time on the ground, and it was easy to see that siderable part of the country, having little or no equitable rights in the soil; and asually occupying by some secret power restrained the fury that was some secret power restrained the fury that was burning in his breast.

Victor had no sooner been set free from the 'carbonaro's' palsied arm, than he fell upon his knees to thank God fervently for his wonderful deliverance. He now looked with amazement upon the strange scene before him. He could not conceive by what extraordinary chance-if chance it might be called-his unknown pre server had appeared so suddenly, nor what was the connection between them which gave him so extraordinary an influence over the cowardly assassini

Stelano, in the meantime, was speaking in a dialect unknown to Victor. He spoke earnestly, as was visible in his bearing and in his countenance, yet in a suppressed voice, as if he feared lest some third person should overhear him.

Gennaro only muttered a few words in reply which did not seem to be of a nature to calm Stefano's mood.

' Well,' said the latter at last, in pure Italian, be it so, if you will. God knows I have no wish to bring you to destruction. But listen to my last words; unless you leave Rome immediately, nothing shall longer withhold me; neither the love which I naturally bear you, nor the shame which I should mevitaly bring upon my family. No, nothing shall hinder me from giv ing you over to the arm of justice. And now, Gennaro, continued he, 'if there is for you neither repentance nor forgiveness, then may I have looked upon your face for the last time today. Your way lies there; farewell.'

And he pointed with a gesture of command in the direction of the Porta Portese.

He then silently made a sign to Victor to accompany him back to the city.

They walked for a few moments in silence; when they reached the high road, Victor sudden ly seized Stefano's hand and kissed it fervently. 'Oh, my noble-hearted deliverer,' said he,

'how can I thank you sufficiently?' 'Say nothing about it, friend,' answered Ste fano. 'I have only done my duty, and the thought that I have prevented the commission of a base murder is in itself a sufficient reward.

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRRLAND. (FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER).

No 28, (Continued). As a mere fraction of the lands of Ireland could be brought to a sale under these conditions, it is evident that Mr. Bright's scheme cannot be regarded as embracing the whole system of occupation in the country; and, in any case, it could be only ancillary in a general settlement of the Irish Land Question. I think also, as I shall try to show, that it erre in limiting its application to landed estates of one description, and that it neither gives the State the sesurity, nor imposes on the tenantry the obligations, which a well digested project would do; although I believe it contains the germs of a salutary and ex-cellent reform. I turn to a plan which really deals with the whole system of occupation in Ireland, and which is now, with certain modifications of an im portant kind to be noticed presently, advocated by the extreme Tenant Right party in Ireland. This scheme, sufficiently well known by its popular name Pixity of Tenure, must be discussed fairly upon its merits, though it is violent in its character, and, I think, founded on an inadequate appreciation of the real facts or the real requirements of the country, and though it will certainly not be sanctioned in Parliament. Mr. Mill-for he is the real author of the project-maintains that, in order to attain the paramount object of pacifying the country, and to abolish the evils of Irish tenancies, the whole of Ireland ought to go through a process by which the ownership of land shall be transmuted into a right to a rent-charge, and the occupiers of land shall be quit rent, and possibly a few other conditions. For this purpose Mr. Mill suggests that the State after sufficient inquiry, shall fix definitely the rental of Ireland; that those who now fill the position of landlords shall be declared entitled to this annual sum; and that the tenantry, whatever their tenure, pro-vided they are the actual cultivators of the soil, shall, so long as they pay this yearly charge possess the land in absolute property, with, perhaps, obligations of some kind as regards alienation and subdivision. As Mr. Mill, bowever, is of course sensible of the real nature of this project, he proposes that the landlords should be indemnified by the State for all losses in respect of the possible difference between the original and the fixed rent, and of depreciation of the valuable incidents and prospective advantages of landed property; and he even maints that the landlords should the option of receiving directly from the National Treasury' the annual sum set apart for them, by being inscribed as owners of Consols sufficient to yield the amount.' By these means 'every farm in Ireland not farmed by the proprietor would become the permanent holding of the existing tenant, who would pay either to the landlord or to the State, the fixed rent which had been decided upon; or less, if the income which it was thought just that the landlord should receive were more than the tenant could reasonably be expected to pay; and all Ireland would be under a perpetual settlement by which, at some unknown cost to the Empire, the occupier would be owner in fee at a rent and the owner a landed or funded annuitant.

