

Grand-Vestal, and thereby destroy the bad opinions she might have formed concerning the litter he had been compelled to let the pontiffs use.

Clemens had easily awakened in this generous nature, horror for the cruel deed about to be committed, and dissipated his vain apprehension of the anger of the gods.

On the other hand, the former Vespilla who had so often broken into the tomb to procure the teeth and hair which he sold to Eutrapelus, could hardly be deterred by scruples of conscience from undertaking the proposed expedition. But was the thing feasible? He had believed it so, at first; but now, the more he thought of it, the greater the difficulty appeared.

It is possible, said the pontiff of the Christians. Yes, it is possible, with the assistance of a certain number of Vespilles. But we must be alone, this old man and I. It is true that it would not be prudent to associate others to this undertaking.

Thereupon, Gerges fell again in deep thought, and taxed his imaginative faculties to their utmost capacity. A vague smile soon fitted upon his lips, announcing that the solution of the problem was presenting itself to his mind. He was thinking of the small, solitary house in which Cecilia had formerly lived with her father, and which, ever since their removal, he had stoutly refused to let out, looking reverentially upon it as the sanctuary of his first affections.

But Gerges rejoiced in difficulties; and when he had once got hold of his first ideas, the others were not long following. His plan was soon made. Casting off all anxiety from his countenance, he called four of his strongest vespilles, and gave them his orders.

They were to prepare his best closed litter, in such a way as to give it a gloomy and funeral appearance outside; but its interior should be lined with the whitest and softest wool, and decorated with wreaths of flowers. On the following night, towards the twelfth hour, they were to go with this litter, under the portico of the temple of Safety; to bandage their eyes as soon as they would arrive there, and to wait silent and motionless until his arrival.

He shall not be long coming," continued Gerges, preceding a person who will then enter the litter, and who must not be seen. Let him tremble who would infringe this command. He would fall dead at my feet. But I shall immediately undo your bandages; and you will then carry the litter, on a run, as far as my little house near the Flavianus Circus. There you will stop and leave us. What is to follow is my look out.

And with an imitable gesture of triumph, the designer sat off his vespilles. They withdrew, convinced that their master had an appointment for the next evening with some high-born matron, whose imprudence must remain shrouded in mystery.

From that time until the hour of departure, Gerges remained invisible, in his private room, busy with preparations which none could have suspected.

CHAPTER XX.—THE EXECUTION.

The news of the Grand-Vestal's sentence had spread in Rome, early in the morning, with that swiftness peculiar to certain events which strike the multitude with terror. Instantly, the immense city had been shrouded in gloom. The Courts were suspended, and the magistrates ceased their functions; the citizens left their occupations and closed the doors of their houses; everywhere, in the place of motion and the joys of life, appeared the image of desolation and death.

The Forum was silent. Not that it was deserted, but the immense crowd which filled it was awe-struck with the solemnity of the occasion, and the voices arose so low and airy, now scarcely rose above a whisper. It was particularly in this usually lively centre of Roman life, that the solemn, gloomy and imposing picture of public consternation was more apparent.

In the midst of this sinister calmness, might be discerned a secret impatience to see the moment arrive when the sufferings of the victims would commence in the various phases of this atonement. In every time and every place, the multitude evinces the same cruel instincts. The spectacle which was to gratify the morbid curiosity of the Romans, was divided into three distinct parts; the flagellation of the virgin condemned for incest; the execution of her seducer, in the centre of the Forum; the march of the funeral procession which would cross the city to conduct the Vestal to the Campus Saceratus.

Ancient usage, a last feeling of respect for public modesty, prohibited the multitude from assisting at the first tortures of the unfortunate who must only descend into the tomb when her flesh shall have been torn and bruised by the bloody lash of the pontiffs.

Cornelia had suffered this painful ordeal.

After being torn from the arms of Aurelia and Cecilia, she was led to a retired and dark room in the Atrium Regium, despoiled of her costume of priestess, and cruelly whipped by the unfeeling pontiffs. (Nuda, quidem, sed obscuro loco, aut velo, medio interposito flagris caedebatur. Titus Livius, Lib. xxviii., Cap. 11 Valer. Max. Lib. 1, No. 16; Plut. Numa, p. 67.) They stopped only when her strength failed and she could bear no more.

