every moment. Let them get some refreshments," exclaimed his lordship; "don't spare the beef and whiskey on the brave fellows. They may earn their breakfast to-day."

The clerk withdrew with the conviction that " old Danger," as his lordship was irreverently nick named behind his back, had something unusual "in his nose" or had gone clean "daft."

As his lordship was going down stairs he heard his daughter humming the air from an Italian opera-"Oh! how gently;" and at the same moment Lady Ellen appeared before him, fresh and smiling, in a "peignoir de dentelle;" she came running to embrace her father. "Bon jure mon pere," said she.

"What, already on foot! This shows me that your health is better. I am rejoiced, and as the poet says——" "This shows, Lady Ellen! that the exigency of business compels me to forget my health and happiness; and let me tell you, if you had the interest of the name you bear at heart, you would be less merry at a moment so critical."

"But how can my merriment offend you, my dear father; and pray what is the nature of the crisis we are passing through? I am perfectly ready, I assure you, to weep, lament, and tremble, the moment I know why."

"Know why !" exclaimed his astonished lordship, " can you possiby be ignorant of what happened last night?"

"Oh! you speak of that poor outcast who burned his cottage. The conflagration of that property will not dominish your lordship's rentroll by very many many pounds, I promise you."

"You take things very lightly, I perceive, Lady Ellen. Then the assault on Sir George, and the robbery of the dragoon are only trifles in your estimation?"

" In a political point of view, the affair of the dragoon may have very bad results. But really I cannot otherwise see very bad consequences in it. His excellency, I suppose, can write a second letter. Paper is not so scarce at the Castle. As for Sir George, his accident is unquestionably a trifle. A few scratches disfigure his amuable face, such as an angry cat might inflict. A fall at a steeple chase has left him before now m a worse condition."

" Enough, enough-you are welcome to consider the attacks we are subject to in the gayest possible light. We shall see this evening whether you will be satisfied with the events of the day. But they are waiting for me; 1 must be off. Come, Cleary."

He was about to go, when the young lady interposed.

" A moment, papa; do not leave me so suddealy," she exclaimed, placing herself before him with an endearing smile, "your displeasure has extinguished my gayety, and I feel inclined to weep like a keener at a wake. Sir George, whose precious person is so valuable in his own eyes, could not require more."

If the crusty Lord Powerscourt did not smile at this observation, his displeasure was obviously

"Laugh or cry as you like, my dear. I shall not interfere. But allow me to pass; I am in all the waiters. a hurry."

" One word, my dear father; I have a favor to ask. The day is fine, and I intend to take tea in the Pavilion of Ruins."

"Well, you may go, my love. This place will be crowded by a medley of motley visitors, and you may as well be out of the way."

"But, my dear papa, I cannot take tea alone

—I have invited—' "Invite whom you please. And now that this serious business is concluded, good bye-I shall see you in the course of the day.....

Happen what will do not be alarmed." With these words he hurried away, accompa-

nied by Cleary. His last words disturbed instead of tranquilizing the young lady. " What can be the matter? Why should I be alarmed? He is doubtless going to exterminate some of his tenantry; but what can I do? I cannot intercede for any one.... I need some one to intercede for myself."

With these words she hurried to her apartment; and five minutes afterwards a servant in livery was seen hastening with an invitation to Julia O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XII.

The excitement produced by an Irish fair can hardly be imagined by those who have never experienced it. If the fair be held on the "patron day"-the anniversary of the saint to whom the parish is dedicated—the day of the fair is observed as a holiday; but if it be the great business fair of the senson, few engage in servile labor, and though it be not a holiday of obligation, young and old of both sexes, who are not obliged to attend business, hie away to "the green," to enjoy the fun and frolic with which it always overflows. The village, in which the fair in the present instance was held, consisted of a double row of wretched cabins, such as distinguish villages contiguous to the residence of lords who never give leases, and discourage, nay, prohibit improvement or progress in the stagnant population of Ireland. Two rows of dilapidated huts, with dung-heaps opposite the doors, constituted what was termed "the main street."-This street was intersected at right angles by another double row of buts more wretched than the former, which was also by courtesy designated a "street." On the large open space, where both "streets" met, stood at one time the " Market Cross," said to have been a piece of exquisite workmanship; but the fanatic usurpers of the estate had long since caused the cross to be demolished, as an emblem of superstition. -The waste outskirts of the village were appropriated by the lord of the soil as a stand for the sale of horses, cows, sheep, and pigs; the custom, or tax for admession to these stands yielding | concord with which your reign was inaugurated. his lordship no inconsiderable revenue. The view of an Irish fair, to the eye of a stranger, presents an extraordinary aspect. Ranged on both sides of the wide street of the village or

