



IRELAND!

SCENE IN KANTURK

THE SWAY OF THE LEAGUE.

THE "FENIAN" SCARE.

PARNELL REFUSES TO CONCEDE.

THE COERCION BILL.

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 25.—At a meeting of the Land League in this city to-day, Mr. Macken, one of the jurymen in the State trials, was, on motion of Mr. Davitt, elected a member of the League.

It is stated on official authority that elaborate preparations are being made at the Mount Joy prison, where the former *habeas corpus* prisoners were confined, for the reception of a large number of fresh inmates.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Horse Armory and White Tower containing the arms at the Tower of London have been closed to the public on account of apprehended Fenian disturbances.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A Kanturk correspondent describes a remarkable scene at a meeting of Poor Law Guardians. The day was bitter cold. About 200 famished persons stood without the workhouse where the guardians met. Among them were 80 stalwart but hungry-looking laborers, who loudly demanded work. The guardians could give them none. In the midst of the meeting word was brought that the laborers were forcing their way into the building. Business was suspended, and a dead silence prevailed. Immediately afterwards footsteps were heard ascending the stairs. The door was almost taken from its hinges with the kicking and pushing it received from the outside; several voices were heard calling on the guardians to open the door and give them relief. The door was opened by Mr. Canliffe, one of the guardians, who was about to leave the room when he was thrown back, and informed that neither he nor any guardian in the room should leave until they had done something for them. The passage on the stairs was thronged with sullen, famished-looking men. One of the guardians suggested that they could get some tea in the house, when a voice replied "To— with your tea! What good is tea to us when our children are starving? I am ready to die for my children; I'll do something desperate if I don't get relief for them."

A scene of confusion ensued, which lasted several minutes. In the background some poor fellows were weeping. After some time the men got to understand that they could find bread and tea in the hall, and that their families would receive out-door relief for a week. The besieged guardians were on this understanding allowed to go unintercepted. The men seeking relief made their way to the dining hall, where they did full justice to the meal.

CONK, Jan. 27.—The Land League has passed a resolution summoning Shaw and Colthurst to resign.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Catholic clergy, assembled at Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland, under the Presidency of Archbishop McCabe of Dublin, passed resolutions declaring that an immediate and thorough reform of the land laws, framed on principles of justice to all existing rights, would be certain to call back peace and security, but that they cannot refrain from expressing their fear that a fictitious calm, caused by coercion, may encourage the House of Lords to reject or nullify the land bill.

DUBLIN, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of Home Rulers yesterday, Mr. Parnell presiding, a committee appointed at a previous meeting to analyze in brief the blue book on murders committed in Ireland, made its report. It was finally determined that it would be advisable, on the first stage of the Protection Bill, that each member should address the House of Commons and state the character of the outrages reported from his constituency. Mr. Geo. Eglinton, Home Rule member of Parliament of Longford County, Leinster, has acceded from the Parnell party.

There was a serious riot in the town of Ballinrobe, County Mayo, to-day. Many of the houses were illuminated to commemorate rejoicings over the result of the Irish State trials. Those houses which were not illuminated were attacked by a mob, windows broken and the inmates assaulted.

Michael Davitt made a violent speech at Morris, in the County of Carlow, to-day. Placards similar to those in Londonderry were posted in Cork.

Davitt denies he intends to quit Ireland when the Coercion Bill passes. A deep impression was produced on the House, and throughout the country, by Mr. Foster's speech on Monday, when moving for leave to introduce a bill to protect person and property in Ireland, which Mr. Foster says is properly called a Coercion Bill. Mr. Davitt says it is a bill for the coercion of a few and of mercy to many. All agree that this was the ablest speech Mr. Foster ever made. His comprehensive statement of the condition of Ireland, his clearly marshalled statistics of the outrages and his admission of the powerlessness of existing laws to repress agrarian crime, was much appreciated, as were his comments on the supremacy of the Land League, enforced by organized int-

imidation and resulting in a reign of terror. He produced a marked effect also by his pathetic expression of regret at the necessity for asking exceptional powers from Parliament, and by his declaration that the Ministers could only accept the continued responsibility of governing Ireland on condition that Parliament armed themselves against sedition.

