

of propriety and affection. Mrs. Nelson, who shall have that house. I will close the bargain with your husband this very day.' 'Since this affair is cleared up,' said Arthur, gaily, 'I hope my aunt will give her consent to my marriage.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Farlow, Bishop of Ferns, has founded a new missionary order in his diocese. It is under the patronage of St. Charles Borromeo, the great reformer of ecclesiastical discipline, under whose unweary zeal and prudence, and in accordance with those earnest prayers the Council of Trent was brought to a close. The rev. gentlemen who have entered into the community are the Rev. Michael Warren, O. C. Dominick; Rev. Abraham Browning, St. Peter's College, Wexford; Rev. Thomas Cloney, O. C. Wexford, and Rev. James A. O'Connell, O. C. Wexford. The labors of this devoted community will be confined to the diocese of Ferns.

In connexion with the cessation of cholera Cardinal Cullen has addressed the following circular to his clergy:—

55, Eccles Street, Dublin, Nov. 15. Very Revd. Brethren,—As the cholera has not ceased its ravages among us, you will be pleased to announce to your respective flocks that the dispensation in the law of abstinence will continue until further orders. You will, at the same time, avail yourselves of this opportunity to exhort the wealthier classes, who chiefly derive benefit from such a dispensation, to increase their charities to the poor, and to assist, by a supply of wholesome food and clothing and other means those suffering members of Christ who are most exposed to this dreadful disease. Believe me, your devoted servant,

PAUL CARDINAL CULLEN.

WHEREAS STEPHENS?—The following notice has been sent to the various Police Stations throughout Ireland:—

NOTICE—ONE THOUSAND POUNDS REWARD. DUBLIN CASTLE, Nov. 18.

Whereas, One James Stephens, lately escaped from Richmond Bridewell, in this city, having been confined there for sundry treasonous acts against Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the peace and prosperity of this realm, and whereas it is understood that he intends returning to Ireland for the continuance and furtherance of his atrocious designs, or has already effected a landing at some point on Irish soil,

A reward of one thousand pounds is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall arrest the said James Stephens, or shall afford such information to the proper authorities as shall lead to his arrest.

(Signed) ANSACORX. God Save the Queen.

The Irish Times says:—Some uneasiness has been felt by the farmers and labourers of the south and west, lest James Stephens should really fulfil his bravado, and 'take the field, before New Year's Day.' The gaconade uttered by Stephens, passed from mouth to mouth at fair or market, loses nothing in its progress. They to whom the safety of the state is entrusted are, by their very position, compelled to notice rumours, however slight, and to regard even unreal dangers and unfounded apprehensions. The precautions adopted by the Government to strengthen public confidence, sometimes alarm the timid and the ignorant. Thus, because a few look out ships will be placed off Cork, or in Lough Swilly, and because the Government very wisely determined to quarter troops in the excellent barracks of some important towns, the unthinking imagine there is ground for alarm. The effect of this is seen, as yet in a trifling degree, in the withdrawal of small deposits from some banks, in an anxiety to turn crops and cattle into money, and in other ways which entail actual loss upon the small farmer. There is not the slightest reason to believe that Stephens, who was so rejoiced to have escaped from the country, abandoning his confederates to their fate, will venture to present himself amongst the relatives and friends of those who so wickedly deceived. Stephens may be an adept in the disguising of his person, but the reward of £1,000 for his capture would make detectives Argus-eyed. His 'last speech before taking the field' was intended to attract dollars to his exhausted exchequer. The country at no time was so peaceable and orderly, and there is not a suspected individual, whether foreigner or native, whose movements and occupations are not fully as well known to the police as to himself. There is no danger, but it is as well that all should know the Government is fully prepared to crush at a moment any attempt at sedition that could be made.

The London Times complains that the loyal people in Ireland do not show themselves, but seem to leave everything to the government, the police, and the army and navy.

The Fenian revival has already produced a bad effect on business, and the shopkeepers anticipate a dull winter.—Times Cor.

THE FENIAN INVASION.—If certain rumours which have reached us from a most credible source be well founded, it would appear that Head Centre Stephens' declarations in America touching an early visit to Ireland are something more than mere idle rodomontade. It is said that Her Majesty's Government are perfectly cognizant of the fact that Fenians in large numbers are arriving in Ireland every week and have made arrangements which will insure for those interesting visitors the proper amount of hospitality and attention. In view of such a state of things, it is not at all likely that the amount of military force stationed in Ireland will be diminished during the present or even the ensuing year.—United Service Gazette.

