

and had begun to address his sister, when the old man interposed. Granting a moment, Stephen and Sam, and let me tell you something. Unity has just recovered from a most painful dream—a dream which I doubt not will be a lesson to her all the days of her life. I am no speaker, or I might preach a sermon on the subject of it. The latter part she is not sure belongs to the dream as the only means I know of settling the question is by the examination of a witness, you and I, Sam, had better give Unity of settling this momentous question by withdrawing ourselves from court, while the investigation is made.

We will not pretend to say which of the two [Unity or Stephen] looked the most shamed-faced when left alone together; but this may with truth be affirmed, that whatever the particulars of their interview, it ended with a dreadful compact, sealed with a seal that vividly recalled to Unity her temporary insensibility; and we can likewise aver that no silly doubts ever more disturbed the breast of Unity, for long before the following Christmas a wedding between a very happy, very comely, and very loving pair took place.

J. P. P.

A GHOST STORY.

The belief in signs, dreams, omens, and warnings, which has in our day almost entirely disappeared, was once so prevalent that it was a rare thing for a death to take place in a family without some member of it having been warned of the coming event, in some supernatural way. My revered grandmother was no exception to this ancient belief; on the contrary, she could relate numerous instances of unnatural visitations, and strange appearances which had appeared in her own family. But her particular forte lay in warnings. None of her kith or kin were ever called to pass through the dark valley of shadows without her receiving some supernatural intimation, or, as she called it, 'being warned' of their decease.

I will here state that my grandmother had been a widow for many years, and resided with my mother, as did her two youngest children, Ralph and Alice. Ralph, a spirited lad of seventeen, assisted my father in his business; and Alice, dear Aunt Alice's time, was mostly engrossed by 'us children.'

For several months she had been troubled with a hacking cough, which was in itself warning enough that time was soon coming when we should be obliged to part with our kind and careful nurse.

After a while she became unable to sit up all day, and then my mother moved Aunt Alice's bed from her chamber into the parlour, and she was no longer able to go up and down the stairs, and it was more convenient to take care of her there. My grandmother slept in a chamber directly over this, the stove-pipe from the parlour passing up through the floor into the chimney, thus making the room warm and comfortable.

The night after Aunt Alice was removed into the parlour, grandmother received a very decided warning of her death. She said that, after she had been in bed a short time, she was aroused by a light shining upon her face, and, opening her eyes, she beheld the form of a new moon arising from one corner, slowly sail across the room, and finally disappear behind her bed. She was so sure that she had seen this, and became so nervous and excited about it, my mother thought best to have some one sleep with her the following night; so my sister Mary, a girl about fourteen, shared my grandmother's bed. But, strange to say, they had hardly retired to rest before we were startled by a loud scream from Mary. She, too, had seen the mysterious appearance, just as it came the evening before—a half moon, rising in one corner, passing diagonally across the room, and disappeared behind the bed. The room was left vacant, everybody in the house believing it to be haunted.

When this came to the ears of my uncle Ralph, he expressed his decided contempt for the whole affair. It was second nature for grandmother, he said, to see sights; and Mary had, no doubt, been so scared at the thought of passing the night in the room where grandmother had seen something, that she fancied she saw it too. He would sleep in the room himself, and was not at all afraid of being troubled with new moons, or old ones, either; so he took up his quarters in the haunted chamber. He made no alarm during the night; but at the breakfast table he declined answering any questions. The truth was, he had seen exactly the same thing that had so alarmed his grandmother and Mary, but he was a bold, determined fellow, and had made up his mind to find out the cause of this singular appearance; and, besides, he did not like to confess that he had witnessed the same thing that he had scoffed at as a delusion in others.

Six nights in succession he slept in the haunted room, and every night the same thing occurred. On the seventh night he was lying awake about midnight, thinking of the strange circumstances, and trying in vain to arrive at a solution of the mystery, when he heard Alice begin to cough in the room below. Immediately, he heard my mother's footsteps coming into Alice's room, as was her custom whenever she had a paroxysm of coughing. At the same time the supernatural light appeared in the corner, floating slowly across the room, and went down behind his bed. A thought struck him.