They then decorated the victim. Funeral emblems were substituted for the virginal ornaments of the priestess; and she was left alone and in the dark, to wait until the hour when she would enter the litter which would carry her to the grave.

Meanwhile, a commotion has taken place in the Forum. The ranks of the silent multitude have opened to let pass a party of men—Ravennus and his aids—bearing a wooden gallows made in the shape of a fork. Above the fork is a scroll upon which is written in large black letters:

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(FROM THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 19.

KILLARNEY, Oct. 3.

A thick Scotch mist hung over the country and about the landscape while I was making my way from Skibbereen on the first stage of my journey to this place. I did not care about the obscuring influence so long as I was driving over the tracts described in my last letter; but I was sorry the face of nature was hidden as I approached the coast line, where, near Bantay, the sea runs into its landlocked bay, surrounded by overhanging mountains. When I had reached Glengarriff the mist-wreaths yielded to the noon-day sun; and, as they rolled away before his increasing light, the exquisite outlines of that beautiful spot, the portal of the hill country of Kerry, were suddenly revealed in their fairest aspect.

You now go through a series of glens where streams brawled down fantastic rocks, through woods opening into deep green valleys, until, as you ascend the road which leads to the summit of the mountain range that divides the counties of Cork and Kerry, you pass into scenery that combines rare loveliness with more sublime features. A long descent from the top of the range leads you into the little town of Kenmare, a singularly neat and well-built village, part of the adjoining property of Lord Lansdowne. After leaving Kenmare you again rise for several miles along a tract of uplands, when all at once a turn of the road opens to the right, stretching far onward, the enchanting region of mountain and lake, known in many lands by the name of Killarney.

I have now reached what, in a special manner, is the seat of the aboriginal race which at one time held the whole of this island. "The Kingdom of Kerry," as it was once called, is a long and irregular strip of land, which, faced by the sea and high ranges of hills, forms the western verge of the province of Munster. Except at two or three favoured spots, formed by the valleys of its short rivers, its soil is of inferior fertility, and, speaking generally, it is a wild mountain tract, divided occasionally by rather poor uplands, indented by deep estuaries and bays, and swept by the storms and rains of the Atlantic. At an early period a few Norman settlers established themselves in this highland region, and it was invaded afterwards by Elizabethan colonists, and, to a certain extent, by Cromwellian soldiers, who, however, it is said, expressed their disgust at "the heritage the Lord had given them by lot," and some of whom made over their worthless portions to the sagacious author of the Down Survey, the modern Down Survey Book of Ireland, Sir William Petty, ancestor of Lord Lansdowne. These foreign elements appear, however, to have never had an overwhelming influence; and, scattered among their hilly fastnesses, in a few instances under the descendants of ancient chieftains piously revered, in others under more recent masters the children of the soil for ages lived in the rude simplicity of Celtic society. In this secluded and remote district something like the clan system seems to have lingered down to the middle of the last century; and to this day the people of Kerry are, perhaps, more clanlike in their ideas, more like what we should conceive as a tribe, than those of most other parts of Ireland. In this way society in Kerry escaped comparatively free from the terrible convulsions which, in the age of confiscation and ejection, broke up its mould in so many other countries; and its peasantry multiplied upon the soil, half serfs, indeed, but not oppressed serfs, and sufficiently contented with superiors, as a class, rather more than ordinarily easy or thoughtless, almost to the beginning of this generation. The famine, indeed, of 1848 seems to have been probably the rudest shock ever suffered by this community as a whole; yet, though the changes which then occurred were immense and lasting in their effects, it still retains in a great degree its peculiar and characteristic features. The people of Kerry are a thoroughly Celtic race; and though a variety of influences has injured in some measure their finer nature, they show all the marks of the Celtic character. They are shrewd, quick-witted, fanciful, sensitive, affectionate if you touch their sympathies, prone to submission, and to respect those connected with them by ancient traditions. On the other hand they are jealous and irritable, tenacious of ancient, and unprogressive, and, above all, impracticable and fiery, rather than persevering, steady, or courageous. Such a race will always be more interesting than remarkable for its usefulness qualities.

