

as a member of the hierarchy as I do as one of yourselves—a Monaghan man (cheers)—to help in doing honor to a distinguished native of our country and town (great cheering). It is in that capacity chiefly that I, as well as all of you, appear here this evening, to do honor to him whose brilliant career we have followed with our hearts through all the scenes of his chequered life—to Belfast, to Dublin, to the British Parliament, to Australia, to the end of the world. But not to anticipate what the chairman has to say, I shall go no further. Notwithstanding what our worthy chairman said, about throwing himself on your indulgence, you will admit he is the right man in the right place (cheers). His lordship resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Song—'Pat Molloy,' sung in excellent style by Dr. Keegan.

The chairman next gave 'Our Native Land,' in a few appropriate remarks; and the toast was eloquently responded to by Mr. Chas. Kenny.

The 'Voice of Labor,' by Gavan Duffy, was then recited by Master Patrick Maginness.

Song—'Our Santed Isle,' by Rev. Father Nugent.

The Chairman then gave the toast of the guest of the evening, 'the Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy,' and remarked that it was not necessary for him to say anything in praise of the talented Monaghan child, Mr. Duffy, whose name was known over the whole globe. He (the chairman) was the friend of Mr. Duffy, in his early years, the friend of his father, and he had only to say that Charles Gavan Duffy was ten millions of times welcome to Monaghan (great cheering).

Mr. Duffy, on rising to respond, was received with loud and prolonged applause. When silence was restored, he said—'Though it has been my singular good fortune since my return from a distant country to meet a cordial welcome from old comrades and associates on both sides of the channel, yet I have not been so deeply moved since I set my foot on the soil of Europe as here in my native town, among my friends and my father's friends—the men of Monaghan (cheers). The chairman has spoken of me as his 'young friend,' but I can scarcely claim that appellation in an assembly where I know myself to have been the friend and contemporary of the fathers of many men whom I see at this table; but where, happily, I see, also, men who bore honored names here while I was still a schoolboy. I have said that I felt deeply touched by this reception; and why, my lord, and why, sir?—Mainly because on this spot there comes back the recollection that my fellow-townsmen of Monaghan, my fellow-diocesan of Clogher did not hold back till success had been attained, but that more than a quarter of a century ago, when I was leaving my native town, a mere boy, I was entertained at a public dinner in this very hotel, and in this very room, by the best men of my native country, by the best priests of my native diocese (prolonged cheering). Of those who then came from distant places to bid God speed to the boy who was going from them, many have gone to their last account; but I find in the chair to-night one of the very men who put hand to that work, and I see on the right and left of the chair venerable clergymen who were present on that occasion. You will not be surprised, my lord, that I feel touched on seeing around me on my natal soil a new generation, and many of the old, who were not merely my contemporaries, but who were the contemporaries of my father. Much has been changed in the quarter of a century since I last stood up to address a meeting in the Westerra Arms. But one thing has not changed. When I was a dreaming schoolboy on the hills of Monaghan, I painted to myself, as the highest happiness that life could bring, the prospect of lending a helping hand some day to the dear old country; and now when my hair is tinged with gray, when I have reached and passed the meridian of life, I would as cheerfully stake all that is regarded as most precious in existence for the old cause and the old country. (Cheers.) Of this dear old town, in which my boyhood was passed, I have never lost the kindly recollection, and wherever I have been in the world a Monaghan man never presented himself to me asking for aid or counsel and asked in vain (hear, hear). Though my sympathies were naturally deepest with those who, like myself, had to struggle against the insolent ascendancy which once ruled triumphantly over this province, no young man of my native town—no matter whether his father wore orange or green—can say that I turned my back on him—(cheers)—and nothing memorable which you have been doing here passed without my notice and sympathy. I, who remember when the mass of Catholics in this country were compelled to send their children to hedge schools, or garret schools, to preserve them from the toils of proselytism, rejoiced to know that you had erected and endowed a Catholic College, to secure to the rising generation the inestimable advantages of a free and adequate education. And I, who remember having been shown the barn in a back-yard, near the stables where the Catholic shrunk into Mass, as if it were a crime to worship God, saw with pleasure to-day the noble and stately cathedral, which will overlook for countless generations the town of Monaghan (hear, hear). If it be his lordship's pleasure to ask aid for this work on the other side of the Pacific Ocean, I know some friends there who would be well pleased to aid a young missionary from Clogher in filling a purse to be devoted to such a task (cheers). Mr. Duffy said he was not much disposed to speak of the public affairs of Ireland on the present occasion; he had already had an opportunity of being heard on that subject, and he confessed he had felt disappointment at the apathy with which the country seemed to regard the opportunity which a general election afforded of reasserting herself. Instead of new efforts there was simply the old interminable controversies. He felt on his return like a sort of a Rip Van Winkle—[laughter]. When Rip Van Winkle awoke after a sleep of ten years in an American monastery there was no persuading him at first that more than a single night had passed, but they showed him the changes which had occurred.—

