The state of the s THE TRUE WEENERS AND GATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Hachs, much bigger. What are you think-

Have you ever been there, Peerjan. That's to say, no; but when I was in Spain, serving under Napoleon, I saw it from a dis-

Dant is not possible, Peerjan,' said the smith,

unning. What do you say that for ? laughing. I will soon show you that it is possible. You withdr we from commerce, and in this way wat must know that between Spain and Italy there tracts in each province were consigned to pauperism; is nothing but the sea; well, there are no bils in the sea to interfere with the view; it is a flat plain. Where is the wonder, then, that I could see Italy from Spain?'

'Just,' remirked the biker, 'as we can see over the Scheldt from Antwerp to S. Anne-

"That so, "replied the Piquet; the only difference is that Italy is farther from Spain."

When Peerjan got upon his old stories of the war, he did not stick at a few lies to enhance his fame. He had repeated them so often and so confidently, that the good man at last came to from what practically was the worst kind of more believe them bimself.

Teresa, in the meanwhite, is hobbling from Schrambeek on the way to Laarhoeven, a neighboring hamlet. She is going, drubtless, to see capital to the soil, has quickened and fed the springs her son Martin, who is in the service of a farmer of industry, and has contributed to the advance of there.

" Well, well," she murmured to herself, " what will he say to it, my good boy; and the farmer too, and his wife and children who think so much of bim Ali, who would ever have thought it of my Martin? But don't I see him there by the the country the inland towns, with hardly an excep fence with Farmer Andries? Yes, yes, it is tion, seem declining; and great as has been the in-

The laborer, of whom Teresa had caught eight, was a great, ta'l fellow, strongly built and 1868, while there has been a slight addition to the broad across the shoulders, with a head of thick, ra ks of panperism. It would seem, too that the frizz'ed hair. He would be a luckless wight who should fall into such hands; yet he had an open, gentle countenance, and his blue eyes gleamed with the light of a good and peaceful been a decided impovement during the last ten beart. It was the temper of a lamb in the body of a lion.

' Martin,' said Teresa, as she came up to him. can you walk with me a few steps along the road? I have but one word to say to sou.'

Surely, mother. What's the news ?' You shall hear; but come with me. When they had left the field, Tere-a said : -'Young man, you must go to Rome.' (To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND (FROM TIMES PPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Dec 20

My tour through Ireland having been completed, I proceed to exemine in detail the land system of the country as a whole, according to the plan I have before laid down. The first question that presents itself is how that system is, as it were, expressed in the material condition of the island, and in the state of its lauded classes, which will be fairly answered by noticing bricky the resources and position of the Irish nation.

In former letters I expressed an opinion, founded on inquiry and observation, that the material progress of Ireland had been considerable since the famine period, and that the country enjoyed at present a fair portion of material prosperity. The elaborate returns prepared for the Gerernment confirm a conclusion resisted only by unreasoning partiesn violence I: cannot be doubted that in the last 25 years the wealth of Ireland has greatly increased, that her main industry has been much improved, that many obstacles to her advancement have vanished, that a change for the better has been felt by all orders and racks of the peop's. However fallacious statistics may be, the proof of this is, I think, decisive. The superficial area of Ireland is, in round numbers, 21,000,000 scree, and though a fifth of these even now are waste, more than 2 000,000 acres b-ve been reclimed and enclosed since 1841. If the breadth of land devoted to tillage has not extended since that time, and has even contracted within the last few years, there is reason to believe that farming of all kinds is more prefitable than it has ever been, and it is certain that the staple produra of the country has been immensely developed The value of the live stock of Ireland was estimated in 7841 at rather more than 21,000,0001; in 1861, at the same rates of prine, it had advanced to nearly 32 500 0001; and it has been a leulated that, at current prices, it would have exceeded 45,000 0081 Simultaneously a decided progress in the opulence of the country bus become manifest and all classes have had a share in it. The rental of Ireland was probably not 12 000,000%. in 1841, and was often liab e to great reductions; it is now not 'ess then 15 000 000t. is relatively a less burden than it was, and is as well paid as that of England or Scotland. In 1845 the Devon Commission could only report that the 'large farmers' were 'tolerably' well off, and that the 'small farmers were 'in a very wretched' state; at this moment it has been sup posed that the accomulated savings of these classes amount to 20,000 0001, and as a rule, except the very smallest holders, they are in reasonably easy circumstances. As for the agricultural labourers who, in five six hs of the country, were in a state of abject destitution, unparalleled, perhaps, in any other part of Europe, eking out existence on 41 a week, their wages have been very nearly doubled; and if they are still too poor in some districts, they are not on the whole in a bad condition. The face of the country fully attests this general prog.ess of the landed classes; the agriculture of Ireland though still backward and very imperfect in many districts, is, nevertheless a great deal better than it was when the Devon Commission described it as ' in the highset degree defective;' and the exertions of not a few landlords who, since the events of 1846, have devoted themselves to their estates, have contributed largely to this change. It should be added that every stafistical test-investments in Government Stock and railways meturns of probate and legacy duties deposits in banks and their circulation—shows that this improvement has been universal and has pervaded the whole nation; but I shall notice two proofs only, which seem to me especially remarkable. The habitations of the better class in Ireland were only 304,264 in number in 1841; twenty years afterwards they were more than 416,000; and, though the population within this period declined from more then 8,000,000 to 5 790 000 souls, the consumption of almost every article that forms a luxury for the humbler classes has increased in an extraordinary

