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 fate, and another springs up and pulls his neighbor by the ear, and soon follows a triumphant cry for the Pope and our commander.

'Hurrah,' interrupted the smith with a voice of thunder. 'These youths are not cats to be touched without a glove. They'll hammer on the back of the revolution, as if it were an anvil.'

'Then,' Peerjan continued, 'in the evening we solace ourselves with talking over our dear Campine, for you must know that we never forget it. A true son of the Campine remains ever true to his Faith and his Fatherland.'

'We sing one or other of our country's songs, or tell one of its old legends, or talk over the traditional customs of our villages, or our old friends and acquaintances, and I know not what beside. We spent one whole evening in talking about the nicknames of the different towns in the Campine.'

'But our most frequent and dearest subject of conversation is our beloved Schrambeek, its beautiful church, its dear chapel, its old castle, its green meadows, its lonely pine wood, and its good people.'

'Good, good,' cried the carpenter; 'I'm glad to hear that. Peerjan, you must tell Mary to write and say that on our side we are never so pleased as when we are talking of our good Zouaves.'

'Most certainly,' answered the Piquet, delighted that his reading should be so well received.

He paused for a moment to settle his spectacles and unfold another letter, while his audience made use of this opportunity to make their remarks upon what they had heard.

'Ah,' exclaimed Peerjan at last, 'here I have something about Victor.'

'I must tell you a story,' he read, 'of which Victor is the hero. There is a butcher at Terni who is the terror of the whole town for his strength and ferocity. He is no friend to the Zouaves, but he sells them meat for good payment. A few days ago, Victor called to pay him for what he had sold them, but the Hercules of the Block, hoping to intimidate the Pontifical Volunteer, asked more than was due to him. Victor flatly refused to give him a farthing more. The butcher fell into a passion, and flourished his great knife. "Away with that," said Victor quietly. "The ruffian would not hear; he sprang upon my comrade and was going to stab him to the heart, but Victor, with perfect coolness, warded off the blow with his left arm, and with his right hand struck such a hearty blow in the face, that he broke two of his teeth and sent him rolling over and over on the floor, leaving him no desire to make his further acquaintance."

'In consequence of this occurrence, the men gathered round our dear Victor, who is greatly beloved by them all, and to their great satisfaction he has been raised to the rank of corporal. The old Piquet went on with his reading, and his audience seemed as if they could never grow tired, so anxious were they to hear all the particulars contained in Joseph's remaining letters.

We shall leave them for a moment to say a word upon a point on which Joseph's modesty kept him silent—the piety and devotion which distinguished himself and his companions. It will not be necessary to say much upon this subject. Who can doubt that Victor and his two comrades—these two brave young men who had devoted themselves so chivalrously to the service of the Church—were patterns of virtue and piety even in the rough life of the camp? But they were not singular in this respect. All the Papal Zouaves distinguished themselves no less by their fervent piety than by their courage, and among them were many who were angels of piety and holiness under the garb of soldiers.

'Among the Zouaves,' writes Bresciani, 'were many young men full of innocence and of deep piety, who had consecrated themselves as a whole and living sacrifice with the single intention to die in defence of the Holy See. Wherever you went, you saw this noble band of youths full of gaiety and spirit, but with a reserved and noble bearing worthy of their chivalrous and Christian resolution. In the evening you would see many of them making their visit to the Blessed Sacrament; and in the morning, when in the city, those who had a half hour to spare hastened to Mass. When they rose in the morning, they kissed the medal of our Blessed Lady which had been hung round their necks by a mother, a sister, or a bride, signing themselves with the sign of the cross; and not a few, kneeling at the foot of their bed, recited the three "Aves" in honor of the Immaculate Mother.'

