

Clara's countenance said that was not 'orthodox'; but she only suggested its not being heard as well on the floor as in a gallery.

'I think you will find,' said Mr. Wingfield, 'that the sound is even better. A small organ standing on the ground gives more sound than a very large one in a gallery. It has been tried at Canterbury Cathedral; and though it is very beautiful listening to the organ, as if it were aerial music up in the roof, yet a small one they had in the choir while the other was repairing gave actually more sound.'

'Clara,' said Mildred, in a sly under-tone, 'it is quite orthodox.' The organ stands by the door at Littlemore!

Mr. Wingfield had quick ears; and seeing Clara's face brighten, he turned round with an almost imperceptible smile, and made every eye turn upon her in a moment, by saying, 'Is Littlemore very high authority with you, Miss Leslie?'

There was a general laugh; and poor Clara turned away, coloring up to she eyes. Mr. Wingfield, however, seemed shocked at having provoked merriment in a church, and walked aside for a moment, while Clara joined Alan, who was still deep in meditation.

'Alan, you take no more interest in the church. What has come to you? What are you thinking about?'

'There is enough to think about in such a church as this, Clara,' returned Alan. 'I was dreaming over what it once was. I was fancying it restored to old Catholic times,—those beautiful windows glowing with the story of the Rome-loving St. Wilfred, instead of shattered grey glass; that screen, with its angel's heads and its saving rood, standing to tell the world that it is the house of God; those carved niches, not standing deserted (deserted indeed!) as they now are, but adorned with the images of the saints of God, that once filled them in happier and holier times; this blocked-up nave thrown open to silent worshippers kneeling on the cold floor, at all times and seasons, without fear of soiling white trousers or silk gowns; that gallery cast away to the winds, instead of cumbering up half that glorious window; that niche filled with the holy water, the symbol of that which is to purify the heart; the sign of the cross, and the genuflection not made in secret, but openly by man, woman, and child, as they enter the sacred edifice: the confessional, with its group of penitents kneeling near it, and the poor bare-foot friar or the tonsured priest receiving the burdens of those who pour them willingly at his feet to obtain the blessed gift of absolution; the daily Mass, the lighted-up altar, decked out with its silver lamps: and the concentrated devotion,—nay, adoration,—of the kneeling multitude, concentrated on the one Oblation,—the unbloody Victim descending to earth to offer Himself again and a gain for the salvation of His people!'

Clara looked up, perfectly scared. She fixed her eyes on Alan's speaking countenance, which wore an unusual expression of sorrow as he gazed on fixedly at the desolate scene before him, and at last said, in a low tone, in which surprise formed the chief element, 'Alan you do not mean you wish all you have describing back again?'

'Yes, I do,' said Alan; 'I do mean it. I would see more. I would see the whole system of Rome, unlearned of one abuse (i.e. if there are any), back, sooner than that one iota of that cold Protestantism, which I abhor the more I see of it, should remain to leaven again such a fair Catholic land as this once was.'

'O Alan!' said Clara sorrowfully; 'so changed in one little year! No wonder you take no more interest in what we are doing.'

'I take interest in it still, Clara,' said Alan; 'but to say I am not changed would be deceiving you. I confess I feel at home only in a Roman Catholic chapel. Any Anglican church, however beautifully it may be fitted up, is to me cold and desolate and empty. It is robbed of its treasure; it has lost its glory; the casket is empty; the gem of price stolen;—and—it cannot be restored—but by one act.'

'What do you mean, Alan?' said Clara, in a bewildered tone.

'Poor Clara,' said he tenderly, 'I am bewildering you. You cannot understand this yet, and I am wrong to trouble your fair fresh mind with my doubts and sorrows.'

'O Alan!' said Clara, the tears gushing into her eyes, 'if you withdraw your confidence, I shall then indeed be unhappy, and only then.—But do you see Mr. Wingfield?'

The person mentioned had been standing at some little distance, and now turned round and joined them.

'I could not help overhearing some of your conversation,' said he mildly; 'sometimes it is unfortunate having such quick ears.'

'I am afraid it was not calculated to edify you—at least my part of it,' replied Alan.