'Sarah,' he cried, 'have you got a light?' 'Yes, she answered. 'Are you standing by Alice's bed?' 'Yes, again. 'Well,' he said, 'walk from her bed to the door with your light in your hand.' At once the half moon arose from behind his bed, and moved steadily across towards the opposite corner. 'Now come back again,' he said. She did so, and, as if following the sound of her footsteps, back sailed the mysterious light. He sprang out of bed with a hearty laugh. The mystery was solved. The earthen pot through which the stove-pipe passed from the

lower into the upper room, was too large for the pipe, and the light passing from the door to the lower room, cast its reflection through this aperture, and, as it showed on the wall above, was exactly the shape of a new moon. My mother's repeated visits from her room to Aunt Alice's bedside, with a light in her hand, had been the cause of my grandmother's supernatural warning; and, but for the boldness and perseverance of her son, would no doubt have been handed down to successive generations of grandchildren as a solemn warning of Aunt Alice's death, which took place some weeks after. Probably all supernatural appearances might be explained as the effect of some natural cause, if people were not too superstitious to risk the trial.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The impressive and edifying ceremony attendant upon the ordination of two young gentlemen, was witnessed recently by a large number of persons in the beautiful chapel attached to St. Peter's College, Wexford. The gentlemen admitted into the sacred order of priesthood are: Rev. Wm. Dandon, O.S.A., Limerick, and Rev. Stephen Reville, O.S.A., Wexford.

CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT IN IRELAND.—We are assured, on the authority of the leading organ of Catholic opinion in Ireland, that bishops, priests, and laymen, of the prevailing creed, concur almost unanimously in deprecating any and every suggestion, wheresoever emanating, for Catholic endowment in that country. This is the more significant and remarkable, because of late there has been a general, if not a well-founded impression, that rival projects of the kind were 'preparing; and that from opposite sides they were likely to be launched ere long in Parliament. A scheme for the re-partition of existing Church property was actually debated last session in the House of Peers; and in a tone, it must be confessed, more conciliatory and wise than some years ago might have been expected. It was advocated on the one side in the spirit of concession, and opposed on the other on grounds wholly free from sectarian asperity or bigot zeal. Lord Derby would not commit himself to a renewal of his former opinions regarding the liability of Church lands; and he purposely seemed to leave himself open to entertain alternative methods of making provision for the Catholic clergy. The rumour quickly spread that he and Mr. Disraeli had it in contemplation to make a proposal to Parliament such as Mr. Pitt is known to have designed at the time of the Union, and as Lord Francis Leveson Gower actually carried in 1825 in the Commons by a large majority. Among the opponents of Lord Russell's suggestion for the redistribution of ecclesiastical funds between the three chief religions in Ireland were two English Catholic peers, who conscientiously avowed the scruples they entertained to his proposal. It was said, however, at the time, and not, believe, without warrant of truth, that the Catholic nobles and gentry of Ireland were now, as they were in former times, favourable to some such settlement of the Church question. Bishop Moriarty, by whom it had chiefly advanced of late, was taken to represent an influential section of his order; and some respectable if not influential, persons among the Irish proprietary were known to lean that way. Under these circumstances it was naturally asked by many sincere friends of religious equality among Dissenters and Churchmen, whether the Catholic body in general entertained the hope of recovering for them by the Legislature at the Reformation; and whether they looked to such re-appropriation as a practical and practicable means of ending the long controversy. That inquiry, according to the Freeman's Journal, is now likely to be answered in a manner at once authentic and conclusive. Prelates, priests, and people are, it is found alike adverse from any pecuniary connexion with the State. They can never cease to regard the Anglican establishment as a badge and a brand of conquest; and they will never, of course, be induced to acquiesce in its continuance. But they look with reasonable distrust on any and every proposal for taking their religious teachers into pay by a Government which in religious faith and feeling, can never be other in their sight than alien. And their objection, we believe, applies as strongly to a payment out of Church lands as out of annual grants from the Treasury. They cannot believe, nor can we, that a Catholic episcopacy and priesthood, subject to the control or veto of a Protestant executive could long retain any influence for good over the mass of the community; and we presume nobody would propose to create a new establishment to exercise an influence for evil. The members of every communion, at a late hour, have clearly a right to determine what is best for themselves in religious matters; and we can only express our unqualified satisfaction that in the present instance the determination arrived at is one which public opinion in this country will thoroughly approve. Without religious equality Ireland can never be at rest; but henceforth it will be useless to seek for that equality otherwise than by the secularisation of Church property, and absolute dis-endowment of every religion.—Examiner.

