his brow as he read the proofs of his enemies'

· How is it, he asked, after a little reflection, and showing the first proclamation of which he had a copy: that you have this libel in your possession? Palfurius, who handed it to me this morning, assured me that no other copy exrsted ?

Palfurius must be very skilful !' said Regu les with a smile, f contempt. For the last two days this proclamation has been posted on all the walls of Rome.

Indeed! cried Domitian, with mingled rage and terror. And is the other one also publicly posted ?' he asked, showing the second document brought by Revulus.

No, my lord, it has not yet been posted, but it will be by to morrow,' replied Regulus.

'To morrow!' repeated Domitian with the same terror.

' Yes, to-morrow, my lord, unless the package of copies just introduced into Rome, is immediately seized.

'Immed ately. Immediately!' cried Domitran, with a madman's fury. 'And let the man who received it be put to death!.... Hallo, guards!....

But he stopped, seeing Regulus bare his bosom and kneel before bim.

What are you doing?' the Emperor asked with surprise.

'I have my throat to my master's sword,' replied the hypocrite humbly. 'For the rackage of proclamations is at my house.' On!' exclaimed Domitian.

'Unless,' continued Regulus, 'the Emperor should think that his miserable slave has done right in preventing them from falling 11.to other

By Minerva! Regulos, you are a cunning fellow,' exclaimed Domitian. 'This is the way to serve one's master. But may the Fates cut my thread of life, if I can guess how you managed to obtain possession of these documents.

'In a very simple way, my lord, I have bought the man to whom they were sent. Un fortunately I only found him out after the first proclamation had been posted, for it was only then I suspected that there existed a depositary.'

Who is this man?' asked Domitia... One Misitius, an obscure creature. He lives not far from the temples of Isis and Serapis. I learned what was going on from the Archigallus, who gets his hair dressed at Eutrapeles'. This Misitius is certainly in communication with Luvius Antonius, for he goes for the packages to an appointed place, on the Flaminia way .-These packages, well wrapped in heavy papy us, are brought from Germany by a courier. They are delivered to Misitius at midnight, near the

But this man will surely reveal 'he names of Antonius' accomplices,' remarked Domitian, in-

terrupting Regulus. Intend that he shall, my lord,' replied the informer, 'although I do not necessarily need his assistance to procure a list of the names of the at all events, I shall make some use of him.

What do you mean?' asked the Emperor, with lively curiosity. Read this, my lord, replied Regulus, solemu-

ly. This letter was found among the libels. Domitian h d no sooner cast his eyes on the impressions

making no effort to conceal The letter was addressed by Metellus Celer to the Grand-Vestal Cornelia, and read as fol-

' Dear Cornelia,-In a few days you will hear a good deal about Lucius Antonius, and it will probably be stated that he intends to have himself proclaimed emperor. Do not believe this, but assure our friends of his real designs, with which I am perfectly acquainted. Lucius is assembling sufficient forces to overthrow the odious tyrant, Domitian; but he is too devoted to Flavius Clemens to think of wearing the crown which properly belongs to the two young Cæars whose names are popular to Rome. His intention is, therefore, to proclaim them as soon as his legions will be ready to march.

Dear soul of my life, I am still buried in my retreat where, without taking any part in this enterprise, I make rows for its success.

What consequences must result for us from this great event! First the happiness of seeing each other freely! And soon, doubtless, the greater bliss of being united for ever ! . . . For under two Christian emperors, what prejudices, what vain omens could prevent us from being united.

What does this mean? Two Chr stian emperore..., asked Domitian, when he had finished reading this letter, the meaning of which, in great part, he did not understand.

My lord, said Regulus, purposely selecting an indirect way to answer the question, have you ever made the 'Venus' throw' when playing the game of tesseræ?'

'No,' said Domitian, who could not see the drift of this question, 'though I have oftentimes made the Dog's throw.' (The game of tesserse was played with three ivory dice similar to ours. The player who threw the three sixes, made the Venus' throw and won the game. The three aces were called the Dog's throw, and lost the game.)

Well, my lord, to-day, Fortune has prepared for you the finest Venus' throw that a player has ever made.'

! How is that?

Did you not charge me, my lord, to surprise the Grand Vestal and Metellus Celer ?