In arguing this question with Mr. Mill I willingly make considerable admissions. There are tracts in Ireland to which his scheme applies fairly enough, especially under the conditions to which he has made it subject. Where land is held in mere small patches, at rack rents, and is owned by landlords who have never expended a shilling on it, it migh: be expedient to raise the peasant from a position which hardly admits of hope to one which would give him the strongest encouragement; and there would be lit'le injustice in considering the landlord as the possessor of a rent-charge of which the existing and prospective value can be exactly estimated, allowing of course, for other rights known by the general name of royalties. Or, where Tenant Right has thoroughly eaten out, as is the case in a certain number of estates, the absolute dominion of the fee, there would be little wrong done by a frank recognition of facts as they are in this state of things, by classifying the occupier as the owner of the land, and the owner as an annuitant only, with contingent advantages capable of valuation. Nor do I dispute the right of the State, in the interest of society in general, to deal vigorously with landed property provided fair compensation be made to the proprietor. Nor do I think Mr. Mill's plan is to be dismissed contemptuously, with the remark, that it would turn Ireland 'into a warren of paupers,' for the tendency to subdivision might be very different among reckless cottiers and peasant owners, not to lay stress on the remarkable advance in thrift, prudence, and self-respect made by the Irish farmer in this generation Nevertheless, Icoking at Ireland as a whole, and at the sum of its landed relations, Mr. Mill's project is I think, open to overwhelming objections. On what

definite contract? Granting too, as Mr. Mil would, perhaps, grant, that his reform ought not to extend to this class, by what expedient is it to be discri-minated and excluded from the scope of a general law? Allowing, too, that in the instance of some special tracts in Ireland all that is meant by Fixity of Tenure' might not be unjust, on what protence are you to commute, everywhere, the variable, unequal, and undefined claims of the peasant farmers to an interest in the soil into a common and universal ownership? Moreover, though Mr. Mill provides for the material interests of the Irish landlords on a liberal nay, an extravagant scale, he does not and cannot give them compensation for the social consequences of expropriation, and these ought to be taken into account, unless-as he has not shown-State necessity absolutely requires the change. Mr. Mill, besides, hardly deigns to reflect on what, nevertheless, deserves consideration, the probable result to Ireland and the Empire of severing a proprietary class from their lands-for disguise it as you may that is what is meant-and of disorganizing the whole local administration of the country. It seems, too, impossible to doubt, without disparaging the Irish peasant and regarding economic facts only, that 'Fixity of Tenure,' however guarded, would lead to subdivision to a considerable extent; that as population would increase, and as the value of land would rise, the tendency to sublet would become inevitable; and that without making extreme assumptions, Mr. Mill's scheme would end in creating a new gradation of landlords and tenants, and, notwithstanding its extreme violence, would, so far certainly, prove illusory. Nor can it be disputed that this plan would impose on the State onerous duties which ought not to be undertaken lightly, and would entail a grievous burden on the general tax-payer. In the first place, the Imperial Exchequer would have to make good to the expropriated landlords all sums arising from the difference between their own rents and those fixed by the State, and for compensation in respect of the loss and the incidents and contingencies of landed property In the se cond place, as the expropriated landlords would be entitled to a capital sum in Consols, the interest of which would be equal to the rentcharge payable from their lands, it is evident that they would generally prefer to a property wholly inferior in value a property in the Funds completely secure and fer exceediug in its market price the landed annuity allotted to them; that, as a class, they would abandon Ireland, and that the whole management of their former estates, which the consequent troubles, would fall on the Government.