Fenianism is nothing more or less than a scheme for the reconquest of Ireland, and a redistribution of its soil among the conquering party. There is nothing political about the matter. It simply proposes to treat Ireland and its present holders as a good many European adventurers treated the land and the people they found in the New World four centuries ago. The attempt is so utterly hopeless of success that it would be idle to compare it even with the Sepoy mutiny, or the last attempt to invade England by Prince Charles Edward. But it certainly might compel rather than induce a great number of Irish peasants to join the standard of the invader; it might cause any amount of confusion and bloodshed; it might lead to many cruel assassinations, and even bring about a reign of terror for weeks in various localities. Our losses and our miseries might be great for a short time. But what would be the inevitable result? We put the question to that class of Irishmen which gives an enforced and cowardly countenance to Fenianism,

hoping all the time that it will not come to anything. The result would be one that we shudder to think of. The rebellion would be stamped out as we stamped out the cattle plague. That is no wish or prayer of ours; but we cannot help seeing what has been, and what will be.—London Times.

EXERCISES AT DROGHEDA.—How well the constabulary can do their duty in the presence of large crowds of rather unfriendly people was shown at Drogheda yesterday. Early in the forenoon a wounded policeman galloped into the town by the Dublin road, and drew up at the constabulary station. Soon after the whole of the constabulary in the town were put under arms and marched to the quay and to other places near the shore. This movement created much excitement, and towards noon there were fully 2,000 persons assembled at the quay. At about 11 o'clock two steamers from Liverpool, the Brian Boroinic and the St. Patrick, entered the harbour, and having been moored at their berths, about a dozen of the police at once boarded the Brian Boroinic. After a quarter of an hour's search they emerged from the forepart of the vessel, having in custody two young men, one of them dressed most respectably in black, and the other wearing a Yankee costume. Handcuffs were placed on them, and their portmanteaus carried by two of the constabulary. The prisoners were cheered, while the police were hissed. The parties were safely placed on hack cars. The great difficulty was experienced in bringing the cars through the vast crowd. Having got completely clear, the prisoners were driven to Drogheda goal. The correspondent of the Express could not learn their names, but it is understood that both are Irishmen who have lately arrived from America, and that in going on board the steamer last night at Liverpool they were observed by the detectives, who at once telegraphed the fact to Dublin.—C. of London Times.

DUBLIN GARRISON WITH ENFIELD RIFLES.—Twelve Gunboats Cruising off the Western Coast.—It has been thought necessary, says the Dublin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, to resume the military patrols in Dublin at night, which gave confidence to the citizens last winter. The horse soldiers carry lanterns in some outlying districts. A portion of the Dublin garrison will, without delay, be armed with Enfield rifles on the Saifer principle. Twelve hundred and fifty breech loading rifles have already been distributed to the constabulary force, to be used by the mounted men. The Irish metropolitan police have not only been doubled on their beat, but now wear, as they did twelve months ago, their side arms. On request of the Mayor of Cork, the authorities have removed a battery of Royal Artillery from Ballincellig to that city, and sent down from the Curragh camp the second battalion of the Sixteenth Rifles. Reinforcements of cavalry and artillery have also been despatched to Cork from Fermoy and Clonmel. Twelve gunboats are cruising along the western coast, and examine all suspicious craft.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11th.—Fenian arrests continue almost hourly. Loyal mutual protection societies are forming in various parts of Ireland.

Mr. Lane, the auditor of the College Historical Society, whose anti-English address produced such a sensation among the judges, fellows, professors, and students, is not Catholic, but the son of a Munster clergyman.

It is reported that measures are being taken to fortify the several barracks in this garrison, and that an additional regiment, the 71st, has been ordered here from Dublin. It is also said an extra battery of artillery is under orders to proceed to Scattery Island, near the mouth of the Shannon, which has never heretofore been troubled with the presence of more than a few of the Coast brigade. H. M. S. Pallus (iron-clad) and several gunboats are as I noted over a week ago, stationed in the river. Fenianism has again become the general topic, and is as rife now as before the suspension of the act. There is a run on the banks here just at present to a considerable extent. I understand that temporary barrack accommodation is being arranged for troops in the town of Tipperary.—Limerick Cor. of the Cork Examiner.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—The following appears in the Cork Examiner of the 26th November:—

