you're taking after the doctor are you!! The doctor's in his grave, said the man; cutvery deen slice, 'the old boy has him, and believe he has made a good exchange of it ut of your hands, anyway.

"Maybe you'd like to follow him?" replied she, with a ghastly smile.

The man looked up from his task with an expression in which uneasiness struggled strangely

while his tallowy face darkened. Come, come, come, I know a trick worth two of the doctor's -put me to it and see if I don't take care of myself and of you, too; pish! do you think to bully me-do you?"

'I could do for you, my boy, as easy as that, and she snapped her fingers, with a laugh of scorn - it's only a whisper a word with the constable, and Margery Coyle is a widow again; tut, tut, you lump of a fool, no shaking of your knife at me; I don't value it a rustynail-don't think

to frighten me.' You're as bad yourself, and you know it, you devil's carrion,' said the man furiously, but scarce above his breath. 'Talk of the constable. indeed-you're a pretty gaol bird to face the constable, am't you ??

Look behind you, said she, contemptuously. A sildier was pushing at the shop-door, and the ill-looking host, thus checked in a dialogue; which inight have led to results more practical than we have been called on to record, threw his legs over the counter, let himself down lazily "on the floor, and proceeded to give admission to their guest.

The visitor entered with the familiar swagger of a man who knows he has the power to make you run up here, and put a new flask of brandy himself welcome, and glancing round the cham-

Quite private, I see-no company-eh? 'Not one, Corporal Deveril-not a sou!,' replied the host.

· So much the better,' replied Deveril, taking a gold piece from his waistcoat pocket, and raising it impressively between his finger and thumb, 'I've spent a good round lump of money with spend a trifle more.

'The keen sense of favors to come,' inclined the short and bloated body of mine host with a profound and grateful acknowledgment.

'The fact is, I want a couple of rooms up stairs, continued Deverill: 'they must open one upon the other; but I'll see to that myself. I expect some company—very particular company to supper this evening. Come up along with me -I'll see your apartments, and choose for my-

They both accordingly ascended the stairs, and entered the chambers opening upon the first landing. The building extended far in a backward direction, and had been very irregularly divided from its neighbor, so that Deveril and his guide found themselves involved in a rambling complexity of passages and dismal chambers, of which it would have been no easy matter to draft the plan. The proprietor had suggested several apartments as presenting the required relation -that of communicating one with the other; but his recommendations had been either wholly disregarded, or else dismissed with an impatient pish; the soldier, however, at last resolved to cut the matter short by a full explanation.

. What I want,' he said, in a low, distinct tone, is a chamber in which some company-I FATHER MAHER ON ARCHDEAUON STOPand a friend. for instance, might sit and sup together, without guessing-do you mark methat a second door communicated with it; such a door must, therefore, lie like that of a closet in the panelling-dead flat in the wainscot-you understand me - or if you have it behind the you have not a single corner such as I want; why, I thought all sorts of rat-traps and bidingbarrack of a place.

'The countess's bower is the very thing for him,' said the man, decisively. 'There is a room they call the countess's bower,' he continued-that is the very thing you want.'

And thus speaking, he led the way into a square pannelled chamber, which onened upon the passage: and crossing the floor he applied himself to examine the wainscot in the recesses beside the hearth, whose death-like damps had not been dispelled for many a long year by the blaze of a fire. After a little delay, he succeeded in forcing in a small door, without casing, or any other indication of its presence, except its keyhole in the wood; and this opened, gave admission to a very small chamber, with a tiled floor. and bare brick walls. At one end stood a little stone altar, with a stone crucifix upon it. Here in the little oratory, doubtless, had the pious and high-born dame, to whom tradition assigned the occupation of the adjoining chamber, been wont in times long past, to breathe her confessions and the care of the Christian Brothers and other religiher prayers; and, it may be, too, to perform her ous communities. A most decided superiority, in vigils, her fasts, and her penitential meditations. How different the uses to which old father Time in his cynical wantonness, was now about to consign this once holy haunt of the pure and the their example, so worthy of imitation; their disintebeautiful.

"Gadso, this is the very thing, as I'm a gentleman, quoth the corporal, exultingly; and

And as he said this, he walked towards the auditory, and thereby deprive the weakest and poor-aperture of which he spoke—a dark and narrow est of the community of that generous sympathy opening; and or looking down, he beheld a stimulants, are ever ready to bestow. Sir, your flight of steps.

