emotion; and the full voice of the choir took up the thrilling appeal to the God of armies.

As the last accents of the prayer pealed the young soldiers, and in a few impressive words o der to see how deep seated are the causes which he bade them a hearty farewell in his of Ireland what they are, and to gain a clear conown name and in that of his whole flock. The old man's spirit-stirring words seemed to have infused new life into himself. He spoke simply indeed, but with intense energy of the sufferings, and oppressions of the Church and of her Head; of the glorious mission to be accomplished by those who were now offering themselves for her defence and triumph; and of the reward which one day awaited them to Heaven.

"Go," he said; "go, children of my special Lord of Hosts shall be with you. He will overshadow you with His shoulders, and under His wings shall you trust. He bath given His ways they shall fight at your side: and may the Most High fulfil to you the words of the sacred Book, 'A thousand shall full at your side and ten thrusand at your right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee. Nevertheless with thine eyes shalt thou consider and behold the recom pense of sioners.' And then, dear children, the 'Te Deum' shall sound for your joyful return louder than the bymn of supplication which we have now chanted together.2

The priest left the altar, and the multitude hastened out of the church; for now was heard the loud music of the Schrambeek band. The air rang with the advancing sound of the Belgia national airs, and they marched on to the rail way with their hearts full of the enthusiasm which such music awakes. Schrambeek would fain bear her children company as far as possi

ble. The railway was but a few minutes walk from the market place, so that they soon reached

Joseph and Martin exchanged many hearty abakes of the hand with their friends and acquaintances, and spent the few remaining minutein a last farewell to their families.

Meyrouw Van Dael was pale, yet firm; that mother must have had a strong heart to offer up her son so calmly. Joseph also was compased; but Mary, weaker by nature, burst once nore into tears.

Oh, Mary,' said Joseph gently, 'why do you weep? Would you have me desert our Father ?

'No, brother,' sobbed the poor girl; 'but it is so hard to say farewell.'

Teresa meanwhile had beckoned Martin aside, and drew a little bag mysteriously out of her pocket.

(To be Comimuel.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND. No. 27.

(FROM TIMES, SLECIVE COMMISSIOPES).

Having examined the Land System of Ireland in its results, and what I may call its structure, I proceed briefly to consider its causes - that is, the agencies which have given it its present form and general character The relation of landlord and tenant in England has passed slowly in the course of centuries, by a change so gradual that it is difficult to trace, from that of superior and vassal into that of modern owner and occupier; and while it has not altogether lost its ancient type, it adjusts itself, on the whole, very well to the requirements of a great commercial nation. In this state of things, as general rule, the tenant is a man of substance, who hires the use of land with a view to profit. The farm he cultivates is usually large, and he has no sense of property in it, because he sinks no capital in it with the view of adding to its permanent value; his dealings with his landlord are, for the most part upon the footing of positive contract, with or without reference to legalized customs; and the landlord makes at his own cost the durable improvements the land may require. Under these conditions there is no confusion or clashing of mutual rights or interests: law and fact agree in assigning the tenant a mere temporary usufruct according to a definite birgain, and classifying the landlord as really the owner of the land and of all accretions to it; there is no cause of contention between them; and as the landlords, in numberless instances, are associated with their dependents by kindly ties, unbroken per haps for generations, and strengthened by common sympathies and tastes, their relations with them are almost always gracions, and, happily for the common weal, they enjoy great and legitimate influence. In a word, in this matter of landed tenure - which, it has been truly said by a great historian, is one of the best tests of the condition of a pation-as in all parts of her social frame, we see in England the institutions of the past transformed to the uses of the present time, and law reflecting the genius of the people: and the result appears in an union of classes coexisting with vast gradations of rank, the whole kept together by traditional influences and blended into a general harmony, in a way unparalleled, perhane, in Europe.

