ness. The medical man consulted, acknowledged his inability to aid her. Pale than every feebler than when in her cradle the young girl, one fine day, declared that she felt better, and that they might complete the cure by carrying herito the garden, to a place which she designated. Tha priest and mother Desbours were eager to gratify her.

She lay there upon a mattrass which was spread out almost on the edge of the carrotfield, her head shaded by the great traditional red umbrella of the family, stripping the leaves from roses, and stealthily throwing some warm glances toward the little loophole; for she was just at the foot of the wall where mother Desbouis had pointed out the opening, behind a tuft of wild gilliflowers.

She asked afterwards to be left alone. Her mother covered her face with a muslin liandkerchief, to prevent the flies from troubling her.

"You find yourself well, my child!" once more asked the priest, laying the hands of Aglais across her breast, as he was about to leave her. white mask, slightly pressing the hands of the every one called for what liquor he liked, with old man.

When her mother, becoming anxious from her long silence, returned to her some hours after, and lifted the handkerchief, the young lady was cold, and her eyes were closed never to open

The old woman sobbed in finishing this history. She raised her arms toward the wall as if to cry out, but the sound died upon her hollow lips .--This gesture, this stifled cry, they were symbolic of human weakness in the face of the catastrophes which it pleases the Master of all things to send to us.

Shortly alter, the octogenarian arose; and, having dried her tears with an old checked cotton handkerchief, the confidant of her sorrows -a sponge made sacred by the bitter waters which grief had caused to flow, and which the angels of collect, it is said, in imperishable urns mother Desbouis came to me, and, suddenly gaining ber self-possession, she said, upon inspecting my convas:

" Is that all you have done?"

The truth is, I had not yet taken a single tint from my palette.

I had let simplicity and sorrow paint for me a more pleasing and more tourning picture.

The day was declining, and I proceeded to depart. I inscribed a date on the very middle of my cannvas, and it is before it that I now transcribe this souvemr of an artist's journey, and of some hours passed an Auvergne, under the portice of an old house.

A FINE OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN.

The Earldom of Llandaff, now an extinct Irish peerage, was held by the Irish family of Mathew. The late Father Theobald Mathew, known in both hemispheres as the Apostle of Temperance, was a cadet of this house. The earldom was created in 1697, and became extinct, for the want of a direct male heir to succeed to the honors, about thirty years ago.

When Dean Swift resided in Ireland, about 2 century and a half since, the head of the family, Mathew, of Thomastown, in the county of Tipperary. His estates mainly ran across that richest part of Ireland, still called the Golden Vein, Ireland at that period, would go as far as 60,000 dollars at the present time.

Tom Mathew's demense, or pleasure grounds, consisted of 1,500 acres of the finest land in his country, with every variety of wood and water. just succeeded to his estate, retired to the contineut for seven years, during which time he re-stricted his expenses to 3,000 dollars a year.— The balance, amounting to 175,000 dollars, was expended upon his mansion and grounds at Thomastown.

On returning to Ireland, Mr. Mathew resided in Dublio for a time, and his genial nature and large wealth speedily collected around him a great many eligible acquaintances. Those whom he liked best he cordially invited to visit him at Thomastown. His way of living there, as described by Dr. Sheridan, grandfather of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan,

Orator, dramatist, minstrel, who ran Through each mode of the lyre, and was

Master of all, was very singular, and worthy of being made

known to these latter days. His house, we are told by Sheridan, had been chiefly contrived to answer the noble purpose of that constant hospitality which he intended to maintain there. It contained forly commodious apartments for guests, with suitable and sup here, whenever you please, and invite such of the guest to accompany you as may be most agreeable to you." He then showed him ordinary was kept, at which he might dine when it was more agreeable to him to mix in society, but from this moment you are never to know me as master of the house, and only to consider me as one of the guests.'

In order to put an end to all ceremony at meal time, he took his place at random at the table; and thus, all ideas of precedence being laid aside, the guests seated themselves promiscuous- to that large class with whom as yet the power rests ly, without any regard to rank or quality. There to choose the other side, but who are wavering and house, where a bar-maid and waiters attended to furnish refreshments at all times of the day. timid people who, when the cholera comes, find a man in the community. -Roscommon Herald.