Mr. Wingfield paused a moment, then said still more gently, 'I think people with enthusiastic minds often forget in these days that they are placed in a certain situation by God, and that therefore repining at that situation is sin.'

'Have you heard the last step Newman is about to take?' said Alan, fixing his eyes in anxious inquiry on his companion.

foretold by others. She lost part of the conversation, and when she was aroused again Mr. Wingfield was gently endeavoring to remove every prejudice in Mr. Leslie's mind against restoring the cross at the top of the rood-screen.

'Some people have a prejudice to the cross,' said Mr. Leslie hesitatingly.

Douglas looked unutterable things; Mildred became suddenly flushed, and looked down; and Clara pressed to her father's side and looked imploringly in his face, as she whispered, almost inaudibly, 'O papa!' while Alan stood with a fixed expression of sorrow on his countenance, that it seemed nothing could remove.

Mr. Wingfield was roused out of his usual gentleness. 'Yes; Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics,' aid he quickly.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., His Eminence Cardinal Cullen honored the students of the Propaganda with his presence at dinner. It is well known that His Eminence has filled the offices of Professor of Sacred Scripture and Rector in the Propaganda, and is, therefore, bound by many ties to the students of the Propaganda. During dinner an elegant Latin poem was recited by one of the students, in which the Cardinal was complimented on his deserved exaltation to the purple, whilst his rare merits and fond attachment to his dear 'Alma Mater' were portrayed with feeling and energy.

Letters from Rome inform us that as His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, was on the eve of taking his departure for Ireland, His Holiness intimated the desire that His Eminence should remain to attend a Consistory about to be held, owing to which his return may not take place until about the middle of August. The clergy of the Diocese of Dublin have subscribed upwards of £1,000, to be presented with their address, and it is understood that the laity of Ireland, of every rank, will be well and substantially represented in a similar congratulatory movement on the return of His Eminence. It is felt in every quarter, that the distinguished honour paid by the Holy Father to faithful Catholic Ireland, in the person of His Eminence, is an event of so exalted a character as to elicit an expression of national gratitude commensurate with the occasion.

ORDINATIONS IN TULAM.—On Sunday last His Grace the Archbishop raised to the dignity of the Order of Priesthood the Rev. Messrs. Fenneran, O'Connor, and Grealy, of Maynooth College, and subjects of this diocese. The rev. gentlemen distinguished themselves during their Collegiate courses, and we feel confident they will be ornaments in their sacred calling.—Connaught Patriot.

DEATH OF THE REV. M. MALONE, O.S.F.—Just as we go to press we regret to hear of the death of this truly excellent clergyman.—Limerick Reporter.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAS. MEAGHER, P.P., UPPER CHURCH.—We regret very much to record the death of the Rev. Jas. Meagher, for many years the generous and excellent Parish Priest of Upper Church, county Tipperary. The sad event, which has caused the deepest sorrow, occurred at the residence of the lamented deceased on Sunday July 15th, after a severe and protracted illness which was borne by this truly exemplary priest, with pious resignation to the Divine will. There were few clergymen in the Archdiocese more deservedly popular among all classes than the Rev. James Meagher; he possessed a warm heart, a kindly and charitable disposition, a nature which felt for the distresses of others, and an active and energetic devotion to his every duty.—After Office and High Mass, which were attended by very large numbers of the clergy and the people the remains of the deeply regretted deceased were consigned to the tomb which was prepared for their reception within the handsome parochial church, in which he had so long and so faithfully ministered, and amid the out-spoken sorrow and fast-falling tears of those who knew and valued his character in life.—R. I. P.—Limerick Reporter.

The altar to be erected in the Augustinian Church, Dunganvan, has been entrusted for execution, by the Rev. Father Toomy, O.S.A., to Mr. Kirwan, the eminent marble sculptor, of Bolton, st., Dublin, and is now nearly completed. The table of the altar is formed of Italian veined marble, supported by pillars of Connemara marble. Immediately over the door of the tabernacle, which is composed of pure Carrara marble, there is on a Sienna ground a beautifully sculptured dove. The tabernacle is surmounted by a cupola with hexagonal base, and the columns and caps of which are of Carrara marble. A ball and a cross rests on the apex of the cupola. The panels of the antependium are of Cork marble, and the frieze of Connemara green. On the centre panel there is a piece of sculpture of very marked excellence. It consists of the Madonna and Child; in pure Carrara marble, and is certainly a piece of art which reflects high credit on the sculptor.