The proposed Bill authorizing arrests under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, he explained does practically though not in terms suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act. Nobody anticipated that Forster's case was so strong, and his convincing speech was followed by cordial adhesion from the Liberal press, without exception, in every part of the country, and it silenced what remained of opposition among the English Liberals. The speech likewise encouraged the Irish Liberals in opposing Parnell, and dismayed momentarily the Home Rulers themselves. The debate that evening was remarkable only for Mr. Bradlaugh's angry attack on the Government, and Mr. O'Donnell's attempt to invalidate the testimony of the Irish Magistrates by describing them as notorious scoundrels, and Mr. Gladstone as a traitor to the Sovereign. Upon Mr. Gladstone moving on the following night that the Protection Bill should have precedence of all other business, the Irish members abandoned the pretext to debate, and resorted to open obstruction. Basely attempting to play Parnell's game in Mr. Parnell's absence, Mr. Gladstone's deliberate acceptance of this challenge delighted the Liberals, and received loyal support from Conservatives.

The first resolute effort to assert the rights of the majority made victory only a question of time. The Speaker showed great firmness in controlling the debate, and the Irish members found extreme difficulty in pursuing their former tactics, and they soon resorted to appeals for a compromise. Finally Mr. Parnell arrived, and, seeing the hopelessness of the contest, surrendered. The Irish succeeded in wasting a night and a day, but defeat discredited them in Ireland, and renders the English members more ready to accept some rule for closing the debate. The extent of the disaster is measurable, by the announcement of Irish telegrams at the opening of the contest, that the struggle then beginning should be fought to the death. Mr. John Bright's speech, on Thursday, was a fresh blow to the Irish schemes. The Home Rulers and their English allies, since the meeting of Parliament, have been taunting the Government with Mr. Bright's silence, affirming that there was no hearty sympathy on this question between him and his colleagues, and asserting that he remained in the Cabinet only on condition that he would not be asked to support coercion, nor did Mr. Bright, though thoroughly approving of Mr. Forster's bill, intend to speak on Thursday, but the O'Donoghue's attack brought him up with the most effective denunciation of the League yet heard, and was in effect full of confidence in Mr. Forster's policy, based on facts, and confirmed by innumerable letters which he has received. He declared, whether the facts were as stated or not, the Government policy was justified by the repeated assertion of Mr. Parnell and his associates. The League, he said, reigned supreme, and he accused the Irish leaders with demoralizing the people they professed to defend. The Government hoped to close the debate on this preliminary stage on Friday night, and the Whigs supposed that Mr. Parnell had agreed to them to do so, but that agreement not being in writing, Mr. Parnell repudiated it. An Irish caucus had, in the meantime, resolved that each Home Ruler should speak before the first vote is taken. A large portion regret that the Ministers did not persist, Liberals and Conservatives alike professing themselves ready to renew the struggle against obstruction, whenever attempted. The Ministers, however, for some reason, preferred to postpone the decisive contest until Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone, nevertheless, speaking as arranged, and closing the week with a review of the whole case, denying that he intends to legislate against the land agitation, but against the abettors and perpetrators of outrages, who care nothing for remedial measures, and are sensible only to the fear of being the political successors of Fenians and Whiteboys. Replying to the objections of Mr. Labouchere, whom he complimented on his clever speech, and to other ingenious criticisms, he said that Mr. Forster's figures only confirmed the conviction of their substantial accuracy, and he drew a careful and most effective comparison between the simultaneous increase of the League's doings and outrages, showing that outrages increased in a steady proportion with the League meetings, while, arithmetically, where the League meetings were few, the outrages were few. Where meetings were numerous, outrages were numerous. The evictions, which the Parnellites allege are the real cause of the violence, having in the meantime almost ceased, he contended with the fatal, painful precision that the steps of crime dog the steps of the League; but even this established connection. He said it is not the basis of the present policy, which rests, above all things, on the future administration of justice, which was so great thus far, that of every thirty-three persons guilty of agrarian crimes, thirty-two escaped unpunished. What the Government seeks, he explained, is a remedy for the utter break-down of law in Ireland. If anything could add effect to this speech, it is the knowledge of the Irish plots to destroy the Woolwich, Portsmouth, Plymouth and Hyde Park magazines, and Windsor Castle. In all these places the guard has been doubled, and a strong force of troops been despatched to defend them, the police having full information of the murderous design.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright both promised a liberal measure of land reform if Mr. Parnell would allow the business of the House to proceed; but Mr. Parnell refused to give way.

The authorities in Manchester were informed on Saturday that an attempt will be made to blow up the Salford Gas Works, and rumors reached the police that the water in the large reservoir would be poisoned. Strong measures of precaution were taken.