manner to visual band 111 actions in an extraordinary.

I shall not try to decide to what extent this general progress is to be anorthed to the ordinary growth of society the tile increase prosperity of England and Scotland, in which freland has necessarily shared; to the numerous yet ill-explained agencies by which, during the last twenty years, the wealth of Europe has been augmented. It may be affirmed that two

But, Peerjao, if all Italy was one country, special caners in spec this mass was on the energies of the nation bow it checked and interfered with its industry bow it retarded its social improvement. Its social property of the by sain much notice to quit; the holdings where p int that the resources of the country might; if well is countright exists are completely within the sphere day long the made these millions possibly in its off its influence, and the occupier, though bit legal day long that the made these millions possibly in its the title is usually preserved. animal condition they were an insubus on if the mischief of which was great and lamentable. In addition to this thirty years and a very large por-tion of the land of Ireland, in consequence of the embarressments of its owners and of the complication of middleman tenures, Lad been prautically neglect, and barrenness The immense emigration that followed the famine finally got rit of theirs dundant population and legislation culminating in the Lucded Estates Acts, threw insolvent estates into the market wholesale, a. d a most extinguiste: the evil of middlemen; and though, as usually happens in social changes, the result was not unartended hy mischiefs, to some respects of a serious kind, the prependerance of good is a questionable. I cannot doubt, though the small purchasers in the Lunded Estates Court have often proved harsh landlords that the progress of the country in this generation must be attributed in no stight degree to the lessen ing of the dead weight of poverty which hang on it. and to the emancipation of a large part of the soil mun. This revolution, more than anything else, has improved the condition of the Irish labourer, has freed the land from awarms of paupers beneath the status of even the smallest farmer, has attracted or nleace.

Yet, though the general progress of Lieland has been considerable since 1841, there are some indica tions of a movement the other way which require attention, and it is certain that within the last few years the advance of the nation has been great All over crease of its wealth especially of its chief produce, live stock, the egricultural area of Ireland has di minished about 140,000 acres between 1855 and prosperous change which became marked about 1859 has by degrees been I sing its force; the a-tion bes not advanced in wealth as might have been expected since 1860; even in live stock there has not years. It is a remarkable and very interesting fect that the p ogress which Ireland has made has been most evident in the districts in which the normal type of her main industry has been least broken up or disturb d. The exodus of her p-uper millionhas been accompenied by undoubted good; but the consolidation of small holdings excluding mere nominal cottier patches, into farms of an extensive kind, has even in a m terial point of view, been ap parently an economic failure; and districts of rather small forms that have been allowed to thrive in their own way have been more prosperous, taking a long period, than districts marked by great clearances For proof I shall not app al to Uisier, where we see an advance of agricultural wealth comparatively rapid coinciding with a system of small farms that have suffered little change, for o'ber causes affect the result. But an examination of countries which may be fairly compared shows that the resources of Ireland have increased most where the small farm eretem has not been invaded, and that they have increased less where there has been an effort to in troduce hastily the large farm system I shall not repeat the testimony collected in previous letters upon this head, suffice it o say that I have been surprised by it, and that it has carried conviction to my wind; and I refer those who wish to work out the problem in detail for themselves to the Government Returns during the last few years It will be observed that this hardly bears on the question of the relative advantages of small and large farm hus bandry; it merely indicates that an attempt to es tablish the system of large farms in a country previously ill prepared for it has not hitherto been sucosesful, and that, as might have been expected, districe in which society has been radely shaken have thriven under the amali farm system