There have been great rejoicings in Scariff lately, in consequence of the return, in good health, of the beloved and respected Parish Priest of Scariff, the Rev. J. Stack, who was absent for some time on account of illness, but who is now completely recovered. For hours before he returned, crowds had collected to meet him; so anxious were the people to see and welcome their good pastor, the 'Sorgaith Aroon.' This is not to be wondered at, for evidence of his care for their spiritual and temporal wants is to be found in every direction; in the six school-houses and two

chapels, built by himself; in the mission he introduced into the parish; in the zealous care he takes of the education of the children, and in numerous other good acts, which need not be particularized.—Munster News.

The Month's Mind for the late Mr. R. Sladen, an old and respectable inhabitant of Clonmel took place in the new chapel of St. Mary's, Irishtown, on Thursday, July 12th. Rev. J. Higginbotham, Aldershot, acted as celebrant; Rev. P. Flynn, C.C., S.S. Peter and Paul, Clonmel, sub-deacon; Rev. A. Walsh, C.C., master of ceremonies. Rev. M. Flynn, P.P. V.G. presided. The other clergymen present included nearly one-half the number in the diocese. A large and respectable congregation were present and assisted at the solemn ceremonies.

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid Australian clipper, Empress, belonging to Messrs. Houlder, Brothers and Co., Leadenhall street, London, arrived in Queenstown on Friday at three o'clock from Liverpool. She is bound for Brisbane, with passengers, of whom she has a large complement from Liverpool. The Most Rev. Dr. Quinn and the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, the two bishops who go out in her, went on board immediately on the Empress's arrival, accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne. The following priests, members of the mission, joined her on Saturday morning:—The Revs. D. K. Beechinor, Doyle, Walsh, Ryan, Nugent, M'Grath, Walsh, Burton; also eighteen nuns, six postulants, and about thirty steerage passengers. The Empress will leave in the course of the day. She is well known for her sailing qualities, and it is expected if she has any sort of good weather she will make a quick passage. She made her last trip to New Zealand in 80 days.—Cork Examiner.

Mr. Whiteside, as Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, opened the Assizes at Tullamore, with a high eulogium on his venerable predecessor, Chief-Justice Lefroy. It is said that Mr. Blackburne has accepted the Lord Chancellorship, for a few months only, that Mr. Brewster will succeed him, and that, meantime, the Judgeship of Appeal will not be filled up, as the expression of public opinion was too strong against the appointment of Mr. Napier. Mr. J.B. Walsh, the new Attorney General, will be returned for the Dublin University, in the room of Mr. Whiteside. Mr. Michael Morris, a Catholic, has been appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Morris is only 30 years of age, is of a respectable Galway family, was called to the bar in 1849, held Readership of Galway from 1857 up to last year, when he resigned, in 1860 he married a daughter (a Protestant) of Baron Hughes, in 1863 he obtained a silk gown, and at the last election he was returned, with Sir Rowland Bleunerhasset, for the borough of Galway. The Mill describes him as one of the leaders of that small but able band of independent Catholics of which Justice Keogh, Baron Deasy, and Sir Robert Kane are the great lights, and cries *summa corda* to all Conservative Catholic Barristers, as Lord Derby has, by this appointment, redeemed his pledge, so that the profession of Catholicity no longer excludes from office. There has just appeared no *bona fide* candidate to oppose the re-election of Mr. Morris in Galway.—Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

Sir Robert Peel was brought to his knees, before the House of Commons, by Mr. Monsell, on Monday night. He had accused Professor Sullivan, one of the newly appointed Senators of the Queen's University, of having published, in the *Freeman's Journal*, under a feigned name the proceedings which took place at the late meeting of the Senate. The author of the letter wrote immediately, to the *Freeman*, denying that Professor Sullivan had any knowledge of, or connexion with that communication, and Mr. Monsell, on the part of Professor Sullivan, brought the matter before the House, when Sir Robert had to withdraw the charge and apologize for having made it. So far from any of the Catholic Senators having violated confidence, it was a Presbyterian, and a Protestant, connected with the Queen's University, that supplied the Tory press of Dublin, and Belfast, with the most minutely details of the meeting.—Ibid.

