In the capitals of Europe, upon the steppes of Russia, out, in the Mexican prairies, spending inghts beneath the shelter of the hunter's log house, by the backs of the mighty American rivers, up the Alpine mountains in the cottage of the Swiss shepherd in the pine country of Nor way, in the orange groves of Spain, in the shadow of the pyramids, wandered a man in search of and instructive words were written in his mind happiness. Sometimes he was in crowded saloons, at others mid the dreary solitude of deserts. Robert Power had wealth, and he sought to make it do everything for bim; but he found at insufficient. By means of it he was enabled to travel, to see many lands, to behold the wonders of the earth, to gaze at chefs dauvie of art, to look upon those time defying structures which men in past ages had raised to immortalize their names. Robert was somewhat of a scholar, and these sights gratified him in part. In his wanderings he met with men of genius and literary tastes, and mixture with them was a pleasure to him, yet only in part. It cannot be said that he wore an eternal gloom upon his brow, or that his feelings were less keen than of yore. He could seem to enjoy, nay, he could enter into the spirit great change was worked in him by this. Bethat prompted men to leave such memorials as coming a Catholic is a joy not appreciated by he saw around him; his bosom could and did any but those who have been in error. The thrub with pleasurable emotions as he breathed pleasure was so all filling to Robert, that he the zephyr airs of beautiful Italy, as he beheld the mighty monuments of Raphael and Angelo's conceptious worked out upon the canvas or the marble. And as he stood beneath the dome of firmness and constancy. He had had before his that temple, the beauty and enduringness of conversion an upwardness of thought; he was of which is a type, though inadequate, of the heauty and everlastingness of the whole church of God upon earth, his soul was enwrapt in glorious sentiments, and though the tree which Peter had planted was now before him in all its grandeur, filling the atmosphere with a beavenly tragrance; still he was not satisfied.

He was as one who had suffered a great loss, and though he had much to compensate him, yet he yearned and longed unceasingly. Alice Mor ton went with him everywhere; he saw her in every dark-haired Italian maiden; her image still floated before him as he encountered the fair daughter of the Rhine; he could not cast her away even when he said, 'She has acted falsely Buy me; for though he strove to brand her in his mind with the iron deceit, the mark of it

-al ways wore off.

Latterly he had grown weary of calling himself what he did not believe he was. It is said that travel expands the mind, gives us more extensive "ideas, enlarges the beart, quickens the intellect, makes us better and wiser than we were in an ansulated state; yet it seems to us that men have i sgone abroad into the highways and byways of the world, that they have come back assuming the name of travellers, but bearing little sign of their being such. We have known these folk, we but they have not gone beyond an assurance that the have watched their return, for we have expected to see them laden with some currosities, at least, from distant climes. We have acted as customhouse officers, in some sense; we have rummaged the stores of their minds, and we have found therein merely those matters which they bad taken with them as an outfit. Nought have we found but the old self-concert, self-seeking, and -silly prejudices which we had supposed would have been exchanged for better articles. After thering at Rome the matter was discussed at the numbers the Roman Catholics of Bangor prudently estrut about telling gree ly listeners of their having been in such and such a place, and of their being enabled to show, at the shortest notice, a most unlimited stock from the foreign markets. They have held their heads in a very upright position, because of the load of facts contained by them, and they have opened those heads (we speak figuratively), and we will say protruded them so as to catch the public eye, and asked knowledgeseekers to look at the treasures, whilst we have -sighed and pitied the deluded public. Travel does expand our ideas if we go forth to gain that end. A man may pass through the richest or -chard where the fruit is bending down to him and falling before his footsteps, yet what good is that to him, if paying no heed he continues pertinaclously eating the sour crab-apple of ignorance, because indeed it was his own rearing and grew by his own house. Steam has worked wonders it has opened up channels of communication with foreign count ies, and people are making tours every day in the week. They take return tickets to some city or town because it is the fashion to do so; indeed, if it were the fashion and possible to be done, these people would take a return-ticket for the North Pole-they would go because of its being the fashion, protesting at the same time that though acting thus they knew perfectly the uselessness of such trouble, and were well aware \*that nothing could be learned outside their own native place. Others there are who cannot agree with anything at home, and extol all that is foreign simply because it is so. It is easy, we think, to keep to the golden mean, to take advantage of all that we see fair and good, grand and noble; to bring with us all that may be considered useful, so that we may plant it in our

