same time I was perfectly aware that the want of proper food and the severe pressure of mental; anxiety, added to the fearful scene of the previous day, had set the last seal to his fate.

A very few questions addressed to me by the physician, and his remarks when I answered, showed me I had judged rightly.

Then drawing near my father, he in gentle terms admonished him that there was no hope of prosperity. recovery, and directed his views to that better world to which he was bastening. Whilst thus engaged, the priest stood with his face to the window, perusing the letter from the Earl of saw him wipe away the tears from his eyes, as he read of the handsome pension which was award-ed alas / too late to save the life of my belowed ed, alas ! too late to seve the life of my beloved father.

He returned it to me with a deep sigh, and then approaching the bed, he toll my father he should call an hour hence, and bring him the holy viaticum, adding, 'You will prepare, my dear friend, whilst I am gone, to receive this bread of strength.'

"My father then beckoned the physician to his side. Poor father, it was ot us, his children, that he then thought, and I heard him say,-

'You see, sir, that I am dying now, for want of a little of that relief which has come all too late for me; but my daughter Minnie, will you ask, sir, if a portion of the noble pension awarded to me may be granted to her?' Then, with all a parent's innocent pride in the abilities of his child, he added, ' Minnie's name is well known, sir ;- oh, yes, it is well known, and on the bonor of a gentleman I do assure you she lacks not literary talent. Promise me, then, that you will lay her case before the Earl of ---- when that -that-letter is answered.'

" I will, my good friend,' replied the physician, 'rest assured I will look to your daughter's interest. Now take comfort,' he continued; 'I will send you a composing draught, which will relieve, at least in some measure, the pain you complain of : and I now leave you to the care of my good friend who will soon return."

As the physician spoke thus, he withdrew, and leaving the room, I paced to and fro the empty parlor, too full of grief too poignant to be indulged in the chamber of death, to dare enter therein for the present.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Very Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Rector of the Catholic University, and the secretary to 'the Cardi-nal Archbishop of Dublin.' have bastened to repudiate the scheme of intermediate education referred to in my letter which appeared in The Times yeaterday. The former gives his reasons categorically, under eight heads. The education would be mixed ; it would not be under the guidance of the true Ohurch, whereas four-fifths of the proposed committee are not Catholics, including bishops of the Church by law established, which has been the prolific source of evils to the country.' He does not recog-nize the leadership of the Dublin University, and protests against its right to interfere with the education of Catholics. The fifth objection is thus express.

'On the other hand, the Catholic clergy, who thoroughly enjoy the confidence of our people, are not adequately represented on your proposed committee. It does not appear under the auspices of the distinguished Cardinal, our Archbishop in this city, a most learned man, and of the greatest experience in educational matters. The names of Gatholic clergymen are few compared to those of other denominations. Not one of our unmercus excellent Catholic schools and colleges for lay education is represented by its head, or by any member of its teaching staff. In fine, although I find upon your list the names of four distinguished Catholic prelates,

lords. 3. That acts of eviction in Ireland are to be attributed rather to the cruelty and injustice of the land lords than to any failure on the part of those evicted

to fulfil their legitimate obligations. 4. That the present discontent in Ireland has been chiefly occasioned by the iniquity of the laws affect-

ing the tenure of land. 5. That a change in those laws in a specified direction would pacify discontent and create agricultural

A few references will show that I have not misrepresented the gist of the speeches referred to : -'The emigration is a disgrace to this country and a calamity to Ireland. 'The landlords are the cause of emigration.' 'A million victime have borne tes--, which I had placed in his haad; and I timony to the unwillingness of Parliament to do peace,'-says Mr. Maguire.

Mr. Bright's language is almost identical :- ' The Irish landlord is a creature of conquest; Ireland is a land of evictions.' 'The law has been made by the landowners for their own behoof, and as a re suit, you have a population fleeing from their coun-Ireland is a country from which thousands of try. families have been driven by the force of the land. owners and the power of the law

Now, Sir, are these things true? That is the inquiry I propose to prosecute. First, Has the Irish exodus, as it has been termed,

been a calamity or the reverse ? We have to consider this question from two points of view, inasmuch as it has affected the condition of away, and those who stayed at home.

