a well-informed paper, publishes some rather startling news. It says: 'A rumor is being spread, and generally believed, throughout the various parts of three Sessions, in which, not a single effort worth the country that Ireland is on the eve of a revolution mentioning was made by the popular representatives or rebellion. The signal for the rising is to be the landing, in some of our bays or harbors, of an arma ment from America, provided with an ample supply of arms and all the other munitions of war for the use of those who yearn to throw off the 'yoke of the Saxon.' It is also generally believed that there is at this moment existing in Ireland a secret society, having its headquarters in Dublin, and brauches in Cork, Tralee, and all the other principal towns in the Kingdom. This society, it is positively said, is at this very moment actively engaged in organising the people and preparing them for the anticipated invasion, having them taught military drill wherever practicable. Thus, they will be fitted to avail themselves of the arms that shall be placed in their hands by their foreign friends. It is further hinted, in mysterious language, 'that certain persons whose present position holds them back, will assume leading parts in the struggle when once it

DOCTOR O'BRENNAN IN BLACKBURN .- On Tuesday evening, 24th Nov., Dr. O'Brenzan, of the Connaught Patriot, delivered an eloquent and powerful lecture before a crowded and enthusiastic audience, in the Odd Fellows' Hail, Blackburn. The Very Rev. Canon Irving, an English Catholic clergyman, presided, and with great dignity. The subject was "Ireland—her Wrongs—their Remedies." The learned lecturer referred back to the penal laws of William and Mary, Anne, &c., which robbed the Catholic Church, as well the laity as the Clergy, and transferred the spoil to the Protestant church. He dwelt, in a strain of fervid elequence and with telling and thrilling effect, on the abomination of proselytism in olden and modern days. He proved beyoud all doubt that the temporalities of the Established Church were the great wrong of Ireland-the cancer consuming her heart; the remedy-the abolition of the monster. The second great wrong - the parchment Union; the remedy—the repeal of it.— The eloquent speaker addressed himself in an especial manner to the common sense of the great many Protestants listening to him to keep in view the challenge of the Catholic Clergy of West Connaught to the Protestant clergy offering to defray half the expense of an investigation as to the alleged number of converts. The proselytisers not having accepted the challenge, left no alternative to any impartial Protestant but to admit that the pamphlet, 'Good News from Ireland,' was a fraud to get money under false pretences. The lecturer himself challenged the Rev. C. H. Seymour, of Tuam, to test the number of Protestants in that town, and to prove that in 1833 there were more of them than in 1963, and on that account Mr. Seymout's asking for money to raise a new church for sitting accommodation was a pious fraud. Dr. O'Brennan clearly proved that evictions were generally applied as a means towards proselytism. Impossible rents were imposed that in a few years landlords would have a closk why they evicted for non-payment, and not through bigotry, or in order to consolidate farms.

The Sligo Champion thus comments on the late decision of the Imperial Government with respect to the evil effects of Orangeism in the Colonies. He asks why the same principles should not be applied to Ireland, as are applied to Prince Edward Island:

"Hear that, loyal Urangemen of Canada, who sent over your Grand Master to present an address to the Queen not long ago-hear it also, Orangemen of the North, and grash your teeth with pious rage, at this enunciation of the truth with respect to your nefarious Society. We have given credit to the Duke of Newcastle for thus taking the Orange bull by the horns; but we tell his Grace that he should have gone a step or two further, if he be really sincere in his denunciation. If Orangeism 'must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which it exists, why is it not crushed out in Canada—why is it not squelched in Ireland? Why are Crangemen allowed to hold the Commission of the Peace, to sit on the bench in courts where no Catholic magistrate is to be seen, although the population is essentially Catholic? These are questions which we commend to the attention of the Duke of Newcastle; and, as we are nothing if not candid, we tell the Secretary for the Colonies that with the expression of his regret at the conduct of the Legislature of the Prince Edward Island, he should have re- Henry C. Chapman, the manager of the company, called Lieutenant-Governor Dundas, who gave his assent to tae Bill. Such an exercise of legitimate authority would have had a most salutary effecton the one hand, it would give all Orangedom to understand that the slightest countenance, or connexion with, their society was sufficient to incapacitate any man from holding office under the Queen; and on the other, it would act as a 'caution' to Government officials in Canada, and certain magistrates, and the Lieutenants of Counties, in Ireland, who at present rest in perfect security, although it is notorious that they are members of a society whose workings are so well calculated to embitter political and religious differences, and something worse if pos-