A CHARTER FOR THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The London Morning Herald will be happy to find that a report now in general circulation may prove to be ultimately well founded. It is confidently asserted that the Ministry—desirous of terminating the difficulties touching collegiate education in Ireland, have come to the determination of granting an independent charter to the establishment founded in Dublin under the patronage of the Catholic bishops for the exclusive education of students belonging to their faith. We have in a former article on the subject ventured to suggest this measure as the only means by which the wishes of a very influential body could be safely complied with.

The work of prosecuting the party processionists goes briskly on, and is adding not a little to the troubles of the local magistracy. It is many years since such a round of visits has been paid by the Crown Solicitor to the petty sessions benches. Having disposed of his business in Bangor on Wednesday Mr. Magee attended yesterday morning before the justices at Banbridge, to bring to justice 12 persons who were charged with a breach of the law at Scarva on the 13th of July last. Mr. Rea of Belfast solicitor attended on behalf of the defendants and applied for a postponement of the inquiry. The reasons assigned for the application were worthy of Mr. Rea's ingenuity and self-possession. He gravely read an affidavit, setting forth that he could not proceed in the absence of Mr. Bernard Hughes, of Belfast, who was, he considered, a material witness; but whom he had not been able to serve with a subpoena. Mr. Magee offered no objection to the adjournment if the justices were satisfied that there were sufficient grounds for granting it. Mr. Rea then gave notice that in the event of the cases being proceeded with he would call for the production of certain documents now in Dublin Castle, and would apply to the Attorney-General to have them forthcoming. Least the justices should have any doubt as to the importance of these State papers, he frankly explained that they consisted of speeches of Sir Robert Peel and a statement of the law offices of the late Government, expressing an opinion that green is not a party colour. It might be supposed that such a matter was wholly irrelevant and could have no possible bearing upon a case where parties were charged with displaying, not green, but orange. Such a supposition, however, would not do justice to Mr. Rea's reasoning powers; for he argued that if green is not a party colour it would be invidious to say that orange is a party colour. He also afforded the Bench a glimpse of the material evidence

which Mr. Hughes was required to give by assuring them that he would be prepared to prove that the Pope's body-guard wore an orange uniform with black facings, and that the marchioness were persuaded or entertained by the reasons alleged, they complied with the application and the case stands adjourned until the next court day.

Mr. Johnston's address to the electors of Belfast is a hostile manifesto against the Government. He plainly avows that he has been induced by recent circumstances to offer himself to the electors, and brings his counter-indictment in these terms:—'Recent circumstances induce me to take this course. It might have been hoped that the present Government would have seen the folly and wickedness of deliberately promoting strife in Ireland; by maintaining a system of persecution which no lover of liberty would originate or endure. I regret that this hope has been disappointed. Not only has the Government refused to repeat an odious and tyrannical Act, which is utterly antagonistic to the spirit of the British Constitution, but it has sought, with a special mode of vigour, to be contrasted with the weak manifestations of religious and political opinion which cannot be put down in any country in which, in reality, liberty exists.' He declares that Protestantism, which he desires to uphold is a system not of intolerance but of freedom. Liberty of thought and of political and religious action cannot be proscribed by those who are truly imbued with its spirit. Intending to maintain these principles he does not think it necessary to enter minutely on other questions, but promises to give other public questions his careful consideration, and he says he feels confident that he may reckon on the support of all liberty-loving citizens.

The Catholic processionists on the 15th of August were charged at Rathfriland petty sessions on the 31st ult. appeared again yesterday, when the evidence for the prosecution was resumed. At the close of the case Mr. Rea addressed the bench on the part of defendants. The proceedings were again adjourned.