'It leads to the lumber closet down stairs,' replied the host.

'Good, sir, all right-quite right,' said Deveril; 'so much the better; this is precisely what supper, lay it here, by the fire, and close by that

door into the closet; do you understand?"

His entertainer bowed.

ther a private room has been engaged for them. Ask no questions; but as soon as the tall one the enormous income it receives. Its support from the commencement has cost this wretched country a the closet here, by the back stair stay! can sum equal to the national debt of England; it is upone see through that key-hole? Ay, ny, all held by bishops and archbishops, with an innumer right; and now, do you understand me thoroughly?

Never fear, sir-never fear, said the man. behave properly, and do your business well, you shall have no need to grumble at your payment.

The man bowed, stole a sly glance of examination at the coin; but it was all right, and he tention; you can scarcely ignore it. Honest men pocketed its with another and a lower acknowledgment."

There is one thing more that must be attended to,' resumed Deveril, after taking a brisk turn or two up and down the chamber; Lyour gentleman that drunk here for a night and a day at my expense.

t my expense. prietor of the King's Head.

have mark me! - the chainber under this; am I understood?

'It shall be done, Corporal,' replied the man. 'And do you mind me,' continued the soldier, as soon as they come-but not till then-do on the table, and say, 'there's more below, whenever it is wanted.

'I'll do it, sir-I understand: I'll not forget. it, sir,' rejoined the host.

Deveril cast an anxious look around the room, bit his nails, and seemed to grow uneasy and gloomy. After a pause, he said-

You had better not have any other company near us; none within hearing, but those I've mentioned.

The man bowed, and promised implicit attention to the direction; and so both descended the staircase side by side.

Look ye, said Deveril, stopping abruptly upon the landing, and speaking in a low tone, and with a sternness of voice and countenance which he had not exhibited heretofore : 'this is no rated the lie with religious solemnity, returning light matter, sir-men's lives hang upon it. Beware how you whisper one word of what has passed between us; and doubly beware how you fail in executing any one of the directions I've given you; you'd better have lost a band or an

eye, than fail in one tittle." As he spoke the concluding words, he griped the fellow's arm with a pressure so violent, that it almost forced the tears into his ill-favored eyes; and then thrusting him from him, the musketeer silently walked down the stairs, and forth into the public street.

'That's a queer fellow,' muttered the bost, as he followed Deveril's movements, with a sinister glance of mingled wonder and dislike a queer fellow, and knows the world, whatever his business be. Well, who cares, he pays well, and that's the main point to look to. (To be Continued.)

FORD'S ABUSE OF CATHOLICS. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) Carlow, August.

Very Rev. Sir-Whilst lately advocating the cause of the Protestant Orphan Society, at a large and influential meeting of the gentry and clergy in hangings. But dang it ! your tapestries are all this town, the high sheriff and one of the members in tatters and stripes, like rotten palls in a church of the county attending, you freely and inconsider-vault, he added, glancing round him in disgust: course of your speech, in ungenerous and offensive insinuations against the religion of Catholics. Your mission being af a charitable character, might holes must be plenty in such a tumble-down old | bave been well and honorably discharged; without wounding, in the least, the religious sensibilities of any class of Christians.

You are reported in the Carlow Sentinel to have suid :-

"If they (the Protestact Orphans) had not their support, what would they do? After thirty-six years' experience as, a clergyman, he knew what would become of them. They would have been tempted by Satan, and would, most probably, have been led captives by the enemies of truth. But this is not all; they had another enemy to contend with -Romanism. Instead of being those happy-looking children, they would have been the slaves of that system, and their souls would not be in that happy state which, he hoped, they were then in; for, he trusted, they were growing up in the way of salva-

Sir. if you deemed it necessary to allude to Catholics at all, instead of describing them as the slaves of Romanism," it would have been more in harmony with the object of your meeting, and, I venture to say, more befitting your dignity and high character, to have referred to them in the spirit of Christian rivalship; pointing out their extraordinary success in training, educating, and disciplining youths in habits of virtue, especially those under the educational department, has been frankly and fully awarded to them in the voluminous Report of the Endowed Schools Commission, p. 132.

You might, indeed, have advantageously proposed restedness and sacrifices, so deserving of praise, to the notice of the leading members of your society. But by some strange—shall I say—perversion of Christian and social instincts, you preferred rather that little hole, yonder, does it lead anywhere ? to infuse the acids of bigotry into the mind of your hest friends, I have no doubt, will tell you that your language, of which I complain, was, to say the least in bad taste and very ungenerous, as no Catholics

were present to reply.

