

want anything of the sort, but that all be wanted was that all purely local questions should be referred to a local assembly. No one can deny that the local settlement of local questions is a very favorite idea with Englishmen, and the only question is how far it can be advantageously carried. Matters that at first sight seem local may be of imperial interest and moment, and it is often very difficult to draw the line. Englishmen may find something to consider in this desire of the Irish for local independence. It is commonly said here that the Irish may be as well contented as the Scotch, who send their members to Westminster happy? Because they practically are the Scotch happy? The wishes of Scotchmen are not what they want. The wishes of Scotchmen are not what they want. The wishes of Scotchmen are not what they want.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, O. C. Dean of Limerick, has addressed to the Irish Times the following letter in reference to the declaration of the Catholic Priesthood in favour of the liberation of the political prisoners:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

The speech of Mr. Forster, published in your last issue, looks like the shadow of a coming message of peace. 'Amnesty' comes from Vienna; 'Amnesty' is echoed in Paris; 'Amnesty' has laid the foundations of permanent peace and power in the United States. Is it not assuring to hear that Mr. Bright at Birmingham, and Mr. Forster, later in Sheffield, have made no feel that we shall soon echo 'Amnesty' from London and Dublin? Mr. Bright hopes that the Government will soon be able to 'unbar the prison doors'; but why not be able to unbar them now? Mr. Forster says that when public safety shall have been insured, the poor prisoners will be let free; but is not public safety insured at this very moment? I do not think it is possible for a Government to possess a greater pledge, or a grander opportunity. When, in the history of all Ireland had the English Crown fourteen hundred Catholic priests pledging themselves for the tranquility of the country? Obviously, when the persons of millions declare that peace and tranquillity would result from a concession which they demand they unequivocally declare that they will labour to maintain them; and in the exertions of such men, so pledged is there not found the accomplishment of what they promised. There can be no greater guarantee of public safety and respect, or one which of its nature would bind the priesthood of this country to become the special guardians of peace and order—indeed, I may add the people to the priests in this aspect of effects of confession; because in the consciousness that the clergy were sponsors for a tranquil future, the country would labour earnestly to redeem their pastors now. Let us then hope that the time of clemency has arrived, and that we are not to be an exception to a whole world rejoicing. Here is a real pension to the clergy—something which they really desire, and for which they will feel grateful for ever. In the spectacle of England giving up his children to 'Soggarth Aroon,' there is a graceful acknowledgment, and a conscious strength which will lay the foundation of a new feeling and a new era.

MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL BARRY IN SEARCH OF A SEAT.—London. Before the Cabinet meeting, which took place this afternoon, and at which all the Ministers attended, Mr. Bright interviewed Mr. Gladstone at his private residence, and the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Barry) who arrived in London this morning, had an interview with the Chief Secretary at the Irish Office. The President of the Board of Trade and the First Minister of the Crown remained in conference for more than an hour, but the newly appointed law officer's visit to Mr. O'Connell Fortescue was of longer duration. Mr. Barry has come over here, with a two-fold object. In the first place to assist Ministers so far as he can with his advice in their deliberations on the Irish land scheme, and with that view he was in attendance to-day at Downing street, while the Cabinet was waiting at the First Lord's official residence in an apartment immediately adjoining the Council Chamber. Secondly, to feel his way with an English constituency so that through their suffrages he may obtain a seat in the House of Commons. The story goes that the judgeship, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Hayes, will before long, be filled up by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Denman, for many years Lord Palmerston's colleague in the representation of Tiverton. Mr. Glyn, the Whig Whip, and an expert in electioneering matters, having taken 'soundings,' reports that Tiverton can be 'managed,' and as Mr. Gladstone is understood to be most anxious that the Attorney-General for Ireland should be in Parliament while the provisions of the Government Land Bill are discussed, the idea seems to find favour that Mr. Barry might replace Mr. Denman. There are some difficulties in the way of carrying out this little arrangement. Among others, certain disinclination on the part of a section of the Cabinet, to sanction the appointment of another judge in the Court of Queen's Bench here, but I learn in well informed quarters that the necessity for getting the first Irish law officer into Parliament early in the next session is considered so great, no steps will be left untraced to make a vacancy in the representation of Tiverton, so that if the Hon. Mr. Denman be raised to the bench, Mr. Barry may have an opportunity of appealing to the electors for senatorial honours.