Robert Power was better for bis wanderings; he had money, and no one to measure time for him, so he lessurely examined all that was worth attention. What was the result? He found before the Court, who were Roman Catholics, as that what he called his faith was an error. He was not one of those who but glance superficially at all that comes under their notice. He was observant, and his observations led him to the full knowledge of the path he was threading, and of the wilful folly of proceeding any further. It is hard to have to leave a track already followed far, to have to confess that you have gone the wrong road, and make up your mind to go into Here they were stopped by the police and the the right one. Old scenes to be left behind; old authorities, who had reason to apprehend a breach friends and fellow-journeyers to be forsaken, to of the peace if they persisted in entering the town, Intends and fellow-journeyers to be lorsaken, to as the inhabitants, who were chiefly Protestants, name.—Times.

Insten to the cries of sorrow from relatives and had prepared to give them a warm reception. The dearly-loved companions; to have to say good Barremeen processionists, who were about half an derry, the result of political and religious hatreds.

Control of the Contro

-own soil.

thought that he was acting as a dissembler caused him to forget these slight griefs, and hasten to proclaim himself an humble believer.

self before him as the most edifying spectacle he had ever witnessed. The good priest's consoling indelibly; and from Italy he went back to Ame

Yes, Robert Power, the man of taste and refinement; lie who, as he passed, excited admira tion, as well for his wit and general information as for the soundness of his opinions upon every subject, went to the simple, unpretending man, because he wore the habits of a religious, and exposed the secrets of his soul to him.

especial interest in bim, expounding every article of faith, making every act of worship intelligible, and taking him by the hand, brought him within the pale where stands Christ's children. A nearly forgot the grief which had clouded his life. He did not forget Alice : he never could ; but he bore the blighting of his hopes with more the world, and he met his fellows as a man, but | Times Cor. he never lost sight of God, and now this feeling was strengthened in him, and he felt himself renewed. He had cast off the chains of slavery both of the Orangemen and of the Roman Catholics long years past, but now he was free in truth .-He had proved himstlf free; had thrown down the gauntlet, and stood erect as a champion of the faith.

(To be Continued )

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY CHARTER, AND ENDOWMENT OF THE PRIESTS. - On the University question Mr. Warren was equally inspired or equally incoutions. 'Will you,' he asked the electors, 'submit this University, and assimilate its educational establishment. to the system of the National Board, in which every day the Roman Catholic powers are gaining ground or will you adopt a system which shall secure to yourselves full liberty of action, full rights, and full privileges, conceding also to those who differ from you, for themselver, equal rights and privileges?' These expressions present a curious contrast to the tone adopted not long since by Mr. Chatterton. They seem to indicate a desire of frightening Tricity College into accepting, as a lesser evil than Mr. Monsell's scheme, the concession of a charter and an endowment to the Oatholic University Up to this time, however, there has been no direct communication made to the Bishops. Hints have been given, Government desires to set le the questions at issue so as to afford satisfaction to the Catholic body. Mr. Warren's argument on the University question is equally capable of being applied to the question of the Church Establishment; and there will be difficulty in inducing the Catholic Bishops to assume a position with regard to the latter. Some months back attention was a good deal directed to the subclergy, and several of the bishops addressed the Holy See with regard to it. During the recent ga-Propaganda and the views of the bishops Were stated with greater fulness. The result is that Cardinal Cullen has now received a formal communica tion from Rome rejecting the idea of an endowment whether as a simple grant from the State or as resulting from a distribution of the revenues of the Established Church .-- The Chronicle.