Wooden shanties had grown up to be great ware-

houses, fishing boats to be fleets of frigates, and the bailiff of King George to be magistrate of the United States of America; and then he confessed that ten years must indeed have elapsed. But if he had fallen asleep on Slievegullion or Slieveanamon, and came back after ten years he would have found the people still squabbling about Independent Opposition and clamoring about tenant right, without having made one effectual step in advance, and there would have been no probability of persuading him that he had been more than a single night away [cheers and laughter]. For his own part he began to doubt whether he had been in Australia except in a dream, so little had been altered in the interval. Even in respect to their own country how much had been done in vain. Seventeen years ago when the *Nation* newspaper was revived, a young friend of his own, a distinguished writer, John Cashel Hoey, went down to the district of Farney—a district long familiar to his [Mr. Duffy's] imagination as the home of the gallant Farney freeholders who won the independence of Monaghan—and painted in words of fire the iniquitous system of extermination that prevailed. Those who read these letters thought that a resistance would have commenced in Ulster and in all Ireland that would never cease till it had muzzled the extermination by an effectual law.

Mr. Charles Kenny—I hope we shall not have a return of the same.

Mr. Duffy—Twelve years ago, when he last visited his native country, it was to aid in reviving public opinion on that question. He came with a friend who had since been lost to Ireland—and she had seldom a heavier loss—Frederick Lucas [hear, hear]. But now the extermination was triumphant, and the people apathetic or hopeless, and no adequate or effectual effort was being made by the constituencies to create a party in parliament able to defend their country. On the contrary, the reign of corruption seemed to have set in. Since his return to Ireland he had been informed there was a regular tariff for Irish boroughs and counties and that the county was the cheaper article [laughter]. That was not a laughing matter to him; he much feared that when the general election was over one would not find it difficult to count on his fingers the number of men going to fight the battle of the people in their worst need, as distinguished from those who were going to fight their own.—

Mr. Duffy then alluded to the strange riots of last year. He had read of them with shame and humiliation at the Antipodes. He would venture to present to the people of Ulster, an example from the country in which he had last lived.—