The Halcyon arrived here from Liverpool at 3 p.m. yesterday, and Head Constable Gale placed two detectives to watch, and examine all cases landed. This morning the detectives opened several cases. At length, two very ordinary looking deal cases, iron bound, were brought out of the ship. The first was similar to those in which plate glass is usually packed, and on one surface there was painted in black letters, 'This side up—with care.' Its dimensions were—five feet long, three feet wide, and about eight inches deep. On the marked side, a small plain white card was tacked, which bore the address 'John Daly and Co., 84 Grand Parade Cork.' It was found to contain 30 Enfield rifles perfectly new, with a new ringlock bayonet to each. There were also spare parcels of nipples and six new brass bullet moulds, for casting conical bullets. The weapons were the same as those issued to the British army, and appeared to have just left the manufacturer's hands; the bayonet blades were still coated with congealed oil. On the butt of each gun was impressed 'Kynock & Co., Birmingham.' This case was registered as containing American leather. Another case was soon afterwards landed. This case had merely the card on the lid, with the address, 'John Daly & Co., No. 84 Grand Parade, Cork.' It was found to contain 50 rifles and bayonets, exactly similar to, and by the same makers as the 30 others. This case was mentioned in the manifest as containing 'oil cloth.' No other case examined contained anything prohibited. It is right to say that the authorities entertain no suspicion that the arms were intended for the very respectable firm to whom they were addressed, but believe that that house being in the habit of receiving goods from English manufacturers, this mode of conveying arms was availed of, and that they were intended to be received by some one connected with Daly & Co's establishment, who would undertake their removal.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—A deputation from the Corporation of Waterford presented an address of congratulation to the Lord Lieutenant yesterday.

The Town clerk read the address, which stated that they were much gratified that the Queen had selected a nobleman so well fitted for his office by high statesman-like qualities, and urged upon his Excellency the necessity of settling the land question in very earnest terms:—

On the occasion of the accession of your estimable predecessor, the Earl of Kimberley, to the Viceroyalty, we ventured, in our address of congratulation, to urge on his notice what is considered to be the most pressing requirement of this country, a legislative measure to afford protection to tenants at will, to the extent of securing just compensation for improvements effected by them calculated to enhance the letting value of the land. We had the satisfaction to know that his residence in Ireland, and the attention he paid to the subject, led his Excellency to adopt views on the land question similar to those we sought to impress on him, as evinced by the speech he made on the subject soon after his retirement from the Viceroyalty. We firmly believe that the settlement of the question, on the basis we have stated, would give a considerable impulse to industry, develop still further our agricultural resources, improve trade, raise the condition of the people, add to the value and security of property, and put an end to disaffection. We, therefore, most earnestly and respectfully entreat your Excellency, as we did in the instance of your predecessor, to give your attention to this vital matter, in the hope that your intelligence and anxiety for the welfare of the people intrusted to your charge, as well as your desire for the advancement of everything calculated to promote the safety and greatness of the

empire, may induce you to give such advice to the Government you represent as shall lead to an effort on their part during the next Session of Parliament to legislate on the land question in the same spirit as marked their unfortunately unsuccessful attempt during a former administration of Lord Derby.

To this part of the address his Excellency replied as follows:—

It has ever been my endeavour, as far as lay in my power, to act in regard to those whom Providence has placed on my estates with justice and impartiality, and to regulate my relations with them in such a manner as might be most conducive both to their own individual prosperity and the general improvement of the country. In the promotion of this object I have been forcibly impressed with the necessity of drawing no line of separation between the interests of the landlord and the tenant. To arrive at the result of mutual confidence, co-operation, and consequent progress, those interests must be considered identical in the objects they have in view, and in the way they are to be attained. It will be the earnest desire of the Government of which I am a member to bring about, if possible, a satisfactory settlement of this most important question, and we shall consider ourselves most fortunate if we should be enabled to introduce any measure which, by giving additional security to the tenant for bona fide improvements, shall increase his confidence in his tenure, or tend to the promotion of mutual satisfaction between tenant and landlord, as well as the growth or development of that improvement which would be consequent upon a larger or more general employment of capital by those engaged in the agricultural pursuits of this country. During my time of office it will be my unceasing object—as it is, I can assure you, of the rest of Her Majesty's Government—to promote to the utmost the welfare of Ireland. My intimate connexion with this country causes me to hail with the greatest satisfaction the indications, which I am convinced I can discern, of prosperity and advancement; and I shall deem myself highly favored if I should be enabled to trace the results of my efforts in the prevalence of loyalty, security, and order, the increased development of natural resources, and the improved social condition and happiness of the people.

