which it conveyed, seemed to give confidence to the young man, for it enkindled a spark of hope has given me such children. within him. He looked calmly upward as if to

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

challenge Heaven. Now Lord? he murmured, life for life.? His reverence and I have determined, con tinged the doctor, not to leave you until your mother, he besitated, shall be out of danger.

your friendship and kindness.

Then they left the corner in which this whis-pered conversation had been carried on. All was slent in the bouse. A shaded lamp shed a half light through the room.

Joseph and Mary knelt weeping and praying by their mother's bed. The venerable priest said his office by the faint light of the lamp .-Rika sobbed as she slowly told the beads of her and seemed to read; yet he paid little enough turned a fiery red; her whole being was visibly attention to the news, for ever and anon he convulsed by interior emotion. raised his head gently to look at the sick woman, lest-the slightest change in her appearance might escape: him.

The night was already far spent, and the stillness was broken only by the paroful breathing of that you might still be too weak to hear the the patient, sometimes interrupted by a weak and blow. At last, at his repeated entreaties, I have system of this part of Ireland resembles too closely

painful cough. At last the closed eyes must have opened, for the doctor quietly left his chair and approached the bed. He was holding the invalid's band stay?" clasped in his own, and feeling her pulse with visible auxiety.

'Mother! mother!' cried the brother and sister as with one mouth, 'your blessing mother!' At an authoritative look from the doctor, the words died upon their lips.

But Mevrouw Van Dael bad beard that cry of filial love, and weak as she was she raised her right hand over the bowed heads of her children, and said, in a scarcely audible voice:

God bless you, dear children! Joseph, Mary-farewell till we meet in a better land. Her hand fell like a leaden weight, and the doctor grasped it again.

The priest turned his antious eyes from the extent of the danger.

Some minutes passed of anxious suspense. The two children were past feeling or speech.

Rika wept audibly. The renerable pastor had already raised his

arm for the last priestly blessing. Suddenly the doctor let fall the hand which he

the two children to consciousness. Dead?' they cried, both together.

Safe!' was the joyful answer of the physician. Safe! The crisis was happily over, Merrouw Van Dasl was out of danger, and soon afterwards sank into a sweet and healthy sleep. And the parish priest began the 'Te Deum'

of his Matins. And a prayer of thanksgiving in barmony with that 'Te Deum' arose from the hearts of the

rest to Heaven. It was a heautiful day-the day after that sor-

rowful night. The sunbeams of spring glittered in the clear heavens; the blithed birds hopped and chirped in the green boughs, the flowers opened their

times lovelier than it had ever been before. . They had taken no rest. They could take stored to life, confirms your vow. none till they had been to thank their Heavenly

Mother at the Troosikapel. They found a good herald there to spread the gratitude and love. joyful news, for Teresa, the poor mendicant, was already at the chapel praying for her benefac

tors, and, above all, for Mevrouw Van Dael. We will not attempt to describe the joy with which the widow's unexpected recovery filed all her friends. Rika, above all, was nearly out of her senses. We say nothing of Joseph and and Mary, for who could describe the feelings of such children at the restoration of such a mother.

Mevrouw Van Dael was not more than two or three and forty. Before her illness she had been | tried to survey, and to take a comprehensive view of full of strength and health. In a few days, it Yet, before I endeavour to examine minutely the ill reconciled with an all but proprietary right on the therefore, sue bad made rapid strides towards perfect recovery.

It is due to her doctor to state that he took little credit to himself for her restoration, for he declared that it was no skill of his which had recalled her from the brink of the grave, and that it was quite contrary to his expectation that the danger had been wrestled through.

So passed a few weeks, and Merrouw Van Dael might be said to be really well; a slight paleness, which was daily giving way to the line of ordinary health, and a weakness which was every day dimishing, were the only traces now remaining of her illness.

The parish priest still came now and then to visit her, according to his custom with regard to all the sick of his flock.

When he came one evening to the widow's house, and the two children quitted the room to leave the venerable priest alone with their mother, Joseph whispered in his ear as he passed him; 'I pray you, reverend father, delay no longer; the case is urgent.

The priest, as soon as the door was shut, took the chair which Mary had placed for him, set it against the wall, and took another nearer to

Megrouw Van Dael. He had summoned courage for the talk before him, and he prefaced it with a few celm words

of ordinary kindness. ' llow are you, Merroum?'