nowing sheets, worn-out sails, old tarpaulins, blankets, old patch-work bed quilts, in short, any kind of covering impervious to rain or capable of resisting the rays of the meridian sun. In front of the booth are placed tall green boughs of the ash-tree of flowery branches of whitethorn as signs and outward intimations that refreshments are sold within. Inside are benches constructed of boulders, covered with green sods; they extend the whole length of the tent on either side, and serve as seats or forms for the visitors who patronise the establishment.— At the farther end is a kind of elevated platform, composed of similar materials, upon which is perched the musician—a piper or fiddler—seated upon a creaking chair almost too crazy to support his weighty person -- a person to which intoxication usually lends gravity. A piper or fiddler at a country fair can rarely be sober: for, in addition to the ordinary fee of a few coppers. he is entitled, as a son of Apollo, to a full bumper from every respectable person who mingles in the dance on the floor; and the piper is rarely willing to forego his right to the generous libation. In the centre of the tent, between the two rows of earthen benches, an old door was lying on the ground, upon which the country lads and blooming lasses, and even men and women of maturer years and withered aspects, displayed their agility in the whirling rounds of the jig and country dance, encouraged by cheers and bravos from the interested spectators, who sat around upon the earthen benches, in many instances so densely that some were seated on the knees of those who had fortunately secured more solid seats. Such of the hapless spectators as were shut out from a full view of the dancers amused themselves by singing songs in every cadence; and sometimes delighted their auditors by reciting poems in Irish; while the whole tent rung with occasional shouts and frequent laughter.-The keeper of the refreshment booth was always stationed adjacent to the entrance. Before this Bonitace was placed a beer barrel on end, or a wash-tub turned up-side down; this honored vessel served vicariously instead of a counter. Behind him on the end of an earthen bench were usually placed a barrel of flowing beer and a small keg of whiskey that did not exhibit a bead or bubble, when poured into the drinking vessel, and was, therefore, termed "the thrue Prodisten whiskey," a whole barrel of which, as the vender asserted, would not give a head-ache to the most inexperienced toper. Concealed in some cavity nigh hand, lay a jar of "the rale knock-em-down that no guager's eye ever seen," for the consumption of favored neighbors and more intimate friends. A few tin measures and a rabble-rout statements which may interest our readers. Having of porringers, wooden noogins, red muss of eulogised the mode of instruction pursued in these of porringers, wooden noggins, red mugs of crockery ware, shankless glasses, gapped tumblers, and even egg-shells served the rural revellers to quaff the nectarean beverage, "the mountain dew." A gang of tatterdemalions, bare-legged boys, and shoeless girls, all friends of the master, acted as waiters, and were bustling about with an air of importance. The boy, who carried a full vessel of liquor through the crowd, unspilled, was justly constituted head of

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

At such a crisis in the affairs of the Papacy it was not to be expected that the Royal College of Maynouth would remain silent. The following is given as a translation of the Latin address forwarded to the Pope by the superiors and students of the institution :-

" Most Holy Father, - We, the President, Vice-President, Masters, Professors, and Students of the Royal Catholic College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, humbly offer to you the assurance of our profound reverence and filial affection.

" The hereditary loyalty to the chair of Peter, the centre of Catholic unity, which the Church of Ircland has ever cherished unchanged through all her vicissitudes of fortune, has received a fresh impulse from the dangers which surround your venerable throne, and from the malignant and unworthy calumnies with which your Holiness is daily assailed. In the midst of your Holiness's trials it may, we humbly trust, afford you some consolation to be assured that every calumny directed against your august person and Government, and every attempt against the rights of your sacred sovereignty, fills the hearts of your children with grief and indigna-

"Knowing, as we have ever known, the tenderness of your paternal love for your people, we have heard with profound sorrow that a portion of your subjects. carried away by extreme and visionary theories, or misled by the evil acts of the enemies of religion and order, have risen in revolt against a prince, the purity of whose life is acknowledged by his worst enemies and whose anxious solicitude for the happiness of his children was evinced from the very commencement of his reign by the large and liberal measures which he proposed, and which only failed to realize his benevolent intentions through the machinations of ungrateful and discontented men, who, seeking not justice, but revolution, wickedly turned against their Sovereign the very liberty which he himself had bestowed.