Dunlin, Aug. 30. - There can no longer be any doubt as to the intention of the Government to prosecute some of those who took part in the Orange demonstration at Baugor, county Down, on the 12th of July. A policeman from Nawtownards served summonses on Wednesday upon Mr William Johnaton Ballykilbeg house, Mr. Matthew Skillan, Down-patrick, and Mr. Thomas M'Olury, of the same place, to appear before the magistrates at Bangor on the 4th of September, to answer the charge of committing a breach of the Party Procession Act. This is a bold step on the part of the Government, and sufficiently indicates its firm though tardy resolution to vindicate the law. Mr. Johnston is a gentleman of high social position - the head and front of Orangeism in the locality and the blow almed at him will he fiercely resented by the brothertood throughout Ulster. It is understood that Mr. Johnston aspires to Parliamentary honours, and intends at the next election to offer bimself as a candidate for Belfast

Dublin Aug. 31. - The Government have adopted very decided measures to prove the sincerity of their intention to prosecute the narty processionists in the north with impartial firmness. At Rathfriland Petty Sessions yesterday 25 of the Roman Catholic party appeared to answer the charge of assembling at Aughnevollogue on the 25th of August, with arms and walking 'in procession with music, which was calculated and tended to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects,' and then and there making a riot and affray. Eight of the Protestant party in addition to those who were summoned on the last court day attended to answer a charge of having unlawfully and riotously assembled and wounced Thomas Toner with a loaded fire arm. Mr. Magee, Sessional Crown Solicitor, conducted the projecution. Mr. Frezer, barrister, de fended the Protestant party; and Mr. Rea, of Belfast, the Roman Catholics. In the case of two of the Roman Catholic defendants, who were more boys, the summonses were withdrawn. The charge against the processionists was first proceeded with. Magee, in stating the circumstances under which he appeared, observed that the parties who were now sembled on the 15th of August last with fifes and drums at Bullybrick, a village to the north of Rathfriland, and moved with another contingent from Tullyorier, towards the latter place. A party of the same denomination came from Barremeen by a circuitons route upon the same road. They had apparently arranged to meet at a given point on this road - the Banbridge-road - but the Barremeeu party having met with some delay tailed to overtake the

defendants and a witness, against the Orange prisoners on the last court day) received a bill in the forefinger, which smas ed it. The attack on the Barremeen party was so fierce that they broke up His uncle's death-bed had often presented it- immediately and fled in all directions. They were self before him as the most editions spectacle he pursued for several miles into a bog, their drums. were broken, and several of them received serious wounds. Mr. Mages added that was not the first occasion upon which he had been obliged to prosecute for similar offences. In 1863 he had been directed rica, to kneel before this holy minister, and beg by the Orown to proceed against Roman Catholics from him admission into the congregation of the for assembling by night with drums and firearms around a bonfire at Balligvarlay with the object of provoking a conflict. Fifteen or 16 persons were then indicted, and on conviction sentenced to three months imprisonment, but their punishment had not acted as a warning to others. Some witnesses were examined to identify the defendants and prove the facts stated, and the juguiry was adjourned. It is expected to last for some days.

Mr. William Johnston of Ballykilbeg-house, bas

written to the papers to say that he and others have Father Maginn, remembering Robert, took received summonses to attend the Bangor Petty Sessions on the 4th of Centember at I2 o'clock, in reference to the meeting. That is, no doubt, a mild way of putting it, and he adds, for the present I shall say no more.' This prosecution is regarded as the more important of the two. It severely tests the impartiality of the Government in administering 'Justice to Ireland.' It will excite, no doubt, con-siderable irritation in the part of the North which it chiefly affects, but having determined and been pressed to make the Roman Catholic processionists at Rathfriland amenable, the authorities could not permit the processionists at Bangor to escape with impunity, merely because, owing to the forbearance or the fear of their opponents, their more fligrant breach of the law was not attended with more disastres consequences than ensued at Rathfriland .-