On a fair review of the facts, therefore we may say that the material progress of Ireland has been great in the last 25 years; that it has been inconsiderable since 1860, and that it has been apparent where the small farm system - taking the term to a reasonable sense has continued the ordinary mode of sgriculture Turning now from the visible re sults to the organization of the land system of Ireland, we find a state of things which, viewed critically, and without regard to mitigating influences, would seem incompatible with any kind of improvement and which, after making every allowance, must be pronounced injurous to the national well fare and pregnant with a cial disorder and mischief. A Parliamentary Return of 1836 shows that the oc cupiers of the soil in Ireland are about 609,000, the farming area of the island, including the demesnes of country gentlemen and wister, being rather more than 20,000 000 scres. We may divide these occu piers joto two great classes, which, though blending with each other, should be viewed apart; and though it is only possible to guess at their respective numbers I believe my estimate is not far from correct. There are nearly 36,000 occupiers, comprising owners cultivating their own lands, with holdings of £50 yearly value end unwards; and these who, allowing an average of 150 acres to each holding would ergres rather more than one fourth of the land of the country, fall properly into the first class, and may be fairly described as capitalist farmers .-The lands in the possession of this class are to be found scattered in every county but they are most numerous in the neighborhood of Dublin, of some of the flourishing towns of the north, and in the pastures of Mearb, Westmeath, and Limerick these districts being most favorable to large farm husbandry or to extensive grazing. In the case of these caritalist farmers, either the landlords, as a general rule, have made the permanent improvements on the land ec. cording to the English and Scrittish fashion: or, as usually has happened, the quality of the land is such as requires no such additions: and many, possibly a majority of the class, hold under lesse, by definite contract. Farme, too, in this category are comparatively unaffected by the tenent-right either of the North or the South, and they are in truth, too large to attract the competition that would subject them wholly to the custom of Ulster, or would make them readily saleable elsewhere Speaking generally, therefore, tenants of this kind may be said to bold Speaking generally, under what may be called the Roglish system of occupation; their station in life has given them the means of making an independent bargain; they carry on farming as a business, and they have little or no title to those equities in the soil which create for so many Irish tensuts an indefinite cancurrent interest in it. Excluding this class - not one-vizteenth, it should be remembered, of the whole-the remaining occupiers are about 573,000 in numb r, and this immense body, which probably holds nearly three-fourths of the island, forms the second class to which I have referred, and may be designated as peasant farmers. As might have been expected, this mass includes all degrees of rank and social condition, from the flourishing yeoman of Wexford or Down to the poor one-acre cottier of the West; it runs into the first class and unites it to be the humblest tiller of the soil; it is separated by many shades o'. If forence, yet, setting accidental distinctions saide, the numerous sections into which it is split have generally It appears, therefore, upon examination, that the

them in a re-l identity. In the case of tenancies of this class—rejecting, of course, very great exception

an equity is the soil, which morally gives blm an interest in it; more or less co ordinate with the rights of the owner . One-fourth, perhaps, of the tenantry of this class may be in a position to deal with their superiors at arm's length; but three fourths, at least, are a mere peasantry, disabled from the very nature of their case from making a perfectly free contract and bound to the still as the source of existence; and the whole class may be said broadly to bold by the bish system of ogoupation.