The *Standard* says the adoption of the *closure* will remain in abeyance until the Opposition have communicated their final decision to the Government.

The Coercion Bill must pass through Committee of the Whole, and there it is almost impossible to place restrictions on freedom of speech. Mr. Bright as well as Mr. Gladstone have tried both publicly and privately to prevail on Mr. Parnell to allow the business of the House to be proceeded with promising a large and liberal measure of land reform, but Mr. Parnell feels that he is completely master of the situation, and consequently will not give way an inch. The dead-lock, from an impartial point of view, seems almost hopeless. Nothing whatever has been gained by the early meeting of Parliament, and the proceedings of the Government are in Ireland regarded with nothing but derision. The Land League leaders have become bolder than ever, and even at Westminster parade as victors in the struggle.

Mr. Davitt has for the last three nights occupied a conspicuous place in the gallery of the House of Commons reserved for distinguished strangers. Thus far then in Parliament the Home Rulers are in complete if not in undisputed possession of the field.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Fenian scare occupies a large share of popular and official attention, and the posting of placards throughout Ireland and in the Irish centres in England and Scotland on Saturday night by the Irish National Directory, although it protests against immediate insurrection, has tended to increase rather than allay alarm, on account of the evidence it affords that the Brotherhood are awake and ready to strike at the first opportunity. The story is going the rounds to-day that the Government is in possession of information of a startling character concerning the schemes of the Fenians, but exactly what it is and how they obtained it are matters for public speculation. Meanwhile, stringent orders have been issued to guard the armories, and precautions taken to anticipate and frustrate any outbreak at suspicious points.

The *News* has reason to believe that the new Land Bill embodies the principle of a "Three F's" governed by the establishment of a special court of reference between landlord and tenant.

The charge of intimidation against O'Neill, Secretary of the Cork Land League, was dismissed for want of evidence. The authorities have arranged to increase the number of Mounted Constabulary at forty-seven stations in outlying districts of the South and West of Ireland. Mounted men will be attached to stations for the purpose of securing communications in case telegraph lines are cut.

CORK, Jan. 31.—Flying columns are stationed at Limerick, Fermoy and Cork. March on Tuesday. Extraordinary precautions are taken for the protection of barracks at Tralee.

A land meeting of 7,000 persons took place at Cloghan, King's County, to-day. The Parnellites and Radicals are determined to challenge public opinion, and with this object a series of meetings has been arranged. The first one was held in Birmingham during the week. Six thousand people were present and a resolution condemning coercion was passed, thus obtaining a popular verdict from Mr. Bright's and Mr. Chamberlain's own constituencies. Another mass meeting was held to-night at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The assemblage was addressed by Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Dillon.

The Fenian scare continues to break out in fresh places daily. It is shrewdly suspected, however, that the authorities are too often the victims of an organized system of hoaxing.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs as follows:—It is no figure of speech to say that Ireland has been ablaze for the last few days, rejoicing at the result of the State trials. "Parnell is free" is emblazoned on a thousand banners in the towns and villages to which the League has extended its operations. Bonfires are burned on every hillside; the feeble gleam of tallow candles inadequately expresses the joy of the inmates of the cottages. The popular demonstration has passed without any particular disturbance, though there have been isolated instances where the Constabulary, with mistaken zeal, interfered when bonfires were erected in the market places and a display of fireworks were attempted in the streets. In Dublin a mob broke the windows of one of the jurors suspected of having voted against acquittal. This is the solitary exceptional disturbance of the peace. It is thought here that we have heard the last of the trials. It is generally admitted that they have been a mistake, and have only had the effect of making the League more thoroughly known and understood than before throughout Ireland, Scotland and England. Notwithstanding Justice Fitzgerald's declaration that the institution and action of the League are against the common law of the land, the Irish Executive has never for a moment entertained the idea of putting the law in force in the movement have recognized that they are safe now to carry on their operations until the patent coercive weapon, which is being slowly forged at Westminster, is ready for use. What effect coercion will have is difficult to foresee. No one imagines that the people will rise in rebellion against it, for then the work of the Government would be easy enough. Nor is any opponent of the movement sanguine enough to suppose that the League, with its strength and its firm foundation and the sympathies of the people, is about to die a sudden death under the blast of coercion. The most difficult work of the Government is yet to come. If every member of the League were imprisoned this would not influence the payment of rent; on the contrary it would be more diffi-

cult than ever to compel the people to pay, and the Government cannot evict the whole nation. The true test of the strength of the League is now about to be applied. If the people are loyal to their professed enthusiasm and support of the League principles the authorities will be as far from their objects as ever. But if, as is maintained by some members of the Ministry, non-paying tenants are only terrorized by the League, and when this terror is removed, they will come in with their rents and others must of necessity follow.