There is one single fact which will probably be accepted as saf indication of the effects of emigration on the destinies of those who took part in it. To their immortal honor, within 16 years after their departure they had sent back to Ireland upwards of enabling their friends to follow their example .--Now, unless they had prospered, these savings could not have been accumulated ; unless their new existence had been full of promise they would not have tempted their brethren to join them. But what if, instead of setting forth to reap the golden barvests of the West, these forloru multitudes had remained, bent up within their rainy valleys, would the existing population, those that have clung to the old country in spite of everything, - would they be now the better or the worse? Two obvious cousethe better or the worse? quences must have followed, - wages would have been lower, rents higher than they are now, while a very large proportion of the peasantry would be occupying farms half the size of those they are at present cultivating. Now, low wages and high rents may be advantageous in a certain sense to the manufacturer, to the landlord, and to the recruiting sergeant; but how do they affect the masses-the tenant, the labourer, and the mechanic? When I was in the west of Ireland some 15 years ago the rate of agricultural wages varied from half a-crown to 53. a week. Ever since it has gradually advanced ranging in the south and west of Ireland from 103. to 12s., or even 14s. a week ; while in the north the laborer is almost absolutely master of the market and can dictate what terms he pleases.

To those who closely which the transitional phases of our national life indications are perceptible of a similar emancipatory process beginning to affect the position of the farming classes In proportion as the peasant cultivator has become aware of the existence of a more hopeful theatre for the exercise of his energies than that presented to him and his children by the miserable seven or eight acres he now miserably cultivates, that morbid hunger for a bit of land which has been the bane of Ire. land is gradually subsiding; competition has relaxed something of its suicidal energy, and there is reason to hope that in the same way as the Irish labourer has already risen from the condition of a mere serf to be his employer's equal, in process of time the tenant larmer will be able to treat with his landlord on more independent terms.

But it may be objected by those who deplore emigration, that had these vanished thousands remained among us production would have been stimulated, and the wellbeing of the whole community proportionately increased. Let us see how far this would be a reasonable expectation.

Had no emigration taken place from Iteland, and had the population continued to multiply at its normal rate, the additional increase to our preseent numbers would by this time have amounted to three

that there was no cure for his malady, and at the the eviction of the sural population by their land- have done in France, or the surplus population will place vessels of war in positions where they can

Up to the year 1846 the soil of Ireland retained the capacity of producing, to an almost unlimited, perfectly quiet. Not a single row has taken place extent, a certain root, containing all the elements from one end of the island to the other. necessary for the support of human life. The ex-pension of the population was propertionate to the withdrawn; the potato failed; no other product of they be grown in successive years on the same spot. The life sustaining power of the soil, in fact, had soil.

When, therefore, Mr. Bright speaks of Ireland as being the only country from which an extensive emi- at Jones's Wood. New York, has caused all the gration has taken place, he misrepresents facts which commotion in Ireland. But where Stephens is just ought to be within his knowledge. The average of now appears to be a mystery. He surpasses Sir emigration from Ireland has amounted to less than Boyle Roche's bird, which could be in two places 100,000 a year during the last ten years, but from Germany alone, and principally from North Germany, as many as 250,000 persons have emigrated in a single year, while between 1851 and 1861 the emigration from Great Britain has averaged about 74,000 year; and when he describes those whom he invidiously terms 'the ruling classes' as standing alone in their opinion-an opinion which, according to him two classes of persons, namely, those who went is inspired by their selfishness and stupidity-that emigration has been no calamity to Ireland, he states what is both upgenerous and untrue. Plans for the express purpose of stimulating emigration have been devised and advocated from time to time by such men as Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Wyse, and Mr. Shar- any attempt to land in Ireland; because he knows man Orawford; while, did your space permit, I he would be defeated, or rather that he would not £12,000,000 of money, chitfly for the purpose of might turnish dozens of quotations to show how get 10,000 people to rally round his standard. common such a conviction is to every school of politics and class of society.

tradesman ever complain of the multitude of his customers, or a manufacturer of the easiness of the labor market? But what is the owner of an estate other than a trader in land? His tenants are his customers; the morestrenuous their competition, the higher his rents, and the denser their number, the more keenly will they compete; emigration has a tendency to diminish rather than to increase his rental, and if it has not done so already it is because it has not continued long enough.