'New Zouaves,' continues the author of 'Olerico,' 'who had come to enrol themselves at Rome after the Battle of Castelfidardo, when they were in the camp at Monte Rotondo, devoutly assisted at the Vespers of the clergy; after which, in the presence of all the people, they entered the choir, and after the custom of France and Belgium, sang cantiques with a full concert of voices. The people all remained in the church in astonishment to hear these young soldiers sing with as much recollection and devotion as if they had been ecclesiastics.'

'When they were quartered at Terni, and afterwards in the neighboring camp, the evening prayer was a moving sight—the chaplain of each battalion intoning the prayers in the midst of the Zouaves formed in squares. It was beautiful to see these brave fellows after a fatiguing day of military exercises, of marching and countermarching, feigned assaults and feigned battles, weary and breathless as they were, recollect themselves, and with uncovered heads, and eyes cast down, raise their voices and their hearts to God, thanking Him for the blessings bestowed upon them during the day, imploring new graces and renewing the offering of their lives. Who can wonder that warriors with consciences so pure, shrank not from a conflict of one against ten, cast terror into their enemies, and sold their lives so dearly?

'General de Lamoriciere, in a visit which he made to the camp at Terni, which consisted of the Zouaves, the German corps, and the Pontifical legion ordered a feigned assault on Collesopoli. The Pontificals defended it, the Germans

and the Zouaves were the assailants. The general, seeing the ardor, the dexterity, the impetuosity and courage of these brave young men, exclaimed: "With ten thousand such as these, I would undertake to sweep every conspirator out of Italy!"

Having given our readers the song of the Belgian Zouaves, we think that they may also be glad to see that of the North Netherlanders, which, adapted to the Dutch patriotic air, we give as follows:—

SONG OF THE DUTCH PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

Flows Christian blood within your heart,
 From all pollution free?
 Prompt at your Father's call to start,
 Uplift the song with me
 With fearless heart we'll fearless sing;
 With loud and long acclaim,
 The Prince of Peace, the Pontifical King,
 Let each true tongue proclaim.

God! Whose all-wise and holy will,
 Doth order all things well,
 Let truth and justice triumph still
 O'er all the powers of hell.
 We kneel not from the cannon's breath,
 Or bullet's madd'ning aim;
 We rush right joyfully on death,
 In our dear Father's name.

Let faith ravine and faction cease,
 Though we lie 'neath the sod,
 Let Father Pius reign in peace
 And feed the flock of God.
 For him we've left our native strand,
 Begirt by sea and flood;
 For him, O faithful Netherland,
 We'll shed our heart's best blood.

We plight our faith at Peter's grave,
 Right loyally to hold
 The sacred rock which Jesus gave,
 To shield and save His fold
 Beneath the banner of the Lord,
 Batavians, Frisians bow;
 His Vicar blesses each good sword,
 And every prostrate brow.

Then guard, O Lord, each faithful breast,
 We trust them to Thy hand;
 Oh, may Thy blessing on us rest,
 And on our Fatherland!
 And come the worst that may betide,
 Then shall our latest breath,
 For Peter's throne, at Pius' side,
 Welcome a soldier's death.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LARGE BEQUEST TO CARDINAL CULLEN.—The late Mr. Charles Egan, wholesale woolen merchant, of High street, Dublin, has by will bequeathed a very large sum of money, amounting to somewhere about £240,000 in personality, and funded property and real estate of the value of £1,800 per annum, to Cardinal Cullen for Catholic charities and other purposes. The bequest is an absolute one, but it is said the will is not unlikely to be contested by some of the testator's relatives for whom but slender provisions were made, and the point to be raised is whether the gift of personality is or is not void for remoteness.