Cultivation of Flax. - The meeting that took place in Carrick-on-Suir, last Saturday, to promote the growth of flax in this district, was a most impertant one, and our farmer readers especially will peruse the report of it with interest. Ireland is able double the amount of her present population; but what she particularly wants to make her rich and thriving, is the increase of manufactures If farmers in general avail themselves of the opening made for Ireland by the American war, they will benefit themselves and their country. The linen manufacturers of the North of Ireland cannot supply the orders received, from want of material; but if the farmers would only take advantage of the peculiar circumstances of the times, they would find a ready market for flax, which it was stated by Mr. Malcomson, would leave them a profit of £14 an Irish acre, and there need be no apprehension on the ground of want of scutching mills, as the newly formed company will supply that deficiency. Besides we have read that the Marquis of Waterford and other landowners promised, about two years ago, to supply scutching mills to their tenants if they grew flax in such a quantity as to warrant the outlay on machinery .-There is a good prospect for the linen manufacture of Ireland, if the farmers will take the advice proffered them by landowners and manufacturers, who ! freely acknowledge that their own, as well as the farmers' interests, would be advanced by the general cultivation of the flax crop. - Waterford Citizen.

FLAX.-The Cork Examiner announces the formation for the promotion of the growth, preparation, and manufacture of flax in the county Cork, the success of which it speaks of as beyond a doubt.

THE COUNTRY AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES - The fact that the popular representation of Ireland, in the House of Commons, has proved equally ineffective, under both Whig and Tory Ministers, to procure redress of the popular wrongs, is a malter well deserving the a ttention of the people, especially, as we are rapidly approaching another Session, in which the repetition of the past inactive and apathetic action will be attended, simply, with the ruin of the country. The power conferred upon the people, of remedying their grievances through the voices and votes of their own freely elected Representatives is one of the highest and most valuable privileges of freedom. We do not pretend to say that the Irish people enjoy this great privilege to anything like the extent, that injustice ought to be concealed to them; but we do assert that, by one means or another, as least a score of members find themselves in Parlia-

STARTLING FROM IRELAND. - The Cork Examiner, them, in the hope, and on the understanding that they would to the utmost of their ability, plead and enforce the popular cause. The history of the past as a body, to obtain just legislation for the irish people, on the subjects which affect their prosperity, nay their very existence, shamefully belies all the promises, and all the undertaking by which the peo-ple, at popular elections, were deluded and deceived. There is no need to be mincing in the language to be implied to the mischievous, almost fatai, abandonment of public duty by the Irish members. Can they deny that, as a body sent to Parliament, to watch over and guard the interests of the people and the country, they have stood idly by, while the country has been bleeding at every pore, and the people fleeting from it, by thousands, every week, during the last two years? This heavy and shameful charge lies at their door, and it is no answer to the people, who are the sufferers, to say - that it was not lack of patriotism, but want of united and prudent action, that leaves them open to the popular accusation. While the country is rapidly becoming a waste, and the population fast diminishing down from millions to thousands, and every day becoming poorer and more miserable, there is no time to consider the degree and extent of criminality which has allowed these deplorable results to be brought about without any attempt to remedy or mitigate them .-It cannot be denied that the indictment against the Irish popular members for their inert and apathetic policy as a body-we except some instances of individual earnest, and honest exertion-during the last three years, is of the gravest character; and who do not besitate to add, that if there was a general election to-morrow, constituencies would act rightly in repudiating for ever the sham services of many of the gentlemen, who now affect to be the representatives of the popular will. By their conduct, in not 'en marse,' forcing on the attention of Lord Palmerston, the vital necessity of amending the land laws - so as to give the tenant farmers a real interest | it. in the soil, and secure them from legalised robbery, and oppression, the Irish members have practically declared Tenant Right to be a myth, and the complaints that it is not granted, a delusion. We need only allude to the manner in which this great question has been neglected by the Irish members, to show how monstrously they have betrayed their trust, and how foully the people who confided in them, have been deceived. It is a truth beyond question, that unless the principles of justice and fairness, which the old Tenant League embodied in their Bill, are legalised before long, the tenant farmers of Ireland will cease to exist on the soil, and we shall have to look for them in Australia and America. With their existence is united the existence of every other class, from the highest to the lowest, in this land; and when, therefore, we see the mainstay of the country on the verge of rule, it is not premature to draw attention to the disgraceful course of inaction on the part of the Irish members. which has allowed this great calamity to impend, without seeking to stay it. The people, we foresee, will have to redress their constituent wrongs themportant trust committed to their care. - Tuam THE GALWAY PACKET STATION. - The appounce.