"Thank God! reverend father," was the answer. I have now recovered my strength.' AppliRoor mother ! cried the priest, as if speaking to bimself. Poor mother, you little know how dear your recovery is to cost you."

What do you say, Mysbeer Paston? Ex-

I plain eyourself, I beseach you; some terrible sorrow seems to lurk beneath your words.

7077 Mother, said the priest solemnly, do you know whom you have to thank for your recovery? Assuredly, the goodness of Almighty God. :Doubtless Merrouw; yet the mercy vouchreafedatorsyon by Heaven is the fruit of your camildren's prayers : your recovery is the triumph during successive generation sare not the best defillal love.

will give you strength to hear what I am about the nordillon of three shillings a week higher, yet to unfold to you; your son, your Joseph, has tainly not, in any sense, unprosperous, though it Thanks, doctor, thanks, said the youth, for offered himself to the Lord for his mother's re- has relatively advanced more replicity elsewhere. As our friendship and kindness. greatest danger he made a vow before the Proostkapel to take service among the Papal Volunteers, if the Lord would be pleased to re- the land, usually in good heart, and very seldom store you to health. He had at first taken worn out or exhausted strongly confirms my conclucounsel with me, and I had allowed bits to make slon on this point. the yow only on the strict condition that it The social condition of this part of Ulater is comshould receive your approval.

The unexpected disclosure had a wonderful effect on the good widow. A deathlike paleness rosary. The doctor had opened a newspaper had overspread her countenance, which again separate and half-hostile castes, and that names rosary. The doctor had opened a newspaper had overspread her countenance, which again separate and half-hostile castes, and that names which elsewhere have lost their significance are for seal accounted to read with he had little enough immed a forward; her whole being was visibly

> 'Your son,' continued the priest, 'too' loving and tender-hearted to make known to you his resolution himself, has begged me to do it for him. I have delayed from day to day, fearing thought it well to delay no longer to make the that of the South, the vices of which are so manifest matter known to you. It is now for you, Me vrouw, to decide? Shall Joseph go, or shall be

> Where is he? where is he? my good child! cried Mevrouw Van Dael. 'Ah! I knew well that he loved me-but so dearly! so dearly! has been done for the land has been for the most part

Who could ever have believed it?" Here I am, dearest mother," was the answer, and Joseph fell on his knees before her. 'I shall go, shall I not, mother?"

Oh, my child, what love! Oh, Joseph, you

break my heart with joy and sorrow ! ' Mother, you will not keep me back. Heaven wills it, as we see. God has fulfilled the first assailed by numerous opposing influences, enjoys vast part of my vow; shall the second remain unfulfilled.

A fearful condict must have taken place in that widowed mother's heart; yet it was plain doctor to the sick woman, and from the sick that Christian heroism was to gain the victory woman to the doctor again, as if to ascertain the over natural affection. She looked now upon her son, now upwards to Heaven; her eyes gleamed as if with inspiration. The mother is about to unite her offering to that of her child. 'I keep you back, my son!' said she. 'Oh,

no, I will not be less generous than my child .-As you offered yourself for your mother, so will I offer my mother's love upon the altar of the bas practically given the occupier of the soil a sehad bitherto grasped. The movement recalled Lord, and for the service of His Bride who is the Mother of us all. Go, my child, go, strong in your mother's love; go with the blessing of God who inspired your noble purpose. Your absence will be sad and dreary to us, yet God will give strength to your sister and to me to of a sound public opinion. This lest circumstance, bear it bravely, nay glacily. Go, and if you even if it stood slone, would plainly distinguish the shall have the happiness to see the Holy Father, tell him that I would gladly send him millions, yet that having no gold to offer him, I send him my son, praying God that he would be pleased to restore him to me again. Yet, Joseph, if it shall please him to accept the offering of your life, go joyfully to death, for know that I myself confirm your offering, and that I should count myself happy to see you die in the defence of His holy cause. Say all this to the Holy Fa cups to the warm light of the opening day. All ther, and ask him, as my reward, for his blassing nature accused to Joseph and Mary a thousand and his prayers.... And now, my precious child, depart; your mother, whom you have re-

> The new Papal Volunteer kissed his mother's hand in silence, and covered it with tears of

