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IRELAND! QUIET and DETERMINED. THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE. A MANIFESTO!

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.] CORK, Feb. 1.—A Priest and twenty members of the Land League have been summoned to answer charges of intimidation at Malloy. Sheehan, Secretary of the Parnell Defence Fund, has been committed for trial on a charge of intimidation. Bail was allowed. At yesterday's meeting it was stated that Father Lynch, of Massachusetts, had bought an estate in County Cavan which the tenants would be willing to purchase. Davitt said they should ask the branch of the League in Massachusetts to request this gentleman to undo the injury. Truth says to-day:—"A struggle ought to be made to introduce in the Coercion Bill a clause framed on the lines of the Irish Disturbance Act of last session, which would render it impossible for the landlords to evict their tenants for non-payment of unreasonable rents, or for non-payment of reasonable or even reasonable rents, where owing to temporary circumstances, this is impossible until the Land Act has become law. The Coercion Bill is termed an Act for the protection of life and property in Ireland. The Ministers admit that the property of the tenants is not sufficiently protected. They can hardly, therefore, refuse temporarily to protect it; indeed the sole reason why this has not already been done lies in the action of the House of Lords last year." DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—At the meeting of the Land League to-day, Mr. Davitt brought forward an imposing plan for a convention of delegates from every branch of the League in Ireland. He sketched the details of the plan, which were that each branch of five hundred members should send one delegate, and branches of over that number two. This convention, he said, would be called to show Mr. Forster and England that the local leaders of the organization throughout Ireland were neither ruffians, blackguards or scoundrels, and to show Mr. "Outrage" Forster, the chief slanderer of Ireland, that the Coercion Bill would not strike terror into the ranks of Land League. To make a natural pronouncement against coercion, as well as against real and manufactured outrage, and make known in an emphatic manner the national demands in regard to the Land question, it was not necessary for the branches to wait for the passing of the Bill. They should proceed to elect delegates at once, and send them up to Dublin the moment the Bill became law. There can be little doubt that the Government will stop this convention, either before delegates come to Dublin or immediately after their arrival there. The Land League issued a circular to the branches to-night, calling on them to elect delegates. Secretary Brennan says there are between 800 and 900 branches, which will return about 2,000 delegates to Dublin. The manifesto of the Home Rulers denouncing the conduct of the Home Rulers has been telegraphed all over the United Kingdom and to America and Australia. It is generally believed the police will seize the Land League offices, and that the League will be disbanded by proclamation. At a meeting of the Land League. Dillon charged the Government with conspiracy to persecute Irishmen, and thus secure the passage of the Coercion Bill. At a meeting of the Land League to-day Dillon counselled the people to remain quiet, and Brennan also addressed the meeting. A large crowd outside cheered for Davitt. Resolutions condemning the conduct of the Government were adopted. Meetings are being held throughout the country, and a memorial has been prepared, and has been extensively signed by English Radicals. Davitt is treated while in prison as a first-class misdemeanant, on account of the state of his health. The Parnellites abstain from signing it. The address of the Irish members to the Irish people was received in Dublin to-night. It advises the maintenance of peace during the present crisis, and says:—"Reject every temptation of conflict, disorder or crime; be not terrorized by the brief reign of despotism. If you are true to yourselves, your triumph is certain." DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—Among the great mass of the Irish people the arrest of Mr. Davitt is condemned as cowardly and arbitrary. Even his worst enemies think that the Government has made a mistake and should at least have brought him to trial, as a Conservative Government did. It is generally supposed that his extraordinary speech at Borris, Tipperary, last Sunday, exhausted the patience of the Government. In this speech the following remarkable passage occurred:—"Do you believe for a single moment, that if this contest lay in another field than that of peaceful agitation, or if the weapons in our hands were other than those of ideas, we should strike our colors at the first look of danger and fly from the enemy. Should we not rather swear, face to face with our enemies, that every sword beneath our feet should be a soldier's, and every ulster rather than that victory should be