We *Nation* have received the following letter from the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin on closing public houses on Sunday, for publication:—

55 Eccles-street.
 MY DEAR DR. SPURR—I earnestly hope that the exertions which are now being made to obtain an Act of Parliament prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sunday, may be crowned with complete and speedy success. The law which forbids the sale of other articles on that day should certainly make no exception in favour of liquors, the abuse of which is so injurious to the public. Almost all the crime we have to deplore in Ireland may be traced to drunkenness; and as long as the doors of the public-house stand open during the leisure of the Sunday, it will be very difficult indeed to root out from among our people that degrading vice. No one knows better than you how much has been already done to meet the evil. The Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishop of Ferns have succeeded in inducing their people to refrain from the sale or purchase of intoxicating drinks on Sunday; and in many parishes in this diocese the parish priests have been similarly successful. The happy results which have followed wherever this has been done should encourage you and your colleagues to persevere in the work you have undertaken, and should secure for you the hearty co-operation of all those who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of our excellent people.—I am, my dear Dr. Spurr, your devoted servant,
 † PAUL CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Five soldiers of the 18th Regiment are under arrest at Newry, charged with using seditious language in the public streets. 'Hurrah for the green,' and 'God Save Ireland,' were amongst the expressions alleged to have been used. A court-martial will be held immediately.—*Express.*

MALLOW ELECTION.—Major Knox, the beaten candidate, has lodged a petition against Mr. Munster's return, and claims the seat.

On dit that as a preliminary to the hearing of the Mallow Petition, a legal point will be raised by the petitioner to try the validity of the return of Mr. Munster for the borough, having regard to the judgment delivered in the Oashe election trial.—*Evening Mail.*

WATERFORD CITY ELECTION.—The damages done by the rioters are estimated at over £7,000. Mr. Smyth intends to petition.

JUDGES OF IRISH ELECTION PETITIONS.—Mr. Justice Morris will try the petition presented on the part of Major Knox against the return for the borough of Mallow; Baron Hughes will try the petition of the Conservatives of Derry against the return of the Solicitor-General; and Baron Deasy will try the petition against the return of Captain Greville-Nugent for the county of Longford.

The statement of one of your morning contemporaries as to the ill-treatment of Fenian prisoners was most emphatically denied by government officials on my inquiry to-day. The charge of oppression of the prisoners will be contradicted in the House of Commons. As to the question of sufficiency of diet, the bulk of medical opinion is against that of Dr. Lyons.—*London Correspondent of the Evening Mail.*

REPORTED RETIREMENT OF THE LORD CHIEF BARON.—We are happy to learn that the statement of the 'Law Times' respecting the probable retirement of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, is without foundation, and that there is no truth in another announcement that he is unable to proceed upon circuit owing to ill-health. These rumours may possibly owe their origin to the precarious condition of the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland. We understand that Lord Chief Baron Kelly has left town for the Western Circuit to-day.—*Globe.*

LONDON, MARCH 21.—Louis Blanc writes a letter in which he says the bill just introduced into the House of Commons for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland will, if imposed, place that country in a state of siege.

A great storm occurred on the Irish coast on Monday night. A boat, with five men, was observed approaching Tramore Bay on Tuesday morning, last.

it is supposed from some wrecked vessel. When passing Malinbeg Point a man waved his hat to those on shore. The boat was swamped by a heavy sea, and all were drowned. The sea was rough. The boat has been washed ashore. There is no name or clue.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN KILLARNEY.—NINETEEN ARRESTS.—On Friday evening the police, acting on information furnished to them, arrested about ten boys of the town, on sworn informations, with having been engaged in the demonstrations in Killarney on Skelligs night. This morning they were removed to Tralee by the mail train, under a strong escort of constabulary, to take their trial at the present assizes. On Saturday two more arrests for similar charges were made, and the parties were also escorted to Tralee, by 11½ train to await their trial by the same tribunal.

