

and that such another victory as you may boast of would be the certain harbinger of deep disaster. With this conviction on our minds you will not be surprised that, much as we deplore these calamitous events, we are not sunk into despondency. Garibaldi, subsidized by English gold, and cheered by English sympathy, may overrun Calabria and Apulia, and add Rome itself to his Sicilian conquests; whilst another Guiscard may arise, in the meantime, to drive him and his revolutionary followers from their usurped possessions, release again the Pontiff from his captivity in the Castle of St. Angelo, and fully avenge the indignities to which he had been subjected. Sicily are the counter deeds which history teaches, and which if seriously pondered by statesmen, would considerably abate those feelings that are excited by the success of an astute diplomacy. In the ample volume of the history of the Papacy there are to be found appropriate illustrations of every event that may yet occur. And though now, as well as in the past, the patient courage of the martyr and the confessor may be put in requisition, and though rapine and sacrifice may follow in the train of iniquitous triumph, there is ought to daunt the confidence of the Catholics of the world, but everything to assure them that events, apparently the most disastrous, are so arranged by Providence as to become efficient instruments as the exaltation of the Church. With those noble sentiments there are none more deeply imbued than the Catholic people of this country. They may be overreached and betrayed, as too often has been their lot, but their confidence in the wise and righteous councils of Providence cannot be conquered. The varied schemes that have been successively adopted and enforced by the British government for the destruction of the Catholic religion in Ireland are viewed by the people in the same light as their recent hostile policy for the destruction of the Pope's power. In the latter case, they only quarrel with his temporal power, affecting with the utmost reverence to leave his spiritual authority untouched. In the former case there is a like affectation of a desire to become possessed only of the secular or temporal instruction of the people without meddling with the holier department of their religious education. And yet, in either case, it is the vital portion of the religious authority of the Pope and the religious education of the people that is aimed at from behind this temporal battery; and let the enemies of both but find credence for their hollow professions, their success would far surpass what the most open and virulent persecutors of the faith of the Church, both in its head and members, could ever achieve. From the period of the cruel experiment to put out the intellect of the country altogether what a series of crooked and deceitful educational projects met the eye to this extreme stage of the national system, the last and greatest, and by far the most mischievous, because the most pleasing, of all the delusions by which the people of Ireland have been so long cheated and amused! For near thirty years it has had sufficient time to be tried; and though it has had every advantage which it could derive from an ardent thirst for literature and its necessarily sparing supply, there has been excited such deep and universal distrust in every quarter of the country as fill its patrons with alarm, and to induce them to set about practising all the diplomatic arts by which a garrison, fearing a storm, endeavours to ward off its destruction. The specious overtures are listened to by some who have no objection to be deceived. Some of the honest members of Parliament, who deserve the name of the representatives of the people, were anxious to meet in this great crisis to take counsel together and with their constituents. Much hope was inspired by the expected resuscitation of those combined energies and councils by which similar dangers were so often averted, and the freedom of education and the safety of the people so often secured. But no such meeting was held, to the deep disappointment of the country. Whether this was owing to that race of intermeddlers not yet extinct, who take upon themselves officiously to interfere and to obstruct the best concerted measures, is as yet unknown. The consequence has been that our members of Parliament, far from acting with the concert and the force resulting from deliberative councils, exemplifying in their united strength the united energy of their nation, went into different lobbies at their wisdom or their folly, their patriotism or their cupidity, guided or led them astray. It was not thus even the Irish Protestant members were suffered to follow their selfish caprices before Emancipation. However reluctantly brought to the service, they were so marshalled by O'Connell, and the forty shilling freeholders, and the Catholic clergy, as to give their support to a measure of emancipation, by which, I regret to say, only the most worthless portion of the body was fully and completely emancipated. A similar spirit influence then to unite in upsetting the Kildare-street Society, once supported by great Catholic influence, and like the National Board, labouring hard to preserve it by profusely scattering their patronage, through large salaries, to needy and craving members of that body. What impression such combined representations could make on the ductile councils of place-loving ministers we may learn from the sudden dissolution of two hostile Cabinets by the honesty and energy of that band, to whom the treachery of their few corrupt and venal companions lent, and shall lead, in history the foil of a brilliant contrast. It is to such another phalanx I am now looking for the final unravelling of your tangled policy regarding the national system. It is to the same, or a similar body, we look forward also for the becoming doom of the godless colleges, and their appropriation to the ends of sound instruction rather than continue deserted halls, where their few inmates can slumber and get prizes. From such a Parliamentary party the Established Church may expect its merited reward through an energetic statesman who will restore its revenues to their original destination of charity and instruction, and save society the scandal of those public trials for proselytism and persecution that are fast filling up the days of that establishment. When they shall have come, the wonder will be, how so monstrous an estab-