'I did,' said Domitian, ' but what of it?' Well, my lord, in this letter you have the means to punish them And did you not commission me, besides, added the informer, to find out the projects of the Christians ?.... You bave them now."

Wbat! Vespasian and Domitian, my grand. nephews, could be the two Christian emperors

alluded to in Metellus Celer's letter ?

melted before the greater anger which darkened lations in fact, are Christians and conspire to over brow you.

Oh!' cried Domition, and his accent betrayed his terror, and still more his profound astonish ment at this sudden discovery, they are all Christians ! all even to my niece Aure-

No, my lord, the divine Aurelia has so far resisted all the entreaties of your cousin, Flavia Domitilla, she who has spread the poison of that new doctrine in your family, but unless something is done, the divine Aurelia will succumb

The informer paused, for the Emperor no lon ger listened to him.

Domitian, in prey to visible excitement, was pacing slowly the marble floor of the gallery. If we have succeeded in describing this tyrant's character as we have found it in history, the reader will easily imagine the strange perplexity in which he was thrown by the startling facts so suddenly revealed by Regulus.

He felt that he was hated, and the revolt of Lucius Antonius might arouse Rome and cause it to rebel against his authority.

On the other hand, how would be deal with the Christians, whose mysterious power fright ened hm, and who, besides, would count on such formidable adversaries in his own family.

Would be bathe in their blood? Nero had done so, and the Christians had become more numerous, notwithstanding his executions, or perhaps in consequence of them.

Would it not be necessary, however, to strike at this sect, commencing with his own relations? But would be not then inspire such universal horror that his overthrow would become inevit-

Then, the voices of the future, the predictions already heard, whispered in his ear that the Christians would become the masters of the world, and the race of David would control the

Were the prophecies to be realized, which had so long occupied the public mind?

On !' thought Domitian, in his superstitious terror, 'those sons of David's are in my power. It is fifteen days since Fronto brought them to Rome.... It is time I should interrogate them. To morrow I shall have them brought in the presence of all my court ... I shall see whether they have accomplices.... Let the guilty ones tremble, whoever they may be !'

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND (FROM TIMES PPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

· No. 10. It has often been remarked that the soil of Ireland presents as a trange a series of contrast as the different races that live on the island. I was forcibly struck with the truth of this, as, fresh from the sight of the noble grasslands and fine tillage fields of Tipperary. I traversed by the Great Southern and Western line the dreary and comparatively sterile tract that leads from Portarlington to Athlone. Though beyond the immediate course of the rail way this country is fertile in some spots, and is not without picturesque scenes. its general character is barren and melancholy. It is for the most part a wast uneven plain, of cold, poor, and unkindly land, in places divided by huge turf-mosses, and ridged by lines of those low, steep hillocks known in parts of England by the name of hoge backs.' The few towns that appear are little more than villages; and, except that along the edges of the bogs you meet occasionally clusters of hawlets still, notwithstanding losses by emigration, swarming d cument than he gave a start of surprise. After reading it, he remained pluoged in a tonishment, gradually diminished the expanses of waste, the whole district seems thinly inhabited As you pass Gesshill you run over the estate of Lord Digbyconspicuous instance of what, on the one hand, may be the risks incurred by the occupiers of the soil in Ireland in respect of insecurity of tenure and of what, on the other, may be the effects of careful and enlightened improvement. The facts are narrated with perfect fairness by the ab'e and honourable agent of the property, Mr. W. Stenart Trench, in his well-known book, Realities of Irish Life; but I can add something perhaps to the tale, and would point what I think, is its true moral. The baroay of Gesshill, as it is called is a tract of some 30 000 acres, which, having formed at one time a part of the vast chieftsincy of the O'Conners of Offaley, passed from them to the House of Kildare, and thence, by marriage, to the family of Digby, the immediate predecessor of the present peer. was an absentee who seldom visited his Irish estate; and towards the close of the last century he being then merely a tenant for life, made at different times a great many leases for terms considerably in excess of his powers. As Lord Digby was a gentleman in every sense of the word, this unfortunate mistake can be ascribed only to the negligence of a nonresident owner; but the tenants relied with implicit confidence on the supposed security of their interests; and, as Dord Digby lived down to 1855-6, and during all this period they wore undisturbed, many of them made very great imprevements, and, in point of fact, created on the land a considerable amount of addi tional property. Lord Digby's successor, who, it should be observed, was not a near relation, and was not under any obligations to the deceased nobleman, thought himself justified, on coming into the estate, in availing himself of his strict rights, and destroying titles which, not being consistent with the provisions of the entail, were, technically speaking, wholly in valid. Ejectment proceedings were commenced, or threatened, against the whole body of the lessees -120 families, I believe-and the question of compensating those who were thus about being extraded from the homes they had innocently enriched for the benefit of a stranger was referred to the executors of the late Earl, who, it should be remarked, were, in point of law, probably not bound to disburse one farthing. The whole country was in a state of uproar, when Mr Trench, by his judicious conduct, in some degree calmed down the agitated waters. He succeeded in persuading the executors to allot a sum of 30,600l in relief of the imperilled terants, and many of them, I understand, were allowed to retain their lands, at rents, however, considerably increased. Yet, from all that I have heard, the sum given in compensation was not nearly an equivalent to the losses of the lessees; and the memory of the whole transaction is not forgotten in the barony of Geas-