How has it come to pass that, under a system of law and a constitution nominally almost identical, the position of the landed classes in Ireland is in nearly every respect different, and presents a com-plete and lamentable contrast? Wur is it that the greater part of the island is occupied by a poor peasantry, in small farms as tenants at will, not in the status of free contractors? How has it happened that, in the case of the immense majority of tenancies in Ireland, their holders have acquired equities in the soil, derogating from freshold ownership and creating concurrent rights in the land, yet utterly unpro tested by law, and upheld by other and very different means? How is it that in Ireland, as a general rule, except in the case of large farms, whatever is permanently added to land and permanently increases its value has been the work of the tenant. not of the landlord, and that this state of things has become inveterate? What is the resson that, this being so, law has never been accommodated to social facts; that it has failed to distribute the true rights espectively belonging to the owner and occupier, and to give the occupier legitimate security; and that it has thus operated as an incentive to injustice and wrong, to disorder and crime? Whence is it that the ordinary Irish tenant has a sense of property in the ground he tills, quite different from that of the English farmer, which makes him resist attempts to disturb his possession as an intolerable grievance, and which, in the existing state of the law, has led to strife and social disturbance? What is the ultimate source of the agrarian spirit, and the provocative of its present activity? Why is it that the occupiers of the soil in Ireland have been long eager for a great change? Why, in a very great part of the country, is the institution of landed pro- lord harsh and oppressive, and the Catholic tenant thies from the people, often lived faster than their you that the bealth of these unhappy men is carefully the party who wrote it. In her examination she so Perty disliked, assailed by revolutionary passion, suspicious and servile; and it proved a curse to both reuts rose; and the estates of many, which had been watched, and constantly reported upon, and that I traily admitted that she said such, but that in mike

malies and complex mischiefs that, serious as is the ruinous injustice continued unchanged until 1778, evil of touching any settle nent which has long continued, a thorough reform is felt to be necessary?-It seems advisable to consider these questions, in pects different, and the line between the owner and esption of what legislation may hope to accomplish in this matter. Such an irquiry, too, may possibly tend to remove prejudices and to allay discords; to show how little of the ills of I reland ought to be laid to the charge of the existing generation; to transfer to circumstance responsibilities at present unjustly thrown on classes by ignorance or short-

sighted passion. Some main features of the Land System of Ireland, regarded upon the side of occupation, and some popular feelings connected with it, of the Celtic obseracter, and to the influence of the primitive or love ; go, full of courage, to the battle. The ganization once prevalent among the agricult Irish tribes. These writers maint in that the small farm system, the normal type of agriculture in Ireland, is to be traced to the innate tendency of the Celt to auddivision among his family, and that the sentiment Angels charge over you to keep you in all your of property in their holdings entertained so widely by Iriah tenants is due to the fact that under the sept tenures the clansman was virtually owner of the soil, subject to the claims of his chief as suzerain As every one at all acquainted with the subject knows that the instinct of the ordinary Irish peasant is to parcel out his possessions among his descendants, and that this holds good as respects his land, and an unquestionably vague ideas of tribal rights not wholly forgatten are still current in some parts of Ireland this theory is certainly not altogether unfounded; nor is it improbable that it will receive streng h when the collection of the early laws of Ireland now in course of publication, shall have been com pieted Nevertheless, I believe that general causes will account trose reasonably for these phenomens, and in proof of this I venture to remark that the very peculiari ies in the occupation of land which are supposed to be whoily Celtic re most conspicuous in those parts of Ireland in which the blood of the Celt is lesst predominant Small holdings abound in a special manner throughout the Plantation counties of Ulster, the seat of colonies from England and Scotland; and in no other part of Ire land assuredly, has the occupier of the soil a more settled conviction that he has a title to it of a proprietary kind. This indicates that the Land System of Ireland is not simply an affair of race, and it is better to take the larger view if it falls in more exactly with the facts. I agree, however, with those who think that the manner in which the clan system of Ireland was broken up and destroyed, and the is land was overron and conquired, accounts in part for the traditional distake of the institutions and laws of England, and of the existing arrangemen a of landed property, too evident among the Irish peasantry. Whatever their 'barbarism' may have been, the Iriah chiefs were loved he their people, and when they were struck d wn little care was taken to mitigate the harshness of the domination of strangers. From the days of the Planta serets to those of the last Stuart, injustice and Stire craft couspired to bliterate the forms of life c ng nial to Irish instincts, end, by a process of wrong not easy to match, the lands of the sept were involved in the forfeiture that attended the treason' of its cheftain. In addition, society was not generally disturbed by the clearan the island was convulsed for conturies by civil no then by religious wars; a line of separation was un happily drawn between the English and Irish races; whole tracts were abandoned to anarchical fendalism and the form of the Monarchy and of the law of England was known only as an alien toff tence. Society was thus distorted and injured and the results in some measure explain the lawlessness too common in Ireland and the vague recollections of confiscations in which the people have suffered injustice. Baye cially I believe that these sentiments are the original source of the agracian spirit which has manifested itself in a variety of forms since the conquests of Elie beth and Oromwell, though bad laws connected with land are the chief immediate cause of its modern development. It is a most significant fact that ag rarianism has always been most active in districts disturbed for ages by civil strife, and by violent changes in the ownership of land, in which an infusion of Teutonic blood has added fierceness and courage to the character of the Celt.