ment was so long borne. Certain it is that, with all your lordships' great or fancied pity for the people of Naples and of Rome; neither the people of Rome or Naples would have endured such a crushing burden, even for half a century. To such an Irish party will the tenant class, too, look for the realization of their hopes of a just land enactment, so long entertained and so cruelly disappointed—for so indifferent have the people been to the skeleton of the land bill just passed, that but few are aware of its existence. It is, however, the point of the wedge which representatives of the people's real choice will not fail to push forward; and it is a hopeful circumstance that, when it was least expected, this instrument, which, in a future session, will be wielded, to the advantage of the tenantry, has been furnished by those who felt but little sympathy with their condition.

This incipient influence of the opinion of Parliament in favour of the people, small and tardy though it may be, must give them fresh courage in asserting further their own rights, and particularly those of free Catholic education. Yes, my Lord, there is no minding the matter. We are, in the face of the world, if not a great, at least an ancient, Catholic nation, and without going to the lengths which the avowed policy of your Government on the subject of annexations, would authorise us to go, we have, at least, as a Catholic people, an indefeasible right to a full, free, and unqualified Catholic education; and it is only just that you should know that this is a right which, under no circumstances, shall we ever relinquish. It is then, in vain that, with the aid of your Irish Secretary, you attempt to reform, or rather to deform more, the national system, or to reconstruct that crazy and disjointed concern of the National Board, which from its own rottenness has been so long falling asunder. Your lordship does not forget so soon, at least, the clergy and the faithful do and will remember, the utter disregard, if not indignity, with which the unanimous and respectful, yet firm demand of the bishops have been treated by your government—a demand confined to rights which they cannot surrender, and to duties they cannot forego. Your lordship's long experience has made you fully acquainted with the modern condition of Europe and the world. What may be the attention you bestowed on ancient history I can only conjecture from the vain persistence with which you faicy to render permanent a thing which all history proclaims cannot be lasting, since it is no more capable of shape or form than the fabled members of the chimera.

It is not confessed by all friends and foes that the national system has not realised that picture of the undisturbed faith of individuals and the general harmony of all which its founder had too sanguinely drawn. And yet, what is the extent of the boon required by some Catholic members in Parliament in the face of the bishops' memorial demanding a separate education? To restore to its original state a system which has sorapridly produced the most frightful religious as well as educational evils! What are the facts according to the reported statement of Irish Secretary, the earnest advocate and encomiast of the system? New schools are erected, fresh grants made, inspectors created, salaries increased, and monitors subsidised and multiplied throughout the rural districts; in short, everything that the most lavish expenditure of money and distribution of patronage among persons of influence could effect has been done to spread and sustain it, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has never been wanting in smoothing its progress by copious appliances from the public purse; yet, whilst almost all are loud in praise of the progress this educational machine, which appeared no less smooth than beneficent, there is heard a loud and sudden cry from every quarter that it was carrying manifest danger and destruction to the faith of thousands of the unsuspecting youth of Ireland. Yes, not to speak of other obvious dangers to which the Catholic children are exposed, it is confessed by the Secretary that eighteen hundred and sixteen Catholic children were receiving instructions in Scripture from Protestant teachers! I do not expect that your lordship will at all sympathise with my astonishment or reprobation of this result; on the contrary, I doubt not it is one at which you would rejoice, if it were not to threaten the destruction of the anti-National Board. So far from expressing any condemnation of this fact, the Secretary coolly remarks that this number is only a percentage, almost inappreciable, out of the thousands of the Roman Catholic children connected with the National system. Eighteen hundred and sixteen Catholic pupils receiving explanations of Scripture from Protestant teachers, and the easy transition to apostasy under such circumstances, are things not worthy of appreciation in the eyes of the admirers of the system. But how are these evils to be healed? We plainly state by a separate system of education in accordance with the religious tenets of the scholars. Your lordships says that by enlarging and strengthening that system from which such evils have already flown. You will make the number of Catholic members of the board equal to that of the Protestants. Were you to make them twice as numerous as those of the Protestant members your labors will be still in vain. You surely do not believe that we could confide in the protection of such Catholics as those who have been delving the Bishops and scandalising the people by their support of the model schools—the very types of the infidel colleges. Perhaps you suppose that nine or ten gentlemen, who feel and express the profound veneration for the episcopacy which was expressed by the Catholic Attorney General, would abate our fears for the faith of the little ones, and secure our active support of the system. And, finally, you may think that to associate a Catholic stipendiary commissioner with the Protestant already residing in the model school would be looked upon as a completion of reform, which could not fail to conciliate. No doubt it would conciliate the fortunate placeman and his political friends, who may be fatiguing the Government by their importunities for such an appointment, and labouring to persuade them that such an appointment would be the keystone that would keep all its in-