> This case Illustrates, I think, forcibly the mischievous insecurity of tenure which exists, not merely as a matter of theory, but practically, under the law of Ireland. Lord Digby's tenants, when they accepted these leases, had not the means of discovering their defects, for it is a well settled principle of the common law that, unless, perhaps, when a fine is paid, an ordinary lessee has no right to examine beforehand his lessor's title. After a possession of more than half a century, and the expenditure of a vast sum of money on the faith of the validity of their rights, the representatives of these men were suddenly threatened with eviction en masse and with seeing the accumua-

the events which occurred the tenants, no doubt, escaped this cruel and absolute spoliation; but I have reason to believe that they suffered heavily, and what would have been their fate had they fallen into only at the letter of the bond, or even of unpoverished superiors, at once tempted to do injustice and not able to treat them liberally? Is it not evident that this would have been a case in which law would have been at issue with right, and wrong would have been done in the name of justice? As a practical question it is no answer to this that the law in England and Ireland is the same in this matter, and that the proceedings which srose in the barony of Geashill might have equally arisen, for the same cause between the like parties, within ten miles of London. But who ever heard of 120 lesseholders on one English estate, after having enjoyed their lands for two generations and added enormously to their value being threatened with immediate eviction, not for any misconduct or default, but shoply because there was a flaw in their titles? And if such a thing were, perchance, to occur, dres any one suppose that t would not be condemned by a force of opinion no landlord could brave, that ample restitution would not be made, or that Parliament would not find m ans of redress? The law, therefore, although the same in the abstract in England as it is in Ireland, is not equally harsh in its actual working; in one country it is nearly a dead letter, in the other it has often done great mischief; and the whole case is a s riking example of a truth ever to be borne in mind in considering the Land Question of Ireland - that, as regard; the most important points, rules apparently in all respects the same may be attended with very different results in the separate divisions of the U ited Kingdom In proof of this, on this very matter, we have only to turn to the evidence taken by a Parliamentary Committee in 1865 upon the subject of Irish terures. On that occasion we find men of the most enlightened views and particularly desirous of making the laws of England and Ireland identical declaring that leases made in Ireland by a limited owner bona fide ought to be protected though in some respects they should clash with the rights of those in succession, yet pointedly disclaiming the application of this principle to leases in England.