ment made on Friday at the meeting in the Town Court-house by Mr. George Morris will be hailed with satisfaction by the entire country. The accident to the Anglia directed public attention to the working of the Galway line of steamers, and the universal condemnation of the system of starting the ships from Liverpool, and thus, depriving Gaiwsy of the advantages obtained for our barbour by the unanimous public opinion of Ireland, has had its influence on the directors. Our excellent city representative, Lord Dunkellin, remonstrated strongly with the board, and Mr. Denis Kirwan, to whom the public owe so much in this matter, went over to London to represent the public indignation of the people of Galway and of all Ireland on the subject. We are also much indebted to the press of Ireland, metropolitan and provincial, Conservative and Liberal for having taken up the question with an earnestness and an energy that nothing could withstand. The consequence has been that the directors have very wisely determined to give up Liverpool as soon as existing arrangements will permit of their doing so. This will prove as profitable to the shareholders as it will be advantageous to Galway. Mr. made a statement to the Liverpool Dock Board, which we lately published, and which disclosed the fact that bringing the vessels to Liverpool was a great loss to the concern. But independently of this the injustice of giving the merchants of Liverpool the advantages that ought to be enjoyed by the merchants of Galway, Belfast, and other cities in Ireland, was enough to occasion the withdrawal of public confidence from the board of directors. As it has hitherto been worked, the Galway line was not of the slightest benefit to this country. So that all our agitation for an Irish Packet Station would have been to no purpose had the directors continued merely to make Galway a port of call between Liverpool and America. Indeed, it was rather a disadvantage, for it raised hopes that could not have been realised. However, let bygones be bygones. We understand the Columbia will bring back freight to be discharged in Galway, and that in future, after the ships already advertised to sail from Liverpool to produce with ease more than enough to feed shall have done so, Galway is to be the port of departure and arrival, as it ought to have been from the commencement, for the steamers of the Atlantic Company. We have no doubt that cargoes will be easily obtained for the vessels both in their outward and homeward voyages, and the enormous harbour dues, and other expenses swallowed up in Liverpool will be saved to the company. If properly managed there is great hope of its becoming a mercantile success; and this hope could only be reasonably entertsined by making Galway Harbour the home and resting-place of the steamers. We hope to see Galway one of the busiest centres of industry and commerce in the empire before the lapse of much time.-New enterprises will spring into existence, and industrial occupations not now dreamt of will come into operation, from the success of this great national project. The Galway subsidy was the first commercial boon granted to Ireland since the Union; and it is a matter of rejoicement that we are now on the eve of its full enjoyment. - We cannot doubt that our public men will exert themselves to have the contemplated improvements in our harbour effected, which will make Galway Bay the safest and most accommodating seaport for large ressels in the world-which will make it as superior to Liverpool as its geographical position is more advantageous .-This once accomplished, we shall soon after see more than one line of steamers leaving our noble harbour -probably a bi-weekly or daily communication between Galway and the New World. We are not indulging in any Utopian or exaggerated fancies-Nature has placed us in the position for becoming the emporium of commerce between the two hemispheres, and if Ireland is true to herself, we shall yet, and soon, too, take advantage of that position. But referring again to the change of policy and procedure in the management of the Galway line by the directors of the Atlantic Company, we have have to congratulate them upon their sound sense in agreeing to satisfy the expressed public opinion of the country. They have come to a wise and prudent determinotion. Let them keep faith with Ireland, and they will have a united nation to sustain them .-Galway Vindicator.