As soon as the provisions of the Government Land Bill are known, I hear that an attempt will be made in Ulster to get up a demonstration in that Province in their favor. How far the movement will succeed it is impossible to say. Men who know Ulster are convinced that a bill granting the "Three F's" will be hailed with enthusiasm. This, in a measure, is confirmed by the approval with which the Ulster organs greet the report of the Land Commission just issued. Uncertainty is the best word to describe the situation, and uncertainty will doubtless mark the crisis.

DUBLIN, Jan. 30.—The supreme council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, commonly called the Fenian organization, fearing that the present agitation may lead to a premature outbreak in isolated districts, and apprehensive that some wild spirits of the Land League may, when thwarted by the Government's Coercion Bill, attempt to precipitate a revolution, have thought it necessary to issue a strong proclamation to the adherents of the national cause in the following terms:—

The country is passing a crisis full of danger to the National cause. The action of the British Government and the aiders and abettors are obviously intended to provoke premature resistance. Upon you, therefore, rests the responsibility of averting disgrace and humiliation. You have cause for revolt, but you are not yet prepared, and a crushing disaster now would lead to the next generation the task of beginning anew a great work already so far advanced. The salvation of our people lies in the achievement of national independence alone, but the time to strike has not yet come. Beware then of being misled by false and foolish friends or goaded by the enemy into a foolish outbreak. He who now incites you to attempts at insurrection is doing England's work and must be held guilty of treason to Ireland. Most rigid discipline must be enforced and partial outbreaks prevented. Move only at the command of your officers. Our present duty is to prepare, to watch and wait until the hour of action comes. Let your attitude be one of calm, resolute, self-sacrifice and unshaken confidence in a final triumph of our cause.

By order of the IRISH NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

Some claim that this is a bogus proclamation. It is the one which, as announced, was posted all over Ireland at midnight on all chapels and police barracks, and in Irish centres throughout Scotland and England. In Marlborough street Cathedral and Dulphins Barn Catholic Church the Priests at early Mass announced those who posted seditious placards as guilty of sacrilege. It is years since seditious placards have been posted simultaneously in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Land League Executive Committee at Dublin, yesterday, ordered that none of the League should leave Ireland, and in case the leaders of the League should be arrested, the sister of Parnell should take charge of the business assisted by other ladies.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—Parnell's sister organized a ladies' Central Land League yesterday. It was resolved to issue an address to the women of Ireland and another to the women of America and other countries, inviting co-operation "to alleviate distress and suffering which must ensue from the vindictiveness and rapacity of the landlords, from the effect of coercion acts, and from the wholesale evictions of the present year."

It is generally assumed that the Land League had nothing to do with the Fenian placards. There are mysterious hints that next demonstration of the Supreme Council will be more striking.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* disapprove of the sweeping nature of the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, especially of the provision giving it retrospective action.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 31.—The defence was commenced and closed to-day. John Purcell, one of the prisoners, was examined. He said that on the night of the tragedy he slept at the house of Mr. McGrath, in Biddulph. He first said he could not remember how far it was from Donnelly's, but afterwards admitted that it was two-and-a-half miles. His mind was not very clear on anything he was asked by the counsel for the defence concerning the late interview with the County Crown Attorney, but the Bench interposed and stopped that line of interrogation. The counsel insisted, but Justice Cameron said that Mr. Hutchinson had been heard on the matter. He thought the counsel for the defence would hardly venture to stake such evidence as this witness had to give against the evidence of the Crown Attorney. The evidence was ruled out. James Twohey, James Ryder and Thomas Ryder (one of the prisoners) and other witnesses, were also examined. There is some rebuttal testimony to be taken. It is expected the case will go to the jury to-morrow evening.

Joe Heudine, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes:—"Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil commands a large and increasing sale, which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of Rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved from pain."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship Bishop Duhamel leaves on Tuesday next on a pastoral tour through the Upper Ottawa.

Rev. V. Crevier, Vicar-General and the oldest priest of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, died last week at Ste. Marie de Monroir.