The extreme Tenant-Right party in Ireland agree

with Mr. Mill in demanding that the Irish landlords shall be converted into annuitants at rents fixed by the State, and that the tenantry shall become owners of the land. Instead, however, for seeking for compensation for the expropriated landlords from national resources, they propose to leave them the incidents of property which, as I have said, may be called 'royalties,' and to indemnify them for the loss of prospective advantages by the periodical revalua tion of the State settled rental. This scheme accord ingly is as objectionable as that of Mr. Mill in many respects, with this addition, that it would be a measure of confiscation far more unjust, and that it would have a direct tendency to injure agriculture, since it would be the interest of the rent-paying owner to have his land in as bad a state as possible when the time of revaluation approached. Nevertheless, it is idle to deny that it is to some extent popular in Ireland, and this ough: to warn Irish landlords to unite earnestly in assisting a fair settlement of the Land Question, in order to escape the danger of a project subversive of their legitimate rights, and which, though Parliament would now reject it, appeals strongly to class passions and selfishness. cext to a milder expedient for reforming the system of occupation - that of extending to all parts of Ire land the form of Tenant Right prevailing in Ulster It is necessary here to be precise in language, and not to be led astray by ambiguous phrases. If the meaning of this proposition is that an equity in the soil of an ascertained value, amounting to a concurrent interest, is to be attached to every holding in Ireland, and to be left to custom or mere forbearance, without the protection of positive law, it is obvious that, apart from other objections, this would be a monstrous confusion of rights, and a fertile the long run they would tend to economy, and were source of continual discord. What, however, is evidently meant is that Tenant Right, where it actual- going Judge of Assize even the poorest suitor could ly exists, shall be legalized according to its present not reasonably complain. A very important prestatus and the interest real'y conferred by it; and liminary question is as to the character of the tenthat, where Tenant Right does not actually exist, an ancies that should be subjected to the new jurisdic equity of a similar kind, measured necessarily by an tion; and obviously the line ought to be so drawn uniform standard of value, shall be angrafted by law as, if possible, to exclude the capitalist farmer, and on all other Irish tenancies, and shall be recognized as an incident of occupation, in lieu, it may be fairly supposed, of all equities of any other description. This project, although it would mete out a rough measure of justice in many cases, must nevertheless, I conceive, be rejected. In the first place, it does not discriminate between the capitalist and the peasant farmer; and as it proposes to give to the first class the same benefit that it would give the second -and no law can absolutely distinguish between them-it would be iniquitious in numberless instances. In the second place, even as regards the class of peasant farmers, it would not adjust the real e quities they have in the soil, it would not settle their relative value, it would not draw a line between those who have and have not a well-founded claim, and by giving to all an equal interest it would be in the nature of things unjust, and would fasten a universal charge on estates of which landlords might fairly complain. It is, in a word, as faulty in some respects as the more radical scheme of Mr. Mill, for it attempts to apply a general rule, which in the nature of things must often do wrong, to an infinite variety of particular instances, and it would subvert and violate rights of property without, as I think, the least reason to do so.

It will be seen at a glance that another proposition, to turn all Irish tenancies into leaseholds of the same duration, and under the same conditions, is as untenable as the other projects I have noticed. It is essentially and needlessly unjust; it would invade legitimate rights of property, and it is espe-cially objectionable in this, that it would merely postpone to a future day the settlement of a very serious question. The truth is that all these schemes either do not fally encounter the difficulty, or cut the knot violently without untying it; and I do not think they even approximate to a satisfactory and fair reform of the system of occupation in Ireland. Under that system, as we have said, the occupiers fall into two broad classes, one of these sufficiently protected by law, the other without proper legal protection; and the peculiar and worst defect of the system is that the rules conversant with Tenancy at Will do not shield the equities of the peasant farmer, these equities, however, being varying and indefinite, and differing in extent and value, in probably thousands of instances. The true mode of reform, therefore, would be, not interfering with the first class, or interfering as little as possible, to deal directly with the second class, and so to modify its conditions of occupation as to take in these unprotected equities, to determine the rights they ought to confer, and, as nearly as possible in each instance, to bring out what ought to be the interest of the possessor in his holding, concurrent with and beyond nis present tenure, whenever it needs to be ascertained, and to legalize this with a strict regard to justice. It is, no doubt, true that, in one sense, law can and must determine this matter, and that the Legislature must settle these questions. But it is evident, I think, that no general measure can accomplish the end that ought to be aimed at; that no quiform and rigid standard can be fairly applied to aute; and it would liberate landed property quickly.