congruous parts together. Should you, however, pay any attention to such selfish and sinister representations, you can plead no apology for your credulity. On the subject of education, that free, beneficent, and noble education which the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Church alone, can give, you derive much benefit from the life of the saint of this day; but as you cannot devote your time to such biographies, let it suffice to convince you, which you should know ere now, that all the resources of the British empire, employed in all its educational devices to which its Governments have been accustomed, shall never take from Ireland or its people the treasure of a pure, free, separate and Catholic education.—Your faithful servant,

† JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

COLLECTION FOR THE POPE.—The Morning News records with intense pleasure the complete success of the collection for His Holiness the Pope in the diocese of Ardragh.—“Poor as it is—being in fact, one of the poorest in Ireland—its pious priesthood and warmhearted religious people, following the example of their saintly bishop, have contributed upwards of £2,000 to the fund in aid of our Holy Father.”

PAPAL TRIBUTE.—DIOCESE OF DOWN AND CONNOR.—The subscriptions in the various parishes of this diocese which amount to £1,960 4s 11d., and have been transmitted to Rome by the Venerable Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir must be looked upon as considerable, when the local circumstances of the district are considered, and where it is remembered that very large sums have been recently contributed in Down and Connor for the erection of new churches and schools.—Dublin Evening Post.

WHAT ABOUT THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The Irish Brigade for the Pope is the subject of much discussion—much abuse—in the English press. Which is evidence, very remarkable, that very much interest is felt in this movement of Irishmen for the defence of the Vicar of Christ. Sad stories have been told about those Irish Volunteers. They have been pictured as dissolute and discontented, as riotous and savage, one day. And the next day, the very same journals which heralded their offences, pictured them as the victims of intriguing priests, and the pitiable sufferers from Papal ill treatment. When we say that all these things have been written by English journalists, it is unnecessary to add that they are all infamous falsehoods. On the question, as to whether these young Irishmen should have gone to defend the Pope, we need enter into no argument with the newspapers of England; the Catholics of Ireland have made up their minds on that question already, and further discussion with our foes is waste of time. But for the sake of the “weak ones,” who are so easily scandalized, we must answer these statements about the alleged atrocities of the Irish Brigade, and their alleged ill-treatment. The question is one which we have some difficulty in dealing with; for unfortunately, all the calumnies against the Irish Brigade, which appear in the English papers, have originated with Irishmen, the correspondents of these same English prints. We, Irish—slaves as we are—hold a position like that of the Greeks in Turkey. The deadliest enemies of the Turks are, naturally Greeks. Yet the subtlest and ablest servants of the Turkish government are Greeks, too. In the same way, whilst we Irish hate and curse the English tyranny, the ablest writers in the service of England are Irishmen. The Paris correspondent of the Globe—the wittiest and most learned writer in the English press—is “Father Prout” (the Rev. Francis Maloney) an unhappy Irish priest. He invariably misrepresents things Irish and Catholic; and consistently does the work of the Anglo-Saxon. Accordingly he makes “fun” about the Irish