Your Irish Ecclesiastical Establishment has rendered no great service of any kind to humanity I wanted. Well, then, come back again, and which would justify its dignetaries in speaking coclose the door. So now, then, listen to me. I tumeliously of the religion of Catholics. There is and a friend will sup this evening in the square nothing in its history to which you can proudly apchamber here—the countess's bower, as you peal. Notody, can speak an affectionate or eathu-call it; have a good fire, for it's cursedly chill; read much; nor thought a great deal in your thirtyand get a little furniture into it, that it may not six years of missionary experience, unless you have look so deserted and queer. When I call for long since learned what every one at all read in history knows: that your Church, as such, has been the most signal, utter, and disastrous failure, of

Now accolinated Deverit, mind the rest, givest resources; backed up to meas, powerful) principle cantine driefing stom your establishment and make no blunder, but attend to me. This which made the practice of the ancient religion disinterestedness, be accounted for my hat is there night as soon as it is dark; two gentlemen, with felony with sword in one hand and Bible in the in Catholicism unless its Divine multiple attract such follows, on, will come into your shop one of the sword in one hand and Bible in the in Catholicism, so despised, so hated so looked them shorter than the other—and inquire whether a private room has been engaged for them. able staff of chancellors, archdencons, deans, canons, rectors, vicars; it is lauded and defended by an able and zealous press, by novelists, bistorians, and literati; it possesses the richest University in the king-Take this for earnest, said Deveril, placing dom, together with a long list of schools of royal the sold piece in the fellows hand; and if you seement of encess, same a mixton from those comes foundation; this Church, in a word, having every element of success, save a mission from above; comes of 5, 164, 543, numbering as its followers, according to the census just published, 678,661.

This, Sir, is a startling fact, challenging your atseeking the firuth will ask what has branded your communion with such sterility. How is this phenomenon to be accounted for, unless on the principle-I have considered the difficulty from every point of view. Thave turned it over in my mind, kod can know Sergeant Burke, of my regiment-the find no other solution. I should like to hear what the ingenuity of a learned divine such as you, Sir, could urge on this subject. "Rean" well understand how a Church might be put down by penal legislation, by the sword, by confiscation, by the whole prietor of the King's Head.

Sale extermination of the people, an experiment tried

He will be here about the same time, with a in Ireland against us; but to see it dying out, dwin
few military friends, pursued Deveril; let them dling away, never taking hold of the public mind,

have—mark me!—the chamber under this; am less now than it was a builded years ago, meanwhile upheld and fostered by the State in levery possible manner, is a fact which in my judgment admits of no solution, but the one slready suggest-

To counteract, the force of this argument which

you foresaw and feared; the proselytising parties in and monthly accounts of fabricated conversions and lying wonders, until they themselves became believers in a lie. The work went on . They raised cal committees and ladies associations, Hibernian and London societies. The like was never seen before. They sent round as whole host of tract and bible bawkers, and ignorant scripture-readers, the pioneers of heresy and infidelity; everywhere pro-claiming that Catholicism had lost the public con-fidence, and priests their influence. They inauguthanks at their meetings, for their miraculous success, as evidence of Divine assistance. They felt the necessity of falsehood to cover the imbecility, the sham, the utter failure of their ecclesiastical organisations! At length the Census is published in the year of grace, 1861, and behold the entire strucfure of misrepresentation, of boasting, and slander, erected at such expense, comes tumbling at once to the ground, and the utter falsehood and long sus-

made manifest to the whole world." A Sir, your Establishment, which you superciliously contrast with Romanism; has long been considered by men of all parties in the empire, nay, by every intelligent man, in Europe, not alone as being of no advantage, but as one of the greatest scourges ever inflicted on a nation! It has been so described by the first men in the House of Commons and in the

tained deceptions in all your proceedings have been

that of all institutions now existing in the civilised world, the Established Church of Ireland is the most absurd and indefensible. Take the opinion of foreigners whether from Europe or from America, whether Protestant or Catholic, they one and all state that Church to be such an abuse that they can hardly conceive how it exists"-(Speech on Mr.