It has been announced that the potato crop in the county Meath has not, of late, got worse, and that visited many establishments in his trade, but the au-notwithstanding the murmurs heard during the swer to his applications was—"You are Irish, go ment by the popular suffrages which were given to the requirements of the people.

This advice he determined not to occupation, and would prefer it to any other, even if number of 'Southern-looking gentlemen, she was off follow, and, after three days' search, he alighted on they had an alternative. For in this country, as in like a shot.'

extraordinary in its nature and in its result and possessing no little interest for the Catholics of this country, has been brought to a termination within the past week in a Dublin law court. It was a case arising out of some of those practices which have attached so much of disgrace to the name of Protestantism in this country, and which have gone so far to break down the bonds of good feeling and friend-ship between the Irish Catholic and his Protestant felllow-countryman. In " Maguire v. Maguire " question at issue was simply this-whether the dying wishes of a father, in relation to the education of his children-wishes clearly expressed and recorded by his will-are to be obeyed, or whether, contrary to his injunctions, these three children are to be handed over to one of the proselftising agencies of the city, and taught to despise the faith of their fathers The manner in which it has been sought to legalise an injustice so gross as the latter alternative was by impugning the genuineness of the will; and it was to decide on the validity of this document that the jurymen who tried the case assembled in the Court of Exchequer. A clearer case than the one in question has not often been set before a jury. Never, we venture to say, has a will been contested on such grounds as those brought forward by Mr. Whiteside and his party, and it is melancholy indeed to find twelve citizens of Dublin unable or unwilling to agree on the merits of such a subject. Space does not permit us to enter into a full consideration of the case, and we can only lay its most prominent features before our readers. The young Maguires are children of one of those banes of society-a mixed marriage. Baptised in the true faith, they were nevertheless permitted, through the instrumentality of the mother, and the culpable negligence of the father, to take lessons at one of those Protestant seminaries at which something more than literary attain-ments are to be gained by attendance. Maguire, however, when on his death-bed, repented of his conduct, and determined as far as possible to atone for On the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Keon, the priest who attended him at his last moments, he gladly agreed to make a will which should rescue his children from all further danger of proselvtism. Father Keon undertook to draw up the will, and he did so for a very sufficient reason-because Magnire did not possess the means of paying a solicitor for the trouble. The will having been framed, it was left in the possession of the testator for some time, and when the Rev. Mr. Keon next called the will was executed by Maguire, who even insisted, for fear of mistake, on signing it a second time. There were two witnesses present besides Mr. Keon and the decessed when the document was signed, to which the names of all four were attached. The provisions of the will were, that the three children should be reared Catholics, and that their guardianship should be invested in the Rev. Mr. Keon and Patrick Maguire, a brother of the deceased. Maguire died, and the children were handed over by the mother to one of those Protestant institutions which, while closed rigorously against the destitute Protestant child, are lways open to the kidnapped children of Catholics. In accordance with their father's will, an effort was, solves. Their first step will be to change the men of course, made to get the roung Maguires out of who mis-represent them, for others who will more such bands, and have them reared in their father's bonestly and earnestly discharge the high and im- faith. To frustrate these attempts the proselytisers contested the validity of the will, and called upon the guardians to prove its legality. The trial which has just concluded has been the second attempt made to convince a jury of the validity of the document, and for the second time that effort has been frustrated. That the will was legally drawn up, sigued and witnessed, it has been found impossible to deny; but on the simple fact that the document was drawn up by and executed at the suggestion of a Catholic priest, a plea of undue influence has been grounded, passions and prejudices have been evoked, and the cause of justice and honesty defeated. With all the boasted advantage of trial by jury, we cannot help feeling that this is a sort of case in which, for the ends of justice, its action almost inevitably fails. Where the interests of two religions are so closely concerned, and where the decision rests with a body which numbers professors of both creeds, a result other than disagreement is hardly to be expected. In such a case, a skilful appeal from counsel to the feelings and prejudices of one or other section of the fury renders unanimity almost impossible. To this alone can we attribute such results as those which have followed in the case of Maguire v. Maguire. They will, perhaps, cause surprise and indignation throughout the country; but it is well that our people should be aware that, in spite of emancipation acts and the boasted liberality of the age a father who is a Catholic may still be prevented from disposing of the education of his children-and above all, that a will may be set aside as invalid if it be but drawn up by a Catholic priest .- Nation, THE IRISH IN AMERICA. - The steamers which leave