It is deplorable to observe how unequal our law is in dealing with sees two classes of touants. It is a reason ble rule of right for the first; for its principle that whatever is added to laid becomes the property of its owner seldom works wrong in cases in which the landlord makes the chief permanent improvecan alore oreate an interest, in the fee is not often still maintains this vicious system; the power - nay injurious to a tenant who holds either by lease or by a distinct bargain. But it is iniquitous in the highest degree in the case of tenants by precarious tenures who have permanently added to the value of their farms, and who, in this way, or through tenant-right have acquired an equity in the soil; for, as to these, it repudiates their moral rights, and it exposes them to be summarily destroyed Instead of declaring, as it ought to do, that such claims create an interest in the freehold in the nature of a lien or an estate, it rejects them altogether from its sphere, and it actually gives the owner of land facilities to extinguish them for his own benefit, to which he is ever tempted to have recourse, as the process adds to his own property. As the law now stands, an Irish I adford has not only the power of appropriating to himself, by the raising of rent or by eviction, what he longs rightfully to his tenants at-will—the ordinary tenure it must be borne in mind, of the great body of the present farmers, - but he has an apparent interest to do so, for the act of spoliation in most instancer, would have the effect of increasing his sautal, or of relieving his estate from a burden Such a state of law, in truth considered in the abstract, is, in its application to this immense class of cases, a mere inversion of justice : and were it generally enforced, and pushed to its limits it may be confilent ly gaid that it would check all progress would utter ly blight agricultural industry, and would throw so ciety into confusion. Its operation has been hap pily restrained by nange, humanity, good sense, and forbearance, spart from means of another kind; and though its practical mischiefs are real and serious, they fall far short of what they are in theory. In a considerable port of one Province in Ireland a cus tom, still of extraordinary force, protects the equitable rights of the ordinary tenant, secures him usually in his possession of his soil, and in the fruits of his labour deposi ed in it, and to a great extent overrides the law and nullifies its oppressive injustice. This custom practically has the effect of vicdicating, in an overwhelming majority of instances the interest of the farmer of the North in his land, though his legal tenures be merely at will; and, whatever may be its defects, it is found accompanied by comparative prosperity and order. In the rest of ite and no check so powerful exists to mirigate the wrongful ness of the law, and to uphold the motal rights of the passant farmer; and, consequently, his interests are much less protected his equities in the soil, in bemse ves less, are under a much less weighty sauction, and enciety is more backward and disturbed Even in this part of the country, however, the law at least of ten years - is not often brought to bear on the tenant barably; and, setting aside a well known check on which I shall say a word afterwards, it is tempered by the conscientiousness the deference to opinion, the kindly feelings, the habitual acquiescence of those who may prefit by its abuse. As a matter of fact, the equitable interest of the tenant of the South in his holding is not often unfairly invaded; and the great body of the landlords of the South are a great deal better than the law of the land

These modifying circumstances have been sufficient to lessen the mischiefe of a bad law, and to make the system of i-nded tenure prevailing in the greater part of Ireland consistent with a fair amount progress Nay, they have been sufficient to cause even whole districts, for the most part occupied under these conditions to advance as yet more rapidly than districts beld under a system more favoured by law, but introduced after much social disturbance. But that the existing relations between the law and what I have called the Irish mode of occupation produce real and immense evil is a matter that does not ad mit of question. The necessary tendency of this state of things is to retard improvement by exposing the just rights of the tenant to confiscation, and to provoke discontent in a whole class, the most important certainly in the nation. One of the best proofs of this is that in Uleter, where the law has, in great degree, been supplimited by the custom that guards the interest of the tenant, we find comparative progress and order; and that, in the case of farms in the class here referred to, you see, as a general rule, throughout Ireland, better cultivation and more comfort wherever the vices of the law have been, to a considerable extent, neutralized by the security afforded by ressenable leases. Unfortunately too, this system of tenure has, in its operation, had direct results fraught with widespread and alarming evils. Occasionally, even in the N rth, some unjust or exacting man will make use of the law to infringe the custom that alone maintains the rights of the ten ant: and the consequence is not only an act of wrong, but the disturbance of, perhaps, a whole neighbourhood. The iniquities of the law, and the mpossibility of resistance, being suddenly revealed, feeling of irritation rans through those who may equally suffer; a sense of insecurity is widely diffused, and though, owing to the rire occurrence of such cases, acciety is not permanently injured, the centiment of dissatisfaction thus evoked is more deeply rooted than might be supposed. In the South, where no potent local usage exists to vindicate the in erea's of the tenant, the exercise of oppression in the shape of law on the part of the landlords is more common; the effects of such acts, which, though infrequent now, were but too numerous not very long egg, apread elerm and indignation for and wide, and create a general hatred of the law, and we see the result in the state of the country, in the mutual distrust of the landed classes, in the social disorder that abounds, though other causes no doubt co operate. To this antagonism between law and justice we must, I believe, ascribe the formidable spirit which in the South of Ireland, has fashioned a popular law of terrorism, with which the peasantry generally sympathize, to operate as a check on landlords No doubt agrariantsm is a deep seated malady, which may be traced to the historic past, that it is a symp tom of obranic social disorder. Which manifests it self in a variety of forms; but the true secret of its present strength - spart from its more outrageouclass that the conditions under which they hold their lands are essentially unfair. Unbonoily, as I hav more profound in proportion as the peasentry of re land acquire a greater interest in their holdings, are

violence—it is a conviction in the hearts of a whol before shows, this conviction will probably grow advance in intelligence and wealth; and were the existing law to continue as it is I think that the av rarian spirit, as it is now maniferted, would becom more intense, and be quickened by the very prosper in of the prople.