THE LATE ASSASSINATION IN DUBLIN.—On Friday the 25th ult., Thomas Arter, aged 29, Michael Salmon 27, Daniel Salmon 24, and James Salmon 19, who had been remanded from the coroner's inquest, were brought before Mr. Dix, police magistrate, on a charge of having conspired to murder the deceased Andrew McMillin. The wife of the murdered man stated that her husband had told her that he was president of a Fenian society, and that Michael Salmon could get any man he wished shot. Prisoners' counsel objected to the evidence as illegal, but was overruled. The prisoners, with the exception of Daniel Salmon, were remanded. It is said that the unfortunate deceased was followed by the murderer from the detective police office in the Lower Castle-yard to the place where he was assassinated. It is a strange fact that with the exception of the police who had the remains removed for interment after the inquest, not one person, not even any member of his family, accompanied them to the grave.—*Dublin Corr. of London Tablet.*

MEATH ASSIZES.—TRIM.—A large number of parties, twenty nine in number, were put forward, charged with having arms in a proclaimed district. They all pleaded guilty, but a great number of them examined witnesses to prove the circumstances under which they had the arms. Some kept them for their own protection. The case for others was that they had the arms of their masters' crops from the crops. The arms consisted of guns, pistols, revolvers. In some instances the accused were of the farming class. One man named Owen Smith was defended by Mr. Molloy, his case being that he was obliged, in self-defence, to keep the gun, having been beaten some time previously. His lordship sentenced them all to periods of imprisonment varying from a week to nine months.

A LAY DELEGATE ON THE CHURCH.—Mr. Arthur H. Foster, lay delegate of E-phoe, has published a dissertation upon the Protestant Church of Ireland, in which he says: 'The Church of Ireland is invested with no authority by God, directly or indirectly. Jesus Christ did not found this Church (or any similar Church), but He did found the religion professed by its members. The Church is of mundane construction, but the religion is Divine.'

THE LAND BILL.—It is exceedingly rare to find such unanimity of opinion as is felt on this subject. The measure is universally condemned, and in many places constituencies are coming to the resolution of rejecting every member who will support it in Parliament. With regard to the deputation to the Premier, proposed by Sir John Gray, it should not be a subject of wonder that it was not thought of before, and those who are not very sanguine about it now can recall instances enough where influential deputations on Irish questions came back as they went without making much impression.—*Dublin Corr. of Tablet.*

The report of a murder near Philipstown, King's County, which was received with hesitation, turns out to be correct. On Saturday evening a man named Patrick Dunne was murdered near the main street while returning from work. He was found in a dying state by a man who was coming into town, and when questioned he said:—

'I have been murdered by a man and a woman, who were standing on the road waiting for me. They bid me good night, and when I said "good night" in reply, the woman fired at me with a pistol. When I got the shot I turned half way round; then she fired again, and when I fell they murdered me with the pistol and cut my throat, and then ran away.' The supposed cause of the murder is that some years ago his house was attacked by a party looking for arms and he shot one of them. He was brought before Mr. E. J. Scully, J.P., who took his dying deposition, and was then removed to the infirmary where he immediately died. A correspondent of the *Daily Express* states that a young man, named Laurence Shiel, was arrested yesterday in Queenstown as he was about to immigrate. He is a brother of the suspected woman, and is charged with being concerned in the murder.

THREATENING NOTICES.—The *Carlisle Sentinel* says:—A few days ago a poor-rate collector for one of the rural electoral divisions of the Carlisle Union found posted on his gate a letter written in the usual style, with a drawing of a coffin at the head. It was signed 'Rory of the Hills,' and threatened the collector with 'half an ounce of lead for his last supper' if he did not discontinue collecting the rate.