Our letter from Dublin announces that the Govern ment have instituted prosecutions against the leaders who were concerned in the recent demonstrations in the North of Ireland. In such resolution they will receive, as they will probably need, the decided support of the public. It is absolutely necessary, in the interest of Ireland that the law by which the the two great factions in that country are forbidden to offer each other open provocation should be firmly and impartially enforced. The occurrences of the present summer are abundantly sufficient to prove this necessity. We have happily escaped any serious - that is to say, any murderous-disturbances, and this circumstance, by lessening the excitement of the two parties, may facilitate the conduct of the prosecutions B t our escape must be considered as almost accidental, for the Orangemen did everything to provoke the Roman Catholics, the Roman Catholics were fully prepared to accent the challenge. These occurrences, in fact, afford a conspicious instance of the certainty with which provocation on either side will excite retaliation on the other. The Grangeman on this occasion were the first and the chief offenders. On the Orange anniversity in July they held an immense meeting at Bangor a small watering-place near Belfast. No less than 117 Orange lodges marched in procession with colours, drums, and fifes innumerable.' Some of the members gloried in it at the time as the greatest breach of the Party Processions Act which had ever occurred, and one of the principal speakers plainly declared that the meeting was held with this intention. He proclaimed that they had been ' trampled on long enough, and would hide their heads under a bushel no longer They carried Orange flugs, and they were determined to play such tures as were suitable to the occasion.' In other words, they were determined to do that which they have been expressly prohibited by law from doing. The gentlemen who expressed the general sentiment in this decided manuer was Mr. W. Johnston of ject of accepting an endowment for the Catholic Ballykilbeg, and he has been very properly selected by the Government as one of those who are to be prosecuted. In presence of these overwhelming remained quiet, and the day passe violence. It seems, however, that Belfast was on the verge of an explosion. Two great crowds collected on the old battle-grounds, and the least accident would have precipiated a sanguinary combat. The mischief however was only postponed The Roman Catholics did not forget the insult, and took advantage of a festival about a month later to make a counter demonstration. This attempt, of which the details are recounted this morning in our Dublin letter, was not equally harmless. The Rowan Catholic processionists were encountered by the Protestants of Rathfilland, and a real engagement ensued. The two parties fired at each other, and blood was spilt although, happily, no life was lost In this case a prosecution was unavoidable; and it would have been manifestly unjust if the Roman Catholics had alone been prosecuted. Those who deliberately offered a glaring provocation are the most to blame, and the leading Orangemen have therefore to appear on Wednesday before the magistrates at

What may be called the natural history of these disturbances is, therefore, conspicious on the present occasion. A party procession on the one side led to a party procession on the other, and this led to fighting and bloodshed. Now, this is the simple fact with which the Government have to deal. They are not concerned in the least degree with the rela tive merits of Orangemen and Roman Catholics. The memory of William III. may be either glorious or execrable for anything they have now to do with it. All they have to consider is that two bodies of her Majesty's subjects bave broken the peace, and have wilfully incited each other to break it. That is a state of things which it is the first duty of a Government to prevent and which it is the first object of law to punish. This is the simple meaning of the Party Processions Act. It is ridiculous for the Orangemen to talk, like Mr. Johnston, of the Act as though it were a special attack on their principles. It is simply a provision for keeping the peace. Of course, there is nothing inherently illegal in Orange principles and it is quite possible that a procession might be a perfectly barmless sort of demonstration. But, as a matter of fact, in Ire and it happens that procession almost inevitably leads to a breach of the peace, and for this reason processions ought to be abardoned, and must be prevented. There can, therafore, be no question of regard to one party more than the other. 'The Queen's peace' is as impartial, while it is as essential, as the elements. It is the necessary condition of civilized existence. nd no matter whether it be endangered by Roman Catholics or Protestants, it must be vindicated. If it be necessary to act on those principles anywhere. It is doubly necessary in Ireland. In the country where these are many subjects of division it is peculiarly necessary to maintain the only elements of agreement Where religion and race are sheh sources of disunion we must, at least, insist upon social order. Under whatever circumstances, and whichever may be the party which gives the offence, the principle of the Party Processions Act must be enforced by any Government that, is worthy of the name. - Times.

Francis Smith was then called. He said he was a hat and cap manufacturer, and had carried on business at 105 Whiteckapel for the last four years. He had seen Corydon before. On Friday afternoon be (Corrdon) went to his (Smith's) stop and asked him if he had insected a letter some time ago in the Internan newspaper. Witness said that be had ... Mr. Reffles asked what the letter was about?

Mr. Cobb handed up to his Worship a cony of the newspaper in question, containing the letter, making the remark that no doubt the terms were rather harsb.