"We regard the august and ancient monarchy with which the successors of St. Peter is invested as a sacred and venerable institution, designed by Providence as a security for the splendour and majesty of religion, for the independence of the ruler of the church, and for the full and perfect freedom of that spiritual jurisdiction which he is called to exercise throughout the entire Christian world.

We have seen therefore with admiration the pa ternal and temperate firmness with which, relying on the strength of your Divine Master, and supported by the enthusiastic voice of the Catholic world, your Holiness has maintained against every assailant the ancient and sacred rights of the Apostolic Sec. And while we earnestly assure your Holiness of our reverent and affectionate sympathy, we humbly pray the Almighty Father, through whom kings reign, and lawgivers decree just things, that He may deign again, as in other and more painful trials, to interpose in behalf of His faithful servant, to make manifest to the world the truth and justice of your Holiness's cause, the purity of your motives and the sincerity of your love for your children, and mercifully reunito ruler and people in the same happy "Again prostrate at your Holiness's feet, we humbly beg the Apostolic benediction.

"Your Holiness's most humble, most

Your Holiness's most humble, most devoted, and most obedient Children and Servants."

that prudence and foresight suggest should be done to prevent evil, and mar the designs of reckless men actuated by deep-rooted prejudices and fanatical passions. For that reason we earnestly counsel the holding of meetings throughout Ireland, to adopt addresses of sympathy to the Pope. That is a duty which the Catholics of Ireland now owe it to themselves to perform. On the pretence of zeal for liberty, a movement is in progress against Pius IX.—the Sovereign who had been so much distinguished and lauded, in 1847, for setting an example to the rest of Europe in practical and comprehensive political reforms, which a bad faction in the dominions of the Pope basely and ungratefully used to overthrow their benefactor. It is for the Sovereign Pontiff, thus endeared to every friend of rational freedom, that the Catholic people of Ireland are now called upon to meet in their respective localities; and they ought to bear this in mind, that the manifestation of public opinion at such a crisis, would be the fitting and most effectual mode of sustaining the Pope, and perhaps, of preventing serious trouble in Europe .- Free

ELECTION OF A COADJUTOR BISHOP. - The Belfast correspondent of the Freeman writes, under date of Toesday night:-" In consequence of the declining health of the Most Rev. Dr. Denvir it became necessary to elect a condintor bishop to assist his lordship in the administration of the affairs of the diocess of Down and Connor. Accordingly, upwards of forty parish priests assembled to-day in St. Patrick's Chapel, Donegal-street, and proceeded with the election. The following is the result:—

Rev. Dr. Russell, Maynooth, dignissimus. Rev. Mr. Dorian, Loughenisland, dignoir.

Rev. Mr. Fitzsimons, Cushendall, dignus. "The votes, I understand were-16 for Doctor Russell, nine for Mr. Dorian, and four for Mr. Fitz-simons. After the election all the parish priests were entertained at dinner by the bishop. I need not inform you that Dr. Russell is the President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and the able and accomplished biographer of Mezzofanti."

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY CHARTER. - The Mun ster News says: -"The charter demanded by the Hierarchy is asked with too much whispering humbleness.' The Bishops have the means of organising a power which would soon put a muzzle on the defamatory mouth of sectarian acrimony, and show the British Government that the right thing would be the expedient thing, and that the just thing is that which must become inevitable. What! with forty or fifty Liberal members in the House of Commons, with tolerant and enlightened English Protestant members in that House, and right around, before and supporting all—are we to suppose a charter for the one Catholic University could not be procured? We affirm it could be; and if our Hierarchy will take a vigorous and bold position, and urge others to follow their high example, Catholic Ireland is neither so feeble as to fail in the enterprise, nor the blindness and bigotry of England so pigheaded or powerful, as to prevail."