enly, we can hope to accomplish the desired object. Judicial tribusals ought long ago to have vindi-cated the rights of the Irish peasant; judicial tribusals, under the sanction of law, must now perform the arduous task, must protect the equitable claims of the tenant when they shall have been duly ascertained; must assure to him whatever interest in his holding he is fairly entitled to; and must thus bring the system of occupation in Ireland into accord with

No. 29.

January 15.

Having reviewed different plans for reforming the system of occupation in Ireland, and having indicated their various defects, I shall now put forward what in my judgment would be a fair solution of the problem. It is unnecessary to say that I do this with sincere distrust in my own power to apprehend thoroughly so vast a question, but as I have investigated the subject I feel bound to point out the means by which its difficulties may, I trust, be encountered. For the sake of clearness I shall repeat here a little of what I have already written. We have seen that the occupiers of the soil in Ireland may be divided broadly into two great classes - capitalist and peasant farmers. We have seen that the first, as a general rule, have not made permanent improvements on the land, and hold usually by lease or definite contract, and that the law, as it now stands, is not as to them a measure of wrong. We have seen that the second in numberless instances, have added permanently to the value of their farms, have deposited in them the fruits of years of industry, have, in this way, or through Tenant Right, acquired a great mass of equities in the soil, yet, speaking generally, hold at will only, and that, accordingly, the existing law, however it may be checked by circumstances, ex poses them to frightful injustice. We have seen that the point at which the law becomes so iniquitous to this class is that, through its provisions as to tenancy at will the equitable rights possessed by the tenant are liable to be invaded and taken away, that they may be abrogated by the raising of rent, or summarily destroyed by arbitrary eviction. We have seen that these claims, in innumerable cases, give the tenant, morally, an interest in the land more or less concurrent with that of the owner, yet that, in some cases they have no existence, and that though they fall under two great heads-claims in respect of Improvements and Tenant Right—they are infinitely various, wholly undefined, and impossible to adjust without inquiry. Taking up the subject from this point of view. we have briefly noticed different echemes for putting an end to this state of things, and have seen that they are either partial, onesided, violent, or inexpedient, that they fall short of the intended object, or aim at revolutionary change, or do not approach, as nearly as they might, a sufficiently reasonable standard of justice. And, the real question in a reform of the system of occupation in Ireland being how to disengage and assure the varying and, as yet, unascertained rights in the soil of an immense body of occupiers, and, having regard to the law as it is, to give them their proper legal status, in accordance with equity and sound policy, we have seen that no general measure, in consequence of the extreme obscurity of the facts to which it should be applied, and of the complexity of the claims it would have to deal with, could even nearly accomplish this object; and that we can only hope to attain the desired end through the operation of judicial tribunals-directed of course and controlled by statute, and possessing considerable powers of reform-but guided by evidence, making inquiries, and so accommodating their decisions to the circumstances of particular cases as, upon the whole, to do fairly right.