Mr. Raffles said in all th. se cases be was rather chary about granting warrants on ex-parte state-

Mr. Smith, continuing his statement, said that Corydon went to his shop a second 'time, and asked him how was his business. Witness replied that it was "pretty well." Corydon said, "And mine is

Mr. Raffles (looking at the newspaper) asket Mr.

Smith if he was the "light of obscurity."

Mr. Cobb replied that he was not. The etter was lower down under the head of " Corydon the Infor mer," and was signed by the writer's proper name, "F. Smith."

Mr. Smith went on to say that Corydon made use - be would of threats to him. He swore "by Jdo" for him, and with that he put his hand in his breast, where he had a revolver, which he partly pulled out. Just then his (Mr. Smith's) manager went in, and, seeing the revolver, she exclaimed to Corydon, . Take care of yourself; what have you been doing?" A crowd gathered round the shop, and the manager added that be (Corydon) was an 'informer.' He then left the shop, swearing "by J\_\_\_\_" that he would "do" for him (Mr. Smith) and his friends. He (Mr. Smith) was afraid to go out. He was afraid of his life.

Mr. Raffles-You can have an immediate summons,

returnable to morrow. Mr. Smith then left the court for the purpose of taking out the summons; which was served at the hotel at which he had been staying, but the officer was told that Corydon had left there -Liverpool Courier.

Corvdon is now in Dublin. On last Saturday he was privately examined before Mr. Dix, and the result of whatever informations he made is yet un-

DUBLIN. Sept. 16.-James Bird, one of the Fenian leaders who has been concealed in the island since the last outbreak, was traced to Howth last week, and his arrest was quietly effected there to-day by the police.

Belfast, Sept. 17. - A resident of this town, supposed to have been a secret director of the Fenian organization in this section of (reland, died recently, and was buried to-day. His funeral was the occasion of an extensive and significant demonstration over eight thousand people joined in the procession. which followed the remains of the deceased to the

Manchester, Sept 17 .- Colonel Kelly, known to be one of the Fenian leaders of the late Fenian outbreak in Ireland, was discovered by the police to be stopping in this city, and was this day arrested at bis lodgings; he was fully identified, and will be sent to Dublin for trial, on a charge of tresson.

THE "TIMES" ON TRISH PROGRESS. - It is found, upon neasuring the various indications of public wealth in the country, that the amount of Bank Stock in the Bank of Ireland is not only greater than it was last year, but greater, with a single exception, than it has ever been in any year before. The amount, again, of deposits in Joint-Stock Banks is larger than was ever known, as is also the amount of property which has passed under probate and administration. Perhaps these symptoms of prosperity and competence may be thought to concern the bettermost classes only, but it happens that similar evidence is forthcoming from Savings banks, the special resorts of the industrious poor. The deposits subject. He knows nothing about it. We state in Savings-banks, or, at least in Post office Savingsbanks have been on the increase ever since the es tablishment of these institutions in 1862, but the increase has never been so remarkable as in the halfyear ending at Midsummer last. These conclusions re equally convincing and satisfactory, nor is any inference of a different character suggested by the agricultural statistics which were also laid before the meeting. In the amount of land under rotation of crops there had been a decrease of some 60,000 acres. while at the same time there was an increase in the number of cattle. This points, of course, to the substitution of pasture for tillage, but as pasture is not available in the winter mouths, and as green crops had fallen off no less than corn, his Excellency was rather perplexed at the increase of stock combined with a decrease in the means of feeding it. But bowever this may be explained the trade of the country is cattle is certainly growing with astonish ug rapidity. As lately as 1850 the number of cattle exported from Ireland during the year was but 195,000; even in 1863 it was but 345 000; whereas last year it was 579,000. Measuring this trade in money, the Lord-Liguishant reckored that it must bave improved during the last four years by as much ns 3 000 000f. In the important cultivation of flax there was a decline, but the decline was confined to Ulster, where there is reason to believe there had been some over-production, while in the rest of the