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, LONDON-DERRY .- On Saturday last the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, the Catholic Bishop of this Diocess, in appealing to the people of that persuasion in Londonderry on behalf of the Christian Brothers' Schools, made some schools, and hore testimony to the good effects which had flowed from their establishment, he said that the Christian Brothers did not charge anything for the instruction of children. The teachers are supported by the parish in which they are stationed, and the tuition is given gratis. His lordshin mentioned that the building at the Brow of the Hill, Londonderry, in which the Christian Brothers reside, was paid for by the clergymen of the diocese. The male children were educated at the institution. As to the female children, they are instructed by the nuns, who taught in the schools lately erected, at a cost of £1,000, close to the new Catholic Church, Great James's Street. Dr. Kelly stated that several other parishes had followed the example of Templemore.— In Strabane, the Christian Brothers have an excellent school, in a building purchased for them by the spirited Catholics of that town at a considerable cost. The people also pay the rent and taxes of the private residence used by the teachers. Great exertions have ben made at Omagh to furnish the same facilities for instruction to the male children, and one benevolent individual has given a sum equal to £1,500 in connection with this charitable object .-The gentleman referred to has given ground for the schools,a parochial house, and other buildings required for the use of the parish .-- Loudonderry Journal,

A meeting in Dublin of the Christian Doctrine Confraternities, was held on Monday 4th inst., in the Carmelite Church, in Whitefriar-street, for the purpose of adopting an address to the Pope. The Rev. Dr. Bennet, the Provincial of the Carmelite Order, presided, and concluded a long and influted address in these terms :-

"The bigots of England hate the Pope-they detest the Papacy. They see the immense progress Catholicity is making in every part of the globe .-(Cheers.) They see that the standard of Catholicity is now planted and growing—nay, more flourishing when only a few years ago it was depressed and trampled under foot. (Loud cheers.) They see that its most learned and powerful opponents now bend the knee to it; they see the advances it is making in Ireland-the step-sister Isle. (Cheers.) They sec, and are pained to the heart's core, that the growth of Catholicity in Dublin has been for some years incredibly great, and is likely to be greater. (Enthusiastic cheering.) They naturally attribute all this to the Papacy. They see that without the Papacy there would be no more unity among us than among themselves—that there would be as little of apostacy or of Catholicity, or of any fixed form of worship among us as there is among themselves. (Hear, hear.) Hence they are resolved, cost what it will to bring the Papacy to nought, to destroy it. They long to see the day when it will cause to exist. The Israelites in the wilderness never so ardently longed after the fleshpots of Egypt as they do for the downfall of the Papacy; but, gentlemen, that day they will never see. (Loud cheers.) The Arians of old longed for the same thing, and divinely foretold its immediate and certain destruction as our friends at the other side of the Channel. (Hear) The Nestorians longed for the same thing, the Kntechens longed for the same, the Iconoclasts longed for the same Where is Arianism now; where now is Nestorianism -where Entechenism-where are all the other isma that at different times disturbed the peace of the Church, and threatened destruction to the Papecy ? (Hear, hear.) Gone, and forever. (Loud cheers.) Scarcely a vestige of them remains, and the vestige that does remain is a standing, living proof of the indestructibility of the Papacy. (Great cheering) And where is the Papacy now? (Cheers.) It is where it has always been, and where it will remain till time shall be no more. (Continued cheering) -Gentlemen, allow me, in conclusion, to say that it is your duty as Catholics, but, above all, as members of Catholic confraternities, to proclaim your detestation and abhorrence of the sacrilegious acts and intrigues of those who would wrest from the Holy Father his territorial possessions. (Tremendous cheers.) Gentlemen, the memory of the sainted dead, the memory of your great and glorious forefathers, calls on you to do so. They suffered, they bled they died sooner than abandon the successor of St. Peter."

The following resoulutions were adopted:—
"That we, the united confraternities of the city of Dublin, believing it to be our bounden duty to one of the steamers bound for Liverpool.

the peelers come ?? Tas Causi or ras Holy Sus. With France and Atstrik resolute on this polit, and the ardent symbol of Catholic Europe, it would, in our judgment, stabulary were in the court and others expected as to form a "ribbery," like those of an um every moment.