Ward's motion, April 23, 1850). "In the unanswerable speech (said Earl Grey on the same occasion) of my right honourable friend I entirely concur. I regard the Irish Church in the actual condition of that country, and upon the foundation upon which it is placed, to be opposed alike to justice, to policy, and to religious principle."

"I believe (said Lord Campbell late Chief justice of England), the Protestant Church in Ireland to be one of the most mischievous institutions in existence. I believe it is so considered now, and I believe it will be so considered by posterity; and it is only because your lordships are familiar with it that you are not shocked by the picture "- (Speech on the Maynooth Bill).

"The Irish Church (said Sir George Grey, 1848) was unjustifiable in its establishment, and is indefensible in its continuance."

"Doctor Warburton and Doctor Paley, both eminent men, were agreed that a Church Establishment to be at all justifiable, must be the Church of the majority of the people"-Speech of Lord John Rus-

The Times, remarking on a debate of the Irish Church Temporalities in the Commons, May, 1856, observes:-"Everybody felt that the Irish Church Establish-

ment was an anomaly in theory as representing so small a part of the population, and had been a feeble, ineffective, and corrupt institution in practice. These, sir, are strong testimonies which you would do well to treasure up in your memory, as tending to soften that acerbity of tone in which you refer to the religion of your country; but they are as nothing in comparison of other testimony to which I now crave your attention—the testimony, I mean, of your own brethren, of the most distinguished of your own order, men who have had the best opportunities of knowing your Church thoroughly; who have been nursed in its lap, and instructed in all its traditions-who have studied its philosophy, read with care its great theologians, walked within its sanctuary; who were second to none in the various departments of sciences and literature; who in fine. were bound to your sect by a thousand ties, enjoying its dignities, and having position and wealth it its high places. Now, those men, in considerable numbers, some hundreds, after much prayer and carefully searching the Scriptures, and long waiting for the guidance of the Spirit, have, one after another, borne their importial testimony against your Church-not: observe, in railing words; or angry declamations, or platform speeches, but by quietly surrendering its honours and riches, and separating themselves for ever from its communion as having no basis of truth on which to rest. If ever men-thoroughly understood your. Church, or had a deep interest in pronouncing in its favour, it was surely those who have thus borne their silent and over-

If they had left you through a desire of the honours or the luxuries of a richer establishment, or if they had been seduced by regal power or intimidated by despotism, their testimony would be of no value, and would be treated accordingly, but taking it fairly, as it is, the undisputed, untainted testimony of men who have given undoubted proofs of sincerity, it cannot be safely disregarded by those who honestly seek the truth. Sir, it is, enough to shake the nerves of the boldest advocates of Protestantism, or make them, at least, which we have any authentic record in the annals somewhat modest and reserved in the assertion of its often not more than 60 to 80 atones of oats per Washington for sympathy and assistance. Toronto

whelming testimony against it by noiselessly quitting

ing Episcopacy, the other denying the divinity of our Savious. But to comprehend fully its utter impediately, you must mark its progress and the issue of out at the end of three centuries, amid a population its antagonism with the venerable and suffering of 5,164,543, numbering as its followers, according Church offour fathers. Catholicism, whose light you sought to extinguish by proscribing education whose limbs you loaded with heavy manacles-whose endowments you seized upon, "with," as Grattan said all the hands of all the harpies"—whose monasteries and seats of learning you ruthlessly suppressed—whose clergy you imprisoned, exiled, and hunted to that your hierarchy in every rank and degree, has death.—Whose priestly functions you impeded by a been all along contending against the truth of God? thousand penal statutes, the last being the Titles, Ecclesiastical Law (and in these penalties lay all your strength)—this Catholicism, resting on the promise, " Behold I am with you all days," came out of the fires of such an ordeal, at the end of centuries, with increasing numbers, as vigorous, as healthful, as hopeful as the young Church of ancient days. Oh, holy Church of our fathers, purified as by fire, how like art thou to thy Divine Founder !—the Church ever persecuted, reviled, biasphemed, despoiled, suffering in every member; bleeding at every pore, yet surviving, and in the lend, ever triumphant See its antagonist of earthly, origin, set up by the State, by kingly power, jealous, vindictive, intole-rant of the truth; its hands filled with bibles and penal statutes, boasting of liberty, yet ever urging parliaments to resist the emancipation of the people, collecting its revenue in the name of religion at the your Church applied themselves, for years, with point of the baycret, full of false, zeal; boasting of great zeal to get up and organize a complete system of deception. They held meetings throughout away; full of worldly pride, full of gluttony, empty the provinces; assembled the gentry in their of true religion; the bonse divided against uself, churches, town halls, and even in the Presbyterian adopting every heresy, preaching infidelity through conventibles; they made speeches, publishing from the late. Essays; approving of divorce, admitting hundreds of platforms and through the press daily, polygamy, despising the grace of regeneration, after polygamy, despising the grace of regeneration, after paying discarded all the other Sacraments of the new law, broken up into sects decrepid, old consumptive, and dving out: its friends, the first statesmen of the money by appeals to English prejudices for the empire, unable to allege any reason for its continuance evangelisation of Ireland, as they called it; they to save the enormous difficulty of removing at once covered the whole country with a net work of cleri, an abuse of so long standing and of such gigantic. an abuse of so long standing and of such gigantic proportions. Such, Sir, is your Church when con-trasted with Catholicity; such it appears without exaggeration, or any false colouring before all men, save those who are corrupted by its favours, perverted by its erroneous teaching. Statements of this nature, which cannot be obscured by sophistry, or evaded by subtlety, have forced, you are aware, your own brethren in considerable numbers men of honour and intelligence-to leave your establish-, ment. You may not have the grace and strength to make the necessary sacrifices of position and wealth to follow their disinterested example, but you will be enabled at least to respect the Church which alone can make such conquests, and against which the