country there was a slight increase. But now, if we turn from these indications of industry and its rewards to the actual results as manifested in the condition of the people, what do we find? We find, as his Excellency frankly owned. plain evidence of more than usual distress towards the beginning of the present year. No fewer than 78 000 persons were then in the receipt of Poor Law relief, whereas the average of the four years previous had been but 72.000. Things have improved a little during the summer, but the figures were still 63,000 on the 4th of this month, showing a slighter subsidence then usual. For all this, however, there are special explanations to be offered. The winter was exceedingly severe, and trade was bad. We have found the influence of these conditions too plainly in this country to feel much surprise at their effects in Ireland. When the LORD-LIEUTHNANT asked his audience why, with such evidence of capital in the funds of the country, they heard of slack trade, stagnant commerce, and general depression, he put a question which might be propounded in London just as pertinently as in Dublin, and answered in the same manner. Undoubtedly, an accumulation of capital may be compatible with an indisposition or mistrust. in applying it.' There are seventy millions of money lying unemployed and useless in the Banks of Eng land and France at this very minute, and when we remember that Ireland had a Fenian outbreak as well as a financial panic to contend with, there certainly seems nothing wonderful in the temporary paralysis of confidence and enterprise of which his of the country, namely, that women are employed Excellency spoke.

It may be taken as certain for indeed there is no doubt upon the point that Ireland has for the last twenty years been steadily improving. The improvement has extended to all classes of society. It has been gradual, and it has not been sufficient to counterbalance the vitality of political discontent, arrest is that of Jas, Wallon, supposed to be an or the practice of traditional agitation; but about agent of the Fenians in the United States. He ass counterbalance the vitality of political discontent,

Inmself He broughts all the divines who and guist; to be compelled to leave all, and learn, written upon the Catholic faith to prove his as as the first lesson of noviceship, the severe one period, and then he added his own experience, of self-denial. This is what many have had to where they toak up, positions in the adjacent meas a warrant againsts. In the adjacent meas a warrant againsts provided and made use rection of proof the foreign of the period than they were in 1847. Among all classes of the population of the committee of the population of the population of the committee of the population of the committee of the population o abroad upon the world and the thousand so-called it was not thus with Robert. He had no family bave turned into a field and discharged pistols at the to Mr. Smith's shop, in Whitechapel, and made use rection of progress. Although, for instance, the rection of progress. Although for instance, the rec LIEUTENANT was enabled also to add to this statement that there had been an improvement in the criminal returns the number of indictable offences baying allen to 9 000 in 1866 as compared with 9,800 in 1865 and 10,800 in 1864. These statistics deserve narticular consideration for it must be understood that political offences are included in the computation. Except for this, the fact would merely represent a well-known though remarkable incident of Irish egitation. Whenever political disturbance has been at its beight in Ireland ordinary crime has invariably diminished insomnoh that at one period of the O'Connect sgitation the most disaffected parts of the country were almost free from crime. In the o esent case, however, Lord ABERCORN tells us that political offences are comprised in the reckoning, so that the result becomes very striking and encourag. ing indeed 🦠

PROSPECTS OF IRELAND. - At the banquet of the Agricultural Society, the Lord Lieutenant was received with the warmest demonstrations of respect. In responding to the toast of 'the Lord-Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland,' his Excellency quoted statistical returns to show that the prospects of the country are encouraging, that its wealth is increasing and that crime is decreasing. Some distress had been occasioned by the exceptionally severe winter, and in February last the number receiving Poor Law relief was 78,000; the average for the preceding four years having been 72 000. The number is now reduced to 63,000 The stock in the Bulk of Ireland at the end of June last was £13,000,000, being upwards of £7 000 more than the return of the year 1864. In the Post office Savings bank deposits, there an increase in the last half-year of £40,600, a larger amount than the whole year's return for 1866. This showed the increase of wealth, and indisposition to apply it, owing partly to political disturbances. It showed that the insane and unmeaning Fenian onthreak did not diminish the country's wealth, though it stopped the issues of it. There is a decrease of 60,000 acres under crops, and an increase of 500,-000 cattle and 1 500,000 sheep. The increase of cattle and the decrease in the means of feeding them was a question for practical men to consider. The export of cattle in 1863 amounted to 355 000; last year, to 519,000, giving an increase of £3,000.000 in value. In the flux crop there had been a total decrease of 10,000 acres, chiefly in Ulster, showing a return to a healthy state of trade. The emigration in the first six months of this year, compared with that of last year, showed a diminution of 18,000, or in other words was nearly one-third less The numof indicable offences in 1864 was 10 800; in 1865, 9,800; in 1866, 9000. His Excellency expressed ais satisfaction that no such cold blooded atrocities had been committed in Ireland as the Sheffield outrages Lord Talbot de Malahide stated that no such ill-feeling as is represented exists in Ireland between andlords and tenants. He owns estates in both England and Ireland, and said he condition of the Irish tenant is as good, and, in some respects better than that of the English tenant.