> > (To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

I have now visited the four Provinces of Ireland, and, adopting a metaphor I have used before, I have reached a point at which, as if from a height, I ought to be able to see clearly the country which I have is converted by the operation of custom into a mode land system of Ireland as a whole, and to draw out part of the tenant, which assures and maintains the an elaborate account of it I wish, as I did in the case of the South, to indicate certain broad conclusions to goodwill between them. In districts where tenant suggested to my mind during the too brief period I right flourishes, without a suspicion of interruption. have been able to allot to a tour in the North. Az landlords usually have very great influence; their I have seen only the best countles of Ulster, and my stay in the Province has been short, I cannot pretend to be as well informed respecting that great division less reduced by the charge on the fee than might be of Ireland as I believe I have been respecting its fellows; nor can I expect that my reflections on it will as nearly approach a fair standard of truth. Yet increasing familiarity with a subject may supply the want of long observation I have spared no pains | through tenant right on the soil, the tenant practiwhile I was in Ulster to inquire about its general condition, and what I have to say, however incomplete, may, perhaps, be not altogether fruitless with reference to the Land Question of Ireland

The counties of Ulster I have visited are included in the famous 'Plantation,' or in an earlier settle ment in the reign of Elisabeth The distinctive characteristic common to all is that colonies of English and Scottish origin established themselves in this part of the country, framed the order of society existing in it, educed civilization out of wild snarchy, and vindicated for the conquered native race the usages connected with land which at first they devised for their own benefit. Looking broad y at the state of this far sured region, I should say that, compared with the rest of Ireland, it is one of great material prosperity, and of general social tranquillity and it will always be a matter of astonishment that and peace, apart from the sectarian discords still too prevalent among the lower orders. I have been, it s true, somewhat disappointed with the agriculture of this part of Ulater; though good on the whole, it seldom reacher an extraordinary degree of excellence; and over wide districts it does not approach that of the best counties of England. Even in Antrim and Down I saw whole tracte that required drainage and cried aloud for improvement; the lanscape in numberiess places are med 'crumpled up,' so to speak, by big wasteful fences; extensive farms, in which large capital had been boldly surk, were not frequent; and the soil often looked as though the wealth of the province had not thoroughly reached it. Yet, contrasted with the South, and taking broad areas, this portion of the North is much better cultivated; and Ita husbandry is not perfect, a stranger cannot fail to admire one striking feature in its social system Notwithstanding certain opposing influences, the peasantry of these divisions of Ulster are a singularly hold and self reliant race, not equal, perhaps, in mere appearance to the pessantry of some of the southern counties, but evidently more independent and free; and, though doubtless the small farms they have held

Oh; I am sure of that, and I hank God who sturd, and has breed of men, who, if not opulent, are reasonably well off, and who, if not altogether are reasonably well off, and who, if not altogether are reasonably men and the stuff that Poor mother I say nevertheless, for assuredly makes good supposed. As regards the humbler makes good supposed. As regards the humbler makes good supposed. As regards the humbler makes good supposed the somewhat better understand me. Yes, your children love you had supposed the wages of the agricultural labourer dearly? Listen, Meyrouw. I trust that God burden of tempt-right; I heard hardly a single complaint of rack-ranting; and the appearance of