marked characteristics in common, which associate ordinary system of tenure in Ireland, however modified by various influences is, in different degr productive of mischief. The law fulls in sufficiently

dients. The principle which exposes the tedant, at will to exiction and the arbitrary raising of rent and wbich repudates his equities in the soil, extensive as these frequently are sees law directly at issue with right, and with the existing facts of society, and it would be simply intolerable if its operation bad not been restrained by pumberies causes. Its couse-quences, however, have been deplorable; and how ever numerous are the ills that at this juncture office. Ireland, in whatever degree the state of the country may be ascribed directly to sgitation, to the lawless ness of an excitable race, to the upheaving of pas sions long pent of all the prospect of a social chance, however up happy reditions of the past may be min gled, with the land Question, the feelings or gendered by the conditions of tenure are, in my judgment, the nost formideble evil. An effort of the imagination is required to comprehend the sentiments of the peasant who knows that the whole force of law may be used to destroy his rights iniquitously and work his ruin; be will be discontented in proportion to the weakcess of the checks that he can successfully op pose; he can never enjoy complete security; and ments; and its rigit docuries that grant or contract social disturbance inevitably follows Yet the State the armed force of Government is employed to vindi cote that which sometimes is an exhibition of ex trems wrong; and the authority of the Crown is in woked to support what may be note of mere spolia tion We satirize ourselves if this being made clear we complain that the ordinary Irish farmer has no sympathy with our institutions, and that he turns away from our merciful laws; let us, at least endenwour to do him right, to redress injustice, which we may admit that even our statesmen have been slow to perceive before we condemn him as incorrigible The system attended with such results must underg a thorough reform: in this great matter of I iso ten ures, law and right must be made to harm nize. I must ever be a subject of regret that the change wnot gradually effected, as it unquestionably migh have been, by the gentle process of judicial decisionthat the Judges of Ireland did not long ago mon' the principles of the law to the usages of the people and to the real necessities of society, in a con t especially requiring the process. That this was n done must be attributed to the fact that, during th period when our law was capable of great judici development, the Irish Bench represented only to an stincts of secendency and conquest; and in this in o'her things, the Imperial Legislature will be o fixed to make good the unhappy shortcomings of the past.

the land system of Ireland; moreover, examinapon the side of ownership is not in a satisfactor state As I have often pointed out, absenteels: prevails to an extent that is really colamitous; man of the largest proprietors are absentees; and in th South a marked religious distinction associated wian inauspicious past, divide the great body of land lords from the people. I have indicated before th unfortunate consequences which, coupled with a bsystem of teoure, may be traced to this condition affairs, - bow when whole tracts are without the ir fig nees that gain affection for landed property too often becomes an object of dislike: bow disuning in creed between landlord and tenant draws a b rem between them difficult to level and too anggestive ill-omened recollections; bow the antagonism is social and political life, in part flowing from the separation, has terminated in the South of Ireland in wresting from property its natural power, and redering it offices in too many places. I shall no dwell on these topics again, but shall make one or mark upon absentecism, reserved for a last glanca its effects. The great evil of absenteeism is more ospecially in such a country as Ireland, the with drawal of the presence of the proprietor; but I san n it agree with those who contend that it is absolu tely without economic mischief. It is easy to refu the volgar fallacy that Ireland is at the loss of the whole sum remitted to absentees abroad, that this i eimply a drain on her resources. I conceive how ever, that, economically, Ireland suffers from abserteelsm in this way-that its tendency is to remove to a distance the market for many Irish commodities which otherwise would find a market at home, anthus to leasen profis to some extent; and that i diverts a considerable fund from productive to un productive employment. I cappot however, enlarge on this here; and I must leave a subject not exclusi sively Irish to be discussed in a more regular manner in the greater part of the north of Ireland, lande property, resting on a social hasis very different from that of the other provinces, still fortunately possesseconsiderable power, and, notwithstanding some adverse influences, will long maintain its natural authority. As regards the whole system of ownership is Ireland, unsound as it is in too many places, it is obvious that any change in it must be, in the atrict est sense, voluntary and most fully respect the rights of proper'y. Such a change must be gradual and partial, and can only be thought of as supplemental in any settlement of the Lind Question; yet it may be the duty of real statesmanship, on grounds of high political expediency, to afford facilities for this con-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Our Special Correspondent in Rome, writing or the 22nd instant says :- I believe it is pretty certain that the Mass Rev Dr M'Gottigas, who was nominated dignissimus for the Archbishopric of Ar magh but who from the first was unwilling to accept he resonrability, has been excused by the Holy Father from acc ptance of it.'-Freeman.