It will be, indeed, most fortunate for the Government if it can produce a satisfactory measure on the land question. The most influential journal in the south, the Cork Examiner, makes some striking remarks on an aspect of the subject to which I alluded in a former letter:—

From this we turn to an instance where the English reader has received some truthful intelligence respecting Ireland through his newspaper. The observations of The Times' Dublin correspondent in reference to the management of Irish estates by agencies touch upon a grievance generally felt. Agencies have been, indeed, an old sore of the country, helping, among other causes, the mutual ruin of both landlord and tenant. It is not a new story, that of the high rents which cripple the tenant and leave the landlord embarrassed. It would be a curious and an interesting inquiry to ascertain how much of the land of Ireland is held by the descendants of men who commenced life as agents.

It would be instructive, if it could be accurately stated, to show how many estates are yet managed by agents who receive bribes from the tenants on every possible occasion, and it would be a little startling, perhaps, to those who are fond of dilating upon the backwardness of Irish farmers to be told what we know to be a fact, that there are agents who receive such bribes with the cognizance of the landlord. In truth, petty exactions, legal or illegal are the lot of the Irish tenants in such numerous instances as to make the abuse one of a general character, and to add seriously to the other causes of complaint that the tenant-farmer has in Ireland. The Times' correspondent refers, in deprecating language, to the sentiments of Sir Charles Dromey, but adds that 'fortunately the Irish landlords, as a body do not agree with him.' It would be fortunate if it were so, but we should like to be as candid upon the point as the correspondent seems to be. We need not go outside our own county to find an instance where a nobleman who has lately been experiencing the gratitude of the Government, endeavoured systematically to replace all his Catholic tenants by Protestants but had to give it up because the latter would not or could not pay the rent. All over Ireland farms, with great inducements, were offered to English and Scotch settlers, who came hither at one time in considerable numbers. Where are they now? Not one out of 50 has remained.—They have quitted, either ruined by the experiment, or just in time to save themselves from the ruin impending. They could not pay the rents that Irish farmers pay. Our generous critics at the other side of the channel have it for a standing joke that a crack of the skull is an Irish tenant's receipt for rent. The simple fact, endorsed by the authority of the most distinguished agriculturalist in Great Britain, that the Irish farmer pays the highest rent in Europe. Does he do that because he is the lazy, shiftless, thriftless being he is represented by his enemies? No; he does it because he is content with a smaller remuneration in food and personal comfort than the farmer in any civilized land. He calls living what an English or Scotch farmer would call starvation, and he gives to the landlord a proportion of the profit that the English or Scotch tenant would never dream of yielding. If Sir Charles Dromey's plan were to be carried out, the Irish proprietor should be content with 3 or 4 per cent, as the English landlord is, instead of 8, 9, and 10 per cent, as the Irish proprietor looks for.

Mr. McMechan has published a long memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, detailing the outrages he had to endure in attempting to hold a public meeting, and asking to have the additional protection of 'some competent magistrate.' The Conservative Newsletter makes light of the whole affair, and calls it a good joke—a roaring farce.' Mr. Orme, the stipendiary magistrate, who was present, seems to have regarded the proceedings in nearly the same light. The Whig complains of his inaction saying:—

After men had been knocked down, robbed, and grossly ill-treated, the police, in no great numbers, were allowed to walk up the stairs and down again, and to look on while seats were being smashed, blinds broken, different people mobbed, and something like a Biechanian orgie held—and all with impunity. Not a single arrest was made. But their promoters, and many, we are sorry to say, of the persons in whose cause they were carried on, evidently regard them without scruple and without shame. We have now, as we said some days ago, pure, unadulterated Orangism, without Sir Hugh Cairns, and with Mr. Charles Lanyon; and we venture to say that there is not an English Conservative member of Parliament—no one English Tory gentleman—who will not repudiate with scorn any sympathy with the organizers of such a shameful violation of all the laws of political warfare and political honor.