Since he returned to Ireland he found that it was believed generally that in the colony in which he held office the majority or at least a powerful minority, of the people and the parliament were Irish. In the Parliament of Victoria, consisting of seventy-eight members, there never were eight Catholics, and never eighteen Irishmen, Protestant and Catholic [cheers]. The Catholics were a minority to whom justice might be denied, as it is denied in Belfast. But the Catholics and Protestants of Australia had learned to live in harmony together and perform their duties as citizens, irrespective of difference of creed [cheers]. In this, as in many other respects, the old country might be proud to learn a lesson from the new one. In conclusion, Mr. Duffy said—I think, my lord, I must follow the example you have set me of being brief [no, no]. If my life has been a troubled and trying one, as my friend, the chairman, has observed, have I not had a reward here and elsewhere within the last few weeks? It may teach young men who are to follow us hereafter that if they devote themselves unselfishly to the cause of the country, they may be misapprehended for a while—they may be thwarted for a time—they may, and they must, run perilous risks in such a career; but they will win a greater reward, for they may rely on this, that the generous heart of Ireland never forgets a service or a sacrifice [hear, hear, and applause]. My lord, when I first received an invitation to this entertainment, I confess I was indisposed to accept it. I had numbered in my mind the number of occasions in which it was decent for a casual visitor to appear in public positions like this; but the many and frank spirit in which it was couched prevailed, and I am rejoiced it did prevail, for this night will remain a pleasant memory as long as I live [cheers]. In this assembly, if there are few men who have shared with me the labors and cares of political life in Ireland, there are many men of my own blood, and some of my own name—[cheers]—and the traditions of Ulster, or the longer memory of history, does not know a period at which there were not Duffys in Monaghan. Towards the end of the penal times, when the government first condescended to know that there were, and must be, Catholic priests in Ireland, notwithstanding the prohibition of what was called law, they required that every priest should find two hilly pound freeholders as sureties for his good conduct; and I read with pride, in the official records of the day, that one-third of the clergy of Clogher found sureties among the Duffys of Monaghan. If we go farther back, to the days of Mr. Keogh's 'Glorious Deliverer' [cheers and laughter]—there were some malcontent Duffys of Monaghan, even then, who declined to be delivered by a 'foreigner,' and who preferred to fight under the green flag which called Ireland to independence—[cheers]—and though the old race was trampled down into the dust beneath the hoofs of one 'glorious deliverer' after another for more than two centuries, they could not be extinguished; they re-asserted themselves, and they will still re-assert themselves, and I trust the time never will come when some of the name and family which I represent in this country will not be found fighting in the ranks of the old cause and the old country [cheers].

The Chairman next proposed 'The Clergy of the diocese of Clogher,' paying them marked compliments.

Rev. Father McIlroy, Adm., Monaghan, responded.

The Chairman said the next toast on the list was 'The health of the lay gentlemen of the

company present,' and he called on Mr. P. Callan to respond.

Song—'The Shamrock of Old Erin,' was then sung in capital style by Mr. Daniel McPhillips.

Mr. Callan, on presenting himself to reply, was loudly cheered, and made an eloquent address.

The Chairman next proposed 'The Town and Trades of Monaghan.'

Mr. Rush responded in a brief speech.

Air—'Let Erin Remember,' by the band.

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy then rose to propose 'The health of the Chairman,' and spoke of him in most complimentary terms as his old friend.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and proposed 'The Press.'

This toast was duly responded to by a member of the press, after which the company separated, highly pleased with the agreeable evening they had spent.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—On Sunday, 2nd inst., a meeting of several of the inhabitants of Tuam, was held in the cathedral; and Charles Blake, Esq., having been moved to the chair, after a short desultory discussion, the subjoined address was unanimously agreed to, and a deputation consisting of the undersigned was nominated to present it to the archbishop.

Having proceeded to St. Jarlath's, they were received most cordially, and each member of the deputation having been presented and paid his respects to his Grace.

Mr. Blake briefly stated the object of their visit, and presented the address, which was read by Dr. Rodkin, as follows:—

'Venerable Lord Archbishop—With profound reverence and deep feelings of filial devotion to your sacred person as our chief pastor, we beg to approach, as a deputation in behalf of the Catholic inhabitants of Tuam. In the first instance, we pray your Grace to accept the humble but sincere expression of our utmost joy at your safe return in good health, after so many months' absence from us. But our regret at your Grace's absence was outweighed by the knowledge that you went to discharge a holy duty in visiting the Holy Father and the Eternal City. In the name of the devoted Catholics of Tuam, we bid your Grace 'welcome home,' in the enjoyment of such excellent health; and in order to afford the members of your flock an opportunity of exhibiting more substantially their attachment to their good and loved Archbishop, we are requested to beg of your Grace to give your consent to be entertained at a public banquet on any day most convenient to yourself. We have the honor to be, with sentiments of affection and reverence, your Grace's most humble servants.

Charles Blake, chairman; Thomas Bodkin, M.D., Martin Cloran, T.C.; Michael Fahy, Thomas Murphy, T.C.; M.A. O'Brennan, Patrick Kelly, M.P. Harty, John A. O'Flanagan, Jasper Kelly, Michael Meagher, Thomas Higgins, &c.