The Derry e tites of the Marquis of Waterford are about being sold, and the tenants thereon are taking active steps to purchase their own farms. They are all comfortable people, and with a little assistance would be in a position to buy the fee simple of their holdings, and thus become proprietors themselves. A: meetings held by the tenants six deputies hav been appointed, who are to go to London to apply to the Government for assistance to enable them to fect their object.

The Ferians are determined to put O'Donovan Rossa forward gain for Tipperary as soon as the ate election the li have been declared invalid by the House of Com nous, and Col. John O'Mshony, who is at the head of one of the wiags of the Brotherhood in the United States, has made an urgent appeal to frish nationalists of all classes for money to carry write contest. 'The men of Tipperary,' he says, 'have won a great victory for the cause of Irish na tional independence by this election. They have covered themselves with immortal honor. It is now become the imperative duty of every patriotic Irish man all over the world to aid and support them in maintaining the advantage they have thus gained over the enemies of our country. Colonel O'Mahon thinks it ought be feasible to raise a sum of £10,000 in a few weeks to defray the extraordinary in fluences' which he assumes will be set in motion by the British Government against the Fenian candidate. - Cork Examiner.

The Freeman's Journal has received a list of twentyone families consisting of one hundred and thirtyeight individuals who have received notices to quit in one district, there being not one shilling of rent due Further particulars are promised.

A clerk in the Cork branch of the National Bank was recently arr sted n charge of embezzling

£1,000 belonging on the bank.

Mr J. Bright's ponularity is on the wane. At a large meeting of workmen at Bethnal grees, Mr. An-derson's remark that Mr Bright was the friend of the working man , was received with a storm of bat the British Empire should be broken up Mr Lavelle, we imagine, would reply that he did not hisses .- trich Times .

which contrary practice has prevailed the main's well will be interests of a small minority of your. The Hissack forces for .—The 'Scotsman' repeat and but their loyde, have made the permanent implement in the interests of the improvement the rumber that the Government is again pressed by in thousands of lost ances, its present productive dients. The brinciple which exposes the tenant at Act and it adds that the Tan Hings Congres Acr. - The 'Scoteman' repeat Act and it adds that the question was under conaddition at the last Cabinet Council. We are happy to be able to state on the authority of special telegram from our London Gorrespondent, who has obtained his information from a most reliable source, that the Oabinet has not had the question befere it since the last meeting of it before the Christmas bolidays; and, therefore, he report of the . Scotaman' is without foundation. - Freeman.

Mr. Heron has thought proper to contradict a romour that he would not present bimself to the voters in the premier county 'I have considered it the proper course, ' he says, 'act to patition for the seat, and I have adopted that course for reasons which will occur to every independent mind. He ben definitively states his intention to stand again to the event of a vacancy.

REPRESENTATION OF LONGFORD. - There is a rumor that Major O'Really, M.P., b ving accepted an appointment from the Government, will vacate his cert and that the priests of Longford, feeling themselves now unpledged will adop. Mr. John Martin. In that case of course, no petition would be put for ward against the return of the Hon. Mr. Greville. Nugent.

The opinions of the Irish Mational press were very generally commented upon by the English press of daturday and Monday The feeling of disappoints ne tand disgust evinced by our people against Mr. Bright is allowed to b deep, and likely to be lasting. The 'Standard' says it is probable he will be, before neny weeks, the most unpopular of the English ninisters Of course, their condemnation of Mr. Bright is simply a party move, and no mitter whit wurse was adopted by bim, the 'Stanfard' would qually condemn it, the real difference between the anglish parties being the enjoyment of office rather han any abstract principle With regard to Bright hope the memory of his heartless and unworthy sience of the jailers will not be forgotten scon in aland; and I would suggest, as a means of keepog his baseness ever present in the minds of our untrymen, that he be benceforth known as Hspoite-Bright .- Dublin Irishman.