snatched from our grasp. We have every encouragement now. We have the support of the public opinion of the civilized world sustaining us in this just and moral struggle, and far over the rolling waves of the Atlantic we have a new Ireland of our banished kindred, those who were driven from Ireland by Irish Landlordism, and stretching its generous hands across the ocean to help us to drive from Ireland, once and forever, that code of infamous laws which drove them from Ireland in the past." In view of the League being forcibly dissolved great vigor is thrown into the work of organization in the Ladies Irish National Land League. An address to "Our countrywomen" was to-day issued by the Misses Parnell, Clara Stretch, Nannie Lynch and Harriet Byrne, the four Honorary Secretaries. The address declares that the time has come when all law will be suspended in Ireland and when, in all probability, the trusted leaders and organizers of the League will be imprisoned, and calls upon the women of Ireland to do their duty while their countrymen do theirs. It says:—"They do not shrink from danger, and one of the noblest of them, Michael Davitt, has already been reconsigned to a convict's cell." The address thus concludes:—"Form yourselves into branches of the Ladies' National Land League; be ready to give information of evictions in your districts, to collect funds and apply those which have been entrusted to you as emergencies may arise. You will probably have to administer the money collected in Europe and America, where millions of our race have been exiled by the inhuman land laws." LONDON, Feb. 6.—A large demonstration was made in Trafalgar square on Sunday, under the auspices of the London Radical Clubs, to protest against coercion. DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—The authorities have just issued instructions to the Royal Irish Constabulary to adopt unusual precautionary measures in view of the disturbed state of the country. Upward of forty fresh mounts have been provided for the horse police. It is intended to materially increase the strength of this branch of the force. An arrangement will shortly be carried out by which bodies of police will be stationed at distances of from ten to twelve miles asunder, so that, in the event of the telegraph wires being interfered with, communication may be kept up between various parts of the country. Light vehicles, well horsed, are, it is understood, to be provided for outlying stations connected with the railway system, in order that small parties of four to six men may rapidly be conveyed from one point to another in the event of urgent reinforcements being required. Mrs. A. Sullivan, wife of the member for Meath, visited Tullamore to-day and formed a Ladies' Land League for the purpose of carrying out the League work in case of the arrest of the local leaders. Several ladies joined, and an Executive Committee and other officers were appointed. Branches were also formed in other towns and villages of Ireland. Three policemen have been shot, one seriously, while arresting two men who were lurking round the Custom House in Edinburgh. One of the men committed suicide. It is supposed they are Irish Americans, and are suspected of several attempted robberies and of having attacked and wounded persons during the night. One of the most experienced detectives on the Irish staff is at present in England making enquiries in Midland and Northern towns respecting the ramifications of the Fenian society. Davitt will be exempt from hard convict labor and from associating with the lower grades of criminals. The state of his health will also be taken into consideration. This intelligence was allowed to leak out with a view, it is supposed, of allaying the anxiety of his friends regarding his physical ailments. DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—It is understood that several other Land Leaguers will join Egan at Paris. Egan has gone to Paris for a few days to see Egan and complete arrangements respecting the Land League fund. The cost of the defence in the State trials is reported to be £1,500. PARIS, Feb. 8.—Mr. Parnell has arrived here for the purpose of looking after the Land League Fund in Mr. Davitt's name. WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6.—At an indignation meeting of Irish citizens this evening speeches were made by the clergy and representative Irishmen. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Parliament suspending Parnell and locking up Davitt. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—At the various meetings of the Land League to-day the arrest of Davitt was vigorously denounced. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The World's cable says it is reported that on Tuesday night a combined attack will be made by the Home Rulers on the Government, and an endeavor made to secure the postponement of the debate on the reading of the Coercion Bill to Thursday. It is stated that £50,000 of the Land League Fund are invested in foreign securities. Parnell went to Paris for the purpose of withdrawing the funds of the Land League invested in the names Parnell, Egan and Dillon, and re-investing them under the signatures of persons not actively connected with the League. It is stated that Parnell will support a motion for an adjournment of the debate on the Coercion Bill to-morrow night. Some Home Rulers are in favour of not voting at all, alleging that legally the Bill has not yet been read a first time. It is believed that the American branches of the Land League have been instructed to send contributions to Paris. Parnell will return from Paris in time to vote in the House to-morrow. The Home Rulers have decided to carry the agitation against coercion into the great towns of England and Scotland. Sixty members of Parliament have signed a memorial asking that Davitt be treated while in prison only as a misdemeanant.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—Mr. Walsh, one of the recent Traversers, has been induced by his friends to leave Ireland. He will proceed to Australia immediately, his ostensible purpose being to organize a Land League there. Other members of the League are going to America. It is not improbable that the meeting of the Executive Committee to-morrow here will be the last for some time. The Ladies' League will leave the League offices. It is probable that they will appear in new offices and under a new name this week. PARNELL'S MANIFESTO. EXHORTATION TO THE IRISH PEOPLE TO BE MODERATE IN SPEECH AND ACTION. As soon as the Irish members had been summoned to a meeting of the party, held after the discussion, decided to issue a manifesto to the Irish people asking them to remain quiet and not allow themselves to be forced into a conflict with the armed forces of the Empire. The address of the Irish members to the Irish people is as follows:—"Fellow-countrymen, at a moment when too many acts of the Irish executive abrogate the law and tend to drive you from positions of constitutional action, the reign of force has been inaugurated against us as your re-

O'Shaughnessy, Richard Power, J O'Connor Power, J O'Redmond, Thomas Sexton, J F Smithwick, A M Sullivan, T D Sullivan." PARNELL TO AMERICA. The Boston Globe on Saturday morning printed the following special cable despatch from Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell:—"The Government expected that the blow struck at the Land League by Michael Davitt's arrest would be a crushing one; but, heavy as it is to us personally, we have already indications that it will recoil upon the forces of landlordism. The Irish people, instead of being intimidated thereby, are bracing themselves firmly for the coming struggle, and assurances reach me from all sides that there will be no flinching among Irishmen in the arduous times that they are destined to face. Poor Davitt sleeps to-night in Millbank Convict Prison after his first day of penal toil. He arrived in London early this morning. Several Irish members of Parliament waited up all night in order to salute him on his arrival, but he was conveyed away secretly from an outlying station, privately brought before a magistrate for recommittal and ordered straight to Millbank. Yesterday the howls, the cheering and the signs of uproarious joy with which the British House-

DAVITT! His Arrest GOVERNMENT SHOWS A CLOVEN FOOT INTENSE INDIGNATION LONDON, Feb. 3.—The first scene in the extraordinary events that took place to-day is thus telegraphed by the Herald's Dublin correspondent: Michael Davitt was arrested here this afternoon by two English detectives on Carlisle Bridge. He was charged with violating the terms of his ticket of leave. I have just learned the details of the arrest. It was very quietly effected. Davitt had been working at the League offices all the morning with the ladies relief committee, who are busy getting out their addresses to the Irish people. Between two and three o'clock he left the office to dine. With him were Mr. Brennan, the Secretary of the League, Matthew Harris, of Ballinacree, both of them defendants in the recent State trials. They walked down Sackville street, and were crossing Carlisle bridge, when a detective officer named Sheridan approached Michael Davitt, and said: "Mr. Davitt you are wanted at the Castle." Mr. Davitt said good afternoon to his friends, and walked to the Castle with the officer. There he was taken in charge by two Scotland Yard detectives, who told him that they had orders for his arrest on the grounds of breach of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave. He at once recognized their authority and handed over his revolver, and requested the chief detective to give it to Mr. Brennan. He also asked them to send to the League offices for his overcoat, which was done. They then