

already blended with the dim clouds, where the precipice caught the lurid light, that was still struggling through the upper tract of sky.

Half blinded by the blast, O'Neill could only see a figure by his side rise high into the air, as a shriek pierced his ears, even through the deafening battery of the thunder.

My Owen Bawn's hair is of thread of gold spun; Of gold in the shadow of light in the sun; All culled in a colleen the bright tresses are— They make his head radiant with beams like a star.

My Owen Bawn's mantle is long and is wide, To wrap me up safe from the storm by his side; And I'd rather face snow-drift and winter-wind there, Than lie among daisies and sunshine elsewhere.

My Owen Bawn's Con is a hunter of deer, He tracks the dun quarry with arrow and spear— Where wild woods are waving, and deep waters flow, Ah, there goes my love with the dun-dappled roe.

My own Owen Bawn Con is a bold fisherman, He spears the strong salmon in the midst of the Bann; And rock'd in the tempest on stormy Lough Neagh, Draws up the red trout through the bursting of spray.

My Owen Bawn's Con is a bard of the best, He wakens me with singing, he sings me to rest; And the cruit 'neath his fingers rings up with a sound As though angels harp'd o'er us and fays underground.

but his earnestness soon sank into abstraction; and although his eyes were still full upon them, he seemed to contemplate other scenes and actors in the vacancy between.

At length, after a decisive move, O'Neill raised his head—'Lady,' said he, 'thou hast planted thy castles, and advanced thy knights and bishops round my last retreat. I am doomed to play the conquered king in game as in earnest.

Honora preferred the music, and a summons was sent for the harper from the farther tent.—He entered, bearing the instrument, a rich and beautiful piece of workmanship, and took his seat between the folds of the drawn curtain, which hung across the rude doorway.

'Turlogh,' said the Prince, 'singest thou any of the lays of these hills of Dalaradia?' 'I can sing the 'Tears of Glanery,' replied the harper, 'the 'Groans of Gilgrom,' and the 'Parting from Slemish, or the Con's Fight to Tyrone.'

'Tis a mournful catalogue,' said Lady Gyle suddenly, 'but the 'Parting from Slemish' I would fain hear.—I trust we shall sing a merry enough parting to-morrow, to make amends for its dolefulness.'

The harper addressed himself to his task, struck a few notes, and in a rich and mellow voice began:— THE PARTING FROM SLEMISH, OR THE CON'S FLIGHT TO TYRONE.

They tell me the stranger has given command That crimson and coolan shall cease in the land, That all our youth's tresses be worn, And bonnets, instead, of a new fashion worn:

That mantles like Owen Bawn's shield us no more, That hunting and fishing henceforth we give o'er, That the net and the arrow aside must be laid For hammer and trowel, and mattock and spade

That the echoes of music must sleep in their caves, That the slave must forget his own tongue for a slave's, That the sounds of our lips must be strange in our ears, And our bleeding hands toil in the dew of our tears,

Oh sweetheart and comfort! with thee by my side, I could love and live happy whatever betide: But thou in such bondage wouldst die ere a day— Away to Tir-owen then, Owen, away!

There are wild woods and mountains, and steams deep and clear, There are loughs in Tir-owen as lovely as here, There are silver harps ringing in Yellow Hugh's hall, And a bowyer by the forest side, sweetest of all!

We will dwell by the shadowy skirts of the brake, Where the Sycamore dunshaws glow deep in the lake; And the snowy swan stirring the green shadows there, Afloat on the water, seems floating in air.

in Banagher and its neighborhood will, it may be supposed, be very great. Even to those Catholics, parents, whose means preclude the possibility of gratuitous aid from the State or other quarters for the education of their children, an institution to which they can intrust them with the full assurance that they will enjoy every advantage of the best moral and intellectual training, must be most welcome; but among the poorer classes will its benefits be especially felt—among those poor children who would in a great measure, grow up in ignorance, or perhaps be obliged to frequent schools where the food given to their minds might prove as deadly poison to their immortal souls.