Very frequently the landlord is a large employer of labor. Within the last 15 years I myself have paid away upwards of £50,000 in wages alone -During the last half of that period, in consequence of the rise in wages, I have got much less for my money than I did during the first half, and my consequent loss comparing one period with another, would amount to several thousand pounds, and this bas been a direct consequence of the emigration .-But, though a dealer in land, and a payer of wages, I am above all things, an Irishman, and as an Irishman I rejoice at any circumstance which tends to strengthen the independence of the tenant farmer,

or to add to the comforts of the laborer's existence For these reasons I believe that emigration has been, and will continue to be, a benefit to Ireland, and I disagree with those persons who consider that multiply, and replenish the earth '

I propose to consider the next point in the inquiry in a subsequent letter. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DUFFERIN.

MR. BUTT'S LAND BILL-DRAINAGE.- The bill prepared by Mr. Butt for the reform of the Irish land code has been discussed by the public press, of all shades of opinion. Many have called it a good measure, or one capable of doing much service to the tenant without injuring the landlord; whilst great precautions others hold an opposite opinion. We have not as loyal inhabitants. yet read this production of an able lawyer, but we believe we are correct in stating that it aims to do two important things; which, if sanctioned by parliament, would give great relief to the tenantry of Ireland. We all know that the landlords have the power to evict every tenant at will on their estates rent of land to any sum they think proper. Now these powers, we regret to say, have been wielded by many landlords without mercy, and the result has been most disustrous to the country. The farmers so treated have been either driven from the land or converted into paupers. The greedy landlor s have raised the rents wherever they could and placed burthens on the zhoulders of their tenants which they were unable to bear. If a tenant im. proved his farm, the rent was immediately increased and he was taxad for his own improvements ! If he remonstrated he was told to leave the farm, as others would be found to give a higher rent; and thus he had the choice to remain and become a yau. per, or to leave, and receive nothing for the capital in labour and money which he had expended A country where laws of this kind are tolerated could not be expected to prosper ; and if Mr. Butt's bill should become law, it will effect much good for the tenant farmers. But we maintain that any land laws that do not provide compensation for improve ment, will not give real protection to the tenants, nor encourage them to improve the land. There is nothing more required by the soil of Ireland than perfect drainage. More than one half of the county requires to be drained, and if that were properly performed, the pr dace of corn, grass and root crops would be more than double what it is. As a proof of this we may mention that we have seen wat land near Dundelk, which, a few years since, produced nothing but moss and sour grass .-If it were ploughed, and seed oats or barley cast into it in March or April, the horses could hardly puss over it; and half the seed was, perisoed' by the wet and cold But is has been drained a year or two since, and this year it produced fully twenty barrels of oats per acre. The soil has become dry and easily tilled, and it is capab's of fielding large crons of wheat, onts or flax. Now if all the wet land of Ireland were treated in a similar manner, we have no doubt at all that it would be f. ur times as fertile as it is. See, then, the loss Ireland sustains for want of a law to give compeasation for improvements. Some people are silly soldiers and policomen, and that he would stay no enough to ask- Wby don't the tenants make the improvements and trust to their landlords?" We suy in reply, that they have seen improving tenants ruined by landlords, and they are atraid to meet a imilar fate. But give them a guarantee that if they improve, their rents won't be raised or their improvements confiscated, and they will soon commence the varced their rates from Winter to Spring rates. good work. - Dundalk Democrat. THE FENIAN MOVEMENT .- As far as 'reland is concerned the Fenian movement is not so much dreaded as it was a month since. It is true that some soldiers have been arrested and charged with sympathising wi h Ferianism, and a policeman has been taken into custody. These are very serious matters; for if the army and constabulary should become tainted, what efficient force could be relied upon by the government? It is also true that there are people still found tampering with the troops, which shows a very bold spirit, prepared to carry its object in the face of danger. And it is undeniable that the authorities at Dublin Castle fancy that they are ; ot yet secure from a surprise; for race from its more sordid habits, or lower civiliza- they are taking great pains to barricade the seat of government, and put in a complete state of defence the appointed limits once reached, either the pro- Soldiers, too, are sent wherever it is thought they creative energies of the people will relax, as they are most needed, and every precaution is taken to ed.

emigrate, as has been the case in. Germany, in Ire- give assistance should a rising of the Fenians be land, and a lesser degree in England.