> paratively soudd. It is true that herce animosities of creed difficulties the races that occupy the soll, that the Angle Scottlah a. If Protestant pearson ty, and their Roman Catholic Celtic fellows, still form them incentives to passionate discord. It is true, also, that elements of contention lunk in the relations between the landed classes, and now and then make themselves apparent, and that in some places the holders of land are not satisfied with their position, and complain of it in no measured language. Nor can it be denied that, considered in the abstract, and apart from peculier local circumstances, the land Protestant ascendency is written, so to speak, on the land, its ownership with only few exceptions, being almost confined to one sec', and the cold shadow of absenterism fails with evil eff ct on the whole districts. Here, too, as e'sewhere, in point of law, the tenure of the occupier is usually at will; and as what done by the tenant, here, as elsewhere, it would seem as if facilities are afforded for wrong, and it might be expected that distrust and dislike would too often keep landlord and tenant apart. Yet, speaking broadly society in this region, notwithstanting occasional augre disturbance is firmly established and expands prosperously, and social progress advances steadily with the growth of a flourishing community. Landed property, not, as in the rest of Ireland and, in part, most legitimate power; it still performs its proper functions, and is still of real advantage to the State. As a general rule, good will and con-fidence prevail in the great relations out of which the existing order of things has been formed by degrees and on which it rests. With rare exceptions the landlord class acknowledges the rights which, in the course of time, their dependents have acquired in the soil; the tenant class, in turn for the most part, do not encroach on their superiors' rights; and though causes of disagreement may exist, society has not yet been convolsed by them. The broad result is that this harmony has concessed or remedied in a great measure what is defective in the existing land system; that usage, ranctioned by general consent, curity he does not possess elsewhere; that industry has thus been encouraged and protected, and has gradually developed noble fruits in accumulated property and wealth; that the sentiments of the landed classes are usually kindly towards each other; and that their mutual rights are placed under the shield landed relations of this part of Ulater from those of the South. The Conservative and Liberal Press of the North would unite in denouncing any infringement of the just claims or rights of a tenant in a onee worthy of real censors. The same fellow-feeling would not, I think, be found in any other province of Ireland.

. That community in religion and origin, between the classes which fashioned the type of society in this part of Ulster, contributed largely to this state of things, is a matter that does not admit of question. It is equally certain that the result is not in any great measure due to the influence of a creed or of race, as such, for it is not possible to draw a marked distinction, in point of industry, capacity, and worth, be tween the reasontry of this region, whether Anglo. Saxon Protestacts or Roman Catholic Celts The ultimate cause of this prosperity, as I have before remarked, is the goodwill which knit together the ancient colonists who shape 1 the fortunes of this part of Ireland, and which has expressed itself in the time honoured usage that affects the system of land tenure. It is interesting to observe the effects of this usage, which practically has charged the ownership of land with a concurrent equity for the behoef of the occupier, where it works steadily and in a harmonious manner. Tenan'-right may be fitly com pared to a plant which, transferred to an elien clime, might become a troublesome or noxious weed but which hears wholesome fruit under kindly influences in a coogenial soil. What theoretically seems a cou fu inn of titles, and even a probable source of discord of tenure by which the dominion of a landlord is not just claims of both, and which is found to cooduce routs are invariably well paid, and are guaranteed by the tenent's interest : experience proves that they are supposed; and a fair use of the rights of property, of course within the limits of the custom, is found to be compatible with the rights of the tenant. On the other hand, in virtue of the hold he has acquired cally enjoys security; he is not sensible of the worst effects of a tenure legally, usually at will he is not discouraged from improving his land by an apprehension that an unjust superior will despoil him of the fruits of his industry; he feels reasonably asia and free, and cultivates his farm with a sense of property. By these means what is most faulty in a land system critically far from good is remedied over a very large area, the equity of the tenant in the soil, placed under the protection of respected quatom, becomes an effectual support for his industry; and the results appear in increasing wealth, in a gradual accomulation of property, and in comparative tranquillity and order. It has been calculated that a sum of 20,000,0001, representing the capital of many thousands of farmers, rests on the security of this neage, one main source of the prosperity of Ulater has never obtained the sanction of law.

Tenant-right, however, in its essential nature, cannot be considered a good arrangement, or a satisfuc. tory form of land tenure. Its inevitable tendency is to confuse rights in an ill-defined partition of inter ests; and, possibly, under a sounder system the agriculture of this part of Ireland would be better than it is. Ignored by law, and resting on custom only, this singular equity of the tenant of the North gives his superior an influence which may exceed legitimate bounds, though not so much; perhaps, as might be supposed, and, but for the general good feeling between them it might be a very apple of discord, a continual cause of jedlousy and wrangling. In truth, it is because scourity and quiet possession are

to work well; but, abstractedly, it has no such ef feets Its natural operation as the law new stands might be in a contrary direction, and what seem its inherent results flow really from the custom on which it depends, itself originating in local opinion. Morevelopment of agricultural skill, they have reared a society and commerce are against the primitive utage;