ROUGH AND SMOOTH.—The 'case of Ireland' was never so bad as it is now. In days of deadly struggle, of merciless persecution, there was always a hope, and a good reason for hope, a vitality roused to all its powers of daring, doing, suffering. The line between Ireland's friends and Ireland's foes was distinctly drawn—her leaders were sure to be true men, for their leading brought more danger to themselves than to their followers. With them the beseecher's axe or hangman's rope was behind the foeman's sword in their onward path. Thus, truth and trustfulness were well acquainted and always knew where to find each other. That state of things is finely typified in Moore's epigrammatic lines—

The friends we've tried
Are by our side,
And the foe we hate before us.

Through battles, massacres, assassinations; through penal times, with all their social and religious disabilities; there were still an Irish nation and an Irish people—a people that knew its friends and foes, and walked the plain road before it with unwearied and unwavering step. But a new experiment was tried—the time of constitutional corruption arrived. After many troubles, the Ireland which whilom England had dealt to consist of 105 gentlemen called Irish representatives—but there was nothing Irish about the bulk of them except their birth. Whoever called them, they were not chosen by the people. Another change came—and then the people did choose men to stand for Ireland in another country. Now, it came to pass that an English political party, known to the world by the name 'Whigs,' saw good things in store for themselves from this liberty of the Irish people to choose men and send them to Parliament. There was no longer an Ireland to contend with—upon any question of vital national importance. Whigs and Tories would agree, and the Irish members would be 'nowhere,' as the language of the turf has it. But there were Tories to contend with—and in such a contention Ireland could be made useful. In former and rougher times it was a policy to try to bribe the people to betray or desert their leaders by promises of reward or pardon according to the circumstances of the case. A wise policy; because the leader was nothing without the people and could be easily disposed of. But in the Constitutional Parliamentary period the case was quite reversed. The leaders then became virtually the people—and without them the people could do nothing. A change of circumstances brought a corresponding change of policy—and the one thing necessary was, to bribe the leaders. That policy has been followed up with success fatal so far as Ireland is concerned. Whig corruption has made its way through a 1 Irish society from the member to the lowest hanger on who is looking out for the lowest place at the government's disposal. Political roguery is so common, so triumphant, and so brazen-faced in department, that the people have come to believe that there is no such thing as public honesty on earth—in Irish earth, at least. And those who practice the roguery and profit by it, as well as those who are ready and anxious to do so, preach the doctrine of corruption on all occasions, in and out of season, affirming that all persons are corrupt alike—the only difference being a difference of price. A very natural doctrine this is, to be propagated by such preachers—the fox which had lost its tail, and preached enticement to his associates, will never be without imitators among men. For our share of the unholy league that lasted so long between Whiggery and Ireland we have a country half depopulated, materially ruined more than half, and demoralized altogether. The nation which faced the lion's anger and outlived it, is fast perishing through the guile of the serpent.

On both sides preparations are now being made with unwearied earnestness for the coming struggle on the old battle-ground of the Irish Church. The Committee of the National Association met on Thursday to receive Mr. Carrell Williams who has come over as a deputation from the Liberator Society to arrange joint plan of attack. He is stated to be perfectly satisfied with the assurances he has received that the Catholic clergy and people do not desire any State endowment for their Church. On the other hand, the members of the establishment are concerning measures for its defence. An influential meeting of the clergy and laity of the county Longford was held yesterday in the Protes and Hall, Longford, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Church Institution and organizing means for refuting misstatements. The presence of ministers representing the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches showed that on this question different Protestant denominations are disposed to unite. The chair was taken by the Archdeacon of Ardagh, who delivered a long address in support of the objects of the meeting. He maintained that an established Church was preferable to one sustained by voluntary contributions, and that in this country, if the voluntary system alone prevailed, there would be many parishes without a resident minister. It was not, however, a question whether the voluntary or the State system was the better instrument for promoting religion and morality—it was, whether the Irish Church, which has been established and endowed for 1,400 years, should be deprived of the endowments, which held it for the benefit of the people. It was therefore, a question for the laity and if Parliament took away the property of the Church, what security would there be for the property of any nobleman or gentleman in the country? If the Church were despoiled, the Union would be endangered, and the Church of England would also suffer. If a church were to be maintained only where it had a majority of members, then the Church in England and Ireland was one, and Protestants were the majority in the United Kingdom; but it was not on numbers that a church should be established, but on the principle that it holds and maintains the truth. As regards its income, there was