Under the careful management of Mr. Trench the

estate of L rd Digby has been much improved Large

sums have been expended in drainage, in building houses and out-offices, and in reclaiming the moors that abound in the barony; and I was happy to hear that the present owner regularly visits the property Mr. Trench's book coursins a full account of what has been done at Gessbill of late years: I have pleasure in confirming the accuracy of his statements. From Geasbill the train reaches Tuliamore, the modern capital of the King's County, its rival, Philipstown, being almost buried in the vast morasses that extend around it. The pretentious Court house of Tuliamore was the scene not long ago of a trial that has become almost a cause celebre in the literature of the Trish Land Question. It has often been remarked, especially in England, that if the wrongs of Irish tenants were real they would appear fre quently in the reports of litigation, and that, as this assuredly is not the case, the presumption against them is all but decisive. While I am quite satisfied that, as a class, Irish landlords do not abuse their position, this objection is but of little weight, for in the existing condition of things, law arms the Irlsh landlord with such power over his tenants at will that be may do what is morally most unjust with impunity. Occasionally, however, a member of the order transgresses the limits of even his legal rights, and the remarkable trial of 'Clarke v. Knox' is a signal instance of this temerity. A printed report of the cause is before me, and it certainly throws no feeble light on what has occurred and may occur in the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland. In 1857 a Mr Dyas became the purchaser of the fee in reversion of an estate in Meath held by a Mr. Knoz as a middleman for a long term, and by 13 families of arb tenants at will, confessedly solvent and respectable persons. In 1861, and again in 1863, Mr. Koox caused notices to quit to be served on the sub tenants, and in 1864 contracted for the sale of his interest to Mr Dyas, through the operation of the Landed Batates Court; and it is almost certain that, about the same time, he agreed to remove the sub-tenants, so hat Mr. Dyes should obtain the absolute freebold, free from the 'human encumbrances on it.' Mr Knox, however, bad assured the sub-tenents that the notices to quit were a mere formality, and that there was no intention of disturbing them; and one or two of them, on the faith of this pledge, expended some money in improvements. June, 1864, some weeks before the final completion of the sale to which I have referred to Mr. Dyas, ejectments were brough: on the notices to quit; but the sub tenants, being again informed that they need not be under any apprehension, offered no diferce. and gave consents for judgment. Mr. Dyas, however, baving soon obtained possession of Mr. Knox's interest, and paid that gentlemen 500%. the real character of these transactions appeared. A: med with the judgments which had been procured by a representation that they would not be used, and through notices described as mere waste paper, Mr. Dyas proceeded, in the name of Mr. Knox, to evic the sub tenants in a body, and to get that complete possession of the lands which had evidently been the object of these dealings. The police, I deeply regiet to say, attended at the discreditable spectacle, and the 13 families-the innocent victims of conduct I leave to your readers' comments-were summarily turned out all tegether from their homes, though their rents had confessedly been punctually paid, though they certainly had always been good tenants, and though some of them had laid out money on their holdings in reliance on the validity of the promises which had been made instruments to blind and rain them. The matter, fortunately, did not end thus, and through the deceit which had been prac tised the means of obtaining redress was found. action was brought by Mr. Clarke, one of the sub tenants, against Mr. Knox for the misrepresents tions which had been made; the jury awarded smple damages, and all the sufferers ultimately received

compensation. In this case, it will be observed, the whole affire being tainted with deceit, the law gave the sub-ten ants a remedy. But this was owing to what lawyers would call a mere collateral accident; and the facts show how insecure may be the position of the tenant at will in Ireland in the existing state of social arrangements Mr Knox came within the reach of the law because he had violated a distinct pledge, and tricked his dupes by untruth statements. But had be boldly asserted his legal rights, had be proceeded upon his notices to quit, ann obtained his ejectments in the usual way, the sub tenants could not have made a defence, the law would have confiscated their improvements, and they would have been evicted without a remedy It may, no doubt, be said that here, too the law in Bugland and Ireland is the same, and that a case exactly parallel might arise at any assizes in England; but I assert that opinion in England operates to prevent the occurrence of such wrongs, and that if it did not the power of Parliament would soon devise the means of re-irees.

From Tullamore the train proceeds along a flat and ninteresting country of poor uplands and sandy tills, until at last on the banks of the Shannon, here a broad stream as it leaves Lough Ree, the historic town of Athlone appears. Athlone is a place of great antiquity; in the days when a wide water line was an almost impassable barrier, it was a strategic point of the highest importance, and even now its position upon the routes which converge here as they meet the Shannon gives it great military value. The town is merely the mass of square slated houses, ap-Yes, my lord, and I will add that Flavius lations of their industry for years appropriated by parently of the date of the last century, seen so