though still generally held in respect it is. I think, to unite and help the cause of Tenant Right despite in which it has been violated and the right. It supports has been rudely infringed, even in the countries has been rudely infringed, even in the countries has been recastoned in the countries. that are its positiar seat. When occurrences of this kind are found, few and far between as they certainly are, a feeling of irritation and alarm spreads through the occupiers of whole districts; the vides of the existing land system, concealed before, are suddenly disclosed; compl.ints are made that the sacred usage on which the property of U ster rests is being inva ed and aspred away; opinion discovers nu merous grievances which may not really exist at all; and confidence in the certainty of possession is impared, perh ps. over a considerable area. The resulf to that even in this region, happy as it is in its landed relations compared with most other parts of Iroland, a sentiment of disnatisfaction with the existing arrangement of land may be traced; a land destion has the velloped itself and a feeling of unessing which in gift become serious lurks under the peaceful face of codety. This state of things can not remain as it is; and, as I have said, legis atlou must in some manuer vindicate the rights which, under the custom of Uister, exist for the eccupier of the soil beyond his legal tenure. Not can landlords reasonably complain if they find that law, in protectlog these rights, must interfere to a certain extent with the legal ownership which they possess theoretically, but which practically they have more or less ceded, and the encrosedment on which, through the tenant's equity, must in some degree be ascribed to

It remains to add that the land system of Ulster is not everywhere the name and that the social state of the Province varies a good deal in different parts of it. Excepting Down, the nen-Plantation are distinguishable from the Piantation countles, and even in these considerable distinctions are perceptible in a number of districts. The centre of the province, and the northern and eastern semboard, where the chief seats of the colonists' power; and here, accordingly, society was established most firmly on its present foundations, here the settlers became most plainly dominant, here the aboriginal race was most readily assimilated to the type of the new community lo this region the strife resulting from cocquest ceased at a comparatively early period; the worst elements of disorder were soon quelled; civilization obtained a favourable start which ever since it has successfully maintaised; and the usages connected with the tenure of land, which have made the custom of Ulster famous, were developed most fully and, it is said, have to this day taken root most deeply Beyond this Pale, in Monaghan, in Lower Cavan, in a part of Armagh, and in the Donegal highlands the ascendency of the settlers were less complete; the fend between the conquerors and conquered continned to a later age, and society thus made less progress, disorder has always been more rife, tenant right is less thoroughly sustained by usage; the general character of the land system more nearly approaches that of the South, and evictions and clearances have been less uncommon I: should be observed, too, that in this last named region agrarianism has often appeared, and to this day the district is less prosperous, and in parts is more subject to social disturbance than the more fully colonized divisions of Uister. Nevertheless, tenant-right in dif-ferent degrees of efficacy may be said to prevail throughout the Province, all-powerful here, quite feeble there; and thence like seed scattered by the winds its germs have spread to parts of the South especially to the midland counties, and have been crudely developed in certain districts. The imperlect tenant-right of the South, however, differe seemingly from that of the North in this - that the one, as a rule, is sellom acquiesced in until the land shall have actually passed to a purchaser for valuable consideration; the other is a vested interest to a ten ant, in whatever manner he obtains his holding, which he may dispose of under known restrictions. At bottom, however, the only difference is probably that in the one case the right of the tenant rests on connivance, in the other it is defended by custom. In both instances what really happens to selling the in

terest is, for the most part, the same: I have now investigated the Land Question of Ireland by inquiry and observation on the spot in the course of a tour of some length, and, by visiting all the Provinces of the island, I have endeavoured to make the information I have collected as full as possible. My object has been to put together facts, and to supply to your readers materials of thought rather than to express my own opinions; yet, as was to be which had his best wishes for its success. He besed expected, I have not abstaired from commenting that such a measure would be soon accomplished, sometimes on evidence before me. The reports I have sent you have had only the elucidation of truth in view, without reference to any peculiar theory. I shall not dwell on the pains I have taken to make them accurate and trustworthy; suffice it to may that in no instance have I made a statement or drawn an interference without reasonably adequate proof. For two reasons, during this inquiry, I have referred a good deal to the material condition, the external features, and the scenery of Ireland, to its ethnological and sectarian divisions, and to the historical facts especially connected with the settlement of the land the island. For-and this is remarkably seen in Ireland-these particulars, in the first place, enter icto the the land system of every country, and are neces-arily closely associated with it; and, in the second place, I wished to indicate what formidable and longstanding problems are identified with the Irish Land Question, and how idle it is to imagine that any effort of legislation will speedily solve them all. I shall review, in conclusion, the land system of Ireland as a whole, shall consider the causes that have made it what it is, and shall notice certain features in it that seem to deserve peculiar atten-

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Telegrams from Waterford state that it is generally believed in that city that the petition against the return of Sir Winston Barron has been withdrawn.