An Encyclical was on Sunday read from the pulpits of all the Roman Catholic churches in Quebec from the Pope, touching the propagation of the faith.

The receipts of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith (Roman Catholic) in 1879 were \$1,200,000. Of this \$332,000 came from France, and only \$7,100 from the United States, less than the amount received from Africa, which was \$8,200.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, is giving a series of lectures on the Anglican Church. On Sunday he said that the Anglican Bishop of Toronto had truly claimed, in a charge to his Synod about a year ago, that whatever they (the Anglicans) were as a church, they owed it to the Reformation.

Rev. Father Laurent has been made the recipient of other tangible marks of esteem at the hands of younger members of the flock recently under his care in St. Patrick's parish. This time it was the children attending St. Patrick's School who showed the love they bear towards their late pastor by presenting him with an address full of kindly expressions as well as a handsomely worked, heart-shaped bag, filled with gold pieces. Father Laurent replied in suitable terms.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER BERGIN.—A week ago Father Bergin was transferred from St. Michael's to St. Mary's Toronto, and last night the Young Ladies' Sodality of Notre Dame, St. Michael's parish, of which he was director, waited upon the Rev. gentleman at Notre Dame, and presented him with a very flattering address, a purse containing a handsome sum, and a surplice of Limerick lace. Father Bergin returned thanks in a happy speech. The address was read by Miss Donnelly, and Miss Sarah Jones presented the purse and the surplice. Last week Father Bergin was presented with an address and a beautiful gift at the same place by the Children's Sodality of the Angels.—*Toronto Mail*.

The religious services at Port Hope on Sunday last in connection with the re-opening of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church were, we learn from the Port Hope papers, of an exceedingly interesting character. In the morning Mass was sung by the Rev. G. A. Cicouari, of Peterborough, and the *Times* says his magnificent voice, rich and full, added to the impressiveness of the solemn services. In the evening the Rev. Father Kelly, of Ennismore, delivered his great lecture on "The Trials and Triumphs of the Church," before a very large audience, the capacious church being filled to the doors. The Rev. gentleman handled his subject in a masterly manner, and drew forth great praise from the large assemblage. Both of our Port Hope contemporaries devote a large amount of space to the lecture, and we only regret that the great pressure on our columns will not allow us to reproduce it at length. The re-opening services throughout were a success, and a considerable amount of money was raised.—*Exchange*.

Last night a concert was given in the hall of the Gloucester street convent, in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Children of Mary, an association which has clothed no small number of little ones which otherwise would have endured much misery during this cold season. There was a large attendance, and though doubtless their object in patronising the entertainment was of the purest their admission fees can hardly be called charity, for the charitable and amiable ladies who contributed to the programme rendered to the audience full value for their money. The entertainment opened with a brilliant piano duo de concert, executed on two pianos by the Misses O'Connor, Sims, Barrett and E. Sims. These ladies were deservedly applauded. A vocal duet followed, "Les Hirondelles," which was to have been sung by Mesdames Christian and Evanturel. The latter lady being unavoidably absent, her place was amiably and ably filled by Madame Lapiere. They were succeeded by Miss O'Connor and Miss Barrett in a happy duet, selections from "Il Trovatore" accompanied by Mrs. Belliveau on the piano. Miss Bernard contributed the next number in Clara's charming little ballad "I cannot Sing the Old Song," which she sang in such a manner as to elicit an unmistakable *encore*, in response to which she gave "In the Gloaming" by Lady Hill, which suited her voice even better than her previous selection. A solo by Miss Steel, "Never Again" by Adelaide Proctor, should have closed the first part of the programme, but a persistent *encore* compelled that lady to appear once more, when she sang "Hearst Thou," which was almost as loudly applauded as the former. The second portion of the programme consisted of a lively operetta, admirably performed by Mesdames Christian, Goble, Lapiere and Miss Lapiere, Madame Valade acting as accompanist on the piano in excellent style. The third portion opened with a solo by Madame Christian, "Le Prophete," which was heartily enjoyed. In reply to this call she sang "Je dormi pure." Mesdames Evanturel and Lapiere followed with a brilliant piano duet, and Miss Bernard completed the programme by singing, "Home they Brought her Warrior Dead," accompanying herself on the guitar. She was again forced to respond to an *encore*, which she did by singing "Evangeline." The performance closed with the National Anthem. The vocalists were under no little obligation to Madame Belliveau for the manner in which she presided at the piano, and to Madame Valade for the way in which she accompanied the operetta. The entertainment was in every respect most successful and will doubtless prove of substantial benefit to the ladies of the sewing society in their charitable work.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

COLLAPSE OF THE STATE TRIALS.