The Land System of Ireland, however, can be bardly said to have been at all formed until after the Revolution of 1688. That event, which terminated the wars of ages, and closed the era of conquest in Ireland, made the supremacy of England complete and placed the settlement f Irish land for the first time on a durable basis. In the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, the aristocracy of conquest which for four generations had held a domicion, often precarious and interrupted by wild risings was rooted with its dependents in the soil on the wrecks of a subjugated people, and the powerful colonies that had been planted in Ulster acquired finally an absolute ascendency. Save where a few Catholic proprietors remained, and a certain number of the domicant caste were scattered as a yeomanry here and there, by for the grea er part of the South was thus parcelled out between races d vided by every cause of disunion which a different origio, religious dis ensions and centuries of discord could produce, yet united in the close rocial relation of the ownership and occupation of the soil; and in one province only the promise appeared of a more auspicious order of things. A settlement of property so crude at d and recen!, so marked by violence, herahusss, and wrong, was obviously wholly opposite to anything that England had seen since the Norman period, and Sir George Lewis may have been right in thicking that this alone accounts for nearly all that followed Yet possibly the kindly influences of time of socia! intercourse, of bubit, of commerce, would before long have mitigated this state of affairs and have converted the hostile castes in Ireland into not unfr endly landlords and tenents, had not barbarous legislation interfered to arrest and neutralize the healing precess. Contemporary politics and opinion may, in part, excuse the Penal Code of Ireland; yet it is not the less true that these execrable laws were the fertile source of enduring mischief. The paramount objects of this code were to maintain uncontrolled the domination of the Protestant minority in Ireland, to assure to it the perpetual ownership of the soil, to dissipate the remnant of landed property possessed by Roman Catholic families, and to keep the mass of the Irish people in hopeless thraidom and degradation. This is not the place to examine the means taken to promote these unnatural ends, or to analyze an odious scheme of oppression; but it is necessary for my purpose to glance at the results. The immediste effects of the Penal Code were to keep land artificially out of commerce by confining the right to it to a small class, and thus to maintain the settle ment of conquest and the bitter memorles associated with it : to ereate numerous middleman tenures, since Protestants only could possess a freehold, and thus to encourage absenteeism; to sever the aristocracy from their inferiors, and to interpose the worst possible class of landlorde, and to fasten the Irish peasantry on the soil in a state of subjection which only aggravated recollections dangerous to the peace of society. The Code in this manner directly caused some of the worst phenomena in the Land System of Ireland; and it may be added that, by preventing the natural and easy alienation of land, it was the ultimate source of those embarrassments which were ended by the Landed Estates Court. Yet the indirect and social effects of the code were even more calsmitous. In the South it erected a firm barrier between the jarring races and creeds which statesmanship should have tried to harmonize; it formed society on the type of ascendency, making the Protestant landand was abolished only in the last generation. In Uister, where society rested on a basis in many resoccupier of the soil was not wholly traced by a distinction of creed, the Penal Code was much less iniarious.