The Archbishop expressed his grateful acknowledgments, and the pleasure he felt at being once more amongst them. He then referred to the nature and object of his visit to the Holy Father, and the anxious solicitude felt by his Holiness in regard to his faithful children in Ireland. His Grace then adverted with feelings of peculiar pride to his own devoted flock; for whose welfare and happiness he never ceased to pray to the Giver of all good, whether they were absent from or present amongst them. After some further observations, he said he regretted that various causes existed to prevent him from accepting their kind invitation to a banquet, so indicative of their uniformly generous and hospitable disposition. But owing to arrears of episcopal duties and other circumstances, he could not accede to their request on the present occasion. At the same time he fully appreciated the flattering compliment intended, which, as another of the instances of their good feeling and their respectful regard, should ever be cherished in grateful remembrance by him. They were now upwards of thirty years together, and during that long and eventful period not a single incident had occurred to mar or disturb the kindly feelings of esteem and friendship which had always existed between them in every relation of life. The deputation then withdrew.—*Tuam Herald*.

The Most Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clogher, after paying his decennial visit to the Holy Father at Rome, returned to his residence at Loughrea on Monday evening (3rd instant) and received a most enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants—a demonstration worthy in every sense of the occasion which called it forth—expressive of the heartfelt joy they all felt at his arrival, and the devoted affection they entertain towards a prelate of whom the Irish Church is justly proud. The arrival of his lordship was heralded by the most enthusiastic cheers, and notwithstanding his earnest remonstrances, the horses were taken from the carriage, and he was drawn amid the jubilant acclamations of a thousand voices, to the parish chapel, which he entered, and, after delivering an eloquent address to the crowded auditory, thanking them for the warm feeling of attachment which they manifested towards him, explained to the audience he had with the Holy Father—the object of his visit and the expression of filial affection with which the Pope spoke of the people of Ireland. The Bishop concluded by imparting the Apostolic benediction, after which his lordship re-entered his carriage, and the procession advanced through the town, which was magnificently illuminated.

An ordination held on the Feast of St. Peter and Paul, by the Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, at the Foreign Missionary College of All Hallows, the following gentlemen were promoted to the holy order of priesthood:—Revs. Malachy O'Callaghan, Belfast, Eng.; Hugh McDevitt, Sydney, Australia; John McCormick, Ottawa, Canada East; Wm. Rindua, Sydney, Australia; Henry Finnegan, Sydney, do; Patrick Farrelly, Marysville, California; Thaddeus Hogan, Brisbane, Australia; Richard Ellis, Melbourne, do; Edmund Sheedy, Newport and Menevia, England; P. McElroy, Liverpool, England; Michael D'Arcy, Sydney, America; Gerald Byrne, Melbourne, Australia; Patrick Moore, Melbourne, do; Daniel Meagher, Marysville, California; John Curtis, Nebraska Territory, America; Thomas O'Donnell, Melbourne, Australia.

A very large and influential meeting of the clergy of Westmeath was held on Monday July 3, in Mullingar, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty presiding. The object of the meeting was principally to secure united action on the part of the priests in the event of a contested election in the county. The past parliamentary policy being fully discussed, a resolution of condemnation was unanimously passed, and the clergy present deemed it advisable to suggest to the electors of the county, in the future selection of members, to adhere most strictly to the policy of Independent Opposition, and to give no support to any candidate who will not pledge himself to that policy.

The annual first Communion and Confirmation classes of the parish of Trillick came off on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27th and 28th, giving great credit to the Christian Brothers, the Presentation Convent, and the Sisters of Mercy—the Christian brothers having 87 for first Communion, while the Convents had 89 and the rural district 13 others, making a total of 189 children for first Communion. There were also 284 children, by the different establishments, confirmed by his lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty.

On Sunday, July 3, at Kilmacow parish church, a solemn High Mass was celebrated at half-past eleven o'clock: Rev. Father Purcell as celebrant, with the Rev. Thomas Barry as deacon, and Rev. John Moore as sub-deacon. After the first Gospel an edifying sermon was delivered by the Rev. Wm Walsh, which was listened to with marked attention by a vast congregation. The clergyman is a native of the parish, ordained for England, and is now on a visit to their respective homes.—*Cor. Waterford News*.