Brigade. Again, the Paris correspondent of the Times is an Irish Catholic; he does his dirty work equally well for the Irish and the Swiss bear the common reputation of producing the best patriots and the vilest mercenaries in the world. The correspondent of the Morning Post is Irish, too; so, we believe, is the correspondent of the Daily News. All these fellows have directed their keenest ridicule against the Irish Brigade, and have circulated the most infamous falsehoods about it. What is the conclusion? Simply that they look on that Brigade as specially dangerous to the enemies of the Holy Father. Our readers have heard of the drunkenness of the Brigade—and of their bad treatment: both stories are equally false. On the average, a finer body of men, or better conducted, never joined an army. To be sure, some of them were “seams”—or say, “blackguards”—and they were turned away. To be sure, some of them were weak in physical constitution, and they were sent home with their expenses paid. But the grand fact remains: that some twelve hundred of them are now in the Papal service—the best soldiers in the world. The unfortunate priest who does the correspondence of the Globe wrote these words lately:—“A good number of dissatisfied volunteers have quitted Lamoreaux for Garibaldi—among others, Captain Howley, related to a respectable Roman Catholic family holding an official position in Ireland.” This statement is an unqualified falsehood. Captain (now Major) Howley is at the head of his men at Ancona; and he has just written home to his family a letter describing most enthusiastically the soldierly conduct of the Irish Brigade. He adds these words:—“The dress for officers and men is to be the zouave uniform. I will be very glad of this, for the zouave uniform is far away the best adapted for fighting. I wish you could see the men, for they are without exception, the finest body I have seen in any service.” Yours affectionately, E. S. HOWLEY.

THE LATE ORANGE OUTRAGE AT LURGAN.—Sept. 22.—There is no hope whatever of McCann's recovery. His system has hitherto been only kept up by the stimulants freely supplied to him by Dr. Hannay, and had his constitution not been first-rate, he would, long ere this, have succumbed to the effects of the wounds he received on the fatal 12th July. He and Murphy have been visited of late by a strong array of medical gentlemen, who fully concur in opinion with Dr. Hannay as to the result, and approve of his treatment towards the unfortunate sufferers. Murphy still remains as usual, his lower extremities being completely paralysed from the effects of the ball lodged in his spine, and should he survive, there is not the slightest doubt that he will be a cripple for life. Through the indefatigable exertions of the constabulary further arrests have been made to the number of thirteen, which now make 41 all, who will have to stand their trial at the next assizes at Armagh for this sanguinary outrage. The following are the names of the additional parties against whom informations have been received:—Richard Abram, John Green, William Mercer, Alexander Monahan, William Hamill, Joseph Robinson, Joseph Warren, Christopher Wilson, Robert McKeown, Samuel Abram, Tyne Carvill, William Patterson, and Richard Hutchinson.—Freeman.

THE LATE RIOT AT DERRYMACASH.—Mr. Miller sat on Wednesday in the Court House, Lurgan, to take the depositions and hear the evidence of witnesses in connection with this affair, when the following were sent for trial to the Assizes, but admitted to bail, which was at once given:—Richard Abram, John Green, Wm. Green, Alexander Monahan, William Hamill, Joseph Robinson, Joseph Warren, Christy Wilson, Robert McKeown, Samuel Abram, Tyne Carvill, William Patterson, and Richard Hutchinson. There are now forty-one persons for trial at the Assizes for this affair.