and that the growth of trade has not applied their absence. Yet the place and the neighbourhood abound in somes of interest to an inquirer in Ireland. An armed fort, with adjoining lines, and large bar the hands of barah or even exact men, who looked racks swarming with soldiers, command the streets and the course of the river, too suggestive of the truth of Wellington's saying, that the rule of force in Ireland is continually seen. Hard by is the ford where, in 1691, the troops of Ginkell made good their passage despite the efforts of St. Ruth and Sarsfield; and not many miles off is the memorable field where after a dubious and, murderous struggle, the " red eye of battle closed in despair" on the hopes of Oatholic I sland at Aughrim. Lower down the river, the decaying remains of the Celtic churches of Clonmacnoise rest on a vast and melancholy plain, like the phantoms of a perished nationality. The phenomens of the country around Athlone, on

a circle of several miles in extent, are ex-

ceedingly interesting. The Shannon winds its way

slowly through vast spaces of bog and morase, fring

ed at the water's edge by fine meadow lands, enriched by the deposit of the river. Many thousands of scres thus lie waste; and man has added to the diffi culties opposed by nature to the draining of this tract; for in order to improve the navigation, the levels of the Shannon have been artificially raised and the area it floods has been greatly extended This is the case along the whole course of the river from Athlone to Limerick, I believe; and no attempt having been made to increase the outfall by lowering the bed of the stream at the points where it descends the rapids, the result is, that an immense surface of land is destroyed or injured by water. It seems hardly expedient to sacrifice a whole breadth of country to water carriage, especially since the de velopment of railways: and Lord Clauricarde, on several occasions, has directed attention to this subect, which, as well as that of the drain-ge to the Shannon, deserves the consideration of the Government. The tracts, bowever, near the great river present scenes of no common interest to the observer of a) ial facts in Ireland At intervals in the expanses of morass patches of yellow cornland and of pas ture appear; and the signs of human industry and life are visible in the dreary landscape As along the rude causeways opened in the waste you make your way to these oases in the desert, you come upon districts - in the words of the old Greek - inhabited in villages," and of a singular and primitive character. Here the children of the soil have been settled for ages, probably, in small communities, and, aggregated in petty hamlets, have led the simple life of the Celtic peasantry. The gradual but steady progress of their toil has opened spaces of fertility in the wild, has reclaimed thousands of acres from the swamp, has silently created a mass of property on the ungecial and difficult domain of nature. These interesting centres of fruitful industry are the more carious because they are in strange contrast with a spectacle of ctivity of a very different kind than may be found at no great distance. Not, indeed, that anything in the general character of the country immediately around Athlone seemed to me to require particular notice. The uplands, on either bank of the Shannon, which ascend gradually from the flats below are parcelled out into numerous farms, for the most part of an inferior description. The face of the landscape is not attractive; the soil of the tract is not fertile; the land is no. well enclosed or tilled; good farmsteads and offices are very vacommon; and the prasentry and their dwellings have a look of poverty. But beyond the low hills that, near Bellinasloe, divide the velley of the Suck from the Shan non, is a district which can be only compared to a fragment of the best part of the Lothians in the heart of a region comparatively wild, and which is a per-fect specimen of what modern science and skill can accomplish in agriculture. Here the wealth and energy of a ringle man has, within a few years. transformed the landscape; has stamped the country for miles around with the character of the most re fixed busbandry; has endeavoured to introduce the highest kinds of farming into a neighbourhood previously ignorant of their existence.

In my next letter I shall examine the characteristics of these districts, and the social phenomena they present,—the most interesting and suggestive inquiry that it has been my fortune as yet to make.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRIMACY. -At a meeting of the clergy of the archdiocese held in Armagh on Tuesday, to elect a successor to the late lamented Private, the following names were returned to his Holiness :-Dignus- Most Rev. Dr Kelly, Bishop of Derry, six

Dignior - Very Rev. Canon Tierney, nine votes Dignissimus - Most Rev Dr. M'Gettigan, Bishop of

Raphoe, twenty-seven votes. - Evening Post. An explosion took place at Billincollig powder mills, near Gork, on perteriar morning. There was no loss of life, owing to the early hour of the occurrence Three sheds were blown no Each shed contained two pairs of stones and fifty pounds of powder in an unfinished state. It is surmised that a

spark of fire was communicated from the stones. The

sheds were levelled to the ground. Some men were

working convenient to the explosion. - Evening Mail THE PRISONER BABRETT -Extraordinary precauious have been taken by the authorities with respect to the prisoner Barrett since the recent sitting of the adjourned Sperial Commission To guard against the slightest demonstration on the part of the public, a large force of police were in attendance during the sitting of the court, and the authorities have thought it expedient to retain them in town since. A company of twenty-four men were day and night guarding the prison. The prisoner left town to-day at four o'clock. He was guarded to the train by a force of constabulary, and a strong force left with him in the same carrisge. He has been removed we understand to Dublin. -Galway Vindicator.