Died, on the 29th ult., at the Convent of Mercy, Noville, in the 29th year of her age, and 12th of her religious profession, Mrs. Mackin (in religion Sister Mary Clare), eldest daughter of Michael M. Mackin, Esq., Kilmacow, Fintona. Her remains were interred on the 1st inst., at the Long Tower Chapel, Derry, in a vault belonging to the Sisters, amid the tears of the community. Though called away from this sphere of usefulness much before the ordinary period of human life, still her years were rich in merits; and we may confidently hope she is now enjoying the reward promised to those who instruct many unto justice.—*Ulster Observer*.

The annual examinations and exhibition of the pupils of St. Patrick's Convent of Mercy, Downpatrick, came off, with great credit to all concerned, on the 3d inst. Among those who specially distinguished themselves were Misses Annie Savage, Dorah Russell, O'Kane, Eliza M. Bullen, Bliza Russell, Polly, &c.

We (Roscommon Herald) congratulate the inhabitants of Boyle on the formation of a Catholic Young Men's Society in the town, and beg to direct attention to the address of the Society published in our advertising columns, in which are set forth the objects for which it has been established. The Society is under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Gilooly; and has received the sanction of our respected pastor and his clergy; and from our published list of donors it will be seen that it has received substantial support from all parties. We understand that the Society has rented a suitable house in the Main St., and the Reading-room and Library will be opened on Sunday, the 2nd of July. We wish the Society every success.

The bill for the incorporation of the North Kerry Railway has received the Royal assent.

A late opinion elicited by the magistrates of the Killarney Bench, from the law adviser at the Castle, says that a simple fishery license does not allow an angler to use more than one rod. In the case in question two were plied in trawling, and the opinion received was to the effect that a penalty attaches to the second, the license being, not to the one fisherman, but the one rod.

Every day large numbers of tourists and strangers visit the Dublin International Exhibition, which is now to be seen in all its attractive variety. On Monday evening, July 3d, the pleasure grounds were opened to the public, and the attendance was most numerous. The Exhibition building, which was most tastefully illuminated on the side facing the grounds, was closed at the usual hour. The promenades remained crowded up to an advanced hour in the evening. Total numbers of persons who visited the exhibition on Monday was 6,731. The number of persons who visited the Exhibition on Tuesday was 5,605.—*Freeman*.

A tower, commanding a view of the entire city and surrounding country, has been built in Cork, dedicated to the memory of the late Prince Consort, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's marriage, and named the 'Albert Tower.' A considerable revenue is derived from a trifling charge of admission to its summit, and these funds are devoted to the relief of the sick poor of Cork.

Portions of the bed of the Shannon above Doonas, were dry on Sunday, July 2. Large stones were exposed, over which many feet of water flow in other seasons. Much kine could go, at certain passages, half way across the river to cool their quarters and immerse the gad flies. Notwithstanding the low state of the water, salmon pail contrived to ascend, as many as five or six each were taken in a day by amateurs. Gentlemen of distinction are staying for enjoyment of the season, sport and scenery, at the Railway Hotel, and the recent rain will assist to stock the river.—*Munster News*.

A company has been formed for supplying Traamore with gas. It has obtained from P. W. Power, Esq., a small field adjoining the railway terminus, where the gas works will be erected; and it has entered into a contract with an eminent firm in Dublin for the erection of the works, the laying of the pipes, &c. The contractor will erect the works, make the gas, and secure a dividend of 6 per cent to the shareholders. The execution of the works at Traamore is entrusted to the care of Mr. William Bar, of that city.

It is a source of unalloyed pleasure to learn that Mr. Lloyd, Q.C., chairman of Lismore quarter sessions, received a pair of white gloves recently, from Mr. George Kelly, Sub-Sheriff, these being no criminal cases in the calendar. His worship received those welcome proofs of the law-abiding character of the people of the district with evident pleasure, and congratulated the Sub-Sheriff and Grand Jury on the 'peaceable' state of the district, from which it must be inferred that, in the jargon of people like the chairman, every criminal case is a breach of the peace. A similar ceremony was gone through in Dungarvan, on which occasion his worship said he would accept the gloves as 'emblems of peace and tranquillity that now prevail in the county.' If a forger had been committed, his worship would receive no gloves, yet the county would be just as peaceable.—*Universal News*.