The general social condition of Kerry is not without some interesting features. Kerry is, for the most part, a pastoral county, a nursery of the breeds of small active kine which, reared on the light uplands and hills are sent afterwards to fatten in richer lands. There is, however, a good deal of agriculture, though so large agricultural tracts are found, and some very fine pastures extend along the banks of the Malin and the Feale, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Tralee. The peasantry, on the whole, are reasonably well off decidedly better than those on the poor corn-lands of Cork—one probable reason being that of late the trade of the cattle dealer has been more lucrative than that of the tillage farmer. The wages of the labouring class are at the same average here as elsewhere in Munster—that is, from about 6s. to 7s. a week; and though, except on a few well known estates, the dwellings of the labourers are usually bad, their inhabitants seem fairly clad and fed, and some possess little bits of land, and privileges of grazing in the mountain districts. The rent of land varies from about 50s. the Irish acre on the best pastures to about 8s. or 10s. on the inferior soils, and here, as elsewhere, I have found the distinction that the fine grass-lands are usually let low, and the thin corn-land is rather highly rented. Rent, however, varies in this county in a remarkable way on different estates, taking areas of equal natural value, and it is not easy to form an estimate of it, for whole tracts are let in bulk some in the gross, and in numerous instances the rent of a farm includes a payment for rights of commonage. Though I certainly heard some complaints of rack rents, the general impression left on my mind was that there was a less tendency to extortion in Kerry than I found, unfortunately, in some parts of Cork, and that in this, as in other matters, there was an easier relation between landlord and tenant. Compared with the other divisions of Munster with which it may be most fairly compared, Kerry is decidedly a progressive county; and it deserves notice that this coincides with a reduction

of population relatively small, and with a system of relatively small farms. During the vicissitudes of the last 15 years, the agricultural area of Kerry has actually extended—a most remarkable fact in Ireland—while that of Cork and Clare has diminished; and the advance of the value of live stock in Kerry has been about equal to that of its more wealthy rivals. In Kerry, however, the decline of the population has been, as contrasted with Cork and Clare, as 50 to 92 and 107; and the holdings in Kerry under 50L are much more numerous in proportion than those in the two other counties. Though I have not much confidence in statistics, these facts are not devoid of interest, and there certainly is a good deal of evidence which tends to show that, even in material prosperity, the improvement of Ireland has not been greatest where emigration has been most active, and the consolidation of farms on the largest scale.

The landed system of this county, considered as a whole, presents the characteristics of moral divisions, of gaps between classes, of tenant dependence and insecurity, and of want of legal protection for rights, admitted and sustained by usage only, to which I have so often referred. Viewed, however, even critically, and in the abstract, it contains elements rather more happy than are usually found in other parts of Munster, and it is fortunate in some peculiar circumstances. In Kerry, Catholic proprietors retain a good deal of territorial influence, and this single fact, without throwing the least discredit on Protestant landlords, has a certain effect in mitigating the results of that infectious social phenomenon, religious distinctions in Ireland marking the line between the owner and occupier of the soil. Let any one sceptical on this point only visit Killarney and observe how the position and example of Lord Castlerosse, the representative of the House of Kenmare, not only affect his own estate, but operate in many ways to promote good feeling, sympathy, and kindly sentiment between the landed classes in the neighbourhood, afford countenance to the Catholic peasant, and even lessen his jealousy of what is called "landlordism" through the consciousness that, in one notable instance, the tie of a common faith binds him to a superior eminent in birth and station. In Kerry, moreover, as a general rule, estates are of considerable size; and, as I have often remarked, the Irish tenant, in most cases a mere dependent, unable to make an equal contract, fares usually better under large proprietors, naturally less disposed to be harsh or exacting, than under small men whose breeding or whose needs render them more prone to severity or extortion. The large landlords of Kerry, too, are resident in a greater number of instances than is often found in the South West of Ireland, and several among them have made themselves conspicuous in encouraging improvement, and in discharging faithfully the duties of property. The beautiful estate of Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, which, wherever you meet it, is known at a glance by the excellence of the farm buildings, the trim look of the fields and enclosures, and the neatness of the labourers' cottages, is a remarkable example of this tendency; and I have been informed that the sums borrowed by proprietors in Kerry under the Acts for the improvement of Landed Property in Ireland exceed greatly the average proportion. On the whole, too, though with several exceptions, the relation of landlord and tenant in Kerry is more primitive and sustained by ancient custom, and less marked by selfishness or ill-will than I have found to be the case in some other counties. Society here having been comparatively but little disturbed in the age of conquest, and the mere commercial spirit of dealing in land having not yet completely invaded this district, many estates in Kerry are still managed in something like a patriarchal way, rents continuing unchanged during a long series of years and harsh changes of tenancy being unknown; and this system falling in exactly with the traditional genius of the Celtic character, more or less diffuses good feeling and content. Nor is this manner of administering property incompatible with very great improvement, though it may render the process slow, and though it may require a good deal of tact, of patience, and of kindly dexterity, to reconcile even to a change for the better a people wedded to its old habits and suspicious of the slightest interference.