In this way the Land System of Ireland, considered upon the ownership, was distorted into a form of which the character was never completely changed Disastrous, however, as the Penal Code was, the island was, for the first time, at peace during the first three fourths of the 18th century ; and, in spite of many counteracting influences, the effects of order became manifest. Money was accumulated by thrift and incustry, though, not to speak of worse impedi ments, the trade of the nation was unfairly checked and the land, which had been the spoil of war, was largely cultivated, enclosed, and improved. work of building and fencing, of reclaiming and planting went on during successive generations; and though the equirearchy, as was natural in a class which breathed the poisonous air of sesendency, were too often reckless and worthless, many country gentlemen proved bright exceptions Many Roman Catholics by degrees emerged from poverty, and ranged themselves on the land beside the Protestant yeomanry, becoming extensive farmers and graziers; and they stowly acquired tiches and influence. though they held the soil by an inferior tenure So ciety imperceptibly improved; and before long a change of a more important kind began to pass over the nation. Population increased with great rapidity ; and Ireland having neither trade ner manufactures, the land which, until after the middle of the century, bad been thinly occupied, and in very many distric's beld in large farms, became insensibly much subdivided The large Protestant freeholds and O tholic leaseholds were split up and diminished by degrees; and the peasantry, multiplying upon the soil, too often unhappily in destitution, extended densely over the whole country. The process was accelerated in the North by the prevalence of the linen manufacture and by certain other special can ses; but it was general and distinct throughout Ireland, and the tendency had become irresistable be fore the 18th century closed. The small holders, who now spread over the land extended widely the area of husbandry carried cultivition over hill and plain, and by these means acquired or increased b. degrees those equities in the soil which though not recognized by law, are the natural heritage of the frish peasentry. Under the denomination of the ruling caste there equities in the South could have no protection, save acquiescence and the landlords' con rent. In the North they came under the safeguar of the custom founded by the old colonist tenants and Tenant Right strengthened with the growth of society It was in this way. I vecture to think that Ireland became a land of small holdings, and that a sense of property in them was implanted in the minds of the peasantry; and since general causes explain the facts it is safer perhaps, to rely on them than merely on the matincis and traditions of race, though these undoubtedly co-operated. As might have been supposed, the landlords of those days especially those of the middleman class, en couraged the processes of subdivision and tarming by which their ren's were greatly angmented; and ces' of a subsequent period. Nevertheless, as Ireland then was, oppression and exaction were often inevitable in the relations between landlord and tenant; we read frequently of rack tenting in the South and even of aviction in some cases; and as the persentry grew in numbers, whether from the increase of their poverty or of their power, agraciavism, which during many years hed been -lmost a latendisorder, became developed to several counties. is very remarkable that Burke, who witnessed the progress of this social revolution, pointed out disthough the mistake of allowing the peacan ry to gain rights in the land without adequate protection from law; and his language is all the more striking because even the small holders of those days had usually the security of short leases, and the vices of the system bad not been fully brought out, through the general prevalence of tenencies-atowill.

Such was the form which the Land System of Ire and assumed on the side of occupation. A generation followed in which the country became more prosperous yet in which, under the show of improvement, seeds of disorder were sown thickly in the re ations between the landed classes The domination of caste in the South was mitigated to a certain ex tent by the abolition of the worst of the Penal Laws, by the movement of 1781-2, by the growth of a Ro man Catholic middle class, by the advance of knowledge and civilization; and, throughout Ireland Protestant ascendency lost something of its odious character Yet those who have studied the events of 1798 know what that ascendency cou'd still bring forth; and Burke. Adam Smith and Archur Young have shown cleerly, in different ways, what feelings 'oo often existed between an Irish landlord and his dependents at a time on the verge of this period Meanwhile, a number of concurring causes promoted the increase of the population, and accelerated the sub-division of the land. The cultivation of the potato was stimulated, and prolific millions were reared on the soil through the support afforded by that precarious root. The 40s, freehold franchise was ex'ended, and landlords covered their estates with cottiers in order to obtain political influence. Before long the war with France raised the prices of agricultural produca, and coused an extraordicars demand for corn; and this tended to quicken still more the movement towards small form husbandry Within less than 30 years the people of Ireland don b'ed in numbers; and, speaking generally and with large exceptions, small holdings prevalled throughout the island. In this state of things the equities in the soil acquired by the pessantry became very great; whole districte, in fact, were mede profitable by them; and as the competition for land grew keen, rents rore, and landlords enjoyed larger incomes, while, as was natural under the small farm system not ther but their tensutry made the farmsteads and buildings on their estates and added enormously to their value. The result in the North was to reize the price of Tenant Right in a remarkable degree, to give the custom additional strength, and throughout the country to increase the claims of the peasantry to a joint interest in the land, the sentiment of which became deep seated; and we now see bow unfortunate it was that judicial decisions had not long be fore acknowledged these claims as they graw up and matured and brought law in accord with the facts of zociety. Unbappily, as I have before noticed, this reform was not to be expected from the Irish Judges of that age; and, in England, although Lord Manafield had given the sanction of law to numerous usages connected with land, the natural rights of the Irish peasant were never recognized or received protection. As yet, however, the inherent mischiefs of this state of things were not fully disclosed; landlords still favoured the system of small holdings, which they found to be profitable in many ways; if middlemen tenures for a time incressed, the peasantry neually had still short lesses; and though, owing chiefly to the growing pressure of population on the resources of the land, agrarianism became often alarming in the South, and instances of oppression were not infrequent, the worst consequences were yet to come, and society seemed comparatively prospercue. Yet elements of disturbance and peril were ripening fast under the face of progress. A portentous mess of protecty was developed as the population augmented in numbers and bung heavily on the land, without the protection of the Poor Law. The gentry, always inclined to extravegance, as usually is toe case with a privileged order, out off in sympa-