The Cork Examiner has the following 'apropos' f the revived discussion of the Repeal question: ? peal of the Union would seem to be on the eve of gaining a position amongst the practical questions Irish politics. The old cry has been heard at recal of the great popular demonstrations lately ald in connection with the agrarien movement the idea, as yet, bus baroly assumed a definite shape, ad finds no avowed exponent in parliament, if we rcept Mr G H Moore, but there are indications that the taken possession of the minds of a considerble and active party in the conn'ry, by whom it is eld in reserve for the present, simply that public stention may be concentrated of a question of more mmediate urgercy. We do not now allude to the arty who have taken up the cry as a meane of vengling a fancied injury is flicted by the British arliament; but to the rection of patriotic and carnest uen who believe with the Dean of Limetick, that here are diseases in the present condition of the ountry which it will be difficult to cure by any neasure short of the concession of perfect autonomy.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER, BART, A REPEALER. - This norning we received the following letter from Sir seorge Bowyer, and although not intended for putication, we think it should go before his former onstituents in order that they may learn the charge not has taken place in his opinions on the question f Repeal. There is no doubt at all that S:r George a right. No matter what laws may be passed for reland, neither prosperity nor lasting peace will risit her till she is legislated for by her own sons, as he London Parliament will never be able to understand the wants of the country.

Temple, London, Jan. 20, 1870.

My Dear Sk-I am off to my du'y at the Council next Thursday Can I do anything for you in tie Holy City? I do not know what the government are going to do ab ut the land. But my own opinin 's that the only complete remedy for the evils nader which the country soffers is an Irish Parliament in Dublin. I have been for a long time coming to the conclusion that the British Parliament never will and never can understand what the country requires. Mutil there is an Irist Purliament, Ireland will a'ways be made a tool of English Party Leaders in House of Commons

'I hope to see the day when the Legislative Union will be repealed, and I believe this will be best for Regined as well as Ireland. - Balleve me yours sic-

4 Groups Bowres.

-Dundalk Democrat. THE 'SATURDAY REVIEW' ON THE INI B QUESTIONS P TAE DAY .- As the time draws pear when the Irish land scheme of the government is to be made oublic, attention is naturally concentrated in England on the minor details of the bill which it is supposed can be properly proposed. But when the debates in the Hones of Commons begin, it will not only be inevitable, but it will be most desirable that the discussion should take a much wider range. There are, for example, a large number of persons here who deny altogether the proposition that it is desirable that the political control of Irish landlords over their tenants should cease. They say that such control is entirely in harmony with the English Constitution, and that it is very beneficial to Ireland, by encouraging the continuance of very wholesome relations between the upper and lower classes. If this is not the view by which the House of Commons is prepared to abide, then it will have to be explained to the Irish that the politics, control of which they complain will be minimized, if not extinguished, by measures which Parliament is propared to adopt; as, for example, by securing the tenant against capricious evictions, by encouraging long leases, and by the billot. The expediency of making small bolders the proprietors of the land, will also be discassed, and when it is discussed, let us hope it will be discussed fairly. It is said that the great landlords are necessary to lead the way to improvement, and that the Irish farmers are too ignorant and careless to make good proprietors. Naither of these arguments are sufficient, although both are very well worth considering If the creation of small proprietorships is to be treated as an open question, the benefits of small properties, as well as their very serious defects, ought to be weighed. What resson s there to think that the sma'l Irish tenant of to-day s less fixed to become a good proprietor than the French peasant was at the time of the French Revolution? How can it be more than a mere surmise that the holders of small holdings, under the promptings of self-interest, would not learn as fast from arger owners, and from reading about and visiting well-outsivated districes, as tenants are likely to learn from wise landlords? If it is said that to make the tenant a proprietor would lead to endless subdivision of land, it may be asked whether the history of small proprietorships shows that subdivision is always pursued to the point where ruin brcomes inevitable. Even the question of Irish inderendence must receive some notice from Parliament. Here again it would be advantageous both to Eug. ishmen and Irishmen if the whole subject were holdly argued cut. On the one hand, Irishmen might be brought to ask themselves what they mean by such phrases as the management of Irish capital, the development of Irish industries, the making of irish laws, and the assessing of expenditure of Irish 'ses, being left in Ireland's own hands. First, they nay be got to see that if they mean that there should he two Parliaments of co-ordinate power in the two slands, the steady pursuance of an Imperial policy would be wholly impossible, and to ask it is to sak