A favourite solution of the Irish Land Question has been the proposal to extend Ulster Tenant Right, under the sanction of law, to the whole island. Mr. Longfield admits the advantages of Tenant Right. Under it, in Ulster, free trade in land, as far as the right of occupation is concerned, prevails in the most perfect manner. The system promotes the punctual payment of rent. If there are arrears, it provides a fund for their discharge. It is questionable if the landlord himself loses, however greatly the custom may seem to limit his rents. The disadvantages of the system are that it complicates matters when a new settlement is made of rent, and it renders the tenant unduly dependent on the landlord's honour and solvency. Such inconveniences might, however, be perhaps palliated by the adoption of a scheme drawn out by Mr. Longfield, under which the Tenant Right should be considered as of the value of seven years' purchase, and the tenant be entitled to deduct from his rent interest for money expended by him. At all events, in its present form, although Mr. Longfield admits that the system works well in Ulster, he should, even if it were possible, not wish to see it extended to the whole of Ireland. Were the tenant to cease to be, as now, dependent on the liberality of his landlord to a degree inconsistent with a democratic Constitution, there would yet remain the objection that under it 'no man can take a farm unless he has double the capital that would otherwise have been necessary.' Least of all, however, does Fixity of Tenure appear to Mr. Longfield a panacea for Irish difficulties. He condemns the claim to such a tenure as flagrantly unjust to the landlord, and as, in fact, not called for by any process on the part of actual proprietors to evict their tenants. 'As to evictions of solvent tenants,' he laments, 'he pronounces, "to be more rare in Ireland than in England." A law establishing Fixity of Tenure would, besides, he declares, be as impolitic as unjust. It would be all but impracticable, in the first place, to settle the valuation on which the Fixity of Tenure would have to be founded. Valuations of the same plot of land now, as Mr. Longfield shows by

examples, vary almost infinitely. They would become still more uncertain as soon as the possession of land ceased to be a subject of contract by mutual agreement; for that at present furnishes an average market value. If it could be carried out, its first effect would be to prevent two men from making a bargain just in itself useful to the public, and profitable to themselves. As such a state of things must speedily be found intolerable, the law would be repealed. Thus, the sole consequence would be that the men now in possession would be enabled to violate their engagements, but that no future tenants would gain anything by the change.' The claim to Fixity of Tenure, in short, is treated by Mr. Longfield as a demand which the honest Irish farmer sometimes raises, by no means in the expectation that it will be conceded, but by way of haggling, but which with the dishonest arises from 'a greedy desire to obtain by political changes the wealth which ought to be the reward of thrift and honesty.' Acquiescence in such usurpations would, in his view, strike a fatal blow at the sanctity of property, and be utterly without effect in diminishing the existing reign of violence among the Irish peasantry.—London Times.

AGRIAN OUTRAGES, though not of an aggravated character, are still reported from different parts of the country. The Mayo Constitution states that on Tuesday night a shot was fired into the house of a herd, employed by Mrs. Frances Semple, of Castlebar. No one received any injury. A few days ago according to the same journal, four men entered the house of a herd named Kane, residing at Derrinshill, near Westport, shot his dog, which ran out at them, and warned him not to prosecute his neighbours. The Limerick Express reports that several threatening notices, couched in the vilest language, have been sent to two respectable men in the Queen's County, residing near Mountmellick, and that notices of a similar class have been received by others whose residences are possibly in the vicinity. The Limerick Chronicle says that a few days ago Sir David Roche received a letter warning him not to hunt with the Limerick foxhounds in a certain part of the county. He disobeyed it, and the result is that on Saturday the hounds were quite sick, having, it is believed, been poisoned. The bad example of Kilkenny has been quickly followed. A few days ago Mr. St. George, a landed proprietor at Headford, in the County of Wick, having had threatening letters addressed to him and to his agent, Mr. Morris, adopted the bold and manly course of appealing to his tenantry to declare whether he or his agent had done anything to deserve such a communication. Having called a meeting of the tenants he read the following copy of the letter received by Mr. Morris:—