entered a cab and proceeded to Kingstown, whence the prisoner will leave Ireland in the mail steamer at a quarter-past seven. About half an hour afterward Mr. Brennan went to the detectives' office at the Castle, and asked Superintendent Mallins, Chief of the Detective Force, what had become of Davitt. Mr. Mallins refused to give the information, and simply stated that the English detectives had taken him away in a cab a few minutes previously. Mr. Davitt's ticket-of-leave having been suspended he is liable to serve seven years more penal servitude, his original sentence having been one of fifteen years. Immediately after the arrest and saw Mr. Brennan, who informed me that he had not been able to see his friend, nor did he know where they had taken him. "What has caused the Government to arrest him so suddenly?" I asked. "I suspect," he replied, "that they have been spurred into action by the proposed convention which is sure to be held." Mr. Kettle, who was standing by said: "They want to kill poor Davitt now. They nearly starved him and illused him to death before, but they will certainly finish him this time." "Did you expect this sudden arrest?" I asked. "Oh, yes," said Mr. Kettle, "the Government are desperate now; they are a lot of shop-boys and have lost their temper." No communication has been received from Mr. Davitt by any of his friends. The arrest caused great excitement in the city, but at the League offices everything was quiet. The clerks are busy sending out the convention circulars to the local members. Miss Parnell and eight or nine lady associates are occupied in a large room of the offices making their circulars ready for the post, and quietly discussing the arrest of the founder and recognized leader of the land agitation. The arrest created consternation in Dublin. In the evening I was able to gather the facts about it. Davitt's pardon was revoked by the Queen, and a notice to that effect was signed by Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary. Chief Superintendent Williamson and Detective officer Swanton at once left London, reaching Dublin this morning, with an order of arrest to take Mr. Davitt back. At the Castle the English officers were introduced to Mr. Davitt under assumed names. A telegram, I should say, had been sent from London last night to Superintendent Mallins, asking him if Mr. Davitt was in Dublin. After leaving the Castle the cab drove down to Kingstown, where a first-class sleeping berth was engaged on board the mail steamer Connaught, the same steamer on which Mr. Davitt and other released Fenians, Messrs. Chambers, McCarthy and O'Brien, came to Ireland in January, 1878. The Herald correspondent travelled to Kingstown by the mail train with Messrs. Brennan, Egan, Harris and Dr. Kennedy, members of the League. Rain was falling fast when the party went on board the steamer and asked to be allowed to see Mr. Davitt. The officer in charge promptly refused to admit any one. Dr. Kennedy said that he was Mr. Davitt's medical attendant, and had been treating him for the last six months for a pulmonary disease. He demanded, therefore, to see Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Williamson at once consented on condition that the other gentlemen present would withdraw. Mr. Egan then went on deck and introduced for an interview. This Mr. Mallins obligingly did, and Messrs. Brennan and Egan were also admitted. Mr. Davitt was in good spirits, and declared that his arrest would not influence the land movement in any way. He said that the Government had done a cowardly act and committed a gross blunder. He sent a message to Mr. Walsh, of Balla, advising him to get out of the country at once as he would suffer severely in prison, owing to the weakness of his health. He added that he expected to be taken before a Bow street magistrate in the morning and sent back to Dartmoor. He is in weak health, and during the last three

nights has slept little from a severe cough. Farewells were exchanged and the gentlemen withdrew. Six Dublin detectives went over in the steamer to Holyhead, and will accompany Mr. Davitt to London. Travelling in the same steamer is Attorney-General Lew. I have ascertained that after Mr. Davitt's arrest Mr. V. R. Dillon, Solicitor for the Traversers, accompanied by Messrs. Egan and Brennan, went to the Castle and asked the Crown prosecutor what had been done with the prisoner and if they could see him. He replied that he knew nothing about it. They then went to Under Secretary Burke, who could do nothing. They asked if the Lord Lieutenant could obtain an interview for them, but he replied that no one in Ireland could assist them in the slightest degree. They then desisted. The arrest is generally condemned as a great blunder. It is universally considered here that the Government intend to abandon the retrospective clause of the Coercion Bill and have therefore arrested Mr. Davitt on the ground of a breach