Tas Causi or ras Holy Sus. With France and Austrik resolute on this polit, and the ardent symbol of the Pope combination of Catholic Europe, it would, in our judgment to use every legitimate means in our power to count to use every legitimate means in our power to co tual domination in those States which an all-wise

Providence has committed to his charge.
"That it is our firm conviction and sincere belief that the proceedings now adopted and put in force by the revolutionists of the Italian States are a direct violation of all law, both human and divine, and tend to subvert order and destroy the peace of Europe. We further believe that if such conduct be not opposed and defoated, the consequences must be disastrous to the Roman States, and interfere materially with the free exercise of the rights and pri-

vileges of the Sovereign Pontiff.
"That we, the Roman Catholic confraternities of Dublin, indignantly repudiate those unfounded and widely-circulated charges made against the temporal government of His Holiness by maliciously designing innovators; and that we view with indignation the insidious efforts now being made by the impotency of man to uproot thereby the stability of our holy religion, and we pledge ourselves to uphold (by every legal means,) as far as in us lies, the temporal auithority of our Most Holy Father, who is pre-eminent alike for benevolence and justice."

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—Several months since it was announced in this paper, as a current Dublin rumor, that in future, as vacancies occurred in the highest ranks of the constabulary force, they would be conferred upon military officers, as the reward of distinguished service in the army. The report seems to be corroborated by the appointment yesterday of Major Esmonde, late of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, and nephew of Sir Thomas Esmonde, to the office of Assistant Inspector-General of Constabulary. The late Deputy-Inspector-General, the Hon. Colonel Maude, had resigned in consequence of his appointment as first Equerry to the Queen. The Evening Post observes that the Irish public are well acquainted with the soldierly qualities of Major Esmonde, and proud of the distinctions he had won in the Crimean war, especially within Sebastopol, long before that great fortress had fallen, as commander of a party of the Royal Irish. He had, through the fortune of war, to hold his ground within the Russian lines for several hours, and ultimately he succceded in conducting back in safety the gallant band who had followed him. Major Esmonde was one of the first to receive the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Major Esmonde is a member of an old

Catholic family in the county of Wexford. THE VOICE OF TIPPERARY .- General Scarlett reported to the Duke of Cambridge the other day that the Tipperary Artillory are the finest militia regiment he ever reviewed. Give Tipperary but an opportunity of speaking out and it will report, I warrant you, to Lords Derby and Palmerston and Russell that there are in Tipperary 100,000 men of the same muscle and sinew as the Tipperary Artillery, who are ready and willing to go and meet on the plains of the Romagna those who shall bear Lord Ellenborough's one million muskets-100,000 brave men and true, who are willing to lay down their lives to defend the Pope against cutthroats that are encouraged by certain parties in England, and who, if re port be true are paid by them. - Free Press.

The organs of British interests in Ireland speak of our apathy as compared with the activity of England and Scotland. But now, in the crisis of danger the Irish Catholics, who of necessity should form the fighting men, might retort on those ultra Protestant mouthpieces. In piping times of peace it was the fashion of the Spooners in Parliament, of the Evan-gelical Alliance, of Exeter-hall philosophers, of Irish missions, and all the machinery of cant which preyed upon credulity, to speak of our people as Papists and Romanists, with a 'divided allegiance,' with mental reservations in the solemnity of onth-taking, and with an eternal rebellion of feeling and passion animating them against England and her rule of Ireland. Now, mark the consistency! They want these men, with all this supposed disorganizing immorality influencing their nature, to arm for the defence of their Protestant English masters and calumniators! They ask them to extemporize an enthusiasm for England and its loving, paternal, and Christian rule of this portion of her Majesty's dominions, and to will for the moment an undying hate of France, where they see Irish Catholics the leading statesmen and generals of that country, with honors heaped equally on their wisdom in council and their glory on the field! This is rather taxing poor human nature to the utmost. Nevertheless, we believe Ireland just now is utterly opposed to any war of invasion, and that she would rather go on industriously in her career of material prosperty .- Galicay Vin dicator.