This combination of circumstances makes the relation of landlord and tenant in Kerry more gracious, as a general rule, than I have perceived it to be in some other places. It is not, however, to be supposed that it is wholly free from friction and discord, and that it has not produced complaints of grievance. I have heard of more than one instance of severity exercised towards tenants at will—a result occasionally almost inevitable where the owner of the soil is legally absolute, and the occupier is a mere dependent; and I have been informed of one proprietor who, it is said, has in several cases quartered poor cottiers on a waste tract, given it when reclaimed to a large farmer, and transferred the pioneers to another waste without paying them any compensation—an expedient suggestive of old school days, when fags warmed the beds of their masters, and found it a very disagreeable duty. I am inclined to think, too, from much that I have heard, that the work of improvement which has been done in this county during the last 20 years has not been accomplished on some estates without resorting to a good deal of harshness, and without a rather vexatious discipline; and though it is only just to make a large allowance for the difficulty of dealing with a peasantry not prone to change or to social advancement, it is possible that, to a certain extent, zeal for what a superior may have thought to be progress may have outrun the limits of true wisdom and that annoyance at what is pronounced to be backwardness may have led to acts that savour of oppression. At least, I have been told that some "clearances" occurred in Kerry after 1848 that ought not properly to have been made. I believe a system of regulations is in force on one or two properties which the tenantry, at all events, do not like; and in a few exceptional cases, perhaps, landlords here are disposed to treat their dependents in the spirit with which a civilized race sometimes views one rather rude and sluggish. I hardly venture to pronounce an opinion in a class of cases which has come under my notice, and which has been loudly condemned by some persons. In the instance of two estates in this county the owners have, I understand, offered a number of leases to tenants at will at rents higher than were before payable, and though many have acquiesced, the tenants have unquestionably shown some disinclination to accept these offers. The landlords, I believe, assert that the rents proposed are fair and reasonable, while the tenants declare that the advance is too great, and that the terms of the leases are too severe; nor is it improbable that both parties, thinking the Land Bill of next Session will apply to tenancies at will only, are desirous, the one of pressing forward, the other, if possible, of avoiding the consummation of the change of tenure that would be effected through these contracts. I shall merely observe that it is perhaps unfortunate any proprietor at the present juncture should have adopted a course, quite right, perhaps, yet at least open to misconception, and that, on the other hand, on the supposition that these leases are tolerably just, the tenantry would be exceedingly foolish if they hesitated to sign them in the vain hope of some impossible reform in Parliament.