We are glad to perceive (says the Limerick Chronicle) that the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company have advertised for tenders for the building of a powerful steamer to form the first of a new fleet of vessels intended to take the place of those now plying between the North Wall, Dublin and Liverpool. They will be of splendid capacity and tonnage, and especially suited for the conveyance of passengers going by that route who have hitherto so much to complain of in the unpleasant proximity to which they were brought with cattle drovers coming to and from England. The new arrangement will wholly obviate this, and passengers will find no longer occurrences of scenes which may have made this route somewhat disagreeable.

On Tuesday, July 17th, the election of a Member of Parliament for the county of Antrim, consequent upon the acceptance by Admiral Seymour of the office of Lord of the Admiralty, took place in the county Court House. Rear Admiral George Henry Seymour was proposed by John Montgomery, J.P., Benavardin, and there being no opposition, was declared duly elected.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN MOUNTJOY.—The attorney who acted for the alleged Fenian prisoners during and since the late trials in this city, Mr. M.J. Collins, has received a letter from one of them now confined in Mountjoy Prison, in which an account of their treatment in that jail is given. The letter speaks approvingly of the cells in which the prisoners have been confined as compared with those of Cork jail. They are larger, being fourteen feet by seven in dimensions, and are boarded, which makes them more comfortable. The letter continues:—The beds are slung on rungs across the cells—like hammocks, from which we detach them every morning and make them up, so that in the day time they occupy a very small space, and we are enabled to have the full length of the cell. I am sorry I cannot speak as well of the other arrangements, more particularly that of the time allowed for exercise, being only two hours, during which we are not allowed to speak a syllable to each other, who had ten hours in Cork, in which we could amuse ourselves almost as we pleased. You can hardly imagine how almost unbearable the continual confinement and silence are! The letter concludes by asking the advice of Mr. Collins as to the advisability of the writer's subscribing during his imprisonment to a Dublin library, as no books were to be had in the prison but religious ones.—Cork Examiner.

RELEASE OF A FENIAN PRISONER.—A young man from Danmore, named Whitty, who was arrested some time ago under a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant as a suspected Fenian, has been liberated on condition that he leave the country forthwith. He is to take shipping in one of the Alderman Cox's vessels, now loading in this harbor for an American port.—Waterford Citizen.

Edward Cloyne, of Callan, discharged on condition of his quitting the country forthwith, has been taken in charge of an escort of Constabulary, for transmission to Queenstown, thence to embark for America.

The bill enabling the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company to be worked by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, Ireland, or the Great Western Company, of England, passed the House of Lords on Monday, July 16th.

There is a rumor here that an encampment is to be formed near Waterford during the summer.—Waterford Mail.

The third exhibition of the Trim Flower Show was held in that town on Wednesday, July 18th, and was attended by a large assemblage from Dublin and the locality. The show was most creditable. In the evening a large number of the visitors were entertained to dinner by Mr. Harcourt Lightburne, J.P., Hon. Sec.