THE POTATO. - The alarmists have been doing a pretty fair business for some time past, but the suboined extract from an agricultural report in the Northern Whig-a careful anthority on such matterswill probably have the effect of damning speculations on a scarcity :- "During a great portion of the month, complaints were pretty general relative to the state of the pointo crop. Lovers of the doleful indulged very liberally in their favourite pastime and tales of the old diseases were told with all the addenda of former days. It is true, that in the first couple of weeks in October, a considerable apread of the same malady which created such desolation in 1846 took place in some of the potato fields, and in particular instances, nearly one-third of the entire produce was affected. We must not forget, however that the yield of the potato lands in Ireland was this season fully equal to the highest ever known. A large grower in this county raised off a 10-acre field 3,000 bushels of a gross produce, large and small, being at the rate of 300 bushels to the statute acre. This as farmers would say, was nearly a crop and a-half: but, granting such to have been the case, the enormous yield would bear a great loss from disease, and still leave behind a fair amount of produce. Th worst of the infected tubers of this season are still fi for cattle feeding, and, when given in small quantities, either to cows or pigs, are quite superior to tur The sound portion nips, or even mangold-wurzel of the potatoe crop of 1859 forms the finest article of that class for table use produced since the years before the famine, and as we have seen that an immense quantity of refuse and tainted tubers will be separat d from the superior portions of the crop, the available keep for farm stock will be of great advantage in a season when fodder is so scarce us it is likely to

Accounts have reached the authorities of a dreadful affair which occurred on Monday 5th inst., in the town of Dangannon. A constable, a men who had for 15 years maintained an exemplary character in the police, had, contrary to the rules of service, privately married. He was on the point, however, of obtaining the permission, when inquiries were set on foot, and the fact transpired that he had been already married. For this offence Holden was reduced to the rank and pay of a sub-constable for six months. This information was conveyed to him by a brother constable named Matthews, who was suspected by Holden of being instrumental in discovering the secret marriage. Acting upon this suspicion Holden fell upon Matthews and shot him dead. ussassin then started off, and in his flight encountered his sub-inspector coming out of a house where he had being paying a visit, and was about to mount his horse, when Holden ru-hed upon him and inflict ed upon his bead several fearful wounds with some dagger-1 ke instrument with which he was armed .-The inspector, Mr. W. H. M. (thews, is reported to be in an extremely precurious state. The morderer then mounted his victim's borse and rode off at a furious speed, and was not heard of till this morning, when he was arrested in the town of Dandalk, where it was supposed ho was about to embark on board

it was addressed, the necessity of having something done to bring to an issue this question so long and so much agitated. The letter was a remarkable one for many reasons; and yet we have not seen that that it evoked comment from any of our contemporaries. Possibly, they think the topic exhausted, and, therefore, content themselves with merely publishing the letter; but we must take leave to think otherwise. Truth is always brought nearer to the surface by inquiry; even though the self-same course of examination is repeated over and over again, still after each succeeding course the level is reached more nearly than it was after the last. The letter we refer to was remarkable in the first place because it had attached to it the names of two persons, who, when questions affecting the present Government were at issue, assumed different positions; Mr. Maguire was with the Conservatives, The O'Donoghue was with the Whigs. May we look upon the union in the present case as a proof that, whatever they might do on matters not immediately affecting Ireland, the Irish party are firmly knitted together as respects all matters that concern us directly? It was said that the Irish party, weak enough this long time, was completely rent asunder by the divisions that took place before and after the last dissolution : but the letter to Mr. Cardwell is powerful enough quite to san the foundation on which this belief rests. In this regard, at least, we cannot but view it as signicant and important, as well worthy having marked atttention paid to it. But there is another light, in which if one views it, he cannot but look upon it as far more remarkable still. The writers put forth a new and weighty claim for the tenant; they ask the law to ordain that a tenant may not be in any case liable to eviction except for non-payment of rent .-They do not overlook the compensation clause; but they seem to make it of secondary importance,-Even compensating him the land lord ought not, Messrs. Maguire and The O'Donoghue think, to have the power of evicting a tenant who pays his rent. Now, though we are diffident about expressing an oninion, we have an opinion deeply rooted in our mind: and it is adverse to that entertained by the gentleman named so often. We do not think that, when a landlord lets a farm, he should have no power except in the insolvency of his tenant, of re-calling the possession. This, it strikes us, would be too much of an interference with his right of property. If the tenant believes himself secure he will improve, for thus he will be making his land more productive and profitable to himself; but, if he has improved, the evil which hitherto resulted from evictions in the country, cannot be experienced by him, for in the first place he will have a capital to retire with; and, in the next place the landlord, seeing what an outlay he must be at, if he forces the tenant to retire, will think long and well before he comes to the resolution of doing so. The necessity of compensating those whom he would turn out, will make the landlord stick by his tenants, if it were only for his own sake. We are very doubtful whether if we even thought the claim put forward, of perpetuity of tenure on condition of paying the rent, could be realised by pressing it, we would be amongst those ready to press that claim; but we are quite convinced that the claim would not be sanctioned; and that obstacles will be thrown in the way of accomplishing anything if it is put forward. In the circumstances we do not hesitate to call the attention of the friends of the tenants' cause to that letter, and to ask them to say, firmly, but respectfully, that evil instead of good would result from seeking a perpetuity of tenure for even the solvent tenant. It is possible that a meeting could now be called together and definite course of action marked out before parliament meets? At the last meeting of the Tenant League Mr. Maguire was thought by many to imperil the cause by ceding too much; now it seems as if he would imperil it still more by asking to much. The opinions of others were brought to influence him then; they are still more wanted to influence him DOW.