I assume, therefore, that the true way to deal with and solve this great problem is by the agency of Courts of Justice, created and regulated by Act of Parliament. It is evident, I think, in order to secure expeditious and, above all, cheap justice—the very first requirement in a case of this kind—that these Courts ought to be local; but, as they would necessarily have to consider exceedingly difficult questions of law, and to pronounce decisions on rights of property, they ought, in part at least, to be composed of lawyers; they ought not to be without appeal; and they should be bound by a strictly legal proce dure. These precautions seem to me indispensable for the purpose of avoiding a scramble of wrong; in to comprehend all the pessant farmers, whose rights aione require vindication. It is not, however practicable to mark off these classes by a legal definition; and probably it would be necessary to have recourse to a known and well-established distinction, to except less sholders from the proposed scheme, and to extend the authority of the intended Courts to all tenants holding at will. I am quite aware that this division would not exactly fall in with right that the tenure of a certain minority of capitalist farmers is at will, and that the tenure of a certain minority of peagant farmers is by lease; but even now it is tolerably correct, and we might expect that it would become more so, without wrong being done in the meantime, as contracts changed and leases fell in, and the real operation and effects of the new tribunals became developed. The great question, however, of course, is under what condiions these Courts cught to ascertain the claims of the Irish tenant, and, with as little disturbance and change as may be, secure to him the interest in his holding to which he is so often entitled One plan that I have thought much over, though I believe I can suggest a better, will, perhaps, be considered to have the merits of simplicity, clearness, and much intrinsic equity. Assuming, as I shall throughout assume, that the sphere of the intended reform should be confined to tenancies at will, the object of this plan would be to discover the rights that, in justice, belong to occupiers of this class, to commute these into statutable terms in the ratio of their declared value, giving, perhaps, facilities to those occupiers who were found to be without any rights, to acquire gradually the status of leaseholders. For this purese the Courts should summon all tenants at will in Ireland before them, should determine the nature and extent of their claims, under proper restrictions and limitations, in the two categories of Tenant Right and of Improvements added to the soil; and having, of course, entertained the case of the landlords, should decree to those tenants who had made out their claim a formal lease at the existing rent, and subject only to fair covenants, proportioned in length to the real interest which they should have been adjudged in their holdings I believe the result of such an inquiry would be to bring a considerable part of the land under leases, in some districts, especially in the North, of great value and long duration; and it would assure to an immense body of tenants at will, without any rude shock to property, the inestimable benefit of certainty of possession. As regards those tenants who, upon inquiry, were considered not to have any rights, it might be expedient to enable them to obtain leases of a similar kind, at a future time, upon giving proof that they had then executed certain improvements, and, meanwhile, so long as they paid their rents, and fulfilled the contract they had undertaken, to suspend the

This plan presents, I believe, advantages in some respects peculiar to it. It would effect a speedy and certain settlement; theoretically it is reasonably

power of summary eviction.

ir would place landed relations, for the most part, on the true footing of positive contract. I deny altogether that it would be rejected generally by the tenantry of Ireland, for I believe that in the great mass of instances they would be satisfied with fair leases, if these linquidated their just claims, which in many cases would involve the concession of terms of considerable duration. Nevertheless, there are reasons against this plan which induce me to think it should not be adopted. It would suddenly throw on the Courts inquiries so multitudinous and intricate that grave mistakes would be often made; and accordingly, though not unfair in the abstract, it might lead not seldom to serious injustice. It would restrict landlords more than is required, would treat the good and oad landlord alike, and occasionally do wrong to indulgent men who had let their tands below the proper value; and so far it would abridge the just rights of property beyond what is absolutely necessary. Above all, it would not bear the character of a final settlement, for though the leaseholders it would create would doubtless usually obtain renewals, they would not do so in many instances. and thus difficulties might arise again, though, knowing what human legislation must be, this objection is not, I think, conclusive. I venture to suggest another plan, which, though less intelligible on paper, and certainly not without defects. would nevertheless be more easy, more gradual, and more just in its working, and would confirm more fully the fair rights of the tenant, with less interference with the rights of property. This plan is founded on the twofold principle of remedying the mischless of the law in the ordinary mode of tenure in Ireland, of marshalling in favour of the tenant, whenever it may be necessary to do so, any equitable claims which he may possess, or to which he might be considered entitled, and of thus vindicating, when required, the real interest he might have in his holding To explain this, it must be borne in mind that the vice of the system of tenancy at willand I repeat I contemplate this system only-is that the law permits the fair rights of the tenant to be abridged or cancelled by the raising of rent or sum-mary eviction, thus rudely disturbing his existing possession, and confiscating what may be, in truth, his property. In this way the tenure is reduced to a mere annual and precarious title, for ever liable to be extinguished; and it is owing to this that it fails to secure the equitable rights of the ordinary tenant, and, as a rule for these, is grossly iniquitous. It must however, be borne in mind that tenancy at will so long as the occupier's title is not molested by the raising of rent or a notice to quit, is in the nature of a continuing interest; it, in fact, resembles an indefi nite term, although ever liable to be cut short; and, until determined, it guards fairly enough any rights which the tenant may have acquired, and gives him reasonable enjoyment of them. And it is because this is so, and tenants at will in Ireland, in the great mass of instances, are left in peaceable possession of their lands, that on the one hand they have gradually acquired the variety of rights they morally have, and, on the other, that this mode of tenure, injurious as it is, has been found compatible with the existence of society.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Mayo Examiner says :- On Wednesday, Feb. 2nd, the holy ceremony of reception took place in the beautiful Convent Chapel of Ballina, when Miss Lyons, in religion Sister Mary Paul Joseph, daughter of the late Lake Lyons, Esq., Ardmore House, and niece to the late Very Rev. Dean Lyons, D. D. of Killals, had the happiness of receiving the holy habit of the Order of Mercy.