The Irish Hierarchy were on the 5th and 6th instants, assembled in council in Dublin. There were present the Most Rev Dr Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin; the Most Rev Dr Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh; the Most Rev Dr Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel; the Most Rev Dr MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam; the Most Rev Dr McNally, Lord Bishop of Clogher; the Most Rev Dr Cantwell, Lord Bishop of Meath; the Most Rev Dr Derry, the Most Rev Dr Browne, the Most Rev Dr O'Hea, the Most Rev Dr Moriarty, the Most Rev Dr Kilduff, the Most Rev Dr Delany, the Most Rev Dr Walsh (Kildare and Leighlin) the Most Rev Walsh (Osory); the Most Rev Dr McGottigan, the Most Rev Dr Kelly, the Most Rev Dr Leahy (Dromore); the Most Rev Dr McElrily, the Most Rev Dr Gillooly, the Most Rev Dr Kane, the Most Rev Dr Donavr, the Most Rev Dr Butler, the Most Rev Dr Furlong, the Most Rev Dr O'Brien, and the Most Rev Dr Conaty.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY AND THE BALLINASLOE UNION.—The Dublin Correspondent of the Times writes Aug 13:—There was a great battle at the Ballinasloe Union yesterday about the long-contested point of the admission of Sisters of Mercy to visit and instruct the Roman Catholic paupers in the workhouse. The Poor Law Commissioners having been appealed to, they announced that they entertained no doubt that it was legal for the Board to admit those ladies as Sisters to the Roman Catholic inmates. It had been done in the Unions of Ballinacorney, Cork, Drogheda, Dungannon, Enniscorthy, Killarney, Kilmallock, Kinsale, Navan, and Tobercurry, and no evil consequences had resulted. The Ballinasloe Board also got the legal opinion of Mr. Brewster, Q.C., which was rather ambiguous. Yesterday Alderman Reynolds moved a resolution for the admission of the Sisters. It was supported by a majority of the guardians, including Protestants; but the chairman, Lord Clancarty, refused to put the resolution, as being, in his opinion, illegal. Hours were spent in discussion on the subject. Ultimately Alderman Reynolds was induced to modify his resolution, and it was then put and carried. Consequently the Sisters of Mercy are to be admitted at all reasonable hours to visit and instruct the Roman Catholic paupers.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The number of emigrants passing through this port to the United States of America still continues very large, notwithstanding the inducement of a good harvest to keep them at home. Yesterday there were two departures from Queenstown for New York. The Imama line (s/s) City of Washington, arrived from Liverpool at 12.20 p.m. after a rapid run down the channel, and having embarked about 250 passengers, the United States mails, and latest telegrams, proceeded. The powerful screw steamer Virginia belonging to the New Union line, arrived the previous evening from Liverpool, and embarked close on to 400 passengers, in addition to upwards of 500 embarked on her port of departure. In both cases there was a considerable proportion of farm laborers, many of whom were accompanied by their sisters, and the great bulk of those had their passages prepaid by friends in America. The reduced fares seem to be an additional inducement to the poorer classes to emigrate. There was also a large proportion of artisans and small tradespeople, and all presented, as a rule, an appearance of some degree of comfort: The Virginia proceeded at twelve o'clock.—Cork Herald.

MORE ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS AT GILFORD.—We are informed by a Gifford correspondent that the Orangemen of that part of the country are manifesting a very disorderly spirit. It was hoped that their outrages, on the police on the 12th of July would have contented them for the present year, until another anniversary would give them another opportunity for defying the law, and breaking the heads of its representatives; but this hope has not been realised. On Friday night last some hundreds of Orangemen, with drums and fife, came into Gifford, and caused considerable alarm among the peaceably disposed inhabitants. One party came from Tundrage, another from Portadown, and another from Banbridge. After marching through Gifford, the Orange rabble proceeded to Tullylish Bridge, when a very large number were speedily collected, with several drums, and nearly all carrying sticks or other weapons. Constable Best, of the constabulary having armed himself and his men, marched to Allan's Corner and dispersed the gathering, fortunately without any conflict. It is stated that more of these turbulent and lawless assemblages are threatened.—Northern White.