HOSTILE ENCOUNTER .- The magistrates of Quin (country Clare) petty sessions have granted informations against Lord Donboyne for an assalt upon Mr. Singleton. The case is to be tried at the next quarter sessions. A counter charge preferred by the defendant against the complainant was not pressed.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS .- The following stateent appears in the Morning 1 position to announce that the government has decided upon making the Cove of Cork a port of call for the outward and homeward bound Australian, Indian and American mails The mails on arriving will not, as hitherto, be sent on to London for sorting, but will be sorted during the voyage, by officials on board, for all Irish and British post-offices. The bag for outgoing mails will not be made up in Dublin, but will be forwarded directly to Cork, the post-office staff and arrangements of which are to be very nearly quintupled. The new postal arrangements. it will be observed, are taken advantage of to commence the destruction of the Irish general Post-office and to reduce it to a mere city office.

It is all very well for England to indulge in the expensive pastime of organizing Volunteer Rifle Corps. And we will go further, and say that it is a very laudable movement if it had not been originated in a spirit of hostility and of defiance to France-a spirit that bespoke distrust, and was naturally calculated to excite old national prejudices and animosities. But what England can do with perfect impunity-strong in the hereditary loyalty and devotion of her people-omnipotent in her Protestant element, and with a settled order that links the neer with the peasant-Ireland cannot do with safety, because, as yet, we are but in a transition state between rebellious disloyalty and honest fidelity to the British Crown. We have besides the remains of old animosities among us, which the rebel press is endeavoring to revive in all their deadly consequences .-We have not the preponderating Protestant and loyal element England possesses to keep such incendiaries in check-to crush them into nothingness .-But we are progressing towards it, and, for God's sake, let us alone. Let us go on as we are goingprogressing in material wealth, in industrial energy and enterprise, in social and moral improvement, and us the desire exists to see Ireland advancing in peace and prosperity, keep arms out of our hands. Do not introduce invidious distinctions. We have those among us to whom it would not be safe to intrust volunteer arms, and the better way is not to introduce a discordant element when no necessity compels us. -Belfast Mercury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONGRESS.—We are now about to enter upon another, and what we may hope to be the ultimate, phase of the Italian question. The great Powers of Europe are to meet in Congress, probably at Paris, and, if the precedent of the Congress of Vienna is to be faithfully followed, the smaller Powers will be permitted to circle round the larger luminaries, and to interpose, each through the agency of its chosen protector, their own expositions of their respective chims. A Congress so general in its character as that for which the invitations now lie prepared in the French Foreign-office is suggestive of very serions thoughts. Europe will hear, not without some apprehension, as well as some hopes, that the territorial arrangements solemnly made after a general war that endured through an entire generation, and which, with some modifications, have been the public law of Europe for 44 years, are now to be revised by a committee of some ten or twelve gentlemen -The history of former European Congresses does not ancourage us to repose much confidence in these assemblies when the subject of their deliberations is