of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave. Mr. Davitt reported himself regularly according to the conditions of his release until July, 1878, when all the Fenian prisoners having been liberated he thought he had further need to do so. This action has not been complained of. Mr. Davitt arrived at Holyhead at eleven o'clock and a pilot engine travelled ten minutes ahead of his train. The news of the arrest of Davitt spread through the Provinces with amazing rapidity. NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Thomas Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, Dublin, sends the following cablegram to the Irish World:—"Davitt was arrested. The Castle authorities declare his ticket-of-leave forfeited. Intense excitement all over Ireland at the news. The Government, by this act, has thrown off the disguise and gives all whom it may concern to know that it will make an open war on the Land League or on any other organization through which the Irish people may declare its will. Great crowds are gathered around the newspaper offices, and knots of men are discussing the act and speculating as to the next step the Government will probably take. The people are bold and defiant, but cool and disciplined. Hold all the money for the Land League until I advise by cable." Davitt, it will be remembered, while the British Government was punishing Allan, Larkin and O'Brien, was engaged arming the people, and was arrested in London and sentenced to 15 years, but afterwards pardoned on "ticket-of-leave." 3 p.m.—Davitt was taken from the train at Willesden station, so as to avoid a demonstration at Boston station, where a number of persons had collected. The proceedings before the magistrate at Bow street merely consisted in the production of the warrant for the prisoner's arrest and identification. Davitt wished to ask the reason for the revocation of his ticket-of-leave. Sir James Ligham said that his duty was simply to see that Davitt was a convict whose license had been revoked. The warrant was then signed by the magistrate for the committal of Davitt to Millbank prison. Michael Davitt arrived in London by Irish mail at 6:45 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by a number of police and detective officials in plain clothes. A pilot engine ran in front of the train from Holyhead to London. The Chester, Holyhead, Crewe, Stafford, Rugby and Willesden stations were strongly guarded by police. Later in the morning a considerable crowd assembled in Bow street to see Davitt brought up, and there was an exhibition of much angry feeling when it was known that he had already been committed to prison. The Dublin correspondent of the Times says:—"There is no surprise at Michael Davitt's arrest after his inflammatory and scurrilous language in recent speeches in reference to the action of the Government and to Mr. Forster's character." NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A Herald special reports Parnell as saying the Speaker of the House of Commons allowed Gladstone to do last year what he suspended him (Parnell) for trying to do yesterday. With respect to Davitt's arrest, Parnell said the late Government prosecuted Davitt for his speeches and the present Government withdrew the prosecution, thereby tacitly admitting that Davitt had committed no offence. Another speech reports Mr. Shaw as saying he is afraid Davitt will never come out of prison alive. Home Ruler O'Reilly says the scenes witnessed in the House of Commons when the whole body of the Irish representatives was suspended from their functions as members of Parliament, will always be noted as proof of the tyranny quite as possible under so-called free institutions as under the despotism of a Cromwell or a Napoleon. Extraordinary precautions were taken at Chester and Crewe to prevent the rescue of Davitt by the Irish population. Nolan and Labouchere are interesting themselves in regard to a memorial concerning Davitt. It is understood that a careful examination of Davitt will be made in consequence of statements in regard to his health. LONDON, Feb. 5.—Michael Davitt, who was arrested on Thursday, and yesterday imprisoned at Millbank prison in this city, was to-day transferred to Portland prison, in Dorsetshire. On the arrival of the prisoner and escort at Portland, he was driven in a carriage to the prison. To avoid recognition Davitt was dressed in citizen's clothes instead of the convict garb. A great indignation meeting was held at Loughrea, County Galway, to-day. Ten Catholic Priests were present. The meeting protested against the arrest of Davitt, and condemned the action of the Government. Indignation meetings were also held at Maryborough, Ballinacree and other places. The Irish element is getting to be very strong in the Senate. There is Jones of Florida, a native Irishman; Fair of Nevada, a native Irishman; Sewell of New Jersey, the same; and Oliver, of Pennsylvania, if he is elected, will be a native Irishman, too.



MICHAEL DAVITT.