this port at the rate of three or four each week for Western Hemisphere, and whose passenger accomodation is inadequate for the transport of the emigrants crowding the wharves at Queenstown, are now well supplied with living freights on their home-ward trips. All those who have returned are loud in their execration of Yankee freedom, and resonant with tears at the many sufferings they endured since they unhappily abandoned their native soil. Notwithstanding the warnings poured out by these distressed people, the exodus from Ireland is unabated. and the crowd seeking conveyance is enormous. Though cautioned by the experience of returned friends to avoid the States, as a country in which their only resource will be to sell themselves to the war and die of disease, be shot and baroneted to death, or be cast into some uncharitable city mutilated, miserable, neglected relics, the desire to cross the Atlantic is not abated by our countrymen. They are not deterred from their purpose on being assured that ere they step from the plank of the emigrant ship at New York they will be pounced upon by conscript agents, and be worried by every artifice and falsehood to seduce them to defend the "Stars and Stripes." Any amount of money is tenderednay promised; and as to promotion, a few days' probation in the ranks is certain to insure a colonelcy in the regiment that is the first to invade Ireland and trample the British flag. There is not a pledge that is not given; but if the youth be obdurate then a ready mob hoots and pelts him from the landing stage, and he is fortunate if his fleetness preserves his head from scars, and his clothes from unbecoming rents. When he recovers his fright, in the streets be fieds the walls covered with attractive bills, offering fabulous inducements to the Irish to become substitutes for conscripts, while the con-scripts are advertised that traders in human flesh and blood have substitutes "on hand just arrived from Europe," to be sold at low price. To prove that this is no misrepresentation, the following is a copy of the placards: - "Substitutes furnished at No. 25 Chambers street. Any number of substitutes can be bad at the office of James Lee, 25 Chambersstreet, at 325 dollars each. Fifty men now on hand, just arrived from Europe." The truth of the other statements is manifest from the narration of a respectable tradesman who returned to this city. He by trade a timplate worker, and was induced to emigrate to America by the promise of high wages, and immediate and constant employ. Landed in New York, he endured all the tormentings of the recruiting agents, until he ran to avoid their importu-Then be was followed and assailed by a mob of rowdies, and luckly escaped with but a few scratches and bruises: Having secreted himself in a lodging house for a few days, until he telt recovered from the fatigues of his voyage and the violence inflicted on him, he strolled into the streets to commence reaping of the great money harvest which was to bring him back to Cork a wealthy man. He