The Earl of Listowel has determined on the building of a number of labourers' cottages in the vicinity of Trales, early in the ensuing spring,

In anticipation of riots at Londonderry, a large body of the miliatry, together with 100 of the police. has been sent to the town. Several arrests have been made.

The 17th Lancers are under orders to proceed to Ireland forthwith from Edinburgh.

The city of Dublin Freeman Commission of Inquiry erminated on Saturday. It is expected the report will state that at every election since 1842, freeman were being corruptly bought and treated, and that the practices are more or less proved.

under the Irish Church Act 'the separate concurrence of the bishops as one order and of the clergy and laity as two other orders, is required in the consuitution of such a free Church Body as the Queen can recognize as the legitimate successor of the Es-

The Derry Express states that, - ' At a quirter past o'clock yesterday evening a soldier of the Artillery, on guard at the Magazine in Portotello Barracks, was fired at, and on examination it was found that some slugs had been fired in his direction, one of which struck a wall over his head. The sentries were doubled, and had their arms loaded; the patrols were sent around the barracks at intervals during the night.'

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN MEATE. - During the last fortnight about fifty stand of arms have been seized by the Trim constabulary, under the supervision of Mr Ross, the active Sub-Inspector of the district, through whose exertions this part of the county has been kept tolerably free from the outrages now growing so common in other localities .- Corespondent of the Express.

THESATENING LETTZES .- From time to time these missives are alleged to be in circulation in several parts of Ireland. But there are strange rumours connected with those letters. In many cases they are supposed to be concocted and forwarded by persons who wish to blacken the character of the Irish in the minds of the English public for ulterior purposes. Every effort is being made to prevent the Government from passing such a Land Bill as would go to the root of agrarian outrages. Landlords are demented. Like the 'No Surrender' policy of the State Church defenders, the landlords raise the same foolish cry, but it will turn out to be injurious to themselves in the

A week ago we Nation noticed the dismissal of the force of a Constabulary Station in Tipperary county in consequence of the unexplained disappearance of quantity of ammunition which was afterwards found hid upon the premises. It is since reported that the policeman Egan of Currentue-a guardian of the peace of ten months' standing-whose singular deposition relating to his search for missing rifles and pouches was opp sed to the caths of no fewer than eight witnesses - has been sent back to unofficial civil life by order of the Inspector General.