The people, however, we are glad to state, are

We have no doubt that if Ireland rose up against England, she would have the sympathy of Europe actifies it enjoyed for obtaining sustemance. Sud and America on her side. But of what service denly, by the visitation of God, those facilities were would all this friendly feeling be to Ireland? It withdrawn; the potato failed; no other product of would be worth hitle or nothing. England is at the soil existed to take its place; corn cross neither peace, and she would be able to send 100.000 men to supplied the same amount of nutriment, nor could this country. It mig t be possible for a Fenian army to hold out for a short time, but in the end it would be defeated. We are all bound to examine become restricted; as an inevitable consequence the this matter thoroughly, and we cannot see the population of the island has become proportionately slightest chance of success for any attempt at revo-restricted, and eractly in the same way as the work- lution in Ireland. We have no doubt that the ing classes of Manchester would have been obliged to wisdom of our people will lead them to the same remove to other centres of industry, had the cotton conclusion; for they are shrewd and unlightened, famine continued, has the surplus population of and can easily tell the fate that would await a Ireland been compelled to emigrate to a more fertile revolt, which would have neither money, food nor soil.

The threat of James Stephens, in his last speech at the same time, for he is reported to be in Americs, Germany and England. The whole affair is a game of 'Hide and go seek ;' and it must be admitted that the Head Centre has done much mischief. He has set the wh le-British army in motion : driven the landlords and others living in the South from their homes ; harrassed the police ; caused Dublin Castle to be barricaded ; and compelled the govern. ment to send an army of spies through every dis-trict of Ireland. He is a most extraordinary character. We believe he is still in New York, and although he pledged himself to be fighting in Ireland before New Year's Day, we don't thik he will make

To the people we say, run into no danger; preserve the peace, and yield not to the seductive voice To attribute its existence to our stupidity and of any one who urges you on to rebellion. A good Rackey, the gunpowder magazine, for the purpose selfishness is even more gratuitous. When did a day is approaching, when you will win justice for of having another gunboat placed there. The Rose your country without shedding a drop of blood. -When Ireland takes up the pike or musket she becomes weak; but whilst she boldly and manfully demands her rights, under the sanction of the law, remains strong. It was by etanding on the consti-tation that O'Connell won religious freedom, and it was by taking up the pike and rifle that Smith O'Brien, Mitchel, Meagher and others weakened Ireland, and left her prostrate ever since. These ARRESTS IN DUNLEER.-On Sunday, about seven examples tell us what path we should tread ; and what course we should avoid; and if we walk in the true one, it will conduct us to victory, and enable us to secure the peace and happiness of the Irish race.

PRECAUTIONS IN WATERFORD. - The military force at present stationed in Waterford consists of three companies of the 75th Regiment, half a battery of the Royal Artillery, and a troop of Oaraoineers. -The paddle sloop of war Gladiator, carrying four 120 lb. and two 80 lb. Armstrong guns, with a crew of 165 men, and a detachment of marines, constitutes the naval force, and the strength of the local police force is about 75 men. Much curiosity is felt to know the causes assigned by the county magisttates for a larger garrison, and also to know the purport of the Lord Lieutenaut's reply to the memorial. The unrelaxed vigilance of the civil precauthe Almighty pronounced a curse, and not a blessing tions, and the report that our local police are to be upon His children when He bade them 'go forth and armed with the breech-loading weapon for patrol armed with the breech-loading weapon for patrol duty, form subjects of general remark. It is believed that if the authorities are in possession of important private information, their vigilance leaves nothing to be desired, but if such a motive be want ing, they are said to incur a heavy responsibility by disturbing the public mind. - Cor. Freeman.

> As yet there has not been a single arrest in the county Kildare. The Peace Preservation Act has been put into force in the county, and the police at the several stations are on the alert. In Waterford great precautions have been taken to protect the

It was asserted in the course of the week that Greek fire had been found upon the premises of a Fenian, and the story obtained a temporary belief. The Dublin correspondent of the Standard states, however, that the inflammable matter was nothing more mischievous than Irish poteen, and that the only and that the present law enables them to raise the token of disaffection found upon the premises was a ecret still.-Tablet.

SWINFORD, Dec. 15. - There are, in all, up to the present time, twelve per ons confined in jail in this county, who have recently been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian conspirace. It is stated that warrants are in the hands of the constabulary for the apprehension of others,

On Friday evening some cases of breech-loaders arrived at Olonakilty in charge of three mounted policemen to be distributed to the constabulary of this town and the country stations. - Cork Examiner.