powers of this world cannot prevail. If the member of our county, who as chairman pre-sided at your meeting, and who stated his own opin-ions in appropriate and suitable language, of which no one could complain, if he had called you to order or if the young gentleman who for the first time discharged so satisfactorily the office of High Sheriff, had rebuked the sectarian spirit which digtated the onslaught on the slaves of Romanism; if either, one or the other reminded you quietly of the facts, to which I have just called your attention, it is likely we might, at a future period; have meetings of the gentry for charitable purposes, without having Cathoics condemned to listen to or to read libels on the faith of their forefathers. It is hard, in concluding, to refrain from expressing regret that the gentry of the country, especially those who are still in the morning of life, and upon whose freedom from prejudices the happiness of our people so much depend, are on all occasions exposed to the lectures of bigotry, of which your speech is so sad and disreputable a specimen. - I have the honour to be, Very Rev. Sir, yours, JAMES MAURR, P.P.

IRELAND'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS. (From Times Correspondent.) LISMORE, WATERPORD, AUGUST.

An elaborate survey of every county in Ireland would fill half a side of the Evening Mail for a twelvemonth, so that all we can hope to accomplish in a hasty tour is to sketch the character of the husbandry in sample districts in all four provinces of the island. Passing, therefore, through Carlow and Kilkenny-with their light upland gravels and strong fertile loams, their tillage, husbandry, grazing, and dairting; leaving Wexford on the left, with its stiffer soils, on which beans and peas are grown, its south-western district of good farming, anciently settled by a colony from South Wales, and missing a sight of the important reclamations in Wexford barbour, we reach Waterford-the first seaport in Ireland for shipments of raw produce, corn, cattle, butter, baconits thriving business streets smelling of trade in provisions. The eastern end of the county is under poor management; with fine exceptions, however, as on the estates of the Marquis of Waterford, Sir Robert Paul, and several improving proprietors .-Properties are much divided, and small holdings prevail; 100 acres being a "large" farm, but 20. 40, or 60 acres much more common. There are many leases of 30 or 40 years, with fines payable for entry, though most farms are held from year to year; sub-letting exists to a considerable extent, and there is a complaint that owners should more generally reside on their property, and themselves deal directly with the tenantry, instead of leaving too much to agents and middlemen. Much land is high rented, 20s to 25s per acre being general, though the soil is of inferior quality. A "running gale" of half-a-year's rent back is always allowed, the tenant being liable to dismissal in case of delaul for a whole year, whether he have a lease or not .-The prevailing state of things with regard to the smaller farmers is described as " the landlords taking the heart out of the tenants, and the tenants taking the heart out of the land;" and if the former clause may be true to some extent, the land itself evidences to the eye that the latter has been accomplished long ago. Very slovenly furze fences upon stone and sand banks divide foul, weedy fields of rough pasture and miserable grain crops into very small enclosures. Eight or ten acres form a considerable field, while on the class of smaller "takes," fields of one to four or five acres are more usual—these being necessary, indeed, for separating the crops on holdings which are divided and re-divided as the sons marry and require portions of their father's farms.-Some of these little men, when industrious, certainly manage fairly; and get a good livelihood.) We saw a farm of 16 statute acres, rented at 36s an acre, on which a hard-working man keeps nine milch cows. About six acres are under wheat, cats, barley, swedes, mangold, and potatoes, the rest grass for hay and grazing. The crops look well with the tillage of two horses, and the fences are tolerably.