THE CORK WATER-CANNON.—The announcement which appears in this week's *Advertiser*, and to which we alluded yesterday, on the subject of Mr. W. J. Murphy's invention, will not surprise those who are familiar with the extraordinary results hitherto achieved by the application of hydraulic power. Bramah's hydrostatic press has been used for years past in a variety of trades, and the more recent invention of the hydraulic ram (*Beltier Hydraulique*) may be seen in nearly all the great engineering works of the present day. The launch of the 'Northumberland,' with her ponderous armour plating, was thus accomplished a few months ago, and it was by the same system that the immense iron tubes of the Britannia Bridge were lifted from the Menai Straits to the proper elevation. A full report of the operation of lifting these tubes was published at the time by Mr. Clark, the resident engineer. In this report (p. 23) he says:—'Now, the secret of the great power of these machines consists simply in the prodigious force with which the water acts in them, which is so very great that it will throw water a height of nearly 20,000 feet. The whole affair exactly resembles the piston of a steam engine, but instead of using steam at 30 or 40 pounds pressure on the inch, the water is used at a pressure of 8 or 9,000 pounds! Hydraulic power is thus described in a well known work, Nicholson's *Practical Engineer*, p. 292:—'If the diameter of the cylinder be 17 inches, and of the injector one quarter of an inch, the proportion between the two surfaces or ends of the piston will be as 1 to 2,304. Supposing the intermediate space between them to be filled with water or other dense fluid capable of sufficient resistance, the force of one piston will act upon the other just in the same proportion as 1 to 2,304.—Suppose the small piston in the injector to be forced down with a power of 20 cwt., which could be easily done by the lever, the large piston would be moved up with a force equal to 20 cwt., multiplied by 2,304. The force of a machine acting on this principle can be increased *ad infinitum*, either by extending the proportion between the diameter of the cylinder, or by applying greater power to the lever.' By the hydraulic system now patented by Mr. Murphy for guns of any calibre, breeches, touchhole, and ventplugs are avoided, and hydraulic power is applied to the loading, firing, and working of the guns. Hydraulic resistance is in like manner for the first time adopted as an effectual means of preventing the recoil or bursting of any gun, reserving the principle of the hydraulic ram, the greater pressure being on the area exposed to the powder, which acts upon the piston, which is itself protected by a safety valve. The recoil and bursting power of the gun being known, it is a matter of simple calculation, taking area, resistance, and velocity into account, to estimate the preventive power requisite in every case. Mr. Murphy, we believe, has patented his invention not only in the United Kingdom, but in France, Belgium, Austria, and the United States of America. At the present moment the value of such an invention cannot be overrated, and it ought to be a just source of pride to our fellow-citizens that it has proceeded from a genuine Corkman, racy of the very soil.—Herald.

RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER OF LIMERICK.—After a term exceeding thirty years in the public service, we have learned that the postmaster of the Limerick office, P. McNamara, Esq., has resigned. During that long period we venture to state that he never willingly gave offence; he has attended his duties assiduously; information was never sought in vain that he could afford in connection with his official position; his demeanor has always been distinguished by good humor and courtesy, and we trust that the citizens in a suitable and substantial manner, will mark their appreciation of his sterling qualities during his long and close connection with them.—Munster News.

The Dublin *Nation* of July 21st contains the following with regard to the peaceful condition of Ireland at the present time:—'Not long ago the land lord organs were prophesying any amount of local disturbances as a consequence of the wide spread Fenian conspiracy; but the fact is that the country was never freer from crime of all sorts. White gloves have been presented to the judges at four or five of the assizes, and everywhere the calendars are light. This shows that political feelings of the most decided character do not in Ireland impel the people to crime, but tend rather to raise them above it.'

In his address to the grand jury of the county of Meath, at Trim lately, Chief Justice Lefroy congratulated them on the state of the county, there being but one case of the least importance for trial. Having disposed of the presentments, his lordship received a farewell address from the High Sheriff, Mr. W. George Pepper, and the grand jury.

The Commission for the county of Westmeath was opened at Mullingar on Friday, July 20th, by Baron Fitzgerald, who said he was glad to have it in his power to congratulate the grand jury on the small number of bills that were to be sent before them.—The cases were only five in number, and he learned from the returns of the County Inspector that only 13 cases had been reported since last assizes.

At the county Armagh assizes, held at Armagh, on Thursday, July 19th, the prisoners convicted of causing the Orange riot near Lurgan were brought up for sentence. Justice O'Hagan passed on them the following sentences:—Joseph Magill, six months' imprisonment; George McGuigan, Wm. Thompson and John Higgins, three months each; and Daniel Murray and William Craney to one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

William Nesbit and several others were indicted at the opening of the Crown Court, Armagh, July 16th, for unlawful assembly at Richhill, on the 6th November last. The evidence showed that they had gone on the day in question, which was the rent day to the estate office to request that the only Catholic on the estate, who had received notice to quit, might be continued in his holding, and in this they were successful. Though they had drums and fifes, it did not appear that the display gave any offence.—After evidence had been gone into, the traversers pleaded guilty, and, with the consent of the Crown, were discharged on their own recognisance to appear when called on.