Sir George McDonnell received a threatening notice, we understand, on Sunday, and in consequence of this coupled with a recent attempt to burn a house on his property, it has been decided by the authorities to station troops in Newport for the present. The barracks at Westport are also being occupied by a detachment, while on the other hand as an evidence that the authorities entertained no fears as to the quiet and peaceful condition of other parts of the county, the troops stationed in Ballaghaderreen have been withdrawn.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION.—Even if Mr. Heron should succeed in retaining his seat as member for Tipperary, he cannot congratulate himself much on the result. Rejected in the first instance for a candidate who could not avail himself of the seat, he is now declared elected by a questionable majority of four over a candidate who was put forward almost against his will. Out of a constituency of 9,498 in a purely agricultural county, only 1,668 voters could be induced to record their confidence in Mr. Heron at a moment when the land question is fairly under the consideration of Parliament. The Conservative journals point to the warning influence of the priests as one of the causes that have led to this result, but whatever Fenianism and Orangism may have unhappily done to lessen the influence of religion or to weaken the ties between the people and their ever true and faithful advisers and friends the clergy, the Tipperary election furnishes no proof of it. At the late trial of the Galway election petition, Mr. Heron considered it his duty to make certain uncalculated remarks relative to the exercise of their influence by the Bishops and clergy, and though the priests of Tipperary would be far from desiring to recall the fact to Mr. Heron's disadvantage now, the Catholic electors may be excused if they hesitated to support a gentleman who in the exigencies of his profession might at any time be called on (by professional duty) to use arguments or to adopt a course which to them might bear the appearance of inconsistency with principle. It is stated that on a scrutiny as many as 18 or 20 votes must be struck from Mr. Heron, on the grounds of personation, whilst an equal or greater number tendered for Mr. Klokham were illegitimately rejected in consequence of the voters misallocating the candidate 'Klokham' and being prevented from correcting the mistake. Dr. Callahan, chairman of Mr. Klokham's committee has written to the press charging the Government telegraph officials with deliberately detaining and suppressing telegrams despatched in the Klokham interest.

Sub-inspector Greaves, Head-constable Shaw, and a force of constabulary repaired to the house of a man named Gallagher, to search for arms. They entered

the house, and no resistance seemed to be offered, save that one of Gallagher's sons made an attempt to draw the sword of one of the constabulary, and, by some means or other, escaped, and has not, as yet been discovered. It appears the search resulted in the discovery of a loaded six-chamber breech loader revolver, and six needles belonging to breech loader rifles, and some old powder flasks. In consequence of the arms being found in the house, the proprietor, Patrick Gallagher, and his two sons were immediately arrested. On this being done a large concourse of people of all grades assembled in the streets, and their demeanour presenting somewhat of a threatening nature, it was considered advisable to call out the military, and accordingly a detachment of the 54th Regiment, under the command of Capt. Newbold, and Lieutenants Smart and Jibbeson, was soon in attendance. During the progress of this proceeding Sub-inspector Carr, of Westport, and a party of constabulary, went to the house of a smith, named Moran, and found there a gun, which Moran stated was left to him to be repaired. When the entire force was concentrated they escorted the three miscreants to the court-house, with fixed swords, followed by a dense concourse of angry spectators. After the facts were disclosed and informations taken it was decided to send the parties for trial to next petty sessions, and accepting bail for their appearance themselves in £40, and two sureties in £20 each. When they were set at liberty a joyous shout ascended from the assembled multitude.—*Irish Times.*

The Irish Church Convention is still holding its deliberations in Dublin. It has been decided that the House of Representatives shall consist of 208 clerical and 416 lay delegates. There has been a good deal of further discussion on the clauses relating to the votes of the bishops. On Friday the Convention by a large majority adopted the Duke of Abercorn's amendment giving two-thirds of the bishops the right of absolute veto. Lord James Butler, a most determined opponent of the veto, has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Dublin, resigning his seat in the Convention. The giving of a veto forever to the bishops is, he says, opposed to the teaching of the Scriptures and to the principles of the Reformation, and he adds that he can never be long to a Church which sanctions such a policy, by whatever high-sounding title it may be called. The Convention have, in opposition to the wish of the Archbishop of Dublin, explained the meaning of the word 'priest' by adding 'or presbyter.' The change was carried by a majority of 325 to 142. In the course of one of the discussions, Mr. Bloomfield stated that he had heard from a gentleman that if the veto were given to the bishops, Mr. Barrett Court would give £100,000 to the Irish Church.