ABREST ON SUSPICION. - An arrest was on Satur-

day afternoon effected by Head-Constable Carson in this city, which, if it result in the bringing to justice of the party accused, was of a really clever character. At the time above stated the Head-Constable received from Superintendent Keogh, Central Police Office. Liverpool, a telegram notifying the flight of a party charged with embeszlement to a considerable amount, and directing a look-out in Cork, whither it was supposed the fugitive had fied with the object of trying to pass to America. The telegram was not more specific than this, the nature of the charge or even the names of the parties not being furnished. Acting upon the general personal description appended, the Head-Constable in little more than an hour after the receipt of the communication succeeded in 'fixing' a stranger answering the descripconceivable ground of right can Mr. Mill propose to measure rights presenting an extraordinary diverconvert the capitalist farmers of Ireland into owners, sity, and until examined, absolutely undefined. I sible. It would also be in a great measure self-act
ne was steying. The prisoner, who gave the name a class, it must be borne in mind, holding no incoa have indicated months ago the process by which ing, for there can be little doubt that I ish landlords of James Marks, was got up in a semi-clerical cos-

would give leases to their tenants freely, when once tume, and wore spectacles. He is a respectable looking man of gentlementy address, and intimated that he belonged to an order of English monkssomething like the Benedictine order established by Brother: Ignatius, but denied this subsequently. Cork Examiner.

A recent Cable despatch respecting O'Donovan Rossa's treatment as a prisoner, appears to have been wilfully distorted during its passage to, if not in Americs. In reply to a question, the Home Secretary was made to say that O'Donovan had not been flogged since 1868, the true reply being, as we now see from the proceedings in the House of Commons, that at no period had corporal punishment ever been bofilicted on the convict U'Donovan Rossa, nor did he (Mr. Bruce) believe that he ever received the slightest punishment except the ordinary imprisonment since September 1868 l' And so goes another lie - Gazette

A MAN SHOT ON USHER'S QUAY .- With deep regret we autounce the perpetration of a shocking murder last evening, under circumstances which leave little doubt as to its orgin. So far as the facts have transpired they appear to be as follows: A pensioner named Malone, who had been in a public house on Usher's-quay, at about half-past nine o'clock saw a fish, and, though he Leard no report, on looking into the street observed a man falling at the wall side of the quay, nearly opposite No. 29. Intelligence was at once sent to the Bridewell-lane police station, and Acting-Inspector Fox, 7 D, hearing of the occurrence at once proceeded to Usher's quay, and discovered a man lying on the pathway at the place indicated. An examination convinced him that the man was wounded, and the Inspector proeured a car, placed him upon it, and drove direct to the Richmond Hospital, where Dr Hamilton proneunced life to be extinct. No person seemed to know the deceased, and the members of the Detective force and other constables were at once sent out with the view of tracing who the unfortunate man was, as well as the direction in which the assassin had taken after accomplishing his fell design. Inspector Fox succeeded in discovering that the deceased 's name was Muller, and that he had been until a very recent period a fitter in the extensive establishment of the Messrs. Courtenay and Stephens. The Inspector also discovered the deceased's wife and step daughter. The latter accompanied him to the hospital and identified the remains. From information which the Inspector subsequently received he arrested four men, three of them brothers, named Salmon, and a man named Ayres. Two of the Salmons were arrested in a public house on Arran-quay. The other hearing of his brothers' arrost, followed the constable to the station house door, and was himself apprehended. The fourth man, Ayres, was taken into custody while at his residence, 63 Manor-Street. No arms cr ammunition were found with any of the prisoners but it is stated that one of the parties arrested is the person who fired the shot. The police attribute the commission of the murder to a Fenian orgin It is stated that the deceased had been identified with the Fenian movement by the purchase of arms and otherwise, but had lately lost the confidence of his associates, and it is surmised has been suspected of furnshing information to the authorities in reference to the organisation. He was quietly walking up the quay when shot last evening in two different places. From the appearance of the wounds the assassin would appear not to have been far distant from his victim when he fired. One of the balls entered the left breast and pierced the heart; the other ledged in the groin. The wounds are small, such as would be inflicted by a ball projected by a revolver. - Irish Times.