The flying columns in the South are frequently moved out into the country, and exercised in the various evolutions of actual warfare; that stationed at Limerick has been out a couple of times within the past week, and and the officers are making them. selves thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the conntre.

The scandalous, un Christian, and oftentimes inhuman practice of departing poor Irish people from England when they become chargeable on the rates, regardless of family ties, regardless of their baving spent perhaps a long life of honest toll in the service and for the benefit of the country that ruthlessly cast them off in their old age, is now enjoying the attention of Poor Law Union guardians to a great extent. The North and South Dublin Union Boards have alopted resolutions against the injustice and cruelty inflicted by the operation of the present laws relat ing to settlement. The Rathdown and other Pco vincial Boards are also moving in the matter with the purpose of petitioning the Legislature.

A Tipperary Tenant League had a meeting on Tuesday, for the purpose of laying before the public a statement of the condition of the tenant farmers and aboring classes. The Rev. Mr. O'Neill, who presided, spoke at some length on the subject. He its usual concomitants that tenant right can be said said the Irish laborers were bedly clothed, badly housed, badly fed, and badly paid; and he main-tained that each 40 acres of land ought to have a laborer's cottage, a building fit for a respectable man with an acre of land attached to it. No landlord or farmer should have the power to evict him so long over, immense as the sums are that tenant right now as he paid his rent. He demanded that the farmer commands in the market, the custom that upholds it should be protected and allowed to labor and imcommands in the market, the custom that upholds it should be protected and allowed to labor and im hour; age, in the receipt of, many kindessed out is, probably on the wans; the tendencies of modern prove his holding to let out his capital and copy and above at the hands of their truly excellent, society and commerce are against the primitive grage; the fruits of it. He called upon the tenant farmers charitable, and generous landlord, and have been

DESPEATE STRUGGLE IN CORK. - Some excitment has been occasioned in the city by an occurrence which thok place this morning in one of the fqualid lanes off the Coal Quay, one of the worst quarters of the city. At eight o'clock four policemen suddenly entered a low longing house, for the purpose of ar-resting a man named Donovan, alleged to be a descrier from the Slat Regiment and a grinst whom it is belived there was a more aerious charge than describe. Two of the constables went up to the room where the man was sleeping; while the others rhom where the man was sleeping; while the others guarded the door. Donovan was in bed and salesp with another man by his side. One of the constables with another man by his side. One of the constables when he man, such instantly Donovan, who was the farthest off from the constable, pulled from under his pillow a ten chambered revolver. Olarke the will have a limited to be a case of the fallows. threw himself across the bed grassed the fellow's arm as he was presenting the weapon, and disabled his hand by a share blow on the wrist. Fortunately the second man semained quiescent. The fellow seems to be a regular desperado and he bonsted to the policemen that had they not surprised him asleep he would have shot them in succession as they entered, The revolver was in perfect order, wi hall the chanbers loaded, and the fellow had a couple of degan spare cartridges in his possession. How he get possession of the weapon may be easily surmised and his resistance of the determined and daring spirit with which the lower orders in the Bouth have become imbued. Donovan and his companion were brought before the magistrates at the police on Friday when depositions of the above stated circumstances were made by four constables. Donovan conducted himself in an insolent and defiant manner, and mede no attempt to ex'enuate or deny bis attempt to shoot the constable. He was committed for trial to the assizes on the separate charges of having arms in a proclaimed district and of offering armed resistance to the police constables.

The North Riding of Tipperary has acquired an anenviable reputation for deeds of violence. Mr. Rollestone Skinner, opening the quarter session at Nenagh last week, commented at some length, and with considerable severity of language, on the state of that part of he county as indicated in the criminal calendar, and by other information supplied to him. He was both grieved and shocked, he said, at the evil spirit that had gone abroad in the district; men think that they have nothing to do but to take their fell w-man's life, or, at all events go as far as they can by mutilations and other barbarous agsaults. After contrasting the turbulence and crime of the district with the tranquility and morally of other places, he concluded by saying that, excep for the equality in crime enjoyed by Cappawhite, in the South Riding, the Nenagh district might be considered the plague spot of Ireland.