short road to fortune; but his mental happiness was but of short duration, for an uproar in the outer apartment awakened him from his revery. Suddenly the door flew open, and a mob of rowdies was disclosed; and the employer, terror-stricken, implored him to leave or the house would be demolished. He hurriedly obeyed the request, and his employment terminated with hootings and hissings. It now was impressed upon him that, for an Irishman, New York was not habitable, and he resolved to get farther inland. To do so he repaired to the Bowery Railway Station, but here a difficulty arose The ticketclerk refused the fare, saying he must be either a deserter or a skedaddler. Go be was determined, but by what strategy could be go? In the street he had made the acquaintance of an Irishwoman. Her husband and two brothers had lost their lives in the war, and she was then eking out a miserable existence by casual work of the most menial class. She advised his escape by the Hoboken Ferry Station. To this they both went, and she purchased a ticket. He now thought his object accomplished, and having thanked and rewarded the widow, he took his sent, in a carriage. Here, however, he had little time for rest or contemplation, when a posse of porters pounced upon and dragged him back upon the platform denouncing him as a cowardly runaway. This proceeding banished from his imagination all hope of amassing wealth in America; so, having some money in his pocket, he hurried back to the wharf from which he had a few days previously been so ready to escape, and getting on board an Inman ship, he sailed homeward, and landed in Queeustown, protesting never to cross the Atlantic again .-Saunders' Correspondent.

(To the Editor of the London Times)

Sir,-The tone of despondency that pervades the discussion of the state of Ireland in the public journals of the United Kingdom is certainly not a matter of surprise. The facts disclosed in the several letters from different districts all tend to the same uncomfortable conclusion—namely, that the country is still declining. The assessed income of Ireland, as given in my last letter, was £22,746,342 in 1861. It is down to £21,638,975 in 1863, as appears from a return obtained by Sir E. Grogan, M.P., bearing date the 30th of June last. This shows a decline of over £1,100,000 in the two years. The question is, what is to be done? Matters assuredly will not mend as long as we all look on idly with our arms tolded. We say, God speed to our countrymen who emigrate. We rejoice at their prospect of improved circumstances. But, meanwhile we must not forget that we have large interests at stake at home. I am not one of these who argue that Ireland should be allowed to decline in population and wealth until her labour and capital are on a par with her present low productive industry. I say, 'Rather increase the de-mand for labour and capital; raise it to the level of the supply.' Medical men do not reduce food to the lowest point to give as little to do as possible to an vital powers and restoring the functions of vigorous health. As it is in the human subject so ought it to

be in the body politic.

Now, beyond all doubt, much may be done, even in the eleventh hour, by her landed proprietors and Government to alter the circumstances which have reduced Ireland to her present state of prostration. It is not now so much the affair of the peasantry as it was. As far as they are concerned, as you justly will continue to do, until things are changed for the better. We must bid against the western world in employment and wages, which can be done only by judiciously developing the industrial resources of this country. We must thus make it the advantage of the people to remain at home. We must consult for our own interests and their's, which go hand in hand for we are now learning, to our cost, what many of us heretofore have practically ignored, that the interests of the tillers and proprietors of the soil are identical. And here let me observe I use the term 'wages in the economic sense of all the benefits accruing to the workmen in return for his labour, rather than in the common or popular acceptation of the more money payment only. Of course, whatever is done must be done gradually and carefully. But we should lose no time about commencing. No matter how

It is true the seasons of late have been most unfavourable to Ireland. It is no less true that their disastrous results have been greatly aggravated by the bad farming, defective drainage, and general poverty of the country. But, surely, the effect of all this ought not to be to paralyze all exertion. It ought rather to prove a stimulus to us to do a great deal that we have heretofore neglected. Thus would we be in a position to bear up against such visitations should they recur. Other countries, better prepared no doubt have to pass through similar ordeals in their turn.

Ireland's main staple is agriculture; and it is admitted on all hands that our agriculture is in a lamentably backward state as compared with that of England, Scotland Belgium, and other countries. Comparative estimates have been attempted by economists. It is wholly unnecessary to go into their figures. The fact is palpable even to the most superficial observer. The fertile soil of Ireland does not employ and support anything approaching the number it ought. The return it yields, even in the most prosperous years, is far below what it ought to

The immediate cause is, that labour and capital are not adequately applied to the land. The instru ments of production are there, but they are not used. The farmers of Ireland have a very large aggregate of deposits in the savings banks and the ordinary banks of the country, bearing interest at an everage of a fraction under two per cent.