At the county Limerick assizes, Margaret Shanahan brought an action against Cornelius Donnelly for breach of promise of marriage. The testimony was very lengthy, and after the judge had delivered his charge to the jury, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff of £50 damages and 6d. costs.

At the Clonmel assizes, on Friday, July 20th, John Buckley was convicted of the willful murder of Lorenzo H. Jephson, Esq., Poor Law Guardian, on the 21st of March last, at Oarrick-on-Suir. The accused appeared to have entertained a grudge against Mr. Jephson, and on the day above mentioned he lay in wait for that gentleman as he was leaving the workhouse, and threw a stone at him, which caused such injury that he died in a few hours afterwards. Buckley was sentenced to be hanged on the 21st of August.

Acting Inspector Freney, of Sackville place Police station, has been promoted to the rank of Inspector. Mr. Freney has been twenty years in the service, and for about two-thirds of that period he was attached to the C Division. He performed his many arduous duties with the greatest exactitude, and his courteous and obliging manners have made him respected by all. His promotion necessitates his removal to the D Division.

The New York barque *Pawnee*, was found derelict off the Wexford coast lately by two fishermen—father and son. They are entitled to two-thirds of the value of ship and cargo. They found dinner laid for the crew, but not a soul was on board; and nothing to explain the desertion of the ship. Her break-water was broken away, and she was making water. The ship and cargo are valued at £2,000.

On Saturday, the people of Scrabane, of all classes and creeds, turned out to express their satisfaction at the arrival of the Marquis of Abercorn in this country to assume the reins of government as Lord Lieutenant.

On Wednesday, July 18th, the election of two members for the county Tyrone took place in the Courthouse, Omagh, the proceedings having become necessary owing to the acceptance of office by Mr. Curry and Lord Oland Hamilton. The High Sheriff of the county (Col. William Fitzwilliam Lennox Conyngham, Springhill), presided. A good number of ladies were present. There was no opposition, and the former members were re-elected.

James Galway, Esq., J.P., agent over the estates of Earl Darryl, is planting ornamental trees in the grounds of the Chapel of Fews, and improving the surrounding wall at considerable cost, and similar improvements are being carried out by him at the chapel of Colligan.

The National Lifeboat Institution of Cork have sent a new lifeboat, 32 feet long, to Ballycotton, in lieu of the present boat. The cost of the boat was presented to the society by a lady residing in Lancaster. A free conveyance was granted to the boat to Cork, by the Cork Steamship Company. The old lifeboat at Ballycotton had on several occasions been of great service in saving life, and was instrumental in rescuing, a few months ago, eleven persons from the ship *Alam*, of Belfast. All the lifeboats, numbering twenty-seven, on the Irish coast, belong to the National Lifeboat Institution.

At the commencement of the present year there were in Ireland 72 stipendiary magistrates, 3 superior officers of police, and 11,778 inspectors and constables. The force had 362 horses. In the first and second class of sub-constables there were 1,773 vacancies. The cost of the police force for the year 1865 was £712,332, of which sum, £295,649 was paid out of the public purse, and £416,683 by a county rate.

Mr. Henry Pope, late of Waterford, recently purchased, in the Landed Estates' Court, 1,005a Ir. 2lp. of the lands of Coolcoughla, county of Cork, held in fee, for the sum of £4,500. The net yearly rent is £261 19s. 6d.

On Saturday evening, July 21st, about four o'clock, a man named Connor, from Tipperary, went to bathe off the King's Island Bank, Limerick. He was not able to swim, and incautiously went beyond his depth, when he sank; and, although there were several persons bathing at the place at the time, one of whom seized him by the hand, but who relinquished his hold, fearing that Connor would drag him down, the latter was drowned. His body was recovered immediately afterwards. There were a number of persons who could swim standing on the bank, but they made no effort to save the man's life.