Notwithstanding, however, that the relation of landlord and tenant in Kerry is not generally harsh in its actual working, it is characterized in theory by what defect in the land system of Ireland which may be described as its worst mischief. With very large and honourable exceptions, the peasantry of Kerry have made Kerry what it is, have enclosed the country in part reclaimed it, and covered it with dwellings used by themselves; and yet, save in comparatively few instances, they are mere tenants at will with an annual possession. Now, I freely admit that in many cases, especially those of very small holders, it may be inexpedient to grant leases, and even that, in certain circumstances, leases may be injurious to an es-

tate by restricting the power of a good landlord. I am aware, too, that in Kerry and elsewhere the occupiers of some properties, relying on ancient usage and the honour of their lords, may prefer tenancy at will matured by custom to a term marked out by definite contract, nor do I suppose that any system of leases would be a panacea to regenerate Ireland. But the state of things existing in Kerry and elsewhere, in which the occupiers of the soil have acquired rights in it, by expending on it the industry of years, yet are liable to be driven from it at a few months' notice; in which what are vast moral claims of property are not supported even by safe possession in which titles to things in the present's mind especially sacred—the home he has made, the field he has enclosed, the boundary he has drawn—are exposed to destruction by the stroke of a pen; this extending over nine tenths of a district is, in my judgment, not to be justified; and at this point all that can be said for the land system of Ireland breaks down in argument. Each a condition of tenure, as I have often pointed out, is not merely opposed to the progress of the country; it alarms and irritates a vast class in the nation, keeps it in a state of precarious uncertainty on the land on which it has no hold, and tempts it to have recourse to violent means to obtain the security denied it by law. It may be predicted that this anomaly, which, admissible as an exception, in fact as a rule, will not be allowed to continue unchanged, though it is quite true that, from a variety of causes, the landlords of Ireland have not, as a class, abused the evil privileges afforded by it.

Nor let us suppose that there is no alternative between upholding this vicious system and yielding to that cry of fixity of tenure which is really an exaggerated protest against it. It is, no doubt, true that in this and some other counties the peasantry cherish obscure traditions of ancient tribal rights to the soil, and that just now they are, more or less, excited by wild revolutionary projects. These ideas, however, in part engendered by melancholy recollections never forgotten, and in part by a conviction perfectly just that those who have done so much for the land have in truth and equity a charge upon it, would assuredly disappear if, by any fair means, they could obtain a reasonable certainty of possession. An amount of evidence, to my mind conclusive, proves that the Irish tenant, as a general rule, is quite satisfied with a just lease, proportioned in length to the requirements of his land and not hampered by difficult conditions,—two points sometimes not borne enough in mind,—and that he will make great sacrifices to obtain such an interest. Nor can it be disputed that, speaking generally, and overlooking exceptional cases, the tendency of leases in Ireland, as elsewhere, is, as compared to tenancy at will, to stimulate improvement and better cultivation; that, in short, in this, as in other countries, security is a condition of progress, and I will add, of social tranquillity. That the Irish tenant is, somehow, incapable of estimating the value of a contract provided it be a fair and just one, or that in general he prefers loose usage which may ruin him to a rational engagement that would protect him, is a most mischievous and stupid delusion. This county affords a good illustration of a truth I consider self-evident. Sir James, the brother of Daniel O'Connell, may be credited with understanding the Irish peasant, and it might be imagined that he might manage the estates he possesses, not far from here, after the fashion rather of a Celtic chief than according to English notions of contract. Yet Sir James O'Connell, in most cases, gives his tenantry leases, and they are glad to get them; and, it may be added, that this very clear-headed man makes all permanent improvements on his lands himself—a remarkable instance of this perception of one great fact in the Land Question of Ireland.

Kerry is all but free from agrarian crime, and the agrarian spirit is not strong in it. This is partly because the relations between the landed classes in this county are on a better footing than in some other places, and partly because these pure Celts, excitable, but not restless or stern, have not the faculty of combination, or uniting steadily with a common object. It is a most significant fact that, excepting Wexford, agrarianism in Ireland has always prevailed in the counties abounding in English blood. There was a short-lived Fenian rising in Kerry but it subsided quickly, and came to nothing; and though I fear the tenants felt too much of blind and aimless sympathy with it, Kerry is not deeply affected by the Fenian spirit. This may be ascribed in some degree to the efforts and example of Dr. Moriarty the Catholic Bishop of Kerry, who has been indefatigable in condemning all movements of a revolutionary kind, and all wild social theories and ideas. I have had the honor of more than one conversation with this eminent Prelate, and I rejoice to know that his views on the Land Question are temperate and just. I wish the same remark could be made with regard to some of the young Roman Catholic clergy, who in too many instances are encouraging their flocks at this crisis in a vain agitation. Surely on every ground of duty and policy those who exercise a vast spiritual influence over a generous, interesting, but too credulous people ought not to hold out expectations to them which Parliament, I am convinced, will disappoint.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