much exaggeration. The average income of the rectors in Ireland is only 245l. a year. Again, it was not the cause of discontent, as had been alleged, for the Irish jurisdiction, which was here put forward as a grievance. The attack was made at a time when the clergy showed proofs of devotion and the church of progress. In 1820 there were only 200 clergy in Ireland; in 1854 there were 2,072; in 1870 there were only 430 churches, and 141 glebe houses in Ireland; in 1854 there were 1,679 churches and 978 glebe houses. He expressed his belief that so long as the clergy did their duty, so long would the Church stand, even though deprived of its endowments.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—At about a quarter to ten o'clock Thursday last Mr. Robert Atkinson, 22, Billie's quay, was walking towards his home, along Ormond quay. He had just passed Water-row, when a man stepped out of the passage, and when he was within about ten feet of him fired a shot from a pistol which he held. Mr. Atkinson states that the bullet struck him between the shoulders near the neck, and that when he turned towards his assailant, the latter fired again, the second shot taking effect in his hat. Seeing from the rapidity of the delivery of the fire that the shots proceeded from a revolver, Mr. Atkinson retreated, upon which the person in pursuit attempted to fire, but the weapon was not discharged, as the cap only exploded. Mr. Atkinson then states that he went along the quay for a short distance, where he met two soldiers running towards 'whence the shots' had been delivered, they having been attracted by the sounds of firing. The whole party came to the entrance of the row, down which they observed the person who had fired running. He was a short, stout-looking man, and he disappeared immediately by one of the several passages at the end of Ormond Market, leading into Mountrath-street. The soldiers, though asked to do so, refused to follow up the pursuit, and the would-be assassin disappeared in the intricate passages. A constable was alarmed by the noise of the firing, and he having come up Mr. Atkinson accompanied him to Green-street police station where he reported the circumstance. Inspector Hoxby, D Division, who was the officer on duty at the station, having taken the statement, made an examination of Mr. Atkinson's person, and discovered the marks of a pistol bullet or his garments, the coat, vest, and shirt being penetrated in a line, but there was not the slightest abrasion of the skin. The leaf of Mr. Atkinson's hat was also broken, by what appeared to be a bullet mark. Several residents in the locality heard the sounds of the explosion, and there can be no doubt that the shots were fired, and in corroboration of this fact, two revolver bullets were found lying on the quay next morning by a civilian, both of which were handed over to the police. Mr. Atkinson, at the time of the alleged outrage, was armed with a cut-throat razor, which, however, he was precluded from using in his defence by the suddenness of the occurrence and the flight of the person who, it is stated, fired on him. Mr. Atkinson swore an information on Friday at Capel-street Police-office to the facts as above stated, before Mr. Dix.

It is said the person whose murder was contemplated, is Head-Constable Talbot, the notorious detective.

DUNM., Sept. 7.—A ceremony of deep interest and significance took place yesterday in the Phoenix-park when the officers and men of the Constabulary who distinguished themselves during the late outbreak were presented with honourable tokens of their Sovereign's approval. There is no body of men in the service of Her Majesty more capable of appreciating the wise and generous policy which has promptly recognized their fidelity and courage in the hour of trial. The Constabulary are essentially an Irish force, with all the distinctive qualities of the national character, but with the baser elements refined by discipline and the nobler ones trained and elevated for a worthy purpose. The loyalty they have displayed is not a principle peculiar to themselves, but is deeply rooted in the minds of the peasant class from which they spring, though it is too often perverted by demagogical influences. In their case, however, urgent consideration of interest and constant habits of duty combine to fix it steadily upon its legitimate object.

ORANGE MOVEMENTS IN BELFAST.—A feeling of conservatism exists in certain circles in reference to the candidature of Mr. William Johnston, of Ballikilgob, for parliamentary honours in connection with this borough. On Tuesday and Wednesday Mr. Johnston was actively employed in canvassing Cromac and St. George's wards. He was accompanied by Mr. O. H. Ward, P. L. G., and Mr. William McFarlan, two prominent Orangemen—the latter a supporter of Mr. McMechan during his recent incursion upon the parliamentary citadel of Belfast. The gentlemen of No. 7, L. O. L. the aristocratic lodge par excellence in this district, have had frequent meetings lately to consider 'the situation,' which is pronounced alarming. The Conservative party is in danger of being 'split,' and the patronage formerly vested in the council coterie will, it is feared, fall away from the grasp that so long clutched it. The absence of one of our local managers, who was accustomed to be active in the solution of electioneering difficulties, is keenly felt at the present juncture. I have been informed that it is the intention of the Grand Master to retire from the contest for Orange honours, as well as municipal, at the proximate elections. Wednesday, during the course of his canvass, Mr. Johnston expressed himself in favor of extending the franchise conferred upon the people of England.—Northern Whig.