ORANGEMEN THE SAME EVERYWHERE.—Free, a dissenting Protestant in the North of Ireland, who have beaten their own bishops on two occasions within the last few days. In one case the Bishop of Down and Connor thought to inhibit one of the clergymen from preaching on a certain occasion, but the clergyman preached, notwithstanding the inhibition, and was rewarded for his independence by the presence of an extra large congregation. The particulars, briefly, are these:—A Rev. Mr. Millar has lately got a new church built at Ballysillan, and in order to clear off a debt incurred in the building of it, appointed last Sunday as a collection day, and invited the Rev. Mr. Potter to preach a sermon for the occasion.—This Mr. Potter had, on the 12th of July, delivered a furious Non-Popery harangue to a congregation of Orangemen, and was, likely, in the opinion of the bishop, to still further excite party feeling if he were allowed to preach on the 12th of August, which is another of the Orange fete days. The bishop, therefore, very much to his honor and credit he it told, wrote to the Rev. Mr. Millar, inhibiting the Rev. Mr. Potter from preaching on the proposed day. The Rev. Mr. Millar wrote to the bishop in answer to his note, and told him that he would have Mr. Potter preach the sermon as intended, and Mr. Potter did preach it. The next case is that of the Bishop of Derry and his flock. The bishop having suddenly “better late than never”—recognized the fact that it was not Christian or seemly to have party banners flaunting from the steeple and windows of a house of worship, gave orders against the making of any such display. All honor, we say again, to the Bishop also for such a charitable and truly religious proceeding. But in this case, as in the former one, the Bishop's authority was set at naught, and his orders were violated. The flags were hoisted, and the bells rung. He got the former taken down, and the latter silenced, but only for a little time; his obedient people had the flags put up again, and the bells rang louder than ever. The Bishop had to “give in.” If he had persevered in his own opposition, his own churchmen would have hoisted him through the streets, and possibly stoned him. Behold those proofs of the loyalty and the piety of which Orangemen boast so loudly. The loyalty consists in violating the law of the land and insulting the representatives of the Sovereign, the piety in violating the law of God, and defying the injunctions of their own Bishops.—Nation.

THE BLACK PRECEPTORY.—A strange and significant announcement appears in the last number of the *Fermanagh Reporter*, in reference to the Party Emblems Bill, and the course likely to be pursued by the Orange Confederacy. That journal says:—“We know that in this locality there is at present a good deal of sound liberalism among the Orangemen, and a strong disinclination to be led any longer by those who they consider have misled them, and whose views and interests they hold to be antagonistic to their own. Some are disposed to separate from the Grand Lodge entirely; some have already separated; others wish to see first what the Grand Lodge will do. There is in existence an organization called the Black Preceptory, with the nature of which we are not well acquainted. But we understand it has no party emblems or party obligations. If the Orange Society were to resolve itself into that body, and make such changes in the rules as might be found expedient, it might be rendered a valuable organization for promoting the welfare of the country. The Black Preceptory is much more liberal than the Orange Society; for its Grand Lodge is composed of delegates sent by the members to an annual conference. The Orange Grand Lodge is, we believe, a self-organized and self-perpetrated body, though delegates from the districts are permitted to attend. It is evident that some change will take place in the Orange body.” This *Black Preceptory* referred to by the *Fermanagh organ*, is a club within the Orange Society—a species of *Veum-gericht*—of the existence of which the public have been kept ignorant up to this time. We know a great deal about Orangism and Ribbonism, and the evils which both have brought upon the land; but it is only now, when a re-organization of the Orange Confederation is in contemplation, that a disclosure is permitted respecting this mysterious club called the Black Preceptory. Lord Enniskillen and Colonel Verrier are rulers in the Orange Society; but who is the President or Grand Master of the Black Preceptory? Surely, it is time to put an end finally and for ever, to all such dangerous and baleful organizations, and to remove the incubus that has so long crushed down public opinion in Ireland, paralyzing the intellect of her people, and promoting sectarian rancour, instead of the social charities of life.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

THE PARTY EMBLEMS BILL.—The law being comprehensive and stringent enough to put down all idle displays of party feeling, the *Belfast Mercury*—a strong Protestant paper—recommends the Orangemen to submit to the enactment of the Bill, however unpleasant to those who have been so long dragged with the clapnet of “No surrender.” The *Mercury* while tending this rational advice, remarks:—“There is one thing we would earnestly impress on the minds of the Orangemen, and it is deserving of their most serious attention; their leaders and friends in the House of Lords entirely deserted them. In fact, the outrages and crimes to which the determined violation of the Procession Act gave rise made it impossible for any noble Orangeman to oppose a measure so imperatively called for. The disastrous Lurgan affair took place in utter defiance of the urgent remonstrances of Sir William Verrier, and when Orangemen have become so reckless and defiant as to spurn the authority and advice of their own officers, it is surely full time to ascertain whether the strong arm of the law may not be powerful enough to restrain them. The peace of the country must not be left dependent on the capricious passions and excitable prejudices of a party whose factious insanity annually attain a really dangerous development.”

PEACE PRESERVATION ACT.—Two men have been arrested at Ballygawley, county Armagh, charged with violating the provision of the Peace Preservation Act. They have been admitted to bail for trial at the next sessions.

INCREASE OF DRUNKENNESS IN BALLYMENA.—We regret to observe that drunkenness is apparently on the increase in this town and neighborhood. At our Petty Sessions there were twelve convictions, imposing, with costs and waste of time at court, a loss of fully £5 costing on the very poorest classes in the community. We say nothing of the money expended in dissipation, the injury to health and character, or the domestic unhappiness resulting from an indulgence in this infatuating vice, but it is really shocking to see the miserable wives of some hardened drunkards publicly imploring the bench for time to pay the penalties.—*Ballymena Observer*. [A very significant admission this—from a “Revival” organ, moreover—that, in the very focus of “Revivalism,” drunkenness is rapidly increasing! What will the “Revival” clergy say to this? Who told us that the “Revival” had put an end to immorality?—*Whig*.]

THE EXECUTION AT OMAGH AND THE CONSTABULARY FORCE.—We have been given to understand that, since the establishment of the police force of Ireland by Sir Robert Peel, some thirty years ago, the only capital conviction for any offense whatever which has occurred among the members of this highly exemplary force was that connected with the wretched Holden. Even when reflecting upon the horrid proceedings therein disclosed, it is satisfactory to know that, in the force with which he was connected, no other instance of resort to the last dread punishment of the law has been considered necessary. This is a statement which could not be made by any force of equal numbers in the United Kingdom, and speaks well for the high character and exemplary conduct which this model force has always possessed.—*Northern Whig*.

COLLECTION FOR MISS HOLDEN.—A respected correspondent suggests a small subscription for the widow of the unfortunate man who was hung at Omagh on Monday. The object proposed is to raise funds sufficient to send the poor woman and her infant to America. By those capable of appreciating the womanly devotion and undaunted heroism of Mrs. Holden, the suggestion will, we are convinced, be readily adopted, and we hope the charity of a sympathizing public will supply the means to enable her and her innocent child to hide their dishonored heads in a foreign land. If any movement for this benevolent purpose is to be set on foot, it should be begun at once.—*Londonderry Journal*.

THE HARVEST.—Being now on the eve of September—the month in which harvest operations are nearly completed in Ireland—the apprehensions for the safety of the yet unripe crops are daily, if not hourly, becoming more serious. For the last few days there has been nothing like a permanent amendment in the weather; there have been some snatches of sunshine, accompanied generally by brisk winds, which are now highly serviceable, but the rain still predominates. Yesterday was extremely fine up to night fall, when the sky was again overcast, and the showers recommenced and continued up to this morning, and it is at present gloomy and wild looking. The *Cork Examiner* says:—“The weather appears to be singularly variable throughout the country, and its uncertainty was curiously illustrated in our neighborhood. On Sunday heavy showers fell in Passage and Queenstown, while on the seashore of the harbor not a drop of rain fell. Monday was a most glorious day in Cork, while about Crosshaven and other parts near the mouth of the river rain fell in torrents. Yesterday, to the intense disappointment of those whose hopes had been buoyed up by the fineness of the preceding day, the rain began to fall at 10 o'clock, gradually increasing in intensity towards midday, and continuing with great severity until nearly nightfall. This rain extended over the greater part of the county of Cork, though the telegraphic weather report of yesterday reported almost every other district of Great Britain and Ireland fine. The appearance of the crops here still continues to give cause for much anxiety. There is probably no better corn country in the whole county than the district lying between Cork and Middleton, but even there, among fields of fine produce and perfectly ripe, crops of oats may be seen as yet quite green, with hardly a yellow ear among them. Many wheat fields, too, are backward. Frequently the hay seems to have been very badly sward, and much of it lies upon the ground in a state that makes it not worth removing. In every cornfield where the crop stands in stook numerous beams may be seen of sheaves so wet that they would not stand, and were therefore compelled to lie in dirty, saturated bundles. The further east you go the poorer are the crops, and the more do they, especially hay, seem to have been damaged. To the west of the county things are still holding out well, but every day that passes makes a favorable change of weather matter of great anxiety. Fortunately, we still continue to hear good accounts of the potatoes, and even in Youghal, where they were considered to have been among the very worst in the county, the crop is turning out better than was expected. This day the weather has taken up again, and, notwithstanding the fall of a shower or two, gives occasion for hope of a favorable and lasting change.”

From Wexford, and another extensive corn-growing district, the latest report is as follows:—“The hearts of the farmers are beginning to rise, and the public have cause to rejoice in the prospect of improved weather which it has pleased an all-wise Providence to open to us for the past few days. Saturday was, in the main, favourable, a soft mist only occupying a portion of the afternoon, but the night was breezy and bright, as was Sunday, which did much in improving the condition of the out-corn.—About 3 o'clock on Monday morning, we experienced a very heavy shower of hail and rain, accompanied by a strong west wind, but we are happy to learn that it was almost limited to the immediate locality of Wexford, passing away eastward over the Channel. Monday was, with the exception of two light showers, favorable weather, and all hands were engaged in rearing, binding and stacking; while yesterday was in general respects favorable and delightful harvest weather till noon, when it became hazy, terminating in rather heavy and continuous rain. The quantity of grain immediately awaiting the sickle is wonderfully small, and even under the most favorable conditions full another week will elapse before the weight of the harvest will have arrived. Spring oats were more generally sown last season than for some years past, and they partake, of course, of the general backwardness.—Tartary oats are very common, a prolific crop and stood well. The bean fields are excellent, the stalks tall and generally well podded from the bottom to top. An intelligent and closely observing gentleman, who has lately travelled in the west of Ireland, informs us that the appearance of the harvest is far more advanced here than he found it in the County Clare; but he particularly remarked there the superior aspect of most kinds of cereals, which he says he can only attribute to the much smaller quantity of seed used, and the consequent greater exposure to the air, which causes each seed root to tiller abundantly and gain a more robust strength, which prevents it from falling under rain, or enables it to rise again.”

The *Northern Whig* gives a gratifying report of the state of the crops in that quarter. It says:—“On the whole, and after all the various songs of sorrow chanted so dolefully on the subject, food supplies are likely to be given with no sparing hand, and in the highest class of cereals they yield products to exceed the average of the last four years.—But then, it seems, a grave question stand out for consideration—namely, the probable scarcity of hands to gather in the bounties of Providence. “A gentleman,” continues the *Belfast paper*, “who was travelling round the southeast of Down states that he felt surprised to see so many small houses idle throughout the county. Some of these he found roofless; others in a partial state of dilapidation, with doors off and windows broken—in fact, seeming as if the hand of the devastator had been busy at work. In one case where there were two or three uninhabited houses bearing the evidence of having once been the homes of small farmers, he found on inquiry that the former occupants had gone to America, and that the purchasers of the outgoing tenants' goodwill were not permitted to use the houses as human habitations. In this county a similar practice has been going on under the administration of the less liberal and more selfish landowners' property. Vast numbers of steady, industrious labourers have been gradually either driven to seek homes in the different towns, or where possessed of means for that purpose, have emigrated to distant lands, and are now enriching those soils by the exercise of that industry which could have been so well employed in the Isle of their birth. The result of this wretched policy on the part of one section of the landocracy, and carried out, in the first instance, from the selfish dread of increase of poor-rate taxation, has been to thin the rural districts of a most valuable class of industrials, and to cause serious disarrangement of farmers' operations in all times of extra demand for labour. Ample supplies of labour are just as necessary for the advantages of the farm as they are for the success of the factory, and apart from the cruelty of this exterminating process the extension of its power will assuredly prove a national calamity.”

LEGAL DELIGHT.—The following is a verbatim copy of a letter received a few days ago, by a solicitor in the county of Waterford from his clerk in another part of the same county:—“Sir, I am very happy to inform you that two murderous assaults were committed near this town on yesterday evening, and that your attendance will be required here at the petty sessions to defend the parties in both cases.”