HUNTING A BAILIFF.—On Wednesday last a process-server named Flynn, while serving ejectments and summonses and plaints upon the tenants of a Mr. Mallin, at Bogart, near Moste who had refused to pay him rent; was set upon by a man and four dogs and hunted across the country. After a run of nearly two miles he found shelter in a police barrack. The tenant, we believe, refused to pay their rents without an abatement, which is generally demanded.—Westmeath Independent.

DRAG 12.—The authorities are making strenuous exertions to put the country into a state of perfect security, and to re-establish public confidence upon a firm basis. Large reinforcements of troops have already arrived, and others are expected. The Simoom brought the 1st Battalion of the 20th Regiment to Kingstown yesterday. On Saturday the left wing of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards disembarked at the North Wall. A squadron marched straight to Naas, en route for Carrick-on-Suir. The other squadron will proceed to-day to Cahir. The headquarters and right wing arrived yesterday, and will also be stationed at Cahir relieving the 1st Royal Dragoons, which will proceed to Ballinacolly, its headquarters, and be distributed in Cork, Limerick, and Fermoy. Other movements have been made which will effectually provide for the maintenance of tranquillity and order in the South. Some difficulty has been experienced in finding accommodation for the additional troops, but an application having been made to the Poor Law Guardians in some At Kaitank, before the request was complied with, a discussion arose as to whether the presence of military was required, one of the Guardians suggested that the recent burning, were the work of a single incendiary, but the majority approved the precaution adopted by the Government, and thought the incendiarism was a very serious matter.—Times Cor.

We understand that it is likely that Limerick will be made the headquarters of a cavalry regiment.—We have been informed that it is the intention of the military authorities to increase the garrison with another regiment of infantry, sending detachments to Ennis, Ballinacolly, Killybeg, and other towns in the district in which military can be quartered.—Limerick Chronicle.

The 'Times' says—We are happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. Ryan, the priest who desecrated the tumbler of landlairs on the Pippery hustings, has been suspended, and that the Bishop of Waterford has also sent a letter to Colonel Charteris's agent, 'The Post' understands that Mr. Ryan is to be prosecuted by the government.

It is said with some degree of confidence that Mr. Heron will not petition for the seat, and that in the event of the election being declared null and void, or of the expulsion from the House of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the Tories of the county, in the person of Mr. Collet, will put in an appearance, and have matters their own way for the first time in the history of the county, at least since the Union.—Limerick Reporter.

A supplement to the Dublin 'Gazette' contains a proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant, directing that all arms, &c., in the possession persons residing within the recently proclaimed districts of the baronies of the North-west Liberties of Londonderry, and of Tirkeeran, in the county of Londonderry, shall be deposited at the nearest police-station or barrack on or before the 14th day of December.—Express.

It has just come to our notice that a farmer named O'Brien had received through the post a threatening notice. He had a charge heard against a neighboring farmer at Saturday's sessions in Nenagh, and that circumstance coupled with the facts that the person suspected was seen in Toomavara, and that the letter had the Toomavara post-mark, furnishes grounds for hoping that the authors may be made amenable. The threatening letter is in the hands of John Anderson, Esq., County Inspector, Nenagh.—Tipperary Free Press.

We have learned that his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and his Lordship the bishop of Galway, have been elected by the general Council members of the most important congregation—namely, the Congregation on Dogmas, the congregation consists of twenty-four members; it was elected by ballot by the whole Council, and amongst those on whom the choice of the Council fell were the distinguished Prelates already named, and also his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, and his Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, who is Primate of the United States of America. The Lord Bishop of Limerick occupies the 632 place in the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, showing that 631 Bishops present at the Council have been consecrated before him. There are about 800 Bishops present at the Council.—Limerick Reporter.

The Grand Orange Lodge have adopted the watchword lately taken up at the smaller Orange assemblies. 'Non-intervention between the Government and the Fenians.'