Another party of Orangemen, numbering 13 were summoned before the petty sessions bench at Newtownards Petty Sessions to answer for breach of the Party Processionist Act. Similar proceedings will take place at Rathfriland on Monday, Portlaffery on Wednesday, Banbridge on the 20th inst., and in other parts of the counties of Down and Antrim on future days. The Northern Whig observes that 'with regard to the present Government, the Orangemen may well say, 'Save us from our friends!'

Two young men, named James Quin and James Lamb, emigrated on the 12th ult., by the outward-bound Laman steamer. They came from Mountjoy Prison, where they had been confined since March last on suspicion of complicity in the insurgent movement which then took place. They were discharged on the usual terms.—Cork Examiner.

Clonmel.—A noted Fenian named O'Brien, alias Captain Osborne, who was arrested at Cashel prior to the late rising, escaped from jail here last night. He cut the prison bars, and got over the wall by the aid of a rope, and there is no doubt he received aid from without. He stood committed for trial at the next assizes.

On the 8th ult., at Dundalk, a man named James Markey was arrested by the constabulary just as he was about going on board the steamer for Liverpool. On his person was found a six-barrelled revolver, loaded and capped, and when being conveyed to prison he shouted loudly for Fenians and Fenianism. It is hoped the present harvest throughout Ireland will average a full yield.

Suspicious Craft.—Off Lough Swilly.—London, Friday Night.—From news just received, there seems to be some truth in the report which recently appeared in the Freeman that a British cruiser was seen off the Heads. It is said the suspected craft displayed a green flag from the mast-head, and further, that the coastguards were refused admittance on board. To-day her Majesty's steamer, Ironclad steamship Research, steamed in to the lough, and anchored off the Dunree Fort, near Bundoran. The cause assigned for her arrival is contained in the foregoing facts.—Freeman.

The orders of the Admiralty, telegraphed to Portsmouth Dockyard on Thursday the 19th ult., to Port Admiral Sir William F. Martin to prepare for active service the screw steam frigate Lily, 31, Captain Johnson; the iron and armor plated turret ship Wivern, 4, Captain Burgoyne; and the gunboat Redwing, tender to the Ombrage. This sudden Admiralty order is attributed by some to the outrage at Manchester, and the escape of Col. Kelly and Captain Deasy, while others attribute it to the possibility of a second rising in Ireland.

The BRATTONS OF KILTOON.—The parish of Kiltoran has lately witnessed as atrocious a piece of ruffianism as any that have been recorded for some time. An English family residing here, who are held in the highest respect and esteem by all who know them, recently sustained a bereavement in the early death of a loved young daughter. They laid the remains in the parish burial-ground and over them placed an 'In Memoriam' slab, with a simple cross carved on it. Hereupon, some of the Protestants found that their consciences were aggrieved and their religion endangered by such downright Popery. They called upon the rector to have the offensive slab removed, and on his declining to do any such thing, they went with hammer and chisel secretly, smashed out the cross, and flung the fragments into the garden of the sorrowing parent. In the same locality, the same religious sentiment lately smashed Lady Mont's stained glass memorial windows in Lord Powerscourt's church.

From a late correspondence and editorial in the Dundalk Democrat, we learn that Mr. O. Clonchester Fostecue, M.P. for Louth, and late Chief Officer for Ireland, and at times a wondrous Tonnal-Right agitator, having recently fallen into possession of property in Ardee, refused to take possession till eleven poor cottiers—55 souls—were evicted therefrom. This was sworn to at an Ardee petty sessions. In commenting on this inhumanity—for Mr. F.'s desire for eviction is being carried out in the Democrat essays.—The late Mr. Gratton was expelled from the representation of Meath for giving one false vote. We maintain that it is a greater crime to refuse taking possession of a property until 55 human beings are expelled from it; and we say that the men guilty of such an act, is not a proper person to represent any Irish constituency.