For 20 miles west of Waterford, this poor slaty and gravelly tract of country, having occasional patches of hedge row timber, but few plantations, to of time. Let us view it for a moment. Possessed excellence above all other systems. On what national statute acre; while 140 to 150 stones is thought a Leader.

stances Now; compare this with the specimen of better; management exhibited on Major Quentin's felony with sword in one name and blue in the state of the vengeance, the other being men. Coatholicism, so despised, so hated, so looked ford—similar light loamy land with a light loamy land with a light loamy land with a light loam, and strong admixing power life and the favour with the parliaments, decried by the press, places. We have here deep till a light farming powerst people in Europe, and making no return for the enormous income it receives. Its support from for which men are prepared suffer all manner of the light people in the retailed in the support from for which men are prepared suffer all manner of the light manner of the support from for which men are prepared suffer all manner of the light manner analysis of the support from for which men are prepared suffer all manner of the light manner analysis and stoler and light near a light loam, and stoler and support from for which men are prepared suffer all manner of the light manner analysis and stoler and light near a light loam, and stoler and support from for which men are prepared suffer all manner of the light manner analysis and stoler and light loam, and stoler and support from for which men are prepared suffer all manner of the light manner analysis and stoler and support from for which men are prepared suffer all manner of the light manner analysis and stoler and support from for which men are prepared suffer all manner of the light manner analysis. for which men are prepared suffer all manner of reproach. What power does it wield to captivate the
enlightened intellect of men if it be not the urpassing
beauty of eternal truth lodged in its bosom and
clothed with light, as, with a garment, amicta lumine sicutivestimento. Your church has never been
able to effect any good. It has not been a match for
able to effect any good. It has not been a match for
ing Episcopacy, the other denying the divinity of
our Savione, But to comprehend fully its utter immangolds. A nother portion of the out stubble is
between. An oat stubble will be between able weeds saturated with liquid, manure
making first rate compost) a portion sown with
rape with guano; in spring this liquid for soiling
dairy stock, and the ground then grubbed, ridged,
Presbterianism nor Unitarianism the one denounce
ing Episcopacy, the other denying the divinity of
our Savione, But to comprehend fully its utter immangolds. A nother portion of the out stubble is prepared with fathered manure and guano, and sown with vectors and rie, which in spring is prepared in a similar manner for swedes. Other portions of the oat stubble are prepared with manure respectively for cabbage, paranips, carrors, and polatoes, which are not followed, like the rape and vetches, with other crops the same year. Wheat, planted by Sigma's dibble, manured when required and horse-hoed, follows the green and root crops Rye-grass, clovers, &c., are sown on the wheat, part to be cut for solling, and part for hay, the second cut of hay being generally thrashed for seed. Oats succeed the wheat The grass land is dressed every three years with superphosphate, or lime and clay compost, and the ryegrass, after the first cutting has guano and nitrate washed in with liquid manure. The produce is, of course, very heavy—mangolds, 40 to 50 tons; swedes, 30 to 40 tons;—carrots, 25 to 30 tons; parsnips, 10 tons, per acre; the parsnips realizing in 1859 £30 per acre. The wheat averages about 230 stones, and the onts 190 stones per acre double the yield of the crops generally on ordinary farms. The hay this year is estimated at 70 tons off about 71 acres, four of which have been mown twice, but ordinary farming in this country gets 2; to 3 tons of hay at a cutting .-Eleven cows are kept in milk, and as both bull and hoifer caives are reared, the amount of stock on this small holding is very large. Three horses are needed to perform the tillage, and five or six men and three women are employed as laborers. So that this system of intensive culture tends amazingly to increase the amount of hand labor required for a given area inotwithstanding the use of improved implements and machinery. For Major. Quentin employs Burgess and Key's reaper and grass-mower, Barrett's has maker, horse-rake, &c., (so that in hay-making, horses do all but get into cock); he uses also Hornsby's plough, Bentall's pulper, chaffcutter. cake-breakers, &c.; and has also Turner's small portable mateam engines and thrashing machines.