Inish Minzs. - In the reign of Tigearnmas, one of the Milesian monarchs, about nine centuries before the Christian era, according to our old annalists, a gold mine was discovered near the River Liffey, and the gold was worked by an artificer skilled in metals, samed Uachadan, of the men of Caulan, a territory which comprised the county of Wicklow, with some of the southern part of Dublin. This Uncheden is supposed to have been one of the Tuatha de Danans, who were samous for their skill in the arts, and after they had been conquered by the Milesians continued to be the chief artificers of the kingdom, as workers in metals, builders, mechanics, &c. In modern times, Wicklow has become celebrated for its gold mines, discovered in the mountain of Croghan Kinshells, near Arklow, by one of the country people who found a small piece of pure gold in a rivulet running from a mountain, and the fame of this having soon spread, vast numbers of the peasantry assembled to make further searches, and collected in a few months of this alluvial gold washed down by the mountain actices are more or less proved.

Streams about three thousand ounces, which sold for Roundell Palmer has given his opinion that about £10,000 sterling. Some of the pieces found were very large, and one solid lump of nearly pure gold weighed twenty-three onnors. This native gold was of a beautiful rich yellow, and very fine, being only alloyed with minute portions of silver, copper, or iron. The government took possession of the mines, and worked them for about two years, but then abondoned them as not sufficiently productive. Moore, in his exquisite song, ' Has sor ow thy young days shaded?' compares mistaken love to the gold which shone on the surface of the Wicklow soil, but if in the pursuit of which we went deeper, as fast as the dream of the slumberer, disappeared.

The nomination of a candidate to represent Dublin University in Parliament in the room of Mr. Anthony Lefroy, who has retired, was held on the 14th ult., a the Examination Hall of Trinity College. The Provost presided. Mr. Nunn, solicitor to the University, read the writ declaring the vacancy, and authorizing the section. The Rev. Dr. Salmon, Regius Professor of Divinity, proposed the Hon. D. Plunket, Q. C. Sir R Gore Booth, seconded the nomination, which (there being no opposition) was equivalent to election Mr. Plunket then delivered a forcible address in the course of which he referred to Mr. Heron's appearence on the Tipperary hustings, as follows:'Never in the history of political warfare was there an exhibition so pitiable as that poor puppet dangling his green scarf and his harp before the people of Tipperary (hear). They had all seen in a country fair a penny theatre, and a gentleman coming out bedizened in tawdry gilded garments to strut up and down the stage and ask the passers by to step in.

The spring fair of Rathkeale, county Limerick, came off on the 9th ult., and was well attended by local and foreign buyers, who gave high prices. Mr. Hunt, Curraghbridge, sold a lot of forward storeheifers to a Limerick buyer for £14 10s. each. Mr. John Griffin, Ardagh, sold 10 weaning calves for £5 each. In the beef department there was a slight reduction in price from last fair; the best price was £3 per cwt. Mr. Timothy Enright, Castlematrix, Rathkeale, sold 26 stall fed cows to Mr. Sheehan Limerick, for £17 each; Mr. Hall bought six average ing £15.

The Cork 'Examiner' of the 19th ult, says-At the meeting of the Improvement department yesterday, the Mayor adverted to the annoyance caused by bands parading the streets at unseasonable hours at night, and announced his intention of prohibiting the practice by proclamation. He stated that the police had strict orders to disperse all such assemblages, especially any demonstration attempted in connection with the arrival of the released Fenians, and that his object was to prevent collision, from which deplorable consequences might issue.

The Dandalk Democrat of Feb. 19 94y8: Every constituency in Ireland should assemble as soon as possible, and instruct their representatives to insist on having the resolutions of the National Conference embodied in the Government Land Bill. Dandalk, Louth and Dregheds, should at ouce set an example of this kind to the entire country. There is not a moment to be lost. Unless a proper land bill is passed we fear there will be disastrous tumults in Ireland.

The Castlebar correspondent of the 'Freeman' says.—There will be an exciting case tried at Balla petty sessions on February 22nd, in which a gallant captain, a resident in the county Mayo, is the com-