SHIZORE OF ARMS IN BALLYSHANNEN. - A rough deal box, addressed 'Mr Gallagher, Donegal-to be forwarded by mail car, was observed the other evening by Head Constable Torney at the railway station, Ballystannon. He thought he might as well look at the contents; when, in place of bottles of pickles and sauce, as it was labelled eight riflet complete, with swords, scabbards and every requisite-wrenches, screws, &c -all of the military pattern, bearing the mark 'Tower' and a crown, together with a large supply of ready-made treechloading cartridges, presented themselves. The entire were of the very best description and just similar to the present constabulary rifle, except that these rifles and ewords are much longer, and consequently more formidable. In order to take sway may suspicious that might be caused by the length of the box, the stocks were made in two divisions, fitted with a breas catch and screw, so as to be put together without any trouble.

An account is published in the Cork Examiner of an interview between the Pope and Mr. Maguire, M. P. for Cork Mr. Maguire, the report states, was introduced by the Bishop of Cloyne, and the Holy Father entered freely into conversation speaking in French. He referred more than once to Ireland, and said it was with great satisfaction be reresired that the Government and Parliament of England had of late evinced a real anxiety to deal in a wise and gezerous spirit with that country; and that be had I sarnt with much pleasure that the Government we a about introducing a measure to improve the condtion of the cultivators of the land - an undertaking and that it would be attended with good results in 8583: ing the hanniness and con God's blessing, he said, would surely follow legisla-tion conceived in a good spirit; and he had resson to think that the intention was wise and good, which it must be when it was for the benefit of a people and a country. At the close of an audience of some length and of the deepest interest, the Bishop of Cloyne expressed an earnest hope that the life of his Holiness Would be long spared to the Church of God; to which the Pope replied - Ah, my dear Bishop, I am now an old man - a very old man - and the burden of the Oburch is beavy.' This was said with a tone of deep emotion. The manner of the Holy Father-especially when referring to Ireland was grave and earnest; but on more than one occasion! was marked by that case, ful and jayous spirit which is one of his chief characteristics

The 'Newry Telegraph' states that a spirit of jeslousy has lately sprung up in that neighborhood between the Fenians and Ribbonmen. The latter allege that the former do not go far enough in their demands, and the consequence is that for some time past in several districts collisions have taken plate between the factions. An instance, which shows the bad feeling prevailing, occurred the other night, when a crowd of about fifty persons visited the house of a man named Mi Allister, who lives in High street, Newry. Four men forced open the door as M Allister was retiring to his bed. One of them asked if he was a Ferian, and he made no rep'y. Another of the party said he was a 'Bigman' [or Ribbooman], and then a large stone was burled a: M'Allister. An slarm was given, and the police were soon on the spot, but the fellows had decamped.

An Irish Catholic priest in California has published a card in the papers to the effect that he is au-thorised by Senor Mathias Morego, ex Governor of Lower California, and proprietor of 18 leagues of good land, well watered, to offer to Irish farmers 500 acres of land each, free for two years, at Guadaloups Mission. After two years trial, they can either lease or buy the land, or leave at their own discretion.

The Rev. J. O'Donel, P. P of Templemore, county Mayo, writes to the editor of the Daily Bre press' in the following impartial and generous tons respecting Itish landlords :- While it must be admitted that too much of the face of this coult try is darkened by the misdeeds of some erring land. lords, it should not, on the other hand, be depied of suppressed that there exist many shining instruces of truly excellent landlords, who are sincerely solicitons for the welfare and happiness of their tenantry, and who would scorn to take advantage of their legal powers to the detriment of the humble tillers of the soil. Take, for illustration, the proper'y of Mr. Richard Beers, Monkstown, county D. blin.it this and the adjuling parish. It is, indeed a bright apot, where the people, under the kind and judicious treatment of their landlord; are all prosperius contented, and happy. I am not aware-I have not heard - that this gentleman has ever made and dezz'ng public display of his benevolence, or that he has ever made -- to use the phrase - a speech is favor of popular rights, in favor of tenant right; Jel Mr. Beere's tenantry are, to my certain knowledge in the full enjoyment of tenant-right from the very