More vehement still is the denunciation of the Catholic organ—the Ulster Observer, who says that 'The roughs of Nottingham have been outdone—beaten hollow by a display of blackguardism to which the electioneering annals of the empire cannot afford a parallel. The unprecedented scene in which this triumph of ruffianism was achieved did not take place in a remote part of the country, nor amid the turbulence of a contest in which heated passions swayed ignorance, and the worst of stimulating influences roused to fury the barbarous propensities of rude and uncultivated natures. It occurred in Belfast—in the misnamed Athens of Ireland—and was concocted, arranged, and carried out with the utmost deliberation, at a period of almost unexampled political tranquility. And this is Belfast in the 19th century! This is the commercial capital of Ireland, with its manufactures, its commerce, its industry, its wealth, and those manifold boasts of superiority which it is always

advancing over the rest of Ireland. A mob rules it, or, rather, its rulers govern it through a mob, which, if judged by its conduct, is the lowest that ever cursed a community; and to this mob, and the men who peep it or pay it, the Tory intelligence of the town bows in servile submission, and yields uncomplaining homage. We are not exaggerating in even 'the least degree.'

The Rev. Professor Withrow, President of the Faculty in the Londonderry College, which has just been affiliated to the Queen's University, points out the source of the existing separation between the two races on the soil of Ulster. He said:—

'It will soon be 700 years since the English invader first set foot upon the Irish shore. Four centuries of war and bloodshed passed before the Celtic race succumbed; those centuries were followed by another of civil wars and rebellions; that, again, by a century of penal laws designed to galling the indomitable spirit of a brave though vanquished people. It was reserved for the present century to inaugurate a new era of mild and beneficent legislation. It is within the memory of living men when a great and generous nation first entered honestly on the work of gradually undoing the mischief which centuries of misrule had produced, and of compensating for past wrongs so far as kind and indulgent treatment can. Hitherto the success has been partial only, for nations have long memories, and the wounds of sympathy will not be healed in a day. The want of sympathy with our fellow-countrymen is one of the great difficulties that we encounter in our effort to do them good. We find it almost impossible to place ourselves in their position, and to look at matters from the same standpoint as that from which they look at them. Their history is not our history—their feelings are not our feelings—their wants are not our wants. Two hundred and fifty years should have naturalized us on Irish soil, yet to this hour most of us feel as if we were only Scots in Ireland.'

Yesterday being the day appointed for the return to the writ of habeas corpus to bring up the body of the prisoner, Denis Dowling Malachy, who was convicted of treason felony at the recent Special Commission, the prisoner was brought into the court in custody of two gaolers, at half past 10 o'clock. The van in which he was conveyed from Mountjoy Prison (to which he had been transmitted from Pentonville in order to facilitate the application on his behalf) was escorted by a body of mounted police and a number of the ordinary police on bicycle cars. The approaches to the court and the gallery were crowded with people anxious to see the prisoner, and it was necessary to station several police-constables in the gallery and at the door to preserve order. The prisoner himself, with his hair cropped and his face shaven, and wearing the prison dress, was metamorphosed beyond the possibility of recognition by those who had seen him at the trial; but the appearance of his features showed excellent bodily health, and argued good treatment on the part of the prison authorities. He was placed sitting at the side bar of the court, with one of the gaolers beside him. His sister, who had come into the court to meet her brother, was accommodated with a seat immediately behind. She was very much affected as she shook hands with the prisoner, and when she was informed that they could not be allowed to hold any conversation she wept, and the prisoner also betrayed signs of great emotion. Mr. O'Loghlin, who appeared as one of his counsel as the bar, shook hands with him, as did also Mr. Lawless, his attorney, who then entered into conversation with him. Mr. Butt, Q.C., and Mr. Dowse, Q.C., also appeared as counsel for the prisoner; Mr. Loughfield, Q.C., law adviser to the Oastle, was also present, as well as Mr. Mostyn, Crown Solicitor. After some conversation between the counsel and the Judges as to the mode of proceeding, and the necessity of having further time to prepare for arguing the question, the Court remanded the prisoner to safe custody till further orders. He was then removed. There was no expression of feeling whatever on the part of the people who had assembled to witness his departure except that some persons saluted him by raising their hats.

It has transpired that Mr. William Dargan, the great Irish railway contractor, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. It is asserted that his liabilities have lately been very much reduced. The assets are largely in excess, will yield 20s. in the pound, and leave a considerable surplus.