ARREST AT CASTLECOMER. - Sub Inspector Wilson, of Castlecomer, with a party of constabulary, arrested a young man named John Filzpatrick, at Damerstown, near Castlecomer, on Tuesday last, under, the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. The prisoner who is respectably connected, emigrated to America when the act was first suspended, and only retarned a few months since. It is rumoured that some important do uments were found upon him. He was lodged in the county prison on Wednesday .- Kilkenny Journal.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS .- In anticipation of the Fenian rising or invasion, the government are adopting the utmost precautions to guard against surprise. The constabulary now perform their rounds armed with their rifles, and in a short time they are to be supplied with breech-loading rifles .-The troops in this garrison attend their several places of worship in detachments, and it is reported that they are supplied with ammunition when going to the house of prayer. Certain it is that the bar. racks are most vigilantly guarded, and if the go. vernment have not serious reason to adopt those precautions, they deserve consure for creating need less alarm.

PROTECTION FOR HAULBOWLINE, - Her Majeety's gunbout Rose has been place ut moori gs on the west side of Haulbowline for the purpose of afford. ing protection to the military-stores department which is situated at that part of the island. Of course this step has been taking consequent on the Fenian movement. In the early part of last week, moorings were put down between Haulbowline and was transferred to this place, and the following night after taking her position there she dragged away the moorings and was near going ashore on Rat Island. Notwithstanding the voilence of the

ARRESTS IN DUNLEER .- On Sunday, about seven o'clock in the evening, a body of constabulary, under the command of the sub-inspector at Danleer, went into a house beionging to Richard Brannigan, which was situate in an orchard at the rere of Mr. Brannigan's house ; twelve young men were there-some, it is said, playing cards, but all were arrested. They were all then searched, and a prayer book found on one. Summonses are to be issued, and the case is to be brought before the magistrates at the next petty sessions to be held at Dunleer. When the police were about to get admittance the lights were extinguished, which aroused their suspicion, and subsequently all the houses of the 'suspects' were searched, but nothing was found in them of a criminating character. \rightarrow Freeman.

SKIBBEREEN-A seizure of arms has teken place here. It is a very different description from some of those that have been lately noticed in the papers, but in all probability it is no less useful for the peace of the country. Since the meeting of Magistrates in Cork, I am informed that nightly meetings have taken place in this neighbourhood for the purpose of forming the ultra Protestant party of the town into a kind of armed band. Whether they were sworn, or by what description of obligation they may have bound themselves, I have not yet ascertained, but they were formally enrolled. As a first result of their organisation two cases of arms from Richardson, of Cork, cama down here last evening. These cases have been, I am told, seized by the police, who did not desire to have such articles traversing the country without knowing something more about them. I do not know what is to be done in the matter, but if I can ascertain before post hour, I will let you know .--Cor. of the Weekly Register.

Our (Pail Mall Gazette) Dablin correspondent writing last night, says :- ' Notwithstanding the additional and unusual precautions which the authorities seem to consider it prudent to take in Dublin Castle and at other points in and about the city, there is a marked subsidence of the apprehensions which were so manifest a fortnight ago. Numbers of persons, however, are still leaving Ireland for the winter, and it is remarked that the mail steamers between Kingstown and Holybead are crowded on their passages to the latter port and almost deserted when returning to Kingstown. Some of the officials in the Castle are responsible for creating much uneasiness by their demeanour and mode of expression, and an officious proposition, emanating within the past few days from a member of one of the public departments for the formation of a sort of mutual defence society among his neighbors in a suburban district of Dublin, has caused considerable surprise, and led to much comment-the proceeding being supposed to indicate anticipations at the Castle which the public have no obvious reason for sharing in. The authorities have deemed it proper to dig a wide double fosse number of men were engaged yesterday (Saturday) TROXPS FOR CLONAKILTY-SAIurday Evening. - in the operation. The police continue to search the On percenday evening two companies of the 13th persons and luggage of all persons of suspicious exteri rartiving from England at eastern Irish ports, or from America, but for the most part nothing is found, and no one is etsined. A man named Byrne has been charged before the magistrates in Dublin with an attempt to tamper with the loyalty of the city police. It is a pity,' he said to a constable, ' to see a young man like you wearing the uniform. You should take it off and put on the American uniform, There is plenty of money, arms, and ammunition coming into the country every day. There is a strong body of men in Ireland, England and Scotland who will sweep all before them.' On being searched at the police-station a bullet-mould was found with the prisoner ; yet the magistrates set him free on giving bail, himself in £200 and two sureties in £100 each. An additional battery of the Royal Artillery has been sent to Limerick; a datachment of troops has also been placed in Galway; gunboats are stationed at Waterford, Passage East, and other points on the same const. The counties proclaimed last, Mayo, Clare, and Kildare, dii not attract very great attention last year when Fenianism was rife."

still I have no reason to believe that they will not be as much astonished to find their names on your proposed committee as I was to find mine."