VISIT OF CELEBRITIES TO KELLS.—A few days ago Drs. Petrie, Stokes, and Todd, visited the ancient town of Kells, which is famous for its ecclesiastical antiquities. They spent two days in examining the many ancient crosses, round tower, and numerous ecclesiastical ruins, including 'Columbkille's House' and the churchyard adjoining. Dr. Petrie gave the following account some time ago, of Columbkille's House which is considered the most accurate extant:—'This remarkable building is in its ground plan of a single oblong form, measuring externally twenty-three feet in length, twenty-one in breadth, and the walls are three feet two inches in thickness. It is roofed with stone, and measures in height from its base to the vertex of the gable, thirty-eight feet. The lower part of the building is arched semi-circular with a plain stone, and has at the east end a small semi-circular headed window. The apartment placed between the arched floor and the slanting roof is six feet in height, and appears to have been originally divided into three compartments, of which the largest is lighted by a small aperture at the east end. In this chamber is a flat stone six feet long, and one foot thick, now called St. Columbkille's Penitential Bed.' It is more than probable Dr. Petrie will publish something about his present tour through Meath.—Irish Times.

The Drogheda Reporter, in noticing the capture of Nana Sahib, says:—The Captain Brodigan above-mentioned is, we believe, son of our respected High Sheriff, Francis Brodigan, Esq., J.P., and this adds another to the many acts of bravery which have, in the Crimea and elsewhere, distinguished the name and career of the gallant young gentleman. Mr. Maguire, M.P., has given notice of his intention to bring in a bill next session to abolish the power of distress for rent. At the late Naas assizes a case entitled 'Pat Maguire, Rev. Wm. Keon, and Pat Gilligan v. Jane Maguire, created more than ordinary excitement from a Catholic priest being one of the parties suing. Plaintiffs claimed to be, by will, appointed guardians of three children of Michael Maguire, deceased, whose widow, defendant, is a Protestant. They demanded that the children should be given to them, so that they could have them educated in the religion of their father, and not, as the widow was doing—in her religion. The jury disagreed as to the validity of the will as it was contended it was procured by the Priest, by undue influence. There were eight to four in favor of the will.

Sir Colman O'Loughlin was returned without opposition as member for the County Clare, in the place of Mr. Callcut, deceased. At the close of the proceedings on the day of election, the Rev. P. Quaid briefly addressed the assemblage and said Sir Colman should not be an ally of Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel, the latter of whom said he did not care three rows of pins for Dr. Cullen—but he (Father Quaid) could tell Sir Robert Peel that Dr. Cullen did not care one old of striped calico for the Chief Secretary of Ireland (loud cheers and laughter).

On Thursday 23d ult, the assizes opened at Castlebar. Judge Christian, in addressing the grand jury, after pointing out that the calendar contained ten cases, three of which were homicides, added—'but I know that the calendar represents the worst that can be said of this county; and I am bound to consider many things worse might have been expected of the people of this country, who have passed, and are passing, through a period of great trials and privations—trials and privations which in no other country in the world but would be fruitful in acts of violence and crime. I must say it is borne with patience, and cannot be equalled; and, if the hopes consequent upon the promising appearance of the country be providentially realized, suffering virtue will ere long, meet with its rewards.'

CHEAP NEW POTATOES.—It will be seen from our market list that the new potatoes are selling from 2d to 6d per stone. Yesterday large and fine looking potatoes of the Prince Regent variety were sold at 4d per stone. We do not remember ever, even in the earliest days of the potato, to have quoted them so cheap in the month of July. This plentiful supply of early potatoes is owing to the mildness of the season and the entire absence of frost.—Derry Journal.