A fine boy, aged about five years, named Dineen, met with a fearful accident on Monday, July 3d. While playing on the top of a stone quarry with some other children, he was accidentally shored by one of his playmates, and fell down a considerable way, receiving very severe contusions about the head and face. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the south infirmary, where his injuries were attended to.—*Cork Reporter*.

Intelligence has just reached us of a shocking murder committed on Saturday, July 1st, near Mulla, within a few miles of Sligo. It appears that Denis Driscoll, a farmer belonging to the above place, followed a man named Cornelius Brien, and, with a scythe, severed the head from the body. There are numerous reports as to the cause which led to the murder, but it is confidently believed that jealousy had a good deal to do with it.—*Sligo Standard*.

Informations have been lately taken by the Castle-martyr magistrates, at the petty sessions, against Captains Richard and Jonathan Morgan, for violent assault on Mr. W. Stafford Hunt, whom they charged with insult to Lady Louisa Morgan, wife of Captain Richard, and sister to the Hon. Mr. Smith, of Ballinacraig. The insult is said to have been only a misconception of the lady's own. The assault was committed at night in the house of the complainant, who is a native of Kildare, and purchaser of the property of the late Mr. R. G. Davis, near Killeagh, county Cork.

At about seven o'clock on the morning of June 27th, two young men, named John Skeen and Peter Dolan, lost their lives while bathing at the village of Mornington, Co. Louth, a few miles from Drogheda. It appeared that a fisherman named Patrick Tiernan, on passing through the Rabbit-burrow, observed a quantity of clothes lying on the bank, evidently left there by bathers; but observing no person about he was induced to make a close search, when, melancholy to relate, he found the two bodies on the bottom of the stream. The unhappy occurrence has caused much consternation in the locality. The parties drowned were aged respectively sixteen and twenty, both fine young men, and connected with the locality.

Belfast.—About eleven o'clock this morning (the 12th ult.) two stone-throwing mobs met in King's-street, and proceeded vigorously to draw first blood. The engagement, however, was of short duration, the police dispersing them, and capturing several ringleaders. There are a great many loose stones, known as pavers, lying about several streets, quite convenient in case of an outbreak.

Shortly before twelve o'clock, two or three hundred men with bludgeons, dashed out of Smithfield into Brown-street, and broke windows of the houses on each side of the street. It was done so rapidly that there was no time to send for the police or organize any opposition. The mob ran through the street, then down others, and to Smithfield again, where they dispersed.

Great excitement prevailed Wednesday night. Some stone-throwing took place in the disturbed districts. Some personal assaults took place, but the large number of military and police, and the admirable arrangements of the authorities prevented any serious encounter taking place, although large crowds were assembled in the disturbed districts. About forty prisoners have been arrested. Several shots were fired from houses during the night. In one district, the Pound, the lamps could not be lighted, and police had frequently to retire out of it. The Lancers were called into requisition and cleared the streets. In the attack made in Brown-street yesterday morning no less than 224 plates of glass and several window sashes were broken.

The Ulster Observer says:—The first of July has been opened in Lurgan, County Armagh, with all due honor. Not for the last twenty years have we had such a display at the beginning of July. No less than thirty drums in the street at the same time, beating the usual party tunes. An artful way of, as it were, not playing illegal tunes is—'The Protestant Boys,' another, 'The Boyne Water,' another, 'The Girl I left behind Me,' (a favorite tune of theirs); a fourth, a medley composed of three or four party tunes; this all sounding from thirty fifes and drums—a new style of not playing party tunes. The drums and drummers were decorated with orange ribbons and lilies. Their going home showed they did not come unarmed, as firing was frequent. The Pope got the usual benedictions. No doubt on the forthcoming 12th, we may expect an unusual display. We hope all may pass off quietly.

A correspondent of the Ulster Observer writing from Newtownhamilton, on the 4th inst., says:—About one hundred Orangemen marched three deep along the road at Darkley, carrying firearms, which they occasionally discharged. They also had files and drums, and played party tunes. Another procession took place at Tullyheron, and on coming opposite to the house of the parish priest, the Rev. J. McLaughlin, they commenced playing 'The Protestant Boys,' and fired several shots. Several other parties paraded through the streets of this town, firing shots &c., which was kept up till after twelve o'clock. No opposition was offered to them, and no disturbance took place.