good yield under the most favourable circum-

which he lets out to farmers.
But we must hasten westward. Close to Waterford is a reach of boggy ground in a valley, now grazed by the frontage occupiers, little better than a waste, yet easily drainable by lowering a stream that wanders through it. This drives a water-fall of little value, which can work only in those hours when the tide is low in the harbor, and might be purchased. But the acquisition, at very little expense, of a large extent of ground is prevented apparently because the drainage of the lower portion of the valley by one willing proprietor would still more benefit the higher land of another owner. Traversing the badly-farmed district already al-

luded to, we mee! by the way numbers of carts in which farmers from as many as 30 miles around are bringing their kegs of salted butter and fatted bacon pigs for sale and export not the old fiat-sided, lopeared Irish hog, but the more comery and economical cross with the Yorkshire breed. The Marquis of Waterford's property, stretching north of one part of the coach-road to the Comeragi mountains, displays a better class of husbandry, better crops (all but the latest now cut), and stubbles less, than usual like rough pasture. Approaching Dungarven - a wealthy business port, but with a lower class of squalid halfclad wretches who can have but a remote notion of what meat is -- we come upon a superior limestone soil, with good grass lands, improved corn crops ;-rent 35s per statute acre (hereabouts used instead of the Irish measure.) Up to Cappoquin, on the Blackwater river, large dairying is common—Lerds of 120 milch cows—all crosses of the native cow with the shorthorn.

Lismore. Castle-its, towers almost overhanging the precipitous brink of the Blackwater, commanding a view of lovely sweeps of lawn, and clumps of fine timber, with dense woods accending, and the bold dark cones of the Knockmeledon mountains rising beyond-is the seat of the Puke of Devonshire, who, with Lord Stewart de Decies, owns the largest estates in West Waterford and the East Riding of Cork It is quite a tillage district, though, owing to the rotation of cropping commonly pursued, about a third of every farm is under grass laid down for several years. There is permanent pasture in the river valleys, but elsewhere the entire farm gets ploughed in turn. The ley is broken up for oats; then green crops or potatoes, followed by oats, sometimes with wheat afterwards. The grass laid down with the last grain crop is mown the first year, then grazed two or three years more. There is much dairying, with milkers of the shorthorn or Ayrshire cross; a great deal of butter being made, though there are few large dairies, everybody keeping some cows, and packing salted butter in firkins ready for easy carriage to the seaports of Dungarvan or Youghal. And it is also a pig country, a great deal of pork and bacon as well as beef being bought by butchers and dealers who go round to the various homesteads; store cattle being largely disposed of at the fairs for the graziers and for export to England. The neighborhood would make good sheep land if thrown into sufficient large occupations, and, as it is, there are several regular sheep and turnip farms to be found, though, as a rule, a flock is a

The average size of holdings is from 60 to 100 acres, few under 20 or 30, and many of 200 acres.— The buildings are not the tumble-down, dirty, thatched hovels one may see in many districts, but have generally substantial well-built walls; neat slated roofs, and suitable doors and windows; only a few farm-offices, houses, and laborers' cabins remaining on the Duke's property to be supplied with slate in place of thatch. A barn, a cow-shed, with stalls and a stable, are the usual erections upon a small farm, to which, on the better class of buildings, are added open sheds for carts and implements, loose boxes, chaff houses, granary, ac. The Duke does not put up all new buildings, or repair or im-prove the old, neither does he follow the too prevalent custom of leaving the essential part of a landowner's duties to the tenant. His Grace bears half the cost, or arranges to roof it while the tenant pays for the erection of walls; this plan being found to answer where there is not a numerous class of tenantry, from whom (we are happy to learn) there is a great pressure of applications for improvements in their farm premises.

ALWAYS LOOKING TO WASHINGTON. -The Globe is persevering in President Lincoln's service. Nothing which the autocrat at Washington does, or which his minious attempt to do, is too atrocious for our Grit contemporary. Every outrage upon personal liberty, every violation of constitutional right, every approach to arbitrary and centralized power, has an apologist in the Radical Globe. It prates about sectional domination, in Canada, and enlogizes a war undertaken to maintain sectional supremacy in the States, At denounces prerogative in the Province, and applands the usurpation of prerogative at Washington. More and more plainly every day the Globe proves its hostility to British feelings and inrelieve its bleakness-produces thin light crops in terests, and its devotion to the policy which looks to