The Irish Times London correspondent understands that a very important matter, deeply affecting the interests of the Irish protestant Church, is under discussion. It involves no less a step than the revision of the Thirty-nine Articles, so as to embrace Presbyterians and Dissenters.

I understand it is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, Lord Stratford, to have a detachment of cavalry stationed in Killarney during the winter and spring. Intimation to that effect has been received by the officers in charge of the troops at the workhouses in that town, and requesting to be informed if any further accommodation in that institution could be placed at the disposal of the cavalry. The principal guardians, who constitute the local authorities, apprehending a renewed disturbance in the country, and believing that Kerry would take an active part in such a movement, it is understood that cavalry will be despatched to this town, at the requisition of the magistracy, to aid the military and the civil power as a flying column in every part of the country if required. The spare room in the workhouse being occupied by the infantry since the Fenian outbreak at Cahiriveen in this county, the military authorities will, it is thought, require accommodation for the cavalry in the local hotels.—Saunders.

Some hopeful signs are beginning to show themselves throughout the gloom of Irish politics. There are indications of a reaction amongst the middle classes against the overbearing domination of Fenian agitators and sympathizers which we have had to endure for some time past. In the Cork Town Council Alderman Daniel O'Sullivan, ex-mayor, had a motion to vote one hundred pounds out of the public funds for the families of the Fenian prisoners, and from the tenor of things lately it was believed a few days ago that no one would venture to oppose the proposal, though it was admitted that the intended appropriation of the money was perfectly illegal.—However, the result of the Tipperary election appears to have brought people to a sense of the danger of allowing these things to go by default any longer, and when Alderman O'Sullivan rose to move his resolution to day, he found the whole council against him. The motion did not find a second, but, on the contrary, met with strong and outspoken opposition from members who refused to appropriate public money to an illegal purpose.

SEIZURE OF AMMUNITION IN DERRY.—The constabulary of this city, under the command of Sub Inspector Irvine, made a search for arms on Saturday last. The courthouse was ransacked, but nothing of an illegal character was found in it. The only seizure of importance was made on the premises of Mr. John Hempton, secretary of the Liberal Association, whose exertions in the cause of Liberalism have been specially praised by Sir James Dowe, M.P. More than sixty rounds of Enfield rifle ammunition and a sword were discovered in Mr. Hempton's house, in the Diamond. The constabulary took possession of them, and they will, of course, be forfeited to the crown. We are not aware that the authorities intend to take further proceedings in the matter.—Derry Sentinel.

FIRE IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.—TRIM, Thursday.—Three men, named Boylan, Kinsella, and Smith, were this day committed to goal, on suspicion of being the party who fired into the house of a farmer named Sheridan, near Kilmessan, last night. It appeared that they called at Sheridan's house in the evening, to collect subscriptions for the 'Fenians,' and, on being refused, went away, saying that it would have been better for him not to have refused. Soon afterwards a shot was fired into the house, but without doing any mischief. On learning the occurrence, the Dunshaughlin police arrested Boylan and Kinsella, who were together in bed, in Boylan's house, where they seem to have spent the night carousing. Boylan is a man in good circumstances and well educated, and suspected of Fenian tendencies. The constabulary scoured the district this day in search of arms.—Express.

ORANGE NIGHT PROCESSION.—The patrol of constabulary from Cremartin came up with a crowd of about two hundred men marching in procession near Amynallow chapel, in the county of Monaghan, on a recent night. They called on the party, who were playing fife and drum, and firing shots, to surrender. The reply was a regular 'skeddaddle,' and the party fled, leaving two drums and two guns lying on the road, and the constable master of the position. These processions at night have long been the subject of complaint in this quarter, but some of the rigors of a not known. The matter will be the subject of investigation at next Castleblayney Petty Sessions.—Northern Whig.

A meeting of the Irish Tenant League, presided over by Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., was held in the Rotundo. The object of meeting was set forth in the first resolution proposed by the 'Rev. Dean O'Brien, of Newcastle West, and adopted as follows:—'That in the present position of the Irish land question it is of essential importance that there should be a general association watching over the interests, and representing the views of the tenant farmers of Ireland; and that we earnestly invite the co-operation