On Sunday night a young man named Hogan, son of a pilot at Queenstown, was attacked by a party of Italian sailors who had been quarrelling and was stabbed in three places so that he survived but a short time. They only pretend for savagely assisting him was that he resented their insulting conduct in knocking against him designedly as he walked along the Mall. Four of the party have been arrested by the police. This is the second homicide within a few days by the use of the knife. A man named McCarthy died on Saturday from the effects of injuries received in an affray on the 5th inst.

A savage affray recently took place in Cork, which is assigned to some prevailing bickerings and litigation between two brothers, named Andrew and Thomas Heany, with a man named MacCarthy and his friends. After several contentions the former assailed the latter in the night, which resulted in McCarthy and a woman of the same name being severely stabbed. One of the Heany's and his wife were also much injured in the fray. All parties were subsequently arrested.

The Cork Examiner of the 10th ult. says: A telegram having been received here by the Constabulary directing the arrest of a man named Michael Byrne, charged with embezzling a considerable sum of money in Dublin. Detective Constable Tobin succeeded in arresting him, yesterday, in this city, to which he came for the purpose of going to America, and had already purchased his ticket for the outgoing steamer on Wednesday next. He is stated to have been a member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. When brought before the magistrates at the police office, he was remanded pending instruction from Dublin.

As briefly announced in our issue of last week, under this head P. Hogan—or Horrigan, or Hogan, as previously printed, son of a branch pilot belonging to Cork harbour, was brutally assaulted and stabbed to death on the night of the 7th ult., by four Italian seamen. Poor Hogan, who was to have been married in a short time, had but just left the amiable girl to whom he was betrothed, when he met the ruffianly Italians. These are now under arrest and charged with murder, but even their blood cannot atone for the horrid crime they have committed.

The Dublin Irishman says:—Information is wanted of Michael and John Pettit, who emigrated from Kilmacanogue, county Westmeath, many years ago. When last heard of, about 13 years ago, both were at Newtown, Fairfield County, Conn. Any account of them will be thankfully received by their mother, Mrs. Pettit, who resides at No. 1 Norton's-row Phibsborough, Dublin.

Information is wanted of John King, a native of Partry, County Mayo, Ireland. He left home about seventeen years ago and is said now to reside at 164 Nassau-street, Philadelphia. Should this meet his eye, he is requested to communicate with his brother Owen King, 42 Duchesse-street, Toronto, Canada West.

A check has been given to the fraudulent sale of butter in the Oloamel market, which it is hoped will have a salutary effect in the other places. On Friday a dealer named Richard Ryan was charged in the borough court, with making up two firkins dishonestly and selling them to Mr. Martin Hayes, a butter merchant. On opening the firkins 31b, or 41b, of salt were found on the bottom of each. The defendant was fined 30s. and 13s. costs.

The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption, at Belfast for the week ending August 31, was 56,793 lbs., against 61,457 lbs. the previous week, making a total of 2,192,402 lbs. since 1st of January, against 2,089,051 lbs. same time last year. For the week ending September 7, 1867, against 56,793 lbs. the previous week, making a total of 2,253,836 lbs. since the 1st of January, against 2,149,784 lbs. same time last year.

The port of Waterford, which has been steadily improving for some time, chiefly owing to the enterprise of the Messrs. Malcolmson, is about to make another step in advance by the establishment of a dry dock near the city. Mr. Stephen, the engineer of the Harbour Commissioners, has examined a suitable site and furnished an estimate of the probable cost amounting to 45,870l., and subject to the approval of the engineer-in-chief, the work will be commenced at once.

A further evidence of the growing importance of Dublin as a commercial port is afforded in the fact that a second line of steamers has now been established to trade directly with the continent. It is not long since a fortnightly service was commenced, and the success of the experiment has induced some industrial merchants to extend the facilities for communication by another line of vessels. The imports of cattle and wine form a considerable portion of the regular traffic. The general increase of shipping at the quays contrasts strikingly with former years. In Cork also a new steam line to France, has been opened.