upon the step, he intoned a solemn 'Veni Creaupon the step, he intoned in consequence partly of the conditions of tenure which threw on the occupier chiefly the charge of improvement. A better state of affiles existed in the North, where the relations between the landed classes had always been on a sounder footing and a healthier public opinion had been formed; yet even in the North there was much improvidence, and it is not probable that Tenant Right could have gained the ascendency it attained had landlords mannged their estates with care, and given judiciously liberal leases.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Although Mr. Fronds, the latest and one of the most remarkable of English historians, cannot be said to be always literally accurate, either in his direct assertions or in his inferences, he sometimes talls out unpleasant truths with compensating force and fulness Take, for instance, the account of Eog lish rule in Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century, which we find in the eleventh volume of his uistory Having chronicled the ruthless butchery of e several bondred women and children, by Norris, in the island of Rathlin, at the Giant's Causeway; the "burnings, rapes, murders, and sacrileges," Sydeny is Limerick; the massacre at Carrig foyle the slaughter of the 'b ind and idiots, and sick and aged women,' by Petham; the killing of the entire garrison of Smerwick Dingle, 'after anrender and the total suppression, by many similar brutalities of all resistance to British power. Mr. Fronde sums up the character of the strife in these remarkable sentecore: - The victory was terriby purhased. The entire province of Munster was utterly depopulated Hecatombs of helpless creatures, the aged, and the sick and the blind, the roung mother and the babe at the breast, bad fallen under the English sword. and though the authentic details of the struggle have been forgotten, the memory of a vague horror remains imprinted in the national traditions. But England still pays the penalty in the hearts of an alienated race for the means by which it forced them into ohrdience, and millions upon millions of Celts, no wholly without justice, treasure up the bitter me mories of the wrongs of their ancestora.' 'No wholly without justice,' indeed he well may say after such a woful chronicle of horrors.

It appears foom a report on the comparative tex ation of England and Ireland drawn up for the Brit ish Government by Dr Hancock, of Dublin, that the rate of local taxation levied in Ireland in 1868 was nice shillings and six-pence per head, while in Rugland and Wales it was £1 0s 31.

The 'Daily Express' states that a medical gentleman in this city has received a letter threatening him with death if he continues to attend professionally a lady who has property in the County Meath. and has incurred the odlum of her tenantry.

Ireland, among other things, has recently shows to the tahabit-are of the rest of the kingdom box small por may be stamped out by cireful vacin ition There seems only to have been one futal case in Dublin in the last two years. Paris again, is heavily visi of with variols. Constantly have we seen in the Hore! Dien and all other hospitals of Paris cases of this -larming contagion propagated to other patients is the wards. Peris has neither compulsory veccina tion are a small pox bospital, and might learn much in this matter from iteland and from London too.

MILITARY IN TIPPERARY -The 'Cloume! Chronicle reporting the proceedings at the last Tipperary petry sessions say : - A lighter calendar we have entely ever seen before the magistrates at Tipperary We may observe that the military at least one comname of infantry is still in full possession of the building. In order to accommodate the men, and not to interfere with their dinner hour, the magisrrates thoughtfully consented to posipone the open ing of their weekly kessions court from twolve to one o'clock on Thursdays. There -re three companies stationed at the workhouse -a demi-squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards at the Market House and a detachment of the military Train.

There is we believe, no truth whatever in the rumor which finds acceptance in the often wellinformed ' Scotuman,' to the effect that the Cabinet ia hositatina as ta Onrpus Act in Iteland. We understand that Minis ters are quite agreed upon their Irish policy. It is not improbable that Mr G H Moore will tell the House, soon after its assembling, that to the continued imprisonment of the convicted Fenians is due whatever disturbance is discernible, but we are as sured that the Government has no such intention as the 'Scotsman' imputes to it. Time, of course, may bring other circumstances and other needs; we speek only of the present. On Tuesday next the Government will meet Parliament with a Land Bill at their back, with the Free Trade reaction dismared by the attitude of the French Chamber, and with confidence that Mr Lows can produce a popular budget. Echo.