In Dr. Hancock's careful and elaborate report, we find the aggregate amount of private balance in the Eank of Ireland, and deposits in all the other Irish banks in 1862, to be £14,388,725. We are told that the classes depositing are supposed to be chiefly farmers.' A bank manager to whom I have spoken and who has paid attention to the subject, gives it as his opinion that nine-tenths of the above sum bebelong to the farming classes. The commercial classes, I need scarcely observe, keep the balances of not lend money at 2 per cent. Therefore very little three-fourths of this unemployed capital belongs to the farming classes. Here, then, is a sum of £21,with Dr. Hancock where he says :-

'These deposits indicate that any neglect in execannot arise from a general want of capital among those connected with land in Ireland; and it is a average of 2 per cent, to be employed in the large towns, and much of it in London, instead of expending it in agricultural improvements in !reland.'

Our farmers as a class are very economical and industrious, as is evidenced by the large amount of further of the Cyclops and the Phoenix, but we have these deposits, with the productive industry of the the somewhat singular statement from Hull that an visited many establishments in his trade, but the ancountry at so low a point. They are also a shrewd 'undoubted ram' was launched there, with steam
swer to his applications was—"You are Irish, go and intelligent race. Furthermore, they love their up, a few days ago, and that, after taking on board a

THE LATE WILL CASE IN THE EXCHEQUER. - A case a tradesman who gave him, a job. He instantly set | England, agriculture is the occupation most generalto work, congratulating himself that he was on the ly preferred; and hence the farmer is content with a lower profit than those engaged in other pursuits. And no matter what he said or written to the contrary, no matter what inferences may be drawn from the great and continuous flow of emigration. all who know the country will agree with me that there is not an Irish farmer who would not far profer remaing where he is if he only got fair play at home and could live by the land.

But Irish farmers will not invest their capital in agriculture without security of compensation for inexhausted improvements on the determination of a tenancy. Without this twofold security the farmer will not labour beyond a certain point; he will not lay out his capital; he will not husband the resources of the soil; he will not supplement its natural fertility to the same extent he would if he were quite secure of enjoying the increased fruits of that fertility, the increased returns of his labour and capital so invested. The following is a case in point. A friend of mine, whose address I enclose you, had a farm to let three years ago in a neighbouring county It was thoroughly improved and in good heart, with house, offices, fencing, and draining, all completed by the landlord, at a cost of over £2,000. Its extent was 190 statute acres. There were six or seven upplicants for this farm. One of them was an ordinary frieze-coated farmer, who had, up to that time, held land on other estates as tenant from year to year, without laying out one shilling on its improvement but, on the contrary, drawing out of it all be could. My triend was willing to give him a long lease; much longer, indeed, than is usually given by the few Irish proprietors who grant leases. He knew that the man had money, and was steady and industrious. The result was a lease of 100 years was given, at £250 a-year; the tenant paying down at once a fine of £760, or £4 an acre, and showing his landlerd £800 more, as his capital to work the farm.

Now, in Iteland leases are the exception, not the rule. The Parliamentary Commissioners, in their report on the tenure of land in Ireland, say :-

* Looking generally through Ireland, we believe that the larger portion of the land is occapied by tenants at will. The most general, and, indeed, most universal topic of complaint brought before us, in almost every part of Ireland was 'the want of tenure,' to use the expression most commonly used by the witnesses. It is well known that the want of 'fixity of tenure' has for some time past been sedulously put forward as one of the most prominent grievances of the Irish tenunt.