representatives here on the floor of the House of Commons. A proposal to depart from the ordinary and legitimate procedure of Parliament, and to suppress at a stroke the liberties of our country, has imposed upon us duties from which we could not shrink. Strictly and admittedly confining ourselves within the rules and laws of Parliamentary action, we resisted these flagrant proceedings. Only by resorting to open illegality could our efforts be defeated. On Wednesday last in violation of the laws and liberties of Parliament, the voice of the Irish representation was arbitrarily silenced, not to facilitate any effort of useful legislation for the English people, which has always received our advocacy and support, but in order that a Coercion Act for Ireland might be forced through the Legislature. Last evening we 35, your representatives, for claiming our rights within the rules and precedents of this assembly were removed by force from the Chamber, and a scene recalling the worst days of the Stuarts disgraced the records of Parliament. Advantage was taken of our enforced absence to rush through the House resolutions which were designed against Ireland, which vest in an individual autocratic power, and deprive us as your representatives of all guarantees of freedom of action or speech. In the midst of such proceedings the news which reaches us from Ireland daily grows in gravity. Meetings are illegally suppressed, arrests are arbitrarily made. Yesterday a man, well known to us and to many of you during these recent events as the counsellor of tolerance, restraint and prudence, has been seized without warning and flung back into the horrors of penal servitude. Fellow-countrymen, we adjure you in the midst of these trials and provocations to maintain the noble attitude that has already assisted your ultimate victory to reject every temptation to conflict, disorder and crime, and not to be terrorized by the brief reign of despotism. If you be true to yourselves your triumph is certain. "To our countrymen in Great Britain we appeal to frustrate all endeavours to excite enmity between them and their English fellow-citizens, among whom many generous voices are even now raised on our behalf. "Fellow-countrymen—In discharge of our duties here our attitude and our actions have been and shall be in every instance guided by considerations for your interests. We ask you by your orderly self-restraint, your unshaken organization, your determined perseverance, to strengthen our hands in the struggle we are maintaining. O S Brennan, G Byrne, W J Corbett, John Daly, O Dawson, John Dillon, H J Gill, E D Gray, T M Healy, R Lalor, Edmund Leamy, James Leahy, J O McCoan, E M Marrow, B O Malloy, R H Mize, Isaac Nelson, Arthur O'Connor, T P O'Connor, F H O'Donnell, O'Donoghue, O'Gorman, Mahon, James J O'Kell, R

of Commons, the first assembly of gentlemen in the world, greeted the news of Davitt's arrest made up the most brutal and painful scene ever witnessed in that Chamber. We are doing our utmost to mitigate the horrors of Davitt's confinement, as he is in very delicate health, but we greatly dread the result for him. To-day a strong reaction set in. After the first excitement attending the expulsions, the Radicals of England will yet discover the mistake they made in condoning the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons and allowing liberty to be trampled on in her own temple. Sooner or later a coalition of the Whig and Tory territorialists must be formed to make head against the English democracy, and they will then find how fatal for their own freedom was the precedent of yesterday." FURTHER TROUBLE FOR ENGLAND. KING KOFFEE'S DECLARATION OF WAR. LONDON, Feb. 8.—A Cape Town despatch says the Boers are preparing for a desperate defence, and threaten to invade Natal. Great loss of life is expected. LONDON, Feb. 7.—An official despatch, dated Pretoria, January 10, says the troops captured a Jaager on the 6th. The loss of the Boers was very heavy. The British loss was also heavy in consequence of the treachery of the Boers, who, after hoisting a white flag, fired on the British. The Boers are attempting to get the natives to rise, but without success. A number of loyalists have been forced to join the Boers, and some natives have been murdered. NEWCASTLE, Natal, Feb. 7.—The Boers are throwing up entrenchments on Lang's neck, scarping the face of the hill and setting fire to entangle men and horses. LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Dutch Red Cross Society of the Hague announces that it is arranging to render medical aid to the combatants in the Transvaal and solicits contributions. The Daily Telegraph this morning says:—"As there are three men-of-war and two gunboats off the west coast of Africa, no immediate fear for the safety of the British residents is entertained in consequence of threatened hostilities by the King of Ashantee." In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Duff read a telegram confirming the statement that the Ashantees intend to force hostilities upon the Gold Coast. Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes:—"I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheumatism, have given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."