Honestr of Dralin Carnen. - Eight hundred and forty five articles of property (many very valuble, such as jewellery, opera glaeses, &c.,) were found in hackney vehicles and surrendered by the drivers to the police during the year, out of which the were claimed, and given up to the owners before being cent into the police store. There were eight sovereigns and eleven balf-sovereigns given up to the police by the car drivers, who got them in mistake for coins of smaller value, for fares at night time, during the year, out of which three half-sovereigns were claimed. In twenty six cases car-irivers gave up to the police, during the year, bank notes, and ourses, containing different sums, amounting to 196 13 014 which they had found in their vehicles, out of which £89 13: 1; 1 was claimed before being sent into the store. The recipients of property left rewards in half-crowns, shillings, &c., to the amount of £16 10s 6d for drivers during the year .- Freem an

LIFE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND - The following is an extract from a letter :- 'On returning from the ball, passed by the residence of Mr. - whose life has teen threatened, and who was once shot at, some time ago, when his poor unoffending coachman was killed, instead of himself. In consequence of this, his house is now garrisoned by a dozen constabulary, and is barricaded from top to bottom. I happened to come across the old gestleman going out for a constitutional, and a pretty sight it was in a civilized land. First came a brace of policemen armed with carbines, and who kept a sharp look out round all the hedges and other places that might hide a murderer in them; at a distance of some 20 yards or so the old gentleman and his son each with a double barrelled gun over his shoulder, and finked by other policemen, with two more in the rear. Nobody dared to stop at his house for the ball least they should be shot at in passing to and fro,'

Mr. Philip Callan, the member for Dundalk, has written to the Home Secretary, asking permission to visit O'Doncvan Rossa Burke, and other bernes, in order to converse with them as to their health, food, &c. Mr. Bruce declines. saying that he has no ob jection to one or two visits of the kind, but similar applications have been so numerous that they cannot be granted. 'I have received from the directors of prisons atrong representations of the disturbing eff-ct to the minds of the Fenian prisoners caused be these frequent visits, and I am, therefore, constrained to limit them (except in very apocial cases) to the number allowed by the regulations. I can assure

A correspondent of the 'Munster News' asserts that the agents of a non-resident proprietor in Limerick have endeavored to compel the tenants on the estate to sign a consent to accept leases of a stringent character, for the purpose of frustrating the operations of the coming land bill.

The driver of the mail car between Listowel and Limerick had been attacked by four armed men near Pallatkenry. It appears that lately the driver of the car was dismissed for having lost one of the mail bags, and those who made the attack declared to bis successor that they would shoot him if the dismissed man were not restored.

Several malicious burnings have, we are informed, occurred within the week. On Thursday night a occurred within the wees. On landausy night a rick of hay belonging to Mark Culkeen, of Grange, Lackagh, and on Friday night a stand of corn, the property of Mr. Martin Cullinance, Waterview, Torlong more. A baggard of Mrs Higgings, who lives in the vicinity of Tuam, was set fire to and seventeen stand of corn and a stable in which were some cows consumed. - Galway Vindicator.

Polsoning fox bounds is becoming common. The Kilkenny outrages have been imputed to a sectaria; fend, but this explanation does not seem to account for poisoning in Meath, or for the statement now made that a few days since Sir David Roche :eceiv. ed an accorymous warning not to hunt with the Limerick fox bounds in the direction of a certain part of that county. The animals were hunted with on Friday rather near the suspected locality, and on Saturday they were sick, having, it wasfested, being poisoned during the hunt.