Mr. Ganly, 'the Robins of Ireland,' is about to sell by auction the farm stock of the late Lord Plunket. The Freeman's Journal, under the head of 'The Outfit of a Missionary Bishop,' publishes what it sarcastically calls:—

'A characteristic inventory of what in evangelical circles will, no doubt, be looked upon as the complete episcopal outfit of the late Arch-bishop of the Church Militant in Connaught:—Item first—817 head of cattle. Item second—29 short-horned Kerry Cows. Item third—5 Durham and Kerry bulls. Item fourth—17 ditto bullocks. Item fifth—204 ewes. Item sixth—159 hoggets. Item seventh—242 lambs. Item eighth—81 two and three-year old widders. Item ninth—242 lambs. Item tenth—82 widders. Item eleventh—17 rams. Then comes a long list of 'carriage horses,' 'weight carrying' cobs, ten family and farm horses, sows and litters, fat pigs and hams, carts to the number of 11, ploughs six, and harrows four; single and double bruggams, phaetons, jaunting cars, chariots, and saddles; grabbers and bydopolis, scales and ladders.'

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—Mr. Karasagh has won an easy victory in Wexford. The following is the close of the poll:—

WEXFORD.

Karasagh.....	602
Hennessey.....	490
NEW ROSS.	
Karasagh.....	816
Hennessey.....	444
GOREY.	
Karasagh.....	663
Hennessey.....	389
ENNISCORRY.	
Karasagh.....	580
Hennessey.....	558

The election seems to have been conducted everywhere in the most orderly manner, presenting a contrast to the state of things in Belfast.—Times Correspondent.

At the official declaration of the poll in Belfast this morning, the Mayor declared the numbers to be:—

Mr. Lanyon.....	1,263
Mr. McMechan.....	13
Majority for Lanyon..... 1,250	

This morning two cases brought by the Liverpool steamer to Cork yesterday were opened by the police, and one of them was found to contain 50 Enfield rifles, perfectly new, with bayonet attached; the other case contained 30 rifles, and also a number of bullet moulds. The whole were seized by the police. They were consigned to John Daly & Co. A man named Tracy, in their employment, has been arrested.—Times Cor.

A meeting of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Waterford was held at Dungarvan on Thursday, their Bishop Dr. O'Brien, in the chair. They adopted Mr. Edmund De la Poer as their candidate, and passed the following resolution in justification of their conduct in entering into this contest:—'That we, the Bishop and priests of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, holding in proud remembrance the victory gained for the freedom and independence of this country under the leadership of the illustrious Most Reverend Dr. Kelly, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity now offered of regaining for our country the position then so nobly won, and at such sacrifices, by a faithful and patriotic

people; and seeing the necessity now, more than at any other period of history, for representatives willing and determined to assert our rights and obtain remedial measures for our misgoverned country, the chief among which we consider to be the unsatisfactory state of the law relating to landlord and tenant, the monstrous anomaly of the Church Establishment, and the great injustice of our people being compelled to bare their children brought up under a system of education repeatedly condemned by their pastors and their Church, we hereby pledge ourselves to use all the influence we possess to secure the return to Parliament of a member for this county holding and professing those principles.' Mr. De la Poer has addressed the electors. He is prepared to vote for all the points in the programme of the National Association—tenant right, denominational education, and the abolition of the Church Establishment.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER.—The Dublin Evening Post of Saturday publishes the following as a substantially correct account of the arrangement adopted by the Senate of the Queen's University towards carrying out the supplemental charter:—

Every student shall, in the first place, be required to matriculate, or in less technical language, to pass an entrance examination. Matriculated students, in the second place, not belonging to an affiliated college, will be allowed to pass to a degree, but upon conditions considerably more stringent than are to be required from college students, and including not fewer, we believe, than six or seven examinations, exclusive of the degree examinations. The greater frequency of these tests for non-collegiate students is designed, we understand, to secure to them, so far as possible, the like benefit of distributed and digested studies that a college course provides for the student who follows lectures. No educational establishment will, in the third place, be aggregated to the University, whose teaching force consists of teachers or other unaffiliated men-of-all-work, and which cannot show itself to be provided with special and competent professors in each faculty, with a full scientific apparatus, and with the other appliances of University instruction to be found in high-class colleges. Finally, from students of the affiliated colleges, three or four university examinations only will be required during the undergraduate course; attendance upon the lectures of their several colleges being deemed an equivalent for the greater number of examinations required from the non-collegiate students.

In dealing with the Irish land question, the London Review says: The time has arrived when the Government must yield something to Ireland, if not for her sake, for that of England. It advocates compensation to the tenant equivalent to the improvement he may effect in his holdings.