Dunlin, Nov. 1. - A meeting was held at Limerick last night to discuss the firity of the land question. During the evening the proceedings were violently interrupted by persons who shouted for an amnesty to the Ferians, and m-king a rush for the platform, took possession of it. They then proceeded to smuch the furniture, and ended by entirely destroying the platform. Attempts were made to restore order, but without success, and the meeting was broken up amid great excitement and confusion. A public meeting at Javan yesterday adopted resolves condemning any Parliamentary bill for Ireland which may not provide for the fixity of Land Tenure.

Oct. 28.—The Dublin Amnesty Association at a business meeting held in that city last evening, unnaimously adopted a resolution expressing regret at Mr. Gladstone's refusal to release the Fenian the Fenian prisoners, and coclares their determination to agitate the question, and to form local associations throughout the country.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL. The Irish Times of yesterday makes the following announcement:- We are enabled to state that the main feature of the ministerial measure will be to legalise for the whole of Ireland the tenant right system which pretails in Ulster, and has proved the cause of such contentment and prosperity there. From what we have learned, adds our contemporary, 'respecting the nature and spirit of the measure to be brought in by ministers, we believe that it will prove to be just and satisfactory to the two great classes mainly in terested as well as to the general community.

Doblin, Oct. 22.-Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Town Council of this City expressing his satisfaction and that of his colleagues at the ap-

legal redress, for it is most unlikely that Lord not seem progressive or thriving the reason, in this last session of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone acknow Digby's executors were liable under the covenants in and other instances, being probably that the local ledges the solemn oblightions he is under to deal to these leases, to pay any compensation whatever. In gentry have long ceased to live in provincial towns the best of his ability with other subjects affecting ledges the solemn obligations he is under to deal to the best of his ability with other subjects affecting the welfare of Ireland. With respect to the Fenians, he says it would have been more agreeable to the Government to give effect to the desire for clemency founded on most bonorable motives; the subject is then considered in all its bearings, and reason given for denying an amnesty. Sir John Gray, M.D., informed the Council that he believed Mr. Gladstone's personal desire was to release the Fenian prisoners. He knew the Premier was determined to settle the land in the same effective manner in which he had settled the Church question, and that he was resolved to abo ish the exterminating policy of the landlorde.

THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P., AND THE PRISONERS. In a letter to the Am esty Committee in this city, The O'Donoghue, M.P., expresses his opinion that the Government collectively and individually, heartily commiserate the unfortunate condition of the prisoners and are most auxious to liberate them, if they can do so consistently with what they consider their duty to the State; but he is equally convinced that they will not, as they cannot, without degrading the functions of government, or betraying the trust reposed in them, yield anything to the f-intest semblance of unconstitutional pressure.' 'How my dear countrymen,' he adds 'in their cell must cure the vanity of the heartiess sponters who would persuade the world that while p werlers to save the captive from being dragged within the prison walls, they can, nevertheless extort his release. It is this loathsome fusian that keeps the door locked, and not the unappeased wrath or vindictiveness of either the government or British people Let us approach be government with the respect due to their position, and with a confidence bich not only their acts but the attested worth of their individual character entitles them to. If we take this course, I have no doubt of the result '-Dublin Irishman.

University Education in IRELAND -In the report of the annual committee of Convocation of the Queen's Iniversity of Ireland reference is thus made to the education question :- " The committee cannot but anticipate that the question of university education will again be brought under discussion, and for this not or ly the convocation of the Queen's University, but all the friends of united education should be prepared. The committee have observed with pleasure the action taken since last meeting by the board of Trinity College, who have declared their willingness that every office both in the university and college. should be opened to persons of all religious denominations equally. The committee feel that in this direction is to be found the true solution of the Irish University education question." They further express their opinion that there should be no university in the country recognized or supported by the State where persons of all denominations should not stand upon an equal footing. To establish a denominational university would, they say. "perpetuate those feelings of intolerance and ill-will amongst the members of the different religious persuasions from which Ireland has already suffered so much " After this report had been read, a resolution was passed, on motion by Professor Nesbit!, "That we declare our continged adhesion to the principle of united and norsectarian university education in Ireland, and that we hall with unalloyed pleasure the curse lately taken by the board of Trinity College; that, in the opinion of Convocation any measure involving the omission from public university education in Ireland of the academical or collegiate element, would be incompatible with proper university training, and highly prejudicial to the interests of learning." An instruction was also adopted to the Committee of Convocation to " take the most energetic measures in opposing every infringement of the principle of united and non-sectarian university education in Ireland."