Dublin, Jan. 20: - A remarkable proof of the extent to which intimidation prevails in some parts of the country was afforded yesterday in a motion which came before the Court of Exchequer. Mr P O'Brien, counsel for the plaintiff, is an action of ejectment, applied that service should be substituted upon the defendant by sending a copy through the cost office and advertising it in a local journal -He stated as a reason for making the application that a balliff could not be found in the country where the land is cituate to serve the writ-although large remuneration had been offered - owing to the state of feeling which exists. He mentioned other circumstances which aggravated the hardehip of the case The tenant sought to be evicted is in occupation of two farme, in one of which he has at present no interest. He is not sought to be disturbed in the possession of the oth r. but be refuses to surren-'er the lands which are the subject of the ejectment, although the owner offered to give him £200 for quiet and peaceable possession. The landlord is in his pleasant predicament, that he cannot obtain either his rent or his land, and he cannot induce a process server to execute a writ. The names of the itigants and of the county are suppressed in the renorts of the case, lest publicity should expose some persone who have received threatening letters to gre-ter ri k, and enable others to defeat the ends of justice. The Court reserved is decision. - Times

ORANGE DISRUPTION -The late revelations in the Belfast Police Court may well be judged to have been of a startling nature when they actually shamed he Orangemen themsolves, or at least a branch of the fraternity, into asking for a Parliamentary Irquiry. At a meeting held last Saturday evening in Belfast, attended by delegates from lodges of the Brotherhood in several Northern towns, the Independent O ange Association decided to communicate with several of the Irish members, requesting them to impport a motion to be made in the coming ession, for a Commission of Inquiry into the internal organisation and workings of Orange Institutions in Ireland. Irish Orangeism, for the best of human tensons, loves not the light of day; and this motion owards inquiry - bateful word to those whose power is as much in secresy as the strength of Sampson was in his hair - and for inquiry, too, into the mysery of mysteries, called 'internal organization,' will arrike more terror to the souls of doughty breibren than all the bogies of Popery and Ribbonism could ver inspire in the most timorous of Past Grand Masters. The Independent Orange Association is waxing wofully unfilial, and it almost seems as if a fi ree and turbulent o'd stoner has been allowed to ive so long that he may fall at last beneath the fatal stroke from the hand of his own parricidal offspring.

If we may credit an article which appeared some IVS ago in the 'Pall Mall Gazatte Bill which has been prepared by the Government will turn out to be nothing better than 'a mockery, a delusion, and a enere.' The 'Gezet's' does not anply exactly those terms to it, but it states that the Bill will fall so very far short of Irish expectations that an outburst of fury and even of violence in Ireland may be expected as soon as the real scope of the measure shall have become known to the people. For this it advises the Government to be prepared. Before laying the Bill on the House of Commons, it says, they should strengthen their bands so as to be able to deal promptly and effectively with the new and especially danger ous form which Irish dier Section, soted on by feelings of bitter disposintment and blank despair, will presently assume. The Habees Corpus Actahould be at once suspended; some of the most stringent provisions of the Insurrection Acts should be applied to particular districts; surpected assassins, reputed conspirators, and editors of ontional journals should be clapped into prison; the military force should be increased and judiciously posted all over the country, and then and not till teen, the Land Bill might, with some degree of safety, be propounded. - Nation.

On Wednesday night a shot was fired into the bedroom of Mr. Murray, steward to the representatives of the late Mr. Daniel Mather at Falthy, county Roscommon, three miles from Ballingslee. was loaded with a bullet and several slugs, which shattered the window and broke the glass. Providentially, Mr. Murray slept on the opposite side of the room to that which the shot entered. Next morning Mr. Murray, found a threatening notice on the ball door of his house, warning him that he would be shot in light of day it he did not settle the rents at a fair valuation. The writer signed himself 'Rory of the Hills.'

An examination has been held at Westport, County Mayo, into the circumstances of an alleged outrage committed a few nights ago, at Murrisk, near that town, and by which a man named Charles Reddy is said to have sustained loss to the amount of £20, his bouse having bosn as he swears, malicious knocked down, and a threatening notice put on the door. The icquiry was instituted with the view of ascertaining whether or not the evidence given could make the guilty party amenable to the law, and, of course, whatever damages the man claims will come for hearing at the next presentment sessions of the district. The following is the threatening notice: -

NOTICE.

All ye guvners who rules the property of Marrick take warning by me. I did not hear of the treatment you gave my poor countrymen until of late. Any man who comes to live on it, I will treat him as I treated many others ..... with ..... powder ..... ...and.....lead.

ROBY OF THE UILLS

Several witnesses were examined, but the principal one was Mary Soubill who was cross-examined at great length by Lord John T. Browne, as well as by Mr. George Lynch, solicitor, who appeared to repu-diate the charge on behalf of the people of Murrick. From the evidence it appeared that the girl, when she first saw the notice on the door of the house which was knocked down, told several parties that she new the handwriting; that she could actually swear to