A very good plan for the relief of tenants-at-will has been suggested by the Daily Telegraph: the Government to lend them money for the improvement of their farms, making it a charge on the land itself. The landlord, afraid to encounter the engagement to the Government, would be thus compelled to leave the tenant in permanent possession, though but a tenant-at-will.

ORANGE BRUTALITY AT BELFAST.—Belfast has been distinguishing itself again, but in a comparatively mild and bloodless fashion, which, for Belfast, may be considered a step in what is called 'progressive improvement.' Yet we cannot consider the present exhibition absolutely creditable to a town of such pretensions as the capital of Ulster. A respectable barrister had announced himself as a candidate on Conservative principles, and, seeing things as we must from a distance, we can discern no fault in his proceedings or his published address, except that he was so rash as to think that an Irishman could listen to a man with whom he did not entirely agree without kicking up a row. He especially invited the attendance of his friends and supporters, but would also be glad to see others if they would not stop the proceedings altogether. In Belfast, this was regarded as an unpardonable insult to the Orangemen, who held their manhood to be challenged by the proposal of anybody not hand and glove with them to gather the public, and make a personal profession of independent opinions. It would almost seem as if they were more piqued than by the most violent demagogue or the most bigoted Papist had claimed a public hearing. Mr. McMechan selected the Music Hall as the proper place for the harmonious rendition of parties. He had, however, due notice, by a counter placard, that he had been reckoning without his guests, and that the music of the evening would not be quite that of his own choosing. He took his measures, such as they were, and though the Mayor was unfortunately occupied in missionary work, he obtained from him the presence of some policemen. The hall he found occupied by an organized and trained body of Orangemen, already singing vociferously the old songs, and some new ones. The Protestant 'Boys,' 'No Surrender,' 'The Boyne Water,' 'Slap Bang,' 'Wae'n Johnny comes marching Home,' were the songs of the Irish Zion. The unfortunate barrister presented himself to interrupt this harmony. From the moment of his first appeal to the independent electors of Belfast to his utterance of the single word 'Englishmen,' he and his few friends had to contend not only with yells and other sounds terrific even to Irish ears, but with the more substantial resistance given by brawny arms, clenched fists, and clouted shoes. After a really creditable fight, he and his friends were kicked, cuff'd, and trashed to their hearts' content, and had to escape from the hall with loss of property and clothes. It seems a miracle that they were not crushed under the piles of tables and benches which had been vainly arrayed in line of defence, but out of which the Orangemen had dragged them to the open floor. Once out of the hall, with revived courage, the candidate, his friends and a few reporters met in the smaller room downstairs, while the Orangemen celebrated their victory in the hall above. However, Mr. McMechan's voice was heard. Thereupon the foe rushed down in a cascade, and bursting the door, fairly unknelt the little band of moderate politicians. Mr. McMechan, as a last chance and to vindicate his civil rights, ran to Dr. Cooke's church, where the Mayor and his friends were engaged in prayer for the benighted heathen. So important a business, however, could not be interrupted, and upon Mr. McMechan appealing to the Magistrates for protection he appears to have been turned out of the church as summarily, if not as rudely, as he had been out of the Music Hall.

The accounts somewhat vary, and it is really a hopeful circumstance in the affair that the unpopulace candidate and his friends were able to make fight, to hold their ground for some time, to open their mouths in dumb show, to pass from room to room, to perform the hazardous operation of going down a staircase, to cross an open street, and in a word, to survive to tell the tale. Indeed, we can collect that had they consented to sit still and hear the Orange programme throughout they would have suffered no further inconvenience than paying for the use of the hall without the liberty of selecting their own music. They were actually allowed to communicate and even argue with the police, who it seems, had no instructions to interfere, except for the preservation of life, and there appears to have been an understanding that the Orangemen were not to kill Mr. Mechan and his friends. Indeed, it was only on an assurance to this effect that the Mayor had joined the pious ministrations over the way. A sly rate it was a great success; and that the Orange gentlemen of Belfast can drive a respectable barrister—that is, one with some practical sense to the verge of insanity, in a room which he has taken and paid for, and yet stop short of slaying him altogether, and even let him depart without loss of limb, is a matter of congratulation to the country at large.—London Times.

An Irish newspaper recalls Mr. Bright's words at the time of the famine: 'The Irish are idle, therefore starving; starving, therefore rebellious.'