarkable success. Neither the English people nor their representatives cared very much about the personality of Prince Louis Napoleon. He was an unknown quantity to them, and the few public acts of his career neither interested nor disgusted them. They fancied him slightly foolish in going to Zululand, where he had no business, and could learn nothing, but they understood that he went in his capacity of Pretender, to show that he was not afraid, and thought that an excusable bit of boyishness. He could not hurt the Zulus much, and if he did, in a war with savages English sympathies are very rarely and very slightly on the side of the dark race. The injustice of the Zulu war struck many, but did not strike them keenly as increasing the guilt of the foreign prince. He did not think it unjust. If they had happened to dislike the Government of France, to which the Prince was supposed to be obnoxious, they would have left the Dean of Westminster alone to take his own course, on his own responsibility, without much reflection either on the Prince's character or on the justice of the conflict in which he was engaged. But they did not dislike it. On the contrary, the true significance of the vote, and of the almost national movement which produced it, is the growing appreciation of Republicanism as a form of government which is developing itself in this country. At all the meetings on the subject of the statue, and especially at the meeting in St. James' Hall, that was the spirit that was obviously predominant. Every allusion to the Republic was received with enthusiasm, and the point which really told against the Prince personally was not that he fought against Zulus, but that he intended, if he could, to upset the Republic in France by force of arms. The feeling was, of course, less manifest in debate, though it was discernible in Mr. Briggs' speech and in allusion to the great Englishman who, because he triumphed over a monarchy, still remains without a statue; but it greatly influenced the vote. Englishmen feel that

REPUBLICANS ARE BEGINNING TO SUCCEED. that they are, at all events, possible even in countries where land is not limitless, where population is close, where revolution has been frequent, and where the people, wisely or unwisely, but decisively, hold a strong military organization to be essential both to the grandeur and the safety of the State. The past ten years in France have shown Englishmen that a monarch is not necessary to a great State, that a President will do quite as well, that a republic can organize armies, can maintain order, can tax heavily, can respect property, and can remain at peace. That is to them something of a revelation, and they like it. They never had much feeling about Legitimacy, they like it still less now that it is so closely associated with Clericalism; and their feeling about Monarchy is not so powerful as many observers think. They consider it, or used to consider it, outside England—where the Throne and the Peers and the Commons all "came," like the river, and the pasture, and the parish—a most useful institution for certain purposes; but when those purposes are attained without it, they readily give it up. [Continued on fifth page.]

A large number of the expelled Jesuits are now in England, where they have found temporary homes under the hospitable roofs of the more wealthy English Catholic families. Every effort is being and will be made to domicile the order in this country. Throughout the whole of the United Kingdom collections are being made in every Catholic church and chapel until the end of the year for the expelled order.