DUBLIN, MARCH 2.—The chairman of Mr. Klokham's committee has written to the Cork papers charging the Government with deliberately detaining and suppressing telegrams despatched for the use of the Klokham interest; also alleging 'bribery, corruption, and intimidation have been practised, and declaring the intention of the committee to present a petition against Mr. Heron's return. There is reason to believe that the defeated party will strain every nerve to unseat Mr. Heron. They are resolved to prosecute a petition upon all the grounds of corrupt practices which are usually alleged in such proceedings. Should they persevere a new question of interest will arise, Klokham being legally disqualified as much as Rossa. He has received no formal pardon, but is only a ticket-of-leave politician.

The organized opposition to the taking or letting of grass lands, which is the cause of most of the agrarian outrages in the county of Meath, is now extending through the adjoining county of Louth. Intimidation of every kind is practised to prevent the attendance of farmers at auctions, and when they are held no bidders can be found. The objection to grass lands is that they prevent employment, which would be given by tillage. The 'Dundalk Democrat,' a tenant's organ, gives the following instance of the effect of this terrorism:—'At the late fair of Dunleer a farmer, who had purchased ten acres of grass at the auction of Mr. M— in the locality, was accosted by four men, who inquired from him whether it was true that he had sold, despite the warning given in the placards. The farmer replied in the affirmative. He was then ordered to give the lands up at once; but he informed the party that he had declared the purchase to be paid down 10s. as a deposit, and if he gave up the farm he would forfeit it! To this the party replied that it was better for him to lose the money than lose something which he placed far more value upon. The lands, it is understood were since given up.'

A woman named Elizabeth M'Manus was convicted at the Mullingar Assizes of sending a number of threatening letters to Mr. W. B. Smythe, J.P., D.L. Her husband's father held a farm of 21 acres from the prosecutor, the original rent of which was 32l., but in 1852 it was reduced to 23l. M'Manus left the farm on the 9th of February, 1865. After the murder of Mr. Peterston in that year, a demand was made upon Mr. Smythe—who, it may be observed, never evicted a tenant—to allow compensation to the prisoner and her husband to the amount of 200l. and 500l. for alleged improvements. The prosecutor agreed to refer the question to two farmers, who awarded 163l. He believed that the improvements were not worth more than 40l., and that M'Manus was not satisfied with the award. In the months of June, August, and September the prosecutor received several threatening letters, which were handed over to the police. In October last a constable named Rooney dressed himself up in plain clothes as a herd, went to the prisoner's house, and struck a mock bargain with her to let him a yard for his master to store sheep in. He paid her 2s. 6d., and got her to give a receipt for 4s., a trick which, it was observed, only made it seem more likely that he was a genuine herd. The receipt enabled him to compare the handwriting, and witnesses were examined to prove the similarity. The jury found her 'Guilty,' and the Chief Justice Monahan sentenced her to five years' penal servitude. At the same assizes, four men who were lately surprised by the police while marching in military order with arms through the country were convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour. Two men, named Patrick Murray and John Burns, who were charged or suspected of being implicated in the murder of Mr. Ansell, were discharged, the Crown having failed to obtain any evidence to warrant their detention in custody.

A long discussion on the Land Bill took place at the meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club on Saturday. The club adopted a report pronouncing the measure totally inadequate to attain the object for which it is proposed, and insufficient as a settlement of the question. The report states that the bill leaves some of the worst evils of the present system—the law of distress for rent, the power of capricious evictions, and of exorbitant increase of rent—untouched, and affords no relief from the harassing operation of the rules of the estate. It further asserts that the tenacity of the bill, in its present shape, would be to facilitate eviction, promote consolidation of farms, perpetuate division and jealousy amongst the Irish farmers by the distinction it makes between Ulster and the other provinces, and reduce through the operation of the leasing clauses, the maximum tenure to thirty-nine years' lease. On the motion of Mr. Farrell a resolution was adopted requiring that the tenants shall be secured in the enjoyment of their holding, subject to the punctual payment of rent, and in the possession of all improvements made, purchased, or inherited, with the right to dispose of them by sale, or otherwise, subject to the landlord's approval of the incoming tenant. In the course of the discussion credit was given to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright for a sincere anxiety to do justice to the tenants, and the bill was treated as susceptible of being given a satisfactory shape by amendments. The club decided on joining in the national deputation to Mr. Gladstone.—*Cork Examiner.*