Terryglass, County Tipperary, Jan. 3, 1870.

TO THE NOTICE, that inasmuch as that it is lately reported to us by our Brothers in the District of Headford, County Galway, that your employer, the murderer St. George, now as his agent, has not complied with our first Notice to give back to the old tenants their holdings, as it is our laws not to take the lives of any offenders against our law before giving them fair time to repent and to do fair play to those wronged out of their Birth Homes. It is also ordered by our Councils, that you will give up your Employment as Agent to the murderer, or you will get the Death of Hunter of Mayo and no mistake, and that when and where you least expect it and that before long, as there is no Orange Law will in death prevent or stop us till we get rid of Land Lords Tyrants and Murderers.

To St. George and Morris his Range of an Agent, Headford Co. Galway signed by Order of Rory of the Hill.

PS Let ye not at your own peril delay to comply to this our Notice as our trusty Brothers will find ye out in England Ireland or Scotland or in France.

See this is your ad. (Collin.) He declared his belief that the letters had been sent by strangers who wished to take advantage of the distressed state of the country in order to become possessed of the lands which the tenants held; and he expressed a hope that he and they might continue to live as they had done hitherto, in peace and harmony. The tenants presented an address to Mr. St. George, in which they spoke of him in the warmest terms of attachment, and gave expression to the sorrow and indignation which they felt at finding that anyone had been found capable of writing such documents.

An Irish landowner thus states his case in a letter to the editor of the London 'Times':— Sir, I have purchased property in Ireland with Parliamentary title to the extent of £150,000. My conveyances specify every charge, encumbrance, and right to which the estates are liable. They specify all the charges payable; they specify the rights of the tenants—holding by lease, the terms, conditions, and duration; if 'at will,' the period for the determination of the tenancy. They specify all the rights of the public ways, water-courses, and, subject to these, the State has conveyed to me absolutely the estates, with all their profits and easements. I have paid for them, and the national credit is pledged to me. The State cannot give to the tenants anything else connected with these estates without taking it from me. Without paramount reasons and full compensation, the State has no right to take from me what it has sold to me. To do so would, I submit, involve a breach of faith and a loss of credit—quite as great, as it seems to me, as if the Government of Italy were to grant to others the lands which it has sold, or the American Government were to pay in paper its loans contracted in gold.

Through your columns I desire to place these considerations before the people of England, dealing with the Irish Land Question. Your obedient servant, AN IRISH LANDLORD. Jan. 29. Some Orangemen or Orangemen of the famous county Monaghan have hatched and given to the light of day a document breathing fire and fury. As men must strive to show something like a cause for everything they do, these valiant brethren show the necessity of their manifesto in the receipt of a letter which came to the hands of a brother named John Nesbit—at least the story says so—in which letter he was called an Orange puppy; wished a short life and a sharp death; and treated to a couple of graphic illustrations—ones representing a man shooting another—called 'the long G.M.'—by means of a pair of pistols, and the other depicting 'his worthy' friend, the Devil, Prince of Orange, conveying from the scene a coffin containing the 'long brother.' Upon this ingenious basis the brethren build this striking superstructure:— 'Orangemen of Monaghan, Attention! 'A Brother has been threatened with Death by Papish Assassins. 'Shall our Brethren Fall Unavenged? 'It is useless to Appeal to the Laws or to the Government for Protection. 'After all the blood that has been shed in Ireland, After all the outrages that has been committed, Not a single criminal has been detected or convicted since the present Government came into Office! 'Therefore, your Brethren call upon the people to protect them. 'Orangemen of Ulster, we appeal to your strong arms and brave hearts. 'No Surrender! The letter to John Nesbit may be a genuine letter, or it may have been concocted, but Orangemen have tried so many tricks of that sort lately that we cannot be thought uncharitable if we assign the illustrated letter to the brain and hand of some grim, unscrupulous Orange joker. It offers a very good specimen whereon to hang in this conspicuous way the fancy doctrine of retaliation by indiscriminate murder.—Dublin Nation.

A deplorable occurrence, arising out of the excessive use of spirits, occurred in Valentia, County Kerry, on Saturday night, whereby a fine young man, Mr. O'Carry, who was to have been married this morning lost his life, and altogether through his own folly. He attended a 'wake' held in the neighbourhood, and as is too frequently the custom at such gatherings whiskey and tobacco were freely handed round. After drinking a few glasses of whiskey, Mr. O'Carry boasted that he could drink more of it than any one in the house, and, having been handed a large bottle he drank of the contents and immediately lay down and expired. It is to be hoped that the lesson taught by this shocking case will not be lost on those whose office is to direct and instruct the peasantry in those remote localities, and who have it in their power to insist on the discontinuance of 'wakes' altogether, or at least on such a change as will do away with much of the frivolity and dissipation that attend them.—Correspondent of the Express.

A paragraph in 'Saunders' directly states that 'it has been determined to present a petition against the return of Capt. in Grenville-Nugent for the County of Longford, on the grounds of treating, intimidation, and undue influence exercised by the Catholic clergy.' There is a rumour that, to make way for Lord Adere, 'who has expressed a wish to represent the County Limerick,' Colonel Monnell will create a vacancy in the County by resigning, and will offer himself as a candidate for Limerick City at the earliest opportunity. The new Attorney-General is also mentioned in connection with Limerick City, but the more probable rumour is that an English vacancy will be provided by retirement. The final item of election news, and by far the most striking of the whole, is, that in the event of a vacancy for the City of London, the Orangemen will put up no less famous a personage than Mr. John Madden of Hilton Park, just because he has been summarily dismissed for his bad language. The force of folly can no further go. Dublin Nation.

By the death of the Bishop of Kilmore, which is announced in the 'Daily Express' the first fruit of the Irish Church Act falls into the lap of the State. The event occurred on Friday night at Turvey, where the Bishop had gone in feeble health. His friends indulged a hope that its genial climate would enable him to ride over the severities of winter; but the decay of nature had set in, and, after rallying a little, he sank in a few weeks.

The full particulars of the late disastrous accident at Clifden have been tardily made public. It now appears that a cask of paraffin oil had been washed ashore on the Anghar coast, and taken by the fishers to a house at a little distance. There it was opened and through the incautiousness of some one standing by, the 'snuff' of a candle fell into the oil, which instantly exploded and the house was wrapt in a sheet of flame before the unfortunate people could make an attempt to save themselves. One young boy was burnt to ashes and sixteen persons of whom three at least have since died of their injuries and six others have been prepared for death—were burned in such a fearful manner as to make death almost a mercy. It is said that even those who may eventually recover are threatened with total loss of sight. Seven families are 'worse than beggars' so writes a correspondent of the 'Galway Vindicator'—at a time of the year when they can neither sow nor reap, and it is to be hoped that the earnest appeal to the charitable in their behalf which has been made by the Very Rev. Canon M. Mans of Clifden and his coadjutors priests will meet with a response proportioned to the dire necessity and grievous suffering of the victims.—Dublin Nation.

THE COMMAND IN IRELAND.—Rumor has it that Major-General Earl de L. Warr, C.B., will succeed Major-General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, K.C.B., in the command of the Dublin division shortly. We believe, however, that there is not the slightest foundation for the report. It is proposed, we understand, upon the expiration of Lord Strathairn's period of service, to make the Dublin division a Lieutenant-General's command, and to abolish altogether the appointment held by Lord Strathairn. At least, such are the present arrangements; but at a time like the present, when reforms and reorganizations are the order of the day, it is hard to say what may be decided upon before even a few weeks have elapsed.—Army and Navy Gazette.

A circumstance illustrative of the state of society in Tipperary has just been reported. Some property belonging to a tenant farmer, seized under a decree for rent, was offered for sale a few days ago, but though there were over three hundred persons present, not a single bid was made, and the attempt to sell proved abortive. It is stated by way of explanation that previous to the auction placards were posted up about the place calling on the people to respect the 'tenant-right' of the person against whom the decree had been obtained.

The persistent attacks made by the Tenant Leagues upon the management of the Smith Barry estates in Tipperary are producing their natural results. Although they have disclaimed any personal hostility to Mr. Leopold Cust, D.L., the agent, and professed only to find fault with the system, they have aroused a feeling of ill-will which centres in him. There is reason to believe that the tenantry and workmen on the estate do not generally entertain such a feeling; for they have, in fact, borne public testimony on more than one occasion to his considerate treatment, but it exists in the minds of some persons, and has assumed the worst form. Mr. Cust received on Sunday through the post another threatening letter, which was in the following terms:—

Tipperary, Jan. 22. 'Quit the — quit this place, or you will be shot; quit, we want no sboobys here to become J.P. for the overgrown paupers; this jumped up street boy. What a place to send them. He came in a bad place for himself. He will be shot. Clear out of the place at once. We will shoot the — Orange dog; we will make English dogs stop at home. Remember Ballycobby; we can do the same again, and we will do it.'

This is the second attempt made in a few weeks to intimidate Mr. Cust. The following is a copy of a threatening notice which was posted on Tuesday night on the gates of Captain Oliver Day Stokes, J.P., Carr Craig, county Kerry:— 'Michl Cain take notice, if you do not drop busting poor people from cutting litter what the wind is blowing of no use to Cap Stokes, you making a Hero of yourself. If you don't give up I am telling you, you will suffer and that sorely. 'You went near getting a blow some time ago. 'This work is all done to let Cap Stokes know you are a careful man. No more notice from me—you may act as you please. 'Sweepy is a great man too—I would advise him to stop at home, or if he don't he will get the same treatment as helper to you. 'P.K.D.O.'

The authorities have interfered to put an end to the practice of singing street ballads containing seditious sentiments or eclogues of assassins. Some persons who were vending them in Cork, Thurles, and Drogheda have been brought before the magistrates by the police and obliged to give bail for their future good conduct.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Feb. 16.—The 'Telegraph,' in reviewing the debate in the House of Commons last night on the occasion of the introduction of the Irish land reform bill expresses great satisfaction with the proceedings. It thinks that the real union of Great Britain and Ireland may be dated from last night. The new bill is so perfect that it is invulnerable in all points. A MORNING EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The returns for the past month of January show that all

the ships sailing from the Mersey under the Act were for the United States, and that they carried 3,095 passengers, of whom 1,939 were English, 166 Scotch, 368 Irish, and 690 foreigners. There were also 21 ships which sailed independently of the Act as follows: Six to the States, with 394 passengers; two to Victoria, with 46; two to New Zealand, with 21; one to the West Indies with 2; six to South America, with 73; two to Africa with 25; one to the East Indies, with 12; and one to the Sandwich Islands with 6 in all, 489 passengers. The total emigration of the month was 239 in excess of that of January, 1869.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO PENIAN CONVICTS.—The 'Standard' urges an inquiry into the alleged cruelties towards the Penian prisoners.

The 'Daily News' while admitting the advantage of emigration, says: 'The work of conducting it must be left to individual enterprise or associated zeal and public spirit. What has been done by the people of Ireland without State subsidies or loans can surely be accomplished by the people of England, under conditions not so adverse.'—Exchange.

The Court of Queen's Bench has confirmed the magistrate's conviction of the commission being agents, thus deciding that such transactions are illegal.

The great Convent case has been settled. Miss Saurin is to receive back the £300 she brought to the Sisters of Mercy. Each party has to pay her own costs, estimated at about £8,000 in all.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Times, in reviewing last evening's debates in Parliament, rejoices that the Government has adopted the idea so often advocated in its columns, viz. the withdrawal of the troops from Canada. The Times admits that Canada is the only English colony liable to be invaded in case of war. Peace is so assured that it is foolish to provide now for its rupture.

Some workmen, with more ferocity than manliness, have been creating some excitement at Tournell, near Leeds. They almost murdered women and children, sacked houses, beat the police, took armed possession of the place, and, it is said, have committed murder. They are Englishmen, and it has become necessary to fill the neighbourhood with military for the protection of life and property. But they are Englishmen, and only a few have been arrested, and none of them freed on. In Ireland they would have been charged by the police with fire-bayonets, fired on by the infantry, and some of them trampled to death by the cavalry. Probably, as in the Manchester case, some of them might falsely be tried for murder, and condemned to death. Yet these Englishmen say 'life is as much respected in Ireland as in England.'

An interesting return from the office of the Registrar-General gives the population of all the large towns and cities of the United Kingdom up to the present time. The population of London is 3,214,707, an increase of nearly double in thirty-nine years. It comprises an area of 78,000 statute acres, or about 121 square miles. Birmingham has a population of 309,904; Liverpool, 517,567; Manchester, 374,993; Leeds, 259,627; Sheffield, 247,178; Edinburgh, 178,970; Glasgow, 468,189; and Dublin, 321,540. In nineteen towns, embracing those named and others, the population, in 1861, was 6,175,311, and it is now 7,209,600—an increase of 1,033,289 in nine years.

QUASI COMMUNION.—A schismatical Greek Arch-bishop has been exchanging semi-official compliments with the dignitaries of the Anglican Establishment. On the occasion of the dedication by this Prelate of a Greek Church at Liverpool, the Protestant Archbishop of York, we believe, also the Bishop of Chester deputized a clergyman to represent them. Archbishop Leurguz, whose diocese takes its name from the islands of Syria and Tenedos, has not been less wanting in courtesy, and has been present in his turn at the consecration of the new Bishop of Oxford. One of our Protestant contemporaries goes so far as to assert that he partook of the Anglican Communion, a statement which appears to us to require further confirmation. It was afterwards entertained at dinner in the Jerusalem Chamber, and the Dean proposed his health. The episcopate was one who has been pronounced by an Anglican Bishop to believe too little of the doctrines of his own Communion, and he was selected to welcome the representative of another of whose doctrines he believes still less. His speech was not wanting in those hints at the Catholic Church which invariably accompany these spasmodic efforts to produce an appearance of union between religious bodies which have nothing in common but their hostility to Rome. The Dean stated that the Liturgy had now, as on a former occasion, been translated into Greek. In order to show that there was nothing in it that savoured of any corruption of doctrine or heresy to be reported to those from whom 'their guests came.' We thought that it was only the other day that the schismatical Patriarch of Constantinople, of whom the Dean spoke in terms of such eulogy, had picked a good number of holes in it. However, it would appear from this that the Greek Prelate knew what he was assisting at, and that the Filioque clause in the Nicene Creed only proved an insurmountable obstacle when it is a question of communion with Catholics and that when the object is fraternization with other separatists, and a demonstration against visible unity, it does not stand in the way for a moment. The spirit of schism is always the same; but the particular fact is worth noting.—Tablet.

We hear that a Bill is likely to be brought into Parliament next session which will be of great importance to Catholics. At present the owners of freehold entailed estates can alienate small portions of land, not exceeding an acre, for churches and chapels connected with the Church of England only. It is proposed to extend the provisions of this Act, so as to enable other religious leaders to obtain sites on the same principle.—This would be an immense boon to Catholics in our large cities, where so much of the property belongs to the corporations, or is held by trustees who have not the power of selling except to members of the Established Church. Clearly this is a disability which the Dissenters are no less interested than ourselves in getting rid of. We hear the proposed Bill originates with the Dissenters.—It is just the question we should like to see in the hands of Mr. Huddell the member for Sheffield.

We are glad to hear that a site has been secured in Oxford through the generosity of the Marquis of Bute, for a Catholic Church and Presbytery. We hope the necessary funds will not be long wanting; there must be numbers of Oxford men who would gladly imitate Lord Bute and make a thank offering for the gift of conversion.

The Government is strong in administrative talent, and probably will be successful in its schemes of improvement. When the first great retrenchments are made in the case of the two War Services, the departmental reforms, which are more or less technical in their nature, may be left in some measure to the convenience of the Ministry. We now come to legislation proper—the preparation, introduction, and discussion of the measures which are to become the permanent law of the land, and which the nation now watches with unusual interest, and with a sufficient understanding of their nature. The Government, as we have said, has had the whole recess to itself, and the character of the Session will be of its own imprinting. It is supported by an immense majority and one which must be very much changed within six months if it be not as docile and earnest as it is irresistible. There is absolutely nothing in our foreign relations and in the state of the world which should withdraw attention from domestic concerns. Though it sometimes founders on a cloudless sea, yet, so far as human foresight can divine, the Session will not be troubled by wars or rumours of wars. Furthermore, there is hardly a question before the country—we doubt whether there is one at all—which can be called a party question. The Land

Question in Ireland is not such and could only be made such by the adoption on the part of the Government of some extreme proposal. Both parties in the State will be glad to settle it on just terms, and the Conservative leaders have tacitly indicated as much by refraining from any hostile anticipatory criticism. They will come into the two Houses pretty free to accept the Bill which the Government may bring forward, and it is their personal and political interest to indulge in no unseemly opposition. They want to see a Bill with English outlines, and not less with Irish opinions. They know that a measure must be enacted, and experience of former Acts may convince them of the utility of legislation based on feeble compromise. We see no reason why the Irish Land Bill should not be carried without eliciting any of that acrimonious resistance which former measures have had to encounter.—Times.

The Times on Emigration says:—The appeal to the State to undertake the conduct of Emigration is not likely to be successful, but those who understand what it means are bound to protest against it. It is, indeed, unnecessary that the State should interfere, even if we could allow that under certain circumstances interference might be the duty of the Government. The example of Ireland shows how extensive voluntary Emigration can become; nor need we travel out of England to find proof of its truth. It is well known to those who take interest in such movements that for a quarter of a century there has been a large on flow, rising and falling in intensity, but never checked or of the mining population of Cornwall. The development of the richer mines of America, Australia, and the Eastern Straits has produced a severe competition with our mines at home that would have reduced Cornish miners to the lowest level of misery had the younger workmen not recognized the necessary nature of the operation, and, with an eye for protection or assistance, betaken themselves abroad to work the mines that threatened to throw them out of employment at home. As we have seen first assisted others to come after precisely as the Irish emigrants in America have done, and the stream has never ceased. Emigration can be organized by other classes of workmen at least as well as by Irish peasants or Cornish miners. But we are bound to protest against State Emigration, above all because of the erroneous conception of the duty of the State that underlies it. There is a tendency to throw upon the State the burden of securing to every man, irrespective of his own acts, the enjoyment of a certain standard of comfort, against which we cannot be too much on our guard. This is the latent principle of much of the reasoning of Trade Unionists. Mr. George Potter, for example, when he has proved that a workman cannot live as he thinks he ought to live under a certain amount per diem, treats the result as a conclusive reason for demanding as much in wages. A workman's pay is not the value of his work but what he can live upon, and that must be secured to him. The Poor Law lends some countenance to this cardinal heresy. Existing as a protection against the worse evils of unregulated private almsgiving, it is often twisted into a recognition of the doctrine that the State is bound to make everybody comfortable. The resolution of the Birmingham League to make education gratuitous is apparently based on the same error, and, if it is to be defended at all it can be defended only as a temporary expedient, justified by the deplorable backwardness of primary education in England. The cry for organized State Emigration is the extreme manifestation as yet seen of this tendency, and ought to awaken reflection upon it. The suggestion that the State is bound to find work for all, either here or elsewhere, must make men search the foundations of such an imputed duty. There is in truth, no bottom to it, if the State has to find work, so may it find food, lodging, education, amusement, until we are landed in a purely Communist society.