THE JURY DISAGREE.

An Unjust Judge.

"PARNELL AND VICTORY."

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—Judge Fitzgerald's summing up was specially severe on the violence of the leading members and paid agents of the Land League. If the jury, he said, found all the charges not made out, it would be their duty to acquit the Traversers; if, on the other hand, they found the charges brought home to one of the Traversers, all according to law were equally guilty in connection with this point. He told the jury it was for the court to lay down the law, which, if wrong, could be amended elsewhere.

Mr. Macdonough contended that the Judge should not have mentioned this power of appeal to the jury. Mr. Justice Barry concurred with Judge Fitzgerald, and pointed out to Mr. Macdonough that he could move for a new trial or proceed by writ of error.

Mr. Parnell remained in court all day, and was loudly cheered going to and returning from luncheon. The jury did not return into court until sent for by the Judges at five o'clock. The foreman then said they had not agreed, nor were they likely to agree.

The jury were discharged at 7:45 o'clock, the foreman stating it was utterly impossible they could agree. The jurors had previously stated they were ten to two, but the Judge said he could only receive an unanimous verdict. Great excitement prevailed, and was heightened when the Judge said that, after the exhibition of to-day in court, he could not expect there would be a free and unanimous verdict. Immense crowds were cheering outside the Court House.

As soon as the result of the State trial was known in Duggan's town was brilliantly illuminated and bands paraded. The Traversers names were cheered. The surrounding hills were ablaze for twenty miles. A mob of 400 persons groaned and hissed before the house of one of the jurors supposed to have favoured conviction.

A torchlight procession, with bands, awaited the return of Parnell from the court. He left for London shortly after the conclusion of the trial. Three baronies in Roscommon County have been declared in a state of disturbance. The Land League has received a post-card threatening that Parnell will be shot if he is acquitted.

GALWAY, Jan. 25.—The man arrested on suspicion of taking part in the murder of Lord Mountmorres were discharged. The witnesses gave evidence reluctantly.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Justice Fitzgerald concluded his charge at twelve o'clock, instructing the jury not to make any exception among the Traversers, but to find, or not to find, a verdict against all. At five o'clock the jury was sent for and replied that they could not agree. One juror was severely rebuked by the judge for saying, "My Lord, there are ten for."

He did not finish the sentence, but it was the signal for an outbreak of applause in the court, which was suppressed. The foreman of the jury said they were unanimously of the opinion that they could not agree (an Irish bull which created much laughter). The judge ordered the jury to retire again. Mr. Macdonough and the other counsel for the Traversers made great efforts to induce the judge to lock the jury up all night with the view of getting a unanimous verdict of acquittal, but he refused to do so. At six o'clock the jury were again sent for, but gave the same answer. After considerable discussion the foreman asked for another quarter of an hour, at the end of which they returned that "The unanimous opinion was that they could not agree." The judge then discharged them. All the afternoon the excitement was intense. Messrs. Parnell, Sullivan, Egan, Boynton, Brennan, Gordon, Parry were present. Every time Mr. Parnell went out of Court he was cheered by thousands of people, but after the exhibition in Court the police got orders to clear the halls and precincts of the Court. Great confusion ensued, but a large force of foot and horse police soon drove the crowds away. They lingered until seven, when Mr. Parnell came out, and a tremendous ovation took place. The Irish leader was cheered to the hotel. Crowds with torches and bands are now parading the streets with banners inscribed "Parnell and Victory." Arrangements were made for bonfires all over Ireland. Some disappointment exists among the League sympathizers at the result, as a verdict of acquittal was expected, but it is not believed that the Crown will put the Traversers again on trial. The charge of the Judge, is condemned as one-sided.

The Government Coercion Bill has created something akin to consternation, and wholesale arrests are expected here as soon as the bill passes. The soldiers are confined to the barracks, but the excitement in the city is not so intense as last night. The authorities are taking the greatest precautions to preserve order. The police patrols are doubled.

Mr. Parnell left Dublin by the Northwall steamer, being accompanied by an enthusiastic crowd.

Rev. Canon Dufresne who has been seriously indisposed for some time past is much better.