The Galway Vindicator pleasantly records a late visitation tour of the good Bishop of Galway through his diocese. In neither Rosnuck nor Lettermullen is there a single 'sonper'; and in Spiddal the only solitary 'jumper' who had apostatised his faith, has returned to the old fold. 'The jumpers,' says our contemporary, 'are growing small by degrees and beautifully less.' One good harvest—and the approaching one promises to excellent—and we shall have for ever got rid of the case of sonperism, which was the greatest plague ever inflicted on this poverty-stricken province.

The 'great Northern case' is, for the present, over, after occupying the court for ten clear days. Mr. Rea was defeated—the jury finding for Lytle on all the issues. The *Banner of Ulster* says—'It is proposed to increase the sum already raised for Mr. Rea until a sum of £2,000 is realised, for the purpose of sustaining him in following up the action. We are also informed that arrangements are in progress with a view to obtain credit for Mr. Rea one of the local banks to the extent of £5,000 for a similar purpose.'

Some workmen in the employment of John Bolton, Esq., of Cull House, Slane, recently discovered a pair of elk heads, they discovered in a layer or strata of turf, and a considerable distance from the surface. One of the heads is quite perfect, even to the molars, not one of which is wanting. They are both of immense size, the largest extending about seven feet from the extreme end of one branch to the other.

On the subject of 'Emigration to America,' the *Cork Herald* of Friday (7th ult.), says:—The number of emigrants passing through this port to the United States of America still continues very large, notwithstanding the inducement of a good harvest to keep them at home. Yesterday there were two departures from Queenstown for New York. The Imama line steamship City of Washington arrived from Liverpool at 12.20 p.m., after a rapid run down the Channel, and having embarked about 250 passengers, the United States mails, and latest telegrams, proceeded. The powerful screw steamer Virginia, belonging to the new Guion line, arrived the previous evening from Liverpool, and embarked those on 400 passengers, in addition to upwards of 500 embarked at her port of departure. In both cases there was a considerable proportion of farm laborers, and the great bulk of those had had their passage prepaid by friends in America.

Another remarkable confirmation of the depressed state of the country has just turned up in the half-yearly report of the Great Southern and Western Railway, a line whose branches and itself extend over half the island, from which it appears that, in the last six months, there has been a falling off in goods traffic, to the extent of nearly 16,000 tons—a falling off, unprecedented, the report states, since the opening of the line, which occurred before the famine. Upon the passenger traffic a very slight increase is reported, but on third-class traffic only, caused, as the report states, by the increased extent of emigration. No language could exaggerate the extraordinary excellence, early opening, and general safety and success of all our crops, nor the gratitude of the people to the Bountiful Giver.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

It was O'Connell's notion that the Government of Ireland was reserved for beginners and burglars to try their pretence hands upon; and that when a young Statesman was fit for nothing else, he was sure to be sent to govern Ireland: and he said, that he would call them Shaavebeggars, because that was the name given to the apprentices of a Dublin barber, who taught them their trade and saved the throats of his customers by setting them to shave gratis every poor man who asked for alms. This is the explanation of the phenomenon at which people here have so often wondered, that the newspaper attacks upon Catholics, are, as a rule, so badly written and so ill-supported, so vulgar in tone, and so ridiculous in reasoning. The fact is, that they are almost invariably the pretence tasks of Press Shaavebeggars.—*Tablet.*

It is very gratifying to learn on undoubted authority that Souperism is rapidly dying out in West County, and that the infamous efforts of the proselytisers, though aided by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, are now producing no evil results. The Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Galway, whose spiritual jurisdiction extends over the region wherein souperism was, at one deplorable period of famine and pestilence, perverting the starving peasantry, have just finished their visitation of the several deaneries, and have in every instance congratulated the parish Priests upon the utter failure of one branch at least of their infamous trade. They no longer destroy souls, and in these circumstances it gives us little concern how long they may persist in obtaining money under false pretences from their dupes in this country. In the western part of the diocese of Galway, one unhappy man, who had sold his soul for soup in a period of great distress, has now recanted his apostasy, and been reconciled to the Church, and now there is not one parvert in that diocese. In the Archdiocese of Tuam the only evil fruit which souperism produced within the last six months, has been one family, and they are likely to ask for mercy as soon as the harvest has come in.—*Weekly Register.*