The following letter from Lord Dufferin, to the London Twnes, on the Irish question will be interest. ing, even to these who do not adopt the writer's opinions, or endorse his conclusions :---

IRISH EMIGRATION.

(To the Editor of the London Times.)

Sir.- ' If Ireland were a thousand miles away from us all would be changed, or the landlord would be exterminated by the vengeance of the people.'

Such are the words to which one of England's leading politicians has thought it advisable to give utterance at a time when the most reckless portion of the Irish lower classes are supposed to be on the eve of insurrection They are progrant and com-prehensive words. They envelops in the same stern condemnation both the cultivators and the owners of soil of Ireland. Their meaning cannot be misteken. The term 'vengeance' presupposes injury,-injury of as deep a dre as the revenge it has evoked.

To some persons the picture thus set forth will appear but an exaggerated description of a patent fact; by others it will be considered an ignoble calumny.

Now, Sir, I do not presume to pronounce dogmatically between these two conclusions. No one man can hope, by so simple an expedient as a letter to The Times, materially to influence the opinions of his feilow-countrymen on so vital a question. But as one of those held up to the execution of the civilized world, and to, the special hatred of those in the midst of whom I live, it will not appear unreasonable that I should suggest the propriety of a patient examination of the grounds which are supposed to justify these denunciations.

Perhaps the simplest method of conducting such an inquiry will be-first, to specify the several counts in the indictment against the landlords of Ireland, as set forth in the public manifestoes of such men as may be supposed to speak with the gleatest authority on the subject, and then to examine, one by one, the truth or falsehood of each.

With this view I propose to take two remarkable speeches upon Ireland-the one delivered in the House of Commons on the 2nd of August by Mr. Maguire, the member for Cork; the other spoken by Mr. Bright at a banquet in Dublin on the 30th of October. Both these gentlemen are grave and responsible persons, and enjoy the confidence of large sections of their fellow-countrymen. For the talents of the one I entertain great admiration, to the other I am united by ties of personal osteem, while on many questions of the day I probably agree with both. These considerations justify me in re-garding their atterances as representative expressions of opinion, and at the same time they are a guarantee that I shall conduct the discussion in a conscientious and temperate spirit.

As the speeches referred to are within the ready reach of all your readers, I will not occupy your space with unnecessary quotations, but will content myself with condensing their substance into the remarkable series of propositions they allege-

namely, 1. That the emigration from Ireland has been a Curse to that country.

2. That this emigration has been occasioned by

millions of souls, and as there is no reason to suppose that such a circumstance would have materially expanded the restricted manufacturing operations of the country, the larger proportion of these three millions would have had to depend upon the land for their support. Now, it appears from an official Report, drawn up on the conjoint authority of Archbishop Whately, Archbishop Murray, and Mr. Moore O'Farrell, that in 1846 five persons were employed in the cultivation of the soil in Ireland for every two that cultivated the same quantity of land in Great Britain, while the agricultural produce of Great Britain was four times the agricultural produce of Ireland. As a matter of fact, therefore, and so far as the past is concerned, the addition to the agricultural produce of Ireland has not been proportionate to the excess of the agricultural populaion.

It may, however, be pretended that so unsatisfactory a result is to be accounted for by the maintelligent method in which this redundancy of labor has been applied to the soil. But in the Lothians of Scotland, and in certain parts of England, the art of agriculture is nelther unintelligently nor unsuccessfully practised, and probably a given space is there made to produce as large a crop us the united efforts of man and nature are destined to accomplish; yet in those localities it has been found that about 18 men, with a small proportion of women, are sufficient to c hivate in the most efficient manner 500 acres of arable land.

If we apply this proportion to the 15,832 892 acres of laud under cattle and crops in Ireland we shall see that about 500,000 persons would be able to cultivate the entire area. But by the Census retuins of 1861 the number of those engaged in agricultural pursuits in that country amounts to npwards of 800,000 persons-that is to suy, to 300,000 more than are necessary to the most consummate cultivation of the soil. Consequently, there is still in Ireland a considerable section of the inhabitants with their waves and children dependent for their support upon the land, whose misapplied industry is as approductive as if it were devoted to the grinding of a treadmill or the lifting of shot; but though contributing nothing to the producing power of the class with which they are incorporated they have to be supported out of its profile, of which, consequently, they diminish is so much the share to the remainder. To depy this is to assert - first, that you can make a vessel sail faster by doubling the complement of her crew, and, second, that the supernumerary hands will have made no impression on the ship's rations by the end of the voyage.

But if, instead of the 300,000 persons at present left in this false position, the hundreds of thousands who have emigrated had remained at home to breed and stagnate on the overburdened soil, is it not evident that a state of things would not exist in Ireland such as no man can think of without a abudder ?

The increase of every nation must be limited by the extent and capabilities of the area it occupies. and the amount of capital it possesses.

This law is of universal application, though one tion, may be more compressible than another. But,

TROOPS FOR THE SOUTH .- A difficulty baving been experienced in providing accomodation for the roups ordered to different quarters in the south of Ireland, an application bas, we understand, been made by the military authorities to have a portion of the workhouse in many unions allocated for this purpose, and we learn that this mode of barrack accomodation has already been provided in the towns of Cionakilty and Rathkeale.

ABREST OF A POLICEMAN ON A CHARGE OF FE. MANISM .- The Cork Examiner states that a member of the constabulary stationed at Milford, named Peter Deeby, a native of Tipperary, was acrested on Saturday morning by Sub-inspector Maxwell and Head constable Vase, on a charge of Fenianism, and conveyed to Charleville, where he was placed in close custody. It is rumoured that the only evidence against him was a scrap book, in which was written some songs of a polition! nature, and a full helief in round the magazine in the Phœnix Park, and a his innocence of the charge is expressed.

Light lotantry arrived here from Cork, and have taken up their winter quarters in the barrack. It seems a portion of them are to be transferred to the Clonakilty Union, as the barrack is too small to meet the requirements of the soldiery. The presence of the military will cause a 'flow' of money to be circulated in town : one of the many reasons for having them sent for .- Cork Examiner.

STAMPEDE OF FEMIANS FROM IRELAND .- The Cork papers confirm the report that a regular 'Stampede' has set in among the Yankee Irish who have been hauging about that city and its neighbourhood for some time. The correspondent of a Dublin paper, who has spoken to some of them, also substantiates the rumor. One of them applied recently for a berth on board the outgoing steamer, declaring that he and bis friends had come from New York understanding there was a 'little business to be done in Ireland, but that they found the country filled with English longer. Finding he could not be booked, as the berthe were all full, he gave utterance to a blasphemyonly to be heard from a Yankee rowdy against everything Irish. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia ships have been completely filled on all their last voyages. The Companies have ad-

We understand that mutual protection societies are in course of formation in parts of the county Donegal. The object is that the members should have an understanding to act together in case any attempt should be made on person or property. Such societies have been considered necessary, owing to the unprotected state of some localities, and the insufficiency of the police to insure protoction in the ease of an insurrectionary outbreak. We are not surprised to learn that the societies in question meet the general approval of the peaceable and loyal. -Derry Sentinci.

ARBESTS AT CARBICK-ON SULR. - A YOUNG MAD named David M'Grath was arrested in Carrick-on-Suir on Wednesday, and a letter was found on his person signed 'James Stephens.' The letter appointed the prisoner ! Centre' of Carrick on-Suir -He was brought before the magistrate and remand.

The two young mer, James and Thomas Hadson, who were arrested on Friday last, in Ounbrassil place, for having a large quantity of guppowder, were brought up on remand on Monday at the Hend Policeoffice. There was also a sum of £105 found with the prisoners. It will be recollected that when arrested they stated that the powder and money belonged to their brother, John Hudson, who was then Bt Ballinasloe superintending the display of fireworks in honour of the marriage of Lord Danlo, under the direction of Mr. Lawrence, of Grafton street. John Hudson had surrendered, and now appeared in court; and it being proved that the powder and money seized belonged to nim he was committed for trial at the commission Mr. Luwrence, however, tendered bail for him, which was accepted. The other prisoners were discharged.

The sanitary Committee of Waterford are trying to have the Kilbarry Marabes-covering 180 acres -reclaimed by draining, as the malaria arising therefrom is considered highly injurious to the public of Waterford, which has 28 000. It is projected to have the work done as a public work and then assess the cost on the owners of the land.