Owing to the precautions of the government in sending large numbers of military and police into the North of Ireland, and distributing them in the various dangerous Orange depots, there was very little disturbance on the 12th of July. The Orangemen were prevented setting flags on the church of Armagh by the Authorities.

The Orangemen of Dublin celebrated the 12th of July with their usual demonstration in the Round Room of the Rotunda. The attendance consisted of a number of enthusiastic men and boys, with their equally enthusiastic female admirers. The men wore 'true blue and orange' sashes, and carried 'emblematic lilies,' and the 'ladies' wore no way backward in exhibiting outward signs of their inward and spiritual faith. The loyal toasts were honored with keentish fire, and the charter toasts—'the glorious, pious and immortal memory'—was cheered to the echo. A little Orangewoman chirped a song about that being King William's day, and 'Brother' John J. Butler spoke to the charter toast with his best charter speech. Cheering and keentish fire, drinking soda water, and waving handkerchiefs, &c., &c., were the amusements indulged in for the rest of the evening. About fifty policemen were on duty outside the Rotunda.—*Freeman*.

CURIOUS PROCEEDING AT OMAGH.—A very aggravating occurrence took place here on the 12th, and which every sensible man must condemn. The train leaving Omagh at twelve o'clock (noon) arriving at this station (Pomeroy) ten minutes before one o'clock; had its engine decked with a small orange flag, artificially fixed on an iron pole specially constructed for the purpose. On seeing this, I with others who had been working in the same field in which the station is built, proceeded to the platform and enquired of the man (an assistant in charge of the engine) who placed that emblem of bad feeling there, or was it to insult many respectable passengers who were travelling by the train? A young officer of militia, from Omagh, who it appeared, was travelling on the engine with the freeman—a place he had no right to be in—rushed forward and said he had as good a right to deck the engine as he had to deck whatever church he worshiped at. I at once called on the station-master to take down the flag; and a cattle dealer named Fitzpatrick, who had some boxes of cattle by the same train, joined me, and went to the telegraph office and communicated the matter to Mr. Swain, manager at Belfast. I don't know what reply he sent. Seeing this, the parties in charge talked with each other, and the flag was finally taken down.—*Exchange*.

A scene, most characteristic of the Orange fraternity, took place on Friday evening, July 13th, on board the Bangor steamer, returning to Belfast at half-past eight o'clock p. m. The excursionists were, as usual, mixed, and conviviality was the order of the day, until a party of Orangemen burst the tea that bound them, and broke into the uncontrolled expression of their bigotry, cursing the Pope, waving Orange handkerchiefs, and insulting their Catholic fellow passengers by every possible manifestation of party feeling. Those outraged by this misconduct adopted a wise and prudent course, which we should wish our co-religionists to imitate, and which has placed their good sense immeasurably above the mischievous silliness of the Orange fanatics. One of the Catholics complained, on behalf of the remainder, to an official on board, of the wanton display which was in progress. This complaint was met with some contemptuous remark, to which the person deputed to represent the insulted passengers retorted that the Orangemen were not the chief supporters of the boat. The official humbly said that this was untrue, and turned on his heel.—*Ulster Observer*.

Summonses have been issued against the three parties who assaulted a navy at Mile water on the 14th July. The assault originated in an Orange display.

In the Waterford Lunatic Asylum there were 113 county and 47 city patients remaining on the 31st of last May, at which time the half-year commencing on the 30th of November was brought to a close. During that period there was a sum of £2,081 12s 10d. expended in the institution, of which sum the county will have to pay £1,451 13s 5d., and the city £629 19s. 5d.

A very unusual circumstance connected with a poor family, residing near Naas, has been communicated to us. The facts are simply these:—The wife of a poor man was confined on the 6th instant of her tenth child, every one of the children being sons, and all living; the eldest one only fourteen years of age. The husband of this poor woman is a herd, his wages being eight shillings per week, with grass for a cow. They are honest, well conducted people, and are striving to live (twelve in family) on little more than a penny a day for each. The husband is an exception to labourers generally, he neither smokes nor drinks. The foregoing facts are vouched for by Dr. Hayes, J.P., Naas, who will gladly receive and acknowledge the smallest contributions for this deserving family.—*Limerick Express*.