IRISH MANUFACTURE - AN URGENT WANT. - The

Church' is now, thank God, disestablished and disendowed, and we naturally enough look for incalculable blessings of peace in the future to compensate us for the blood and rapine which cursed our country in the past. Doubtless if the Land Question had received equitable settlement, and if the tenant were secured against the beartlessness of his landlord, there would spring up in the country an energy, long subdued and discouraged, that would convert the bleak mountain side into a garden, and change the swampy quagmires into pleasant and emiling fields; but pending that consummation, can we, as Irishmen and petriots find no method of increasing the wea'th of the land, or preventing its impoverishment by other means the soil alone? It must have been observed latterly how even the slender manufactures on which we depend for supplemental labor are gredually deserting our chores, scared by causes which some attribute to agrarian crime some to an indolent di-position in the Irish people, and some to that want of enterprise and capacity which, they say, is characteristic of the Celt. Without stopping to refute erroneous convictions like these, we must, however, admit that our manufacturing industry is on the decrease, and that at present there is not to be found for hands that full and constant employment which is necessary to the comfort and happiness of home. The jealousy of the Euglish Covernment, as is well known, deprived Ireland of the great commercial advantages which formerly arose to her from the wool manufacture, and ber deprivation of that great branch of industry was most detrimental to her well-being. The wool manufacture has long since gone, and even now the exceptional causes which have operated in the North of Ireland to Secure to us a monopoly of the flax trade threaten to give way and leave us to mourn over the decline of that branch of industry as we do over the wool trade. It is notorious that the very best bands in the flax trade are daily transferring their knowledge and skill to America. This is a grave and serious question, and one which affects the country quite as much as does that of the land .-Ulster Examper.

THE LAY CONFERENCE OF JEISH CHURCHARN -The conference has concluded its sitting. A discussion arose on a proposition of the Earl of Bandon to name the Duke of Abercorn as convener of the lay portion of the future General Convention. Vice-Chancellor Chatterton opposed this on principle, describing it as an unfortunate departure from the plan hitherto pursued, and "from the very constitution of their Church," which, he contended, placed the bishops in the position of 'heads of the Church." Mr Johnston, M.P., supported this view. Ultimately, after several amendments had been proposed, a committee was named to consider these several suggestions, and report. Sir Hervey Bruce Bart., proposed that the number of lay delegates should not be deemed unalterable; but this was rejected. A motion was next made by a Bilist deligate that no test should be required of electors in any parish except a declaration that the voter is a member of the church of Ireland and twenty-one years of age." Mr. Johnston, M.P. seconded the resolution, being of opinion that all tests, religious and necuniary, should be done away with in the electoral franchise of the Church of Ireland. He would restrict government, however, to the male members of the Church. This was passed substantially. On the motion of Lord Bandon, it was agreed that, with a view to the formation of the Ohurch Body with as little delay as possible, the archbishops and bishops be requested to convene as soon as practicable, by the church wardens or otherwise, meetings for the election of delegates, clerical and lay, such as is contemplated by the 19th section of the Church Act." and that these parcchial meetings be held not later than the let of November, and the diocesan sypods not later than the 15th of November, ten days' notice being given. Mr. R. M. Wade moved a committee of four delegates, two clerical and two lay, to be chosen by the synod of each united diocese from among its representatives, to "frame a draft of a constitution for the government proval given by the Oity of Dublin to their conduct of the Uhurch of Ireland." This would be a body of Clemens, the two Flavia Domitilias, all your re- the lord of the soil, and that probably without any often in the South and West of England, and it does in regard to the Irish Church legislation during the forty eight. It was agreed that they should have