Whate'er his various tour has been. May sigh to think how oft he found His warmest welcome at an inn,"

Mathews had actually annexed to one wing of his house a room which he called a tavern.-Temperate himself, as many of his guests were, little wine was much in fashion in those days, in order to gratify such of his guests as had indulged themselves in drink in the common room.-But, as drinking was that custom, he had recourse to the above mentioned contrivance; and it was the custom of all who loved a cheerful glass, to adjourn to the tavern after dinner, and leave the more sober folks to themselves. Here a waiter, in a blue apron, attended (as was the fashion then,) and all things in the room were "Yes," replied the young girl, from under the contrived so as to humor the illusion. Here house, and to pay his share of the reckoning.-Here, too, the midnight orgies of Bacchus' were often celebrated, with the same noisy mirth as is customary in his city temples, without in the least disturbing the repose of the more sober part of the family. Games of, all sorts were allowed, but under such restrition as to prevent gainbling; and so as to answer their true end, that of amusement, without injury to the purse of the players. There were two billiard tables and a large bowling-green; ample provision was made for such as delighted in country sports; fishing tackle of all sorts, a variety of guns, with proper ammunition, a pack of buck hounds, another of fox hounds, and a third of harriers. For the convenience of such guests as were not properly mounted, there were twenty choice hunters in his stalls. Dr. Sheridan adds that, though all this expense might seem to be scarcely within the limit of 40,000 dollars a year, the value of the money was greatly larger. Also, Mr. Mathews' demesne, being some of the richest soil in Ireland, furnished the house almost everything, except groceries and wine, and that a strict, though not ostensible economy, ruled over that household. Mr. Mathews minded his own affairs aided by faithful stewards, and larceny could be searcely committed in his cellar or larder without detection. He rose at five o'clock every morning, and devoted three hours to business .--Yet he seemed the idlest and most disengaged man in the house.

In order that his guests should not consider him other than one of themselves, he ruled that nobody should treat him as the host. Sometimes, without giving any notice, he would leave Thomastown for several days, all things going on as usual in his absence, and no one taking notice of his absence or his return.

At Thomastown was first introduced the plan of having a variety of cells, each marked with a number, and communicating with a particular anartment, marked with a similar number. Thus, the guests' servants occupying a large ball where they were generally to be found when not upon duty, and the bells ranged along the walls in then a simple country gentleman, was Thomas numerical order, each servant when a bell sounded, could immediately see which of them was

wanted. It was the custom in those days, when Queen and not owing a shilling to any one, not having Anne reigned, to give small wages to the serraised any money by mortgage, Tom Mathew, as vants, the guests bestowing money upon them, reigns, exterminates religions orders, banishes Priests he was familiarly called, had a clear rental of on leaving, which gratuities were called vails .-40,000 a year, which, at the rate of living in At Thomastown the servants were paid large wages, and were forbidden to accept any gratuities, the guests been informed that Mr. Mathew would consider it the highest affront if any offer of the sort were made.

Such is an accurate description of the manner In the midst he built a large mansion for the ac- in which the ancestor of the noble house of commodation of his friends. His demense was beautifuly laid and kept. When he determined to build his house, Tom Mathew, who had then over the place, and no person named Mathew now resides at Thomastown, which is rented, we believe, to the Viscount de Chabot.—Press.

(From the London Tablet.)

The Debate on the 17th May, in the House of Commons on the "Subscription Fund in aid of the Sicilians," which we briefly noticed in our last, will appear of more importance the more it is considered. To Mr. Hennessy belongs the chief merit, for it was he who saw and seized the opportunity of forcing on the unwilling attention of Parliament and of the public that great question of questions, which so many of those seem most anxious to avoid, who are bound, beyond all others, to grapple with it, and not to rest until it has been

This great question, of which, thanks to Mr. Rennessy, the discussion has at last commenced, is one which will have to be discussed again and yet again ; and on its decision depends the future history, not of England only, but of Europe. This question is, whether this ancient Monarchy, this free Government, this mighty Empire shall, or shall not, defