thor quotes a few lines from this treatise.) As for Marcus Regulus he led the most retired life in his magnificent mans on beyond the Tiber. One would have thought that he was ing to be forgotten, and that be thought no longer of the Vestal Cornelia or of the Christians - those two objects of his batred, for whose ruin he had labored so zealously.

There were several reasons for this seeming mdifference, which will appear as we proceed with our narrative; but we must mention one of these causes, as being directly connected with the events already known to the reader.

Cecilia's liberation, and the death of Parmenon, recognized as Piælris, the murderer of Lucius Metellus, interfered with his plans, since he must renounce the hope of discovering the after passing the Slievebloom hills, it leaves you in secrets of the Christians, and he lost a valuable the little town of Maryborough, the capital of the accomplice upon whom he relied for the accomplishment of his wickelt designs. But there was a danger arising from this last event. Metellus Celer's suspicions were correct, when he surmised that his fither's death and the destruction weaker race, and is associated with the march of mised that his fither's death and the destruction of Vespasian's viila had been ordered by Domi tian, carefully planned by Marcus Regulus, and consummated by Prælria, the ignoble instrument chosen for this hideous deed.

Domitian, dreaming of placing himself higher than humanity; proclaiming himself a god, and erecting a temple in Rome, on the very spot where had stood his humble native roof, could not wish to see preserved the proofs of his low origin and the place where Vespasian and Titus de lighted in finding the traces of the mediocrity and pleberan fortune of the Fabrus family. Moreover, Reata and Phalacrina had been filled with rumors of foul play at the death of Titus. and, possibly. Lucius Metellua, the friend of Vespasian, and living in his villa, did not take pains to contradict these reports which reached Domitian's ears.

This cruel tyrant had therefore resolved that Lucius Metellus should die, and that the house which had been the cradle of his own family, should be destroyed. But a certain prudence in the execution of this plan was necessary, and the Emperor was somewhat embarrassed how to proceed, when Regulus offered him his services .-The vile informer had read Domitian's thoughts, and hoped to gain his entire confidence and favor by assuming the responsibility of this hemous crime.

He got a slave dealer to offer Lucius Metel lus the slave Prædria, whom he had more than once used in his criminal schemes. Phælria's instructions were to ingratiate himself in his new master's favor, whilst secretly inciting the other slaves to revolt; and when the time would come. to lead them to the attack, murder the old man and his son, and bury them in the ruins of their home. By this means, the double crime could never be charged to the Emperor, but would be looked upon as the result of one of these servile insurrections so frequent in isolated districts.

Freedom and a sum of money sufficient to start him in life, were to be Phælria's reward. We have seen how faithfully he accomplished his task. Only one of the designated victims es caped: Metellus Celer, who did not return home in time to share his father's fate.

Pizedria summoned Regulus to fulfil his promise. The vile informer was willing, for he now held the slave in his power by this bond of crime. and he would make further use of him; but how should be conceal him from the son, from Metel lus Celer, who was searching Rome and even Italy for his father's murderer? Until the young man could be got rid of, Pie tria was sent to Asia Minor. He was provided with false papers and was to change his name, and to dis around, held by Sabatiers and Le Grands, you may figure his features so as to be unrecognizable. Regulus would call him back when it would be sale.

It was then that Metellus Celer found himself surrounded by spares, and came nigh perishing, being saved only by the timely interference of the Grand Vestal. Implicated a second time, he had been compelled to leave Rome for safety. Phælria could now return; which he did, under the name of Parmenon, and with his face so hor ribly disfigured that we have seen the faithful Sositheus besitate to recognize him. Regulus set bim up as a slave dealer in a tavern which belonged to him, and allowed him one third of the profits.

These two wicked men feared and hated each other. Regulus held his accomplice in his power as a fugitive slave, a murderer and incendiary; but Parmenon could divolge that the in former had been the instigator of these crimes. He had besides, his suspicions as to Domitian's connection with the schemes of which he had been the instrument. Domitian could not for give Regulus for allowing him to be suspected.

When Parmenon fell under the avenging sword of Metellus Celer, two contradictory feelings filled the informer's breast; hateful rage against the man who defeated his ambitious hopes; and a sense of relief, a grateful joy at being got rid If you ascend, however, that curious steep the Rock of a wretch who often made him tremble.

However, this event had caused a good deal of excitement; people in their surmises came very near the truth, and certain reports were circulated which gave Regulas much uneasiness.

Such was the state of things when the Emperor, baving successfully terminated the war against the Dacians, returned triumphant, to the capital of the world.

Since his return, the Emperor had not terrified Rome with any of the cruelties which generally marked his presence. This was an unheard of circumstance. Had his fury been satisfied by his former crimes, and had reason at last cured him of his unfounded suspicions? Were the Christrans happy enough to be, if not loved, at least torgotten by the Emperor?

No. Dominan bated and teared more than ever; but he waited. Regulus had had a long interview with the tyrant. They had parted with smiles on their lips, a sure sign of some

Yet, not a drop of blood had been shed.

But, before we proceed with our narrative, let us devote a short chapter to this son of Vespasian and brother of Titus, and give the reader an insight of his character.

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION: OF RELAND (FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

> No. 9. MARYBOROUGH, Aug. 26.

A branch of the Great Southern and Western takes the traveller from Nenagh to Ballybrophy. The route traverses a range of uplands, not far from the watershed which divides the top heads of the Suir and Nore from the streams that flow westward into Lough Derg, and the surrounding country is of little interest. The mountain chain that runs through the accusty of Tipperary is seen to the south, but the landscape is not beautiful or picturesque; the soil, worn away by the descending waters, is usually rather thin and poor, and the character of the agriculture is not remarkable. Near Ballybrophy the train runs into the main line, and goes through a country for the most part without a striking feature, until, Queen's County This district and the neighbouring county, the King's, are remarkable instances of a truth, not often present to the Irish mind, that O :tholic no less than Protestant Engla d carried out conquest in Ireland. During the gradual decline of the English power in Ireland in the 14th century the Celtic tribes of O'More and O'Connor, before driven behind the Shannon, recompied this great midland tract, and, fenced in front by immense morasses. and on either side by mountains or lakes, maintained a wild and rade independence. As the frontier of the dwindling P le receden, the Irish march, as it was called, advanced; it encreached on the lordships of the Fitzgeralds, and reached the central plain of Kil are and more than once the burghers of Dablin saw from their walls the horizon in the west red with the blaze of the Celtic foray. When the Tudor monarchy was at last consolidated it became a main object with English statesmen to regain possession of this territory, the Gate of the Irisbry, as they named it that led into the 'castle of the King;' and an opportunity before long arose after the suppression of the Geraldine rebellion. An English army, marching from the Pale, carried fire and sword into the 'harbirous countreys' of the chiefs who hid joined the rebel earl; and O'More and O'Connor paid homage to Henry VIII, for Leix and Offaley, the Celtic appellation of their districts. French quarrels were not slow to break out, as the English settlers began to press on the border line of the aboriginal race; a dihe conquest which Henry had commenced was consummated by his daughter Mary Tudor. The ferwid Catholicism of the Celt did not prevent the Sovereign who represented the cause of Catholic re action in England from annexing a region necessary to the maintenance and preservation of English rule;

and Leix and Offsley were subdued by Sussex, under circumstances, it is said, of atrocious cruelty. A swarm of English colonists was introduced into what was then a desolate waste; the possessions of the varquished were made shire land, and called the King's and Queen's Counties; and the little forts of Maryboro gh and Phillipstown, planted in the midst of the barren wildernesses, commemorated the names of the Royal subjugators. Three centuries have elapsed, and this region is now a large agricultural tract, rich with the fruits of the industry of men and notwithstanding a variety of changes it is still held to a great extent by the descendants of the colonists of the Tudors. Yet even to this day in some places the fancy of the peasantry clings to the deeds of the ancient chiefs and their clans, and ther memory is not wholly forgotten. A scroll, from the hand of a local architect, on the family mansion of the O'Gongors, records that the builder in 1803 was heir to the principality of Offaley;' and 'The O'More' of Clarban was once a name of vast in fluence in the King's County. Let no one suppose that such things have nothing to do with the Irish land question.

Mary borough is a poor county town without a single feature that deserves notice. Mount Mellick. however, at a small distance, seems to be a busy and thriving place, and Pertarlington, though little more than a village, is not without a peculiar interest. Towards the close of the 17th century a colony of French Huguenot refugees was settled here by Wil liam III , and the spot abounds in traces of the exiler. Until late years the Calvanist service was read in French in the little church; French names are still not rare in the neighbourhood; in several of the ones tresspred relics of the old fathers of the settlement may be found; in many of the will-tilled farms see the trim neatures of French husbandry. I have visited the surrounding country for miles and it is of a singular character. This whole district at one time was little more than a huge moress of turf mosses and swampy flats, flooded by the head waters of the Barrow, from which scanty breadths of upland arose, in places crowned by low bills and eminences. The industry of successive generations has gradually diminished these watery spaces and increased the arva of agriculture; it has fenced and enclosed the whole tract, and rescued it from the barrenness of nature. Yet the landscape retains its peculiar features and much of its original form; the turf bogs crop out in numberless places; the valleys of the many intersecting streams that find their way to the Barrow are wet; the best soil is seen near the hills or along the slopes that incline from them; and the valley of the Barrow tself, as it flows in a semicircular sweep from below Portarlington to Athy, is even now in summer a water-soaked channel, and is flooded for many square miles in winter. On the uplands, however, some fine breadths of tillage and pasture may be seen; and in several places, especially among the sunny nocks at the foot of the hills, most beautiful country seats appear, their rich plantations and wellsquared fields forming charming cases in a scene by no means generally attractive or fertile. This is the character of the whole country, from the village of Stradbally to Portarlington; and as you pass by the pleasant succession of well-built maneions, with their ornamental grounds, here and there extending into noble parks, of nest farmsteads, and cultivated lands, bright with corn and turnips and dotted with sheep, you feel as if you are in a good English county of Dunamise, the last spur of the low range that overlooks the plain, thence stretching far into the King's County, you see that the landscape is of a different description It is a rather poor agricultural tract, broken is many places by the red turf moss. and here and there by tolerably good grass lands, and edged at a distance by the murshes that mark the course of the Barrow eastward. It is unfortunate

that no attempt has been made to lower the bed of this river, for its waters in ire the whole adjoining country The Queen's is an agricultural county, and though it contains some fine pastures on its western verge where it meets Tipperary, its lands are for the most part in tillage. Farms in the days of Arthur Young were usually of considerable size, from 400 to 30 and 40 acres. As had been the case in all parts of Ireland where a given area had been agricultural, they had hecome greatly reduced in extent at the period of the Deron Commission; and though since the fimine of 1846, conso idation has progressed apace, they are small in the large majortly of instances. The Queen's O unty, upon an area of 420,995 acres in extent, has still 4 230 noidings rated at and under 41. to the poor, the holdings above 30/. belog 2,595; whereas Tipperary, with 1,045,878 acres, has only 6 500 of these very small holdings, and 7,505 of the larger kind. The emigration from this county has been immense, the population, which in 1841 numbered 153,792 dent contractors—this state of things irresistably is; Lever yet succeeded in checking crime.

souls, having fallen in 1861 to 90 650; and this how it gives a licence to all kinds of wrong; how it instinct of a nation is the heat gauge of prosouls, having fallen in 1861 to 90 650; and this how it gives a licence to all kinds of wrong; how it instinct of a nation is the best gauge of public secu diminution was, no doubt, caused in some degree by places the occupier at the mercy of a superior not rity, and till laws and institutions are in harmony the eviction of tenants. Here, however, as through seldom unfriendly to him; how it sanctions the with this feeling, the mind of a people is never enout Ireland generally, there has been a great change creation of a mass of property which law ought in listed on the side of the law makers. Rule the peofor the better, though I do not think it has been so justice to protect, yet exposes it to be diminished or ple as they would rule themselves, and you have in Ireland will be fully and specially stated. To

this class are now very high, women earning as much as 3s a day; and, I think, taking the year round, they are not less than from 'ts to los. a week. Here, therefore, as elsewhere, the agricultural labourer, in to deaw an unfavourable contrast between his present and past condition, disregard the facts, or are ignor ant of them. As respects the agriculture of this district, it is of a very varying character; it is excellent in a few favorred spots, tolerably good in a fair number of firms, but on very many exceedingly backward; and the county, as I have said before suffers greatly from the want of a system of drainage, mony thousand acres being surcharged with water, and in winter rendered completely useless. There has been some improvement, however, in this respect during the last twenty years; I saw a good deal of careful draining on lands that afforded a rapid fall; but nothing comprehensive can be a complished until the Barrow shall have been made a suitable outfall for this whole tract, a work, perhaps, beyond individual enterprise. The rent of land has risen comparatively little, taking even a considerable space of time; it was from 22s. to 33s the Irish acre on the best farms in the days of Arthur Young, and it is now probably from 34s. to 45., this slow advance being in part caused by the circums ance that, a century ago, the value of all corn lands not far from Dublin was fictitionaly enhanced by a bounty paid on grain introduced into that capital, a tax bappily long ago abolished. Considering however, their intrinsic worth, the lands of this district are in my judgment, let a good deal bigher than those of Tip perary; and though I do not think them, as a rule overrented, I have heard more complaints of rackrants in this neighbourhood than I beard throughout he adjoining county. The farmsteads and offices, with many exceptions, are not well-built or of a good kind; mud cabins and poor dwellings abound; and the farmers, as a class, seemed to me decidedly less prosperous then their fellows in Tipperary.

The landed system of Queen's County does not differ widely from that of Tipperary, and the social results are at bottom the same. I have to applogize to your readers and to yourself for running into frequent repetitions; but it is impossible not to give the same account of phenomena essentially the same, and it is necessary to present them fully to the public In this neis hourhood, as elsewhere, the line between the owners and occupiers of the soil is, for the most part, marked by religious distroctions; the landlords are nearly all Protestants the tenants are nearly all Roman Catholics; and differences of race, not wholly effeced, to some extent increase this division. Considering what has been the history of Ireland, this circumstance, though impossible to remedy, must be noticed and pronounced unfortunate, and it has been attended here with some pregent mischief. I do not speak merely of the want of sympathy, of the alienstion, of the moral antagonism that results necessarily from this state of thinge; I refer to facts more dis tinctly palpable I have heard of instances in this county . I shall refer to one particularly hereafterin which landlords have avowed a purpose of not dealing with Roman Catholic tenants, and I know from authority that I can trust that, in some cases, dispensations have hern given for the clandestine marriages of Roman Catholic couples, their landlords having declared that they would exist tenants who ventured to transgress their mandate, and to marry openly in the regular manner. I have been informed. oo, of estates on which an Englishman, or an Irish Protestant, obtains as a matter of course a preference over a Roman Catholic in the letting of land, the distinction being made the more galling because the favoured person obtains a lease, and the discredited class are usually without one. Such instances are no doubt, very rare, and it is quite possible that, in almost every one, a plansible apology might be made for the land ord; but they provoke distrust and illfeeling, and remind the peasantry to much of the days when it was a common form in Irish wills and deeds that 'good Protestants only' should have leaseholds. It is certain, however that, with few exceptions, Roman Catholic proprietors in this county are not more generally liked then Protestants. Some have been described to me as extremely harsh, nor is it difficult to ascertain the reason. As a general rule, the Roman Catholic proprietor in Ireland is a and has purchased under the Landed Esta es Acc; he is, accordingly, rather exact in his dealings, and he is without the liberal associations and sentiments which the ancestral possession of landed property usually imparts even under a bad system. These observations however, do not apply to the Roman Catholic gentleman of ancient descent; in his case he undoubtedly sees the importance of religious unanimity between the owner and occupier of the soil; he is almost always beloved by the people.

Absentes estates are tolerably numerous here, but in several instances they are very well managed. I have heard nothing but commendation, and that from persons of all classes with respect to the relations between Lord Lansdowns and his tenantry in this country; his lordship makes the improvements on the lands, or allows the occupiers compensation for them. In a word, on this and other absentes estates. the English method of dealing with landed property hes been introduced, and has worked well, though under condititions not favourable, and though it does not fall in with the genius and habits of the peasantry - a fact that ought to be kept in mind by those who contend that we must adopt some novel mode of tenure in Ireland, veiling confidention in polite phrases, and that it is impossible to satisfy the Irish race by doing justice after the English pattern; yet let it not be supposed that I do not perceive the evils of absenteeism to their full extent. When I shall review the landed system of Ireland as a whole, I shall endeavour to show that they have some effect, even in a purely economic sense, and their moral eff ot is most serious in checking the growth of the kindly sympathies so necessary in the relation of landlord and tenant, who take each other "for better or worse," in a consortium that may be happy or unfortunate. Nor let it be said that this is a sentimental grievance; the word, in truth has an ominous sound since the downfall of the Established Church, a grievance mainly of this kind, and I should be very sorry to press the analogy. Not, however, that here, as in Tipperary, the landed system generally prevalent does not cause very plain material grievances. In some instances the landlords have made the improvements on their lands at their own cost; in others, have fully, or in part, given compensation to those who have made them; but, in the overwhelming majurity of cases, indeed as the ordinary rule, the occupiers of the soil in this neighbourhood have done nearly everything that has been done for the benefit of the land during many years, especially in the marshy tracts, where they have reclaimed thousands of acres of bog by a slow and almost imperceptible process. Yet here, as elsewhere, the whole class is without any durable tenure-" a lease has hardly been given in the Queen's County tuese twenty years" was the remark to me of a most experienced and abla gentleman, and this insecurity is all the more vexatious, because, until the present generatian, lease-

marked as in the much moer county of Tipperary. confiscated by those who have a direct interest to do harmony and peace. Govern them by the rule of marked as in the much hoer county of ripperary, so. I shall not at present recur, to this topic; but migh, and you will be paid in kind, for crime begets are good, though not heavy; and were it not that it is equally evident that this victors system is not be to the county of an hour. It is no see all not the growth Around Maryborough, for several miles, the wages of from investing, his capital or labour in the soil; makes improvement penal, because it may be mulcted in the shape of an increased rent; and beyond all question is a main cause of the timid and suspicious habits of hoarding which have been observed among a material point of view, is not ill off; and the popular many Irish formers. I cannot do batter than on to publications that feed his discontent, by endeavouring on this point, the words of one who though a fana tic in maintaining the cause of Protestant ascendency, and a violent upholder of the righ's of landlorde, has nevertheless, in spite of himself, the sympothy of a hard and successful worker for the Irish pessant, whose work he perceives is discountenanced under he existing law, and who is quite alive to the conse quent mischief. In a pampblet recently published on this question, Mr. Fitzgibbon, an Irish Master in Obsocery, writes in this way of the evil effects of want of tenure" in checking improvement, and he has a right to say that very great experience gives real authority to his opinion: the people w have thus imperfectly reclaimed bog and mountain seldom hold by leases When they come under rent, they do so as tennats from year to year, liab's to be turned out on a six months' notice to quit. As soon as the poor tenant has brought his farm to that de-gree of fertility which enables him to pay a rent and live, "all further improvement is studiously avoided, as a thing which the tenant believer, will only increase his labour to produce a larger rent for the sole benefit of the landlord, whom he regards as a vigilant spy upon every symptom of ability to pay more rent.

The practice of selling the goodwill of farms prevails here to a considerable extent. I heard of an instance in which 70%, was given for a patch of four acres, the rent being at a fair rate, and the tenure merely from year to year. It is impossible not to see that this usage is, on estates where it is sanctioned, slowly eating away the freehold right and converting the tenant into a copyholder, and the landlord into the mere lord of a manor, with a little more than a rentcharge, and it is difficult to suppose that in this age Parliament will no; in some measure at least, follow the example of the judicial legislation of our tribunals in the days of the Plantagenets, and con fi m the equitable title of the occupier. It is rain to argue that in cases like these the purchaser acquires n) legal right, that he purchases with notice of the infirmity of his position; such sophistry is repudiated by conscience, and it ceases to have even a show of reason when once the custom has taken root. I am confident that few landlords bere would think of disturbing the tenant-right on properties where it had been recognized; but though they acquiesce, and the tenant acts with a reasonable conviction of their acquiescence, the mode of dealing reminds me too much of the expression of Burks, that "convenience is the relaxation of slavery, not the definition of liberty." Here, as elsewhere, the insecurity, the uncertainty, and the confusion of rights arising out of the numerous vices of the landed system generally prevailing, provoke a great deal of discontent, with which a fair mind may justly sympathize. Many of the peasantry, however, are filled with the wild spirit of dissatisfaction to which I have alluded be fore; and you hardly meet one that does not expect grand settlement" of the land question. A perpetuity of tenure and a fixed rent are the ideas to which many minds turn; and it is curious to observe how these mingle with traditional notions of ancient ownership. A small farmer, after complaining bitterly that his landlord within the last ten years had raised his rent from 16s. to 11. an acre—the land was certainly barely worth the 11. -expressed to me a conficent hope that " he would soon get it from Government at the old rate, and that he and his would hold it forever." I asked him how he could suppose the G vernment would disturb the arrangements of his landlord, and rob him directly of his property Disturb and rob" the man exclaimed, starting up with a wild passionate gesture, "the Government disturbed and robbed us three bundred years ago, and little they cared. Let them now do the same turn to the landlords!" Such are the dreams which at this conjuncture have risen into the imagination of thousands; but I must observe that in many instances I heard the question discussed in a rational manner, and within the limits of an equitable adjus'mant.

Many landlords here bear an excellent name, and perform all the duties of property. Yet I observed with regret that the peasantry seemed in too many new man, who has, perhaps, made a fortune in trade, is shared by other classes. The notion that the reinstances to distike their superiors; and the feeling lation between the owners and occupiers of the soil is tainted with wrong is in the minds of many whom we may reasonably suppose to stand indifferent; even few landlords will go further than make use of the old State plea, that "the system is not bid in practice." The agrarian spirit exists in this country not so extensively as in Tipperary, but not, I fearless generally diffused. I think that exceedingly few landlords would exercise some, at least, of the rights which, beyond all question, the law gives them; in fact, their rights are tacitly in suspence. I heard from authority I cannot doubt that more than one gentleman who has given notice of evicting ten ants was in danger; and there had been one agra rian crime. The attempt to ass ssinate Mr. Warburton and the attendant circumstances bring out too plainly the evils at work in Irish society. Mr. Warburton is a young man, the representative of an old county family, the possessor of a large landed property, and a Protestant of the true ascendency Since he undertock the management of his estate he has not been popular with his tenantry; and there can be little donbt that towards some a least he pu sued a course of petty annoyance. Some months ago he began raising the rents of one or two farms in a capricious manner, and be accompanied a notice to that effect with a letter of a very insolent kind, reflecting on his tenant as "you Roman Catholic." Some weeks ago the unfortunate gentleman was fired at and seriously wounded, and though it is] simply wrong to pallia e the crime, and the youth of the sufferer is to be urged in his favor his conduct was certainly very injudicious. I have not heard of an attempt to justify it, though of course there is much personal sympathy for him.

I had hoped that my social survey of this neighbourhood would have been more reassuring. On the whole, however I have found less material prosperity than in Tipperary, and the same elements of moral disorder, if less active, not the less in existence.

AGRARIAN ORINE

Every social evil has its cause and its cure. In common to all lands, though probably less known in and in which the surgents had shown every disposi Ireland than in any civilised nation, but when crime tion to mercy and self restraint. Considered in of a particular type prevails and that crime is connected with one of the most vital interests of the not appear to call for cruel punishment, except at nation, the social reformer is bound to passe on the the hands of cowards." He adds, hold interests here were extremely common. I have already pointed out how fruitful of evil in the relation, and trace the evil to its source, before tion of landlord and tenant in the relation of landlord and tenant in the lands of cowards. He adds, "There is a threshold of investigation—to go backward on the world and a public opinion outside this empire." tion of landlord and tenant in Ireland-a relation attempting by restrictive legislation to correct it which, it has been bitterly said, is more like that of the zemindar and ryot than that of free and independent contractors—this state of things irresistably is;

are good, though not heavy; and were is the case of less jourious to the common weal than it is to the of ambour it is no social parasite generated by men, there would be a want of agricultural labourers class directly, affected it discourages the tenant the thinder storm of passion it is the result of a system having its roots in the configurations of the past, and fostered by the perverse legislation of after times. The tradition of lost lands clung to the minds of the peasantry, and the State did nothing to mitigate the evils of their lot or reconc le them by a rule of equal justice to the new proprietors. The proprietors, on the contrary, lashed them with scorpions, and protected by the law gradually assumed the position of a corporation of party tyrants for whose hear less and inhuman actions history scarcely affords a parallel. Under the sanction and with the authority of the law they have continued to exercise the most presponsible power ever permitted to the favored caste. Practically it amounts to thisthat in either bands, and not in the hands of the State, rests the decision in all matters connected with the well-being of the prople. Abs ractly it is io their power to depopulate, as they have decimated toe nation. The people are the serfs of a system as absolute and more evil than the feudal code-for under the feudal code the people never statued while the Barons revelled in wea'th drawn from the produce of the land. We preserve the evils of this code apperached to the evils of confication, and in both these, circumscribed by laws that never contemplated the protection of the tillers of the soil, the social evil that disgraces our land has its source. Agratian crime is but a result of the law which fails to protet the tenant from landlord rapacity or the consequences of political integrity This truth is beginning to receive recognition even in official circles. A member of the Ministry declared in the last Session of Parliament that there is no need of exceptional powers to check agrarian crime in Ireland, 'provided always that no excessive and unjos ifiable use of the rights of property be exercised 'meaning such as produced the outrage in Tipperary last autumn.' But what is to be said of the law which permits 'excessive and unjustifiable use' of the property of the nation, on which the well-being ney, the very existence of millions of people depends? All the landlords in Ireland could to morrow act inside the law Scully did, and the law debars the tenant from all redress, while protecting the landlord in the 'excessive and orjustifiable use of his 'rights'. It is the tyranuy of the system, not the arbitrary will of the individual landlord, that is accountable for the resulting crime, The law permits all to the petty tyr muy of the individual, and affords no protection to the community against the abuse of the laws to which they perforce subscribe, and for the maintenance of which they are compelled to pay, will inevitably take the law in their swn hands, and crime will arise as the result of avil legislation. If the peasant does not always reason, he feels, and is perceptive sense of justice arises in opposition to the force of unjust laws. That crime should result from the confliction of justice with absolute privilege protected by law is not to be wondered at. It has been in all ages and all nations. The servile war in the Roman Commonwealth had in like manner its origin in the grinding exaction and restrictive monopoly of a caste; and modern revolutions, wherever effectual, have always resulted in the modification or abolition of such privilege and power. No one can more strongly reprobate the crime of agrarian murder than we do but we cannot conceal the conviction that the foul blot will never be erased from the record of our social life till the system in which it is founded is abolished. Tyranny and injustice beget and rurture revenge. This is true of all time. The converse is also true. Give justice, and you will be repaid by peace and order. Give the Irish tensor farmer but an equitable land cade and we are done forever with the black record of agrarian crime. The war of caste will cease when the law compels the landlords to be just - Justice is the strongest barrier against crime, and nature's law is sure to vindicate i'self in some form or other, till just legislation enlists on its side the moral sense of the whole community. We have no doubt such is also the conviction of those to w'om the legislation of the country is committed, and shall expect to find in whatever land measure is submitted to the nation provision made for the permanent security of the tenant under fixed conditions. So long as tyranny exists it will provoke resistance, and not all the platitudes of the partisans of landlord monopoly either in or out of Parliament can convince the world that the land system in Ireland is other than a tyranny. Let justice hold the balance class and class - let the tenant be secured in the property be has created soil, and the landlord restrained to the "excessive and unjustifiable use" of the "rights" conferred on bim by law, and we at once check the cause and effeet the cure of agrarian crime. -- Nation.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

Dublin, Oct. 25 - Amnes'y meetings have been held in the city of Cork and the parish of Carrigaline. Mr. Glads one was denounced for his refusal to pardon the Fenians, and resolutions were adopted declar. ing that the Irish people will accept no legislative measures for Ireland until the prisoners are relesed.

At Dirlington, on Sanday night, Owen Bendon a atpposed Fenian, to avoid capture by the police, treatered fire officers by the production of a loaded revolvar. He was disarmed and captured. Headon was in custody some time ago on a charge of participation in the murder of Philip Trainer, but he was then dis . charged. - Irish Times.

The commissioners are row engaged in the boroughs of Sligo and Cashel in taking evidence with regard to the bribery and corruption alleged to have prevailed at the recent and other elections The evidence appears to be abundant, and of a very decisive na-

The Presbyterian body in Ireland, represented by a lay conference at Belfast, bave resolved that it is desirable for ministers to commute their incomes in favour of a common fund, and that the laity should raise a general sustentation fund of £30,000 a year This course is analogous to that which appears to find favour among the members of the dis-established Episcopal Oburch.

Notice have been posted threa ening Mr. Cusack. agent over Mr. Jessop's property, with the fate of Freyne, who was recently murdered near Ballymaher, unless he gives back his land to a man named Donnellan.

MR G. H. MOORE ON THE FERIAN PRISONERS .-Mr. G. H. Moore, in a long letter to the Times, complains that he can discover no wit or intelligence in the newspaper articles on his recent speeches. the community, when crime of a particular obstracter. He denies that he has ever justified the Fenian repredominates, the evil is rooted in some social deflot as deserving of success. The ground on fect for which either the mass of the people or a which he appeals for the release of the prisoners is class is unaccountable. Sporadic crime, like an this:-- "It would be unre-sonable and cruel to epidemic, is always due to some abnormal virus in apply the judgment that might be pronquiced upon the social state, either accidental or hereditary, and an insurrection which had deluged a country with to effect its eradication we must trace its cause be- blood, and which had been characterised by every fore prescribing a remedy. Individual crime spring- circumstance of atrocity, to a visionary revolution ing from uncontrolled passion or inordinate greed is which had scarcely disturbed the surface of society, that point of view, the Fenian insurrection would and New York, as well as in Ireland, I shall find a pass the next winter in chains, I shall occupy that time in delivering a series of discourses in which the Government of England and its mode of repressing resistance to its misrale-in Canada as long as it governed that country, in the Ionian Islands as long as it possessed them, in India, in Jamaica, and