Legal security for the tenant is required in Ireland much more than in England and Scotland, for the following reasons:-1, In England and Scotland the landlord invariably completes the fencing and draining, and erects the house, offices, and labourers' cottages, putting the farm in eyelf respect into firstrate working order before he lets it. In other words he finds the fixed capital, on which he receives good interest in an enhanced rent. The tenant is thus enabled to devote all his means to the working of impaired constitution; they rather aim at improving the farm—that is, he is called on to find only the the general health and bringing the system up to its mork. There is a wast difference between starving a the rent is panctually paid, which results of the aucpatient down to all but inanition, and elevating the cossful industry of the tenant are a bonus superadded to the interest, or increased rent, accoung to the landford for his advance of fixed capital, as they are, in the aggregate, a great benefit to the community at large. But in Ireland generally the tenant is ex pected to make the double outlay; he is called on to find both the fixed and floating capital, and this without secority of tenure. The results of such a system must be obvious to your readers on your side of the Channel, and require not one word of itremark, they are bringing the difficulty to a practical lastration. 2. As there is no other great staple of solution by leaving it behind them; and this they industry, the competition for land in Ireland is exindustry, the competition for land in Ireland 13 extravagant. Added to this, the landlords as a class are not wealthy; many of them, indeed, through, no fault of their own, as their estates have descended to them burdened with debts and heavy family charges, There are several of the recent purchasers of property too, who have acted on the mistaken plan of buying ing estates beyond the amount of money at their command, and horrowing one-third or one-fourth of the purchase money as a first charge on the property. Consequently it sometimes occurs that the necessities of the landlord compel him to dispossess a yearly tenant is order to avail himself of a higher bid for

I know that there are some who say, why should we give leases to bad and lazy tenants? No one requires this. Let the landlord select his tenant, having regard to capital and skill, as well as character. Lazy and had tenon's, when they are met with, are the natural growth of our bad system - put the people into a good position, and they will rapidly improve. They will be socially and economically educated by a better state of things. For education is but the formation of character; and our character takes its shape and form from the circumstances by which we are constantly surrounded. The landlord. too, can have judicious clarses in the lease. Those clauses should be rather prohibitory than prescriptive having reference rather to what is removed from the farm than what is grown on it. In the present days of competition, and variable climate, the far-mer requires freedom of action as well as security.

The whole question demands the immediate and careful consideration of the landfords of Ireland and Government. Action being taken in it just now would have the most beneficial effects, moral as well as material.

Intimately connected with the land question, and next to it in importance, is the general and thorough drainage of Ireland.

To enter on the subject now would be unreasonably to prolong this letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Cork, Dec. 3. A MAGISTRATE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The first two sea-going ships ever built of steel were launched at Liverpool last week, and occasioned much interest to members both of the royal and mercantile navy. They average about 1,400 tons

More Consederate Causers .- It would appear, from a statement in the Times that the Admiralty, noting upon a report from the dockyard officials, sent an order down to Sheerness last week, directing the Rappahanneck (late her Majesty's ship Victor) to be detained. As in the case of the Alabama, however, their banking accounts, that is, their unemployed the Confederate agents were on the alert, and the capital, as low as possible. And certainly they do order arrived 'a few hours too late.' It is asserted order arrived 'a few hours too late.' It is asserted that when the Victor was sold her new owners alof the sum can belong to them. The deposits in all leged that they intended her for the Chinese trade, the savings banks of Ireland amout to about £2,000- and she was re-christened the 'Scylla, of London. 000, the greater part of which also belong to far- Like the Phoenix and Cyclops, she was sold with her mers. On the whole, it may be safely assumed that engines, machinery, and the whole of her gear comengines, machinery, and the whole of her gear com-plete, and it was announced at the time of her sale that ' she was to be docked to have her hull examin-000,000, which would under favourable circumstances | before being taken away.' She has ever since, apbe applied to developing the agricultural resources parently, been lying at Sheerness, and it would apof the country. There are few who will not agree pear that she only left that dockyard when it became evident to her owners that hers would be the fate of the Alexandra and the Birkenhead 'rams' if cuting the more lasting agricultural improvements she remained another day in an English port. About the middle of October instructions wers received at those connected with land in Ireland; and it is a Chatham, directing that in all cases in which resmatter of grave inquiry why the farmers of Ireland sels of war were sold out of the service, 'the greatshould lend such sums to the different banks at an est care should be taken in removing all the gun-fittings and returning them to the War Department.' The Victor, Cyclops, and Phoenix were no doubt, strip; ed of their gun fittings, but these could be replaced without much difficulty. We hear nothing was launched there, with steam