STRIKE OF WORKMEN AT SILLORGAN.—On Tuesday a strike took place among the workmen employed on the reservoir of the Dublin Waterworks, at Sillorgan. There were something over 300 laborers employed there altogether, at wages averaging eleven shillings a week, the lowest being ten shillings. It appears that the contractor for laying the large pipes being in want of men, had offered fourteen shillings a week, and the workmen on the reservoir having been informed of this, turned out and demanded to have their wages advanced to a similar amount. They went to Mr. Kirkpatrick, the superintendent, and stated their demand, with which he refused to comply, as did also the contractors, Messrs. Cunningham and Toole. They then insisted on being paid what was due to them immediately, and at the same time, obliged some men who were continuing at their work to desert by flinging stones at them. Mr. Kirkpatrick said he would pay them as soon as he could get the money, and immediately started for Dublin, and having procured the necessary amount at the Hibernian Bank he returned and paid all those who applied for their wages, they comprising the great majority of the men employed on the works. Some fear of further disturbances being entertained, twelve men of the constabulary stationed at Doodrum, were sent up under the command of a constable, but nothing afterwards occurred which necessitated their services being called into requisition. One of the gangers, it is stated, a Scotchman, was assaulted and injured, but no further outrage was committed. Between forty and fifty of the men returned to work yesterday morning, and others, we understand, applied to be taken back, but were refused, it having been resolved that none who had demanded and been paid their wages should be employed again. Some of the men who were at work at the pumps, and who were about leaving with the rest, remained in spite of the entreaties and threats of their companions, on being promised an advance of their wages from 11s to 13s a week. A number of those who had turned out have been employed by the contractor for laying the large pipes at the advanced wages of 14s a week.

Baron Hughes presided in the Criminal Court, and Judge O'Brien on the civil side. Joseph Kelly was indicted for that he did, on the 17th day of May, kill and slay Michael Fitzhenry, a National School teacher, Rathgarogue. The prisoner and deceased were related, and the unfortunate transaction was supposed to have arisen out of the transfer of some land held by the former, who was to have emigrated to America. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Baron Hughes sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 11th of August.