Inexperienced persons talk of the trouble there is with a flax crop The reverse is the fact. It becomes ripe between the hay and corn barvests, when the farmer has no work in hands, and all he has to do is to pull it, steep it, dry it and send it to the scutchmill and dispose of it. We heard a respectable farmer say last year that he had more labour in saving an acre of oats during the broken weather, than he had with two acres of flax, for which he received more than 80l. It is also a mistake to say it exbansts be land It does not exhaust it more than oats or barley, nor as much as wheat.

We can say for the farmers of Louth who have cultivated flax during the past four years, that they are delighted with i's results. It has saved many of them from eviction, and put a bone in others, who were nearly on their last legs. A few have actually made fortunes by it; men who have grown 20 acres and obtained 800% for the produce !! The writer in the Freeman is completely at sea on this subject. He knows nothing about it. We state Loute has produced nearly 4 000 acres of fl-x this year is a proof that the advice we gave the farmers on the subject was a good one.

They are now aware of what has given Ulster the prosperity it enjoys. It was the cultivation of flax that did it; and we trust that they will persevere in the same course until Louth grows at least 10, 00 acres yearly. The soil of the county is admirably calculated to give good flix crops, and already its flix has attained a high character for excellence .-When more flax is grown in Louth, more scutch mills will be erected, and a flax market will be established in Danda'k as soon as 30 tons of flax can he e-nt to it every Monday for half a cear. Let the farmers persevere in the good work they have begun. By sowing flox they will earlich themselves, and they will also obtain better prices for bay, straw and other articles. - Dundalle Democrat.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2. - The condition of the crops is watched with nervous anxiety at this critical period of the harvest, and an unfavourable change in the weather during the last three days has made the farmers less buoyant and sanguine as to their prospects. As yet little or no injury has been done, but beavy rain has fallen in some parts of the country, which, if it continue must retard the respers and damage the oats in low land. The chief subject of apprehension is the potato crop, which is pecaliarly susceptible of disease in damp, close weather such as now prevails. The terrible blight which spread such desolation in 1846 has haunted the memory of the Irish peasantry ever since, and the slightest symptom of decay is viewed with exaggerated fear. As the produce is remarkably fine this year, and covers a very large broadth of ground, the concern felt it is proportionately great In some places in the county of Dublin, in the vicinity of Nenagh, Tipperary, and in isolated places in the north and west disease has shown itself; but this happens every year, and there is no real ground of unessiness as to the condition of the crop, unless the change in the weather, which seems only partial and temporary, should become general and confirmed. In places such as Sligo where ravages were reported to have been committed, we now find that the tubers prove to be healthy and well flavoured in fields where the stelks are withered and blackened. The reports from Galway state that the crop is safe. While the blight is stated to be in the North Riding of Tipperary, the accounts from Olonmel and the South Riding assure us that potatoes of first-rare quality, as dry and mealy as the oldest percon recollect, may be purchased at 41d. to 5d. per atone, and that no blight or thint has yet appeared, except such as has always been observed to some extent. Labourers are everywhere in great demand. and obtain high rates of wages. A remarkable circum-stance has been noticed in Tipperary and other parts at bigber wages than men. They receive 28. a day and their food, while the men receive only 10s a week and their food. A large area of crops has been already cut, and if the present week be fine the farmers will have abundant resson to rejoice.

Arrests of suspected Feni ins continue. The latest

bye, and to receive no answer but a sob of an hour later in the road, moved firward also toward but it has led to no serious results. The and Line region whatever, a T the life and a set to be the local field and a second Englished that the figure was 1922 000 A Constitution of the Cons