DUBLIN SIXTY YEARS SINCE.—In splendour of equipage, in princely entertainments, in dress, and in retinue generally, Dublin equalled any city in Europe. Carriages with six horses were the fashion of the day and as many as thirty such equipages have been counted on the evening drive of the Circular road, as the modish promenade was then called. The Court of the Viceroy was more than the rival of St. James' in toilette and beauty, while society took a pride in showing that, besides more material display, there were characteristics of wit and agreeability which could be surpassed in the richer country. Eccentricities of every kind were in vogue, as though men were bent on the display of traits and habits as unlike as possible to the graver ways and tastes of England; rash and absurd wagers were peculiarly the fashion and Buckle Whalley, as he was called, made his celebrated bet to walk to Jerusalem; and Banchamp Baginall astonished Europe by a retinue that eclipsed many of the petty princes of the Continent, and by a series of extravaganzas that made him famous throughout Europe. He fought a Royal Duke, carried off a nun from an Italian Convent, ending his exploits with a duel, in which he disarmed the first swordsmen of Paris. Were not these traits enough to endear him to his countrymen and give all the popularity that Ireland could bestow? especially when, returning to his native land and paternal

While the advocates of fixity of tenure are endeavouring to bring pressure to bear upon the Government in order to have it moulded to suit their theory, the landlords are organizing an opposition to it, because it concedes too much. The committee, which has been for some time past collecting information, has prepared a report, which is now in print. It contains some facts which go to disprove the assertion that the landlords have screwed up the rental to a high pitch. They complain, however, that the Bill as it stands at present will deprive them of the power to increase their rents in proportion to the increased value of land, irrespective of improvements. The *Daily Express* observes that in this respect it would inflict a more serious injury upon the landlords than the extreme demand of fixity of tenure at fair rent. It says:—'It is conceded by those who are in now a fair rent might, 20 years hence, fall short of the fair letting value of the land, from the mere increase in the money value of produce, without any reference to improvements by the tenant. The per-riodical revision of rents by a comparison with the prices of produce forms an element in every proposal for absolute fixity of tenure. How far the professions now made would be acted upon hereafter is quite another question. In all probability, the concession of fixity of tenure would be the signal for the proclamation of open warfare against rents. But it is important to observe that even the most extravagant advocates of the demands of the peasantry are obliged to admit what all moderate men must appear tolerably obvious—the right of the landlord to a progressive increase in the rent of his lands, proportioned to the increase of the money value of the producing land. It is notorious that lands were let for their full value a century ago at what would be now considered a nominal rent, and that the tenant's interest under an old lease is often quite as valuable as the landlord's. If, as we believe, the practical operation of the Government Bill will be to deprive the landlord not only of the power of exercising his property rights, but of the prospective advantages to be derived from the personal increase in the value of land, it really amounts to fixity of rent as well as fixity of tenure. This would be a peculiar hardship to Irish landlords.'