UNITED STATES.

The United States Supreme Court has given a decision to the effect that the greenbacks are not a legal tender, and could not be made so by a act of Congress for debt previously contracted and payable in coin. The Court has therefore decided, remarks the New York 'Journal of Commerce,' that paper money is not a legal tender for debts where coin is expressly promised, and now adds that it will not suffice for debts contracted previous to its issue, even if no special mention was made of coin.

A new dodge of the 'confidence men' in New York is to wait upon merchants at their business hours with what purports to be a regular summons for their attendance as jurors. Of course the merchants thus summoned express great chagrin over the fact, as his business will suffer in consequence. At this the rascally officer intimates that for a \$10 bill he could make a return on the summons 'out of town,' or some other wild excuse. The merchant is only too glad to comply with the intimation, and the confidence man departs well pleased over the success of his little game.

The World's special says:—Washington society is soon to have a sensation in the withdrawal from its circles and the world generally, of Miss Romero a sister of Senator Romero, late Mexican Minister to this country. Miss Romero is aged 19 years, and a lady of rare accomplishments and striking beauty. She will soon take the vows and enter the society of the Catholic Nuns, known as the Order of the Visitation, in this city. She is reported to be possessed of considerable wealth, which she will probably make over to the Order.

A young woman in Piqua, Ohio, entered a church on Sunday, and deliberately shot a young man seated in front of her. Cause, jealousy.

The Boston Traveler says that the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring the legal tender act unconstitutional, so far as it affects demands due prior to February 25th, 1862, is upsetting business at the savings banks. The savings banks awaiting further decisions of the Courts, will take nothing but gold on all notes prior to that date, and will for the present pay out only paper currency to depositors, on deposits prior to that time. This course is necessary because of the uncertainty of the effect of the recent decision. It further says that the decision is likely to give rise to much litigation, and will make poor some who were themselves rich, and add largely to the property of others. Another American paper declares that the judgment of the Court has created a good deal of excitement among the Washington politicians and that they will probably endeavor to annul it, by urging the appointment of Supreme Court judges who are known to be adverse to the grounds of Chief Justice Chase's argument and would rule to that effect. If appointed in sufficient numbers there are several vacancies on the Bench and the President's action is awaited with anxiety.

A YANKEE CITIZEN MURDERED IN CUBA.—Four Americans, it seems, sailed forth in company, adorned with blue neckties, all four—that is, wearing the colors of Cuban insurgents; now, this may have been a right, and the sympathies of the four blue may have been very creditable to them. But if four youngsters, here in New York, in 1861, had marched through Broadway, arm-in-arm, decorated with the Confederate colors, and if they had been attacked and one of them killed, we believe most persons in New York would have said 'served them right!' However, the Spanish authorities are displaying due diligence in bringing the assassin to justice: which is more than would have been done here in the parallel case. These slugs of Spanish atrocities towards American citizens are all either invented or else grossly exaggerated and distorted by the Cuban party here, in order to excite our citizens against Spain. We keep ourselves calm.—N. Y. Citizen.