The *Universal News* publishes the following from a local paper:—The 'Peasants' have commenced election rioting operation in Armagh. On Saturday night last a number of men, said to belong to that organization, assembled in the streets, and raised shouts of 'To Hell with Queen and State,' 'Kirk for ever; no Miller'—Kirk and Miller being rival candidates. Party cries such as 'Carry men,' were added, and stones thrown, some of which struck and injured policemen. The police barracks was attacked, and all its glass broken. The police having been reinforced, charged the rioters, and made seven arrests. Much excitement existed during the evening and throughout Sunday; but the riot was not resumed. The opposite party did not accept the challenge addressed to them on the occasion. The Government have sent an additional force of constabulary to the places and districts in Ulster where the mob violence may possibly occur during the elections and 'anniversaries' week.

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Earl of Dunraven, has been pleased to appoint Dr. O'Hanlon, of Rathkeale, a magistrate for the County of Limerick.

The *Munster News*, of July 5th, contains the following with regard to the crops in the county Limerick:—'A copious fall of rain on Monday night and since rendered infinite service to white and green crops in this district. Turnip seeds would have perished but for the showers. Some fields were sown a second time, and salt and such like strewn on the ridges to obviate the ravages of the fly, by which the first plantings were in some places wholly destroyed.'

Instructions having been issued from the Office to Mr. Curling, Sub-Inspector Constabulary, Ennis, County Clare, to take care that public houses were closed at 11 o'clock p.m., Constable Lynch summoned several parties, at petty sessions, for infraction of the law; but it having been found out that the doors of the establishments only remained open, owing to the want of clocks to note the minutes, and that no parties were imbibing potations at the prohibited period, the respondents were let off with a caution to be precise thenceforward.—*Munster News*.

Speaking of the culture of flax in Ireland, the *Munster News* says:—'We learn that profitable results were derived by some Limerick farmers from flax last year. A respectable landholder tells us that his returns of sales averaged about £20 per acre. He planted five, and had over 300 stone of scotched flax, which at 6s. 6d. per stone, amounted very nearly to the round amount mentioned. He would have had more, but he was obliged to steep twice in the same bog holes. He followed his own system, and kept never minding "printed directions" file had no 'instructors,' and he deems such functionaries absolute humbugs. Experienced and skillful men were of course amongst them; but from the manner in which appointments were made by favor in certain cases, it was believed that the selections must have included shams. At all events, the landlord alluded to never saw the face of any of the order on his grounds, and his own knowledge afforded him fair remuneration. He has appropriated two or three acres to flax this year.'

In the Belfast flax market, on the 7th inst., Mr. Frew, a farmer residing at Killinchy, county Down, exhibited a sample of most excellent new flax. The quality of the article was so good that it speaks well for the prospect of the new crop.

Another curious case of libel has just been tried at Dublin. Lord Lifford wrote a letter to the Bishop of Derry, declaring that a Mr. Jones, a clergyman, had by preaching false doctrine nearly emptied his church. Mr. Jones, therefore, brought an action against Lord Lifford, and has just had £400 damages awarded him.

Recently at Killeel, the youngest son of General Chesney, aged about thirteen years, was shot through the arm while shooting in the locality, by the gun going off suddenly. The wound did not prove fatal, and the medical attendants from Newry and Killeel have good hopes of the young gentleman's recovery.

DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.—The births registered during the quarter, as already stated, amounted to 38,325, the deaths to 29,341, and the number of emigrants to 15,845, it would therefore appear that the population of Ireland decreased during the three months by 6,846, being the excess of the deaths over the births added to the number of emigrants.

The number of the Irish constabulary forces, including the staff, was 11,824 on the 1st of January last—a number smaller by 326 than at the beginning of the year 1864. The expenses of the force and of stipendiary magistrates in 1864 amounted to £596,310; of which sum £15,704 was borne by the counties, and the rest by the public purse. There are, as in 1864, 72 stipendiary magistrates.