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE LAND BILL.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of Irish members of Parliament was held in the tea-room of the House of Commons to consider the course to be taken, under present circumstances, with respect to the Government Bill for amending the laws relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland. This meeting was understood to be private, and no reporters were present, but the result of the deliberation has been made public. There were in the room more than fifty members of the House of Commons, representing every shade, and especially the most extreme shades, of political opinion. Colonel French was called to the chair, and, after long and careful discussion, it was moved by Mr. G. H. Moore, seconded by Mr. William Johnston, and resolved—'That in the opinion of this meeting the Landlord and Tenant Bill now before the House is so far defective that without amendments it would not be a satisfactory settlement of the question upon which the happiness of the Irish people so much depends, but that we at present desire to limit our consideration of that measure to the question of supporting, or opposing, its second reading; the deferring, therefore, all expressions of opinion with regard to the changes that we may consider as indispensable to our future support of the measure, we feel that we should not be doing justice to our sense of the importance of the subject, if we prevented its going into Committee, or stood in the way of its further consideration and improvement.' After this resolution had been adopted, it was moved by Mr. G. H. Moore, seconded by Sir John Esmond, and agreed—'That this meeting do now adjourn to a day, subsequent to the second reading, to be hereafter named.' The meeting then separated.—*Tablet.*

The following resolution of the Grand Jury of the county of Meath passed in the *Daily Express*. It is stated that no answer has yet been received:—

'Trim Spring Assizes, Feb. 23, 1876.
 'Sir,—We, the Grand Jury of the county of Meath beg to call your attention to the state of the county, as shown by the returns already furnished to you, and as so ably alluded to by the Lord Chief Justice (Monaghan) of the Common Pleas, in his charge to us this day.

'At a large meeting of magistrates held at Kells in October last, the alarming state of the county was brought before you. In answer to that memorial you requested the magistrates to suggest a remedy. At that time they thought it better to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive. The county has now become more convulsed, and the reign of terror is paralysing the well-disposed of all classes. No adequate steps have been taken by Government for the suppression of crime.

'We, therefore, the Grand Jury of this county now assembled, avail ourselves of your former suggestion, and beg to recommend the following measures, which we believe would have the desired effect:—

'1. Immediate suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in this county and the adjoining districts.

'2. The constabulary to be empowered to search suspected persons and houses, by night as well as by day, for arms and documents.

'3. A revision of the licences to keep arms to be made throughout the county.

'We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

'HARVEY ROWLEY, for Self and Fellows.
 'The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Castle, Dublin.'

It is reported that the Attorney-General for Ireland intends to offer himself to the electors of Cashel in the event of a writ being issued. Captain Petre has also, it is said, addressed them as a Liberal-Conservative, but a candidate of his political views has little chance of representing the 'City of the Kings.'

The Grand Jury of Westmeath have called the attention of the Government to the continuance of undetected agrarian crime in Ireland, and the urgent necessity of giving effect to the suggestions made at the meetings of magistrates in April last year and on the 24th of February last. The suggestions were the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the proclaimed districts, and the formation of a detective force independent of but connected with the police; the power of local taxation for outrages against the person; a change of the incidence of taxation from land to residence.—*Times Dublin Corr.*

DUBLIN SIXTY YEARS SINCE.—In splendour of equipage, in princely entertainments, in dress, and in retinue generally, Dublin equalled any city in Europe. Carriages with six horses were the fashion of the day and as many as thirty such equipages have been counted on the evening drive of the Circular road, as the modish promenade was then called. The Court of the Viceroy was more than the rival of St. James' in toilette and beauty, while society took a pride in showing that, besides more material display, there were characteristics of wit and agreeability which could be surpassed in the richer country. Eccentricities of every kind were in vogue, as though men were bent on the display of traits and habits as unlike as possible to the graver ways and tastes of England; rash and absurd wagers were peculiarly the fashion and Buckle Whalley, as he was called, made his celebrated bet to walk to Jerusalem; and Banchamp Baginall astonished Europe by a retinue that eclipsed many of the petty princes of the Continent, and by a series of extravaganzas that made him famous throughout Europe. He fought a Royal Duke, carried off a nun from an Italian Convent, ending his exploits with a duel, in which he disarmed the first swordsmen of Paris. Were not these traits enough to endear him to his countrymen and give all the popularity that Ireland could bestow? especially when, returning to his native land and paternal