THE GREAT EGMONT CASE.—The *Cork Examiner* announces that this case has been arranged. The terms of the compromise made have not been stated, but it is generally understood that Sir Lionel Darrall and the other plaintiffs are to receive £125,000 in lieu of the estates devised by the will in dispute, and that Lord Egmont is to pay all costs. The learned judge, Mr. Justice Keogh, expressed his complete satisfaction at the arrangement.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE HIERARCHY OF CATHOLICISM.—In the form of a rapid synopsis of the contents of the *Annuario Pontificio*, published in Rome, 1863, the *Reader* of Saturday gives the following particulars illustrative of the vast dimensions and the elaborate organization of the Catholic Hierarchy. At the head of the Catholic Hierarchy, says the *Reader*, stands Rome, whose Bishop has the titles of Representative of Christ, Successor to the Prince of the Apostles, Pontifex Maximus of the General Church, Patriarch of the Occident, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Secular Government of the Roman Church. Next to him stands the College of the Cardinals, as Collaborators and Coadjutors of the Supreme Pontiff. It consists of six Cardinal-Bishops, fifty Cardinal-Priests, and fourteen Cardinal-Deacons, but numbers at present only fifty-eight members. There are five Patriarchates of the Oriental Rites with Patriarchal jurisdiction—viz, three in Antiochia for the Melchites, Maronites, and Syrians, one in Babylon for the Chaldeans, one in Cilicia for the Armenians. There are, further, seven of the Latin Rites—viz, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antiochia, Jerusalem, Venice, West India, and Lisbon. There are 176 Archbishops; of the 131 belonging to the Latin Rite, 12 are dependent directly from the Roman Patriarchate, 119 of these Sees are endowed with church provinces. There are 634 Bishops—640 of Latin, 54 of Oriental Rites. At this moment are filed 640 Bishops, with residence. Beside these, there are 234 titular Bishops—i.e., in partibus infidelium; so that the total number of Prelates forming the Roman Hierarchy amounts to 980. The Apostolic Vicariates, the Delegations, and Prefectures in all parts of the world stand, as is well known, under the *Cogregatio de Propaganda fide* in Rome. The number of Vicariates is one hundred of Delegations five, of Professors twenty, ten of which were founded by the present Pope, who has also raised nine Archbishops and thirty-five Bishops, chiefly in England, Holland, and America. In Europe the *Propaganda* has the administration of the Vicariate of the Osanian Duchies, through the Nuntius of Munich—of North Germany and Denmark, through the Bishop of Osnabruck; it further administers Saxony, with Misnia and Lusatia, Luxembourg, Roman-Grannubren, Tessin, Scotland (three Vicariates), Sweden, Herzegovina, Wallachia, Bosnia, Constantinople, Sofia, Greece, Gibraltar. The rest are spread over the whole of Asia, Africa, (22), America, and Oceania (8). The oldest of living Cardinals is the Cardinal-Priest Antonio Tosti, the Finance Minister of Gregory XVI., now 87 years of age; the youngest member of the College is the Cardinal-Deacon Ferretti, 46 years old. The sum total of the ages of the present 58 Cardinals amounts to 3,903 years, which would give an average of 65 years. The greatest number of Cardinals belong to Roman patrician families and the nobility of the States of the Church; a few to the Neapolitan nobility and that of Tuscany and Sardinia; Greece, Piedmont, and Lombardy are entirely unrepresented. Of foreigners there are now members of the College—six Frenchmen, four Germans, three Spaniards, two Hungarians, one Englishman, one Portuguese, and one Belgian. Not one member of a reigning family at this moment belongs to it. These are a few of the curious facts contained in the book before us—a carefully compiled ecclesiastical Almanach de Gotha, which will be hardly less interesting to posterity than it is our own generation.—*Sun.*

WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF CATHOLICISM IN SCOTLAND.—The present state of Catholicism in the land of Knox gives the lie to the unblushing forgeries of Guinness, and all of his ilk. There are now in Scotland 4 Bishops, 171 Priests, 193 churches and chapels, 2 Colleges, and 10 Convents. Pigeot's Directory for the year 1859 gives the then state of Catholicity in Scotland, as 1 Bishop, 22 Priests, 20 Churches and 1 College, thus showing that in the short space of 24 years there has been an increase of 3 Bishops, 149 Priests, 173 Churches, 1 College, 10 Convents. When such glorious progress has been accomplished under such difficulties as the Church has had to contend with in Scotland; when her energies were cramped owing to the quantity of her pastors, what may we not hope from the present efficient staff of bishops and pastors as yet to be found in the Church of Scotland.—*Liverpool Northern Press.*

PRISON MEMORIALS.—Saturday the Act on the appointment of prison ministers was printed. In criminal prisons in England and Wales, where the number is so great as to require it, the justice may appoint a minister other than of the Church of England or Scotland, to visit the prisoners, and to make him a recompense for his services. Rules are to be made by the visiting justice against the admission of improper persons, and all keepers are to keep a report of the religion of the prisoners.

THE RUSSIAN BATTERY.—The Russian battery launched so very recently at Blackwall, is on the point of leaving for Cronstadt, under circumstances not at all assuring to those who have expected that the Emperor would yield to the representations of the British and French Governments. Upwards of 500 men were engaged hurrying stores and unfinished armour plates on board; and the greater number of them have been at work all night. At least three months more would barely have sufficed to complete the battery in the usual manner, but the dangers incident to the navigation of an unfinished ship are to be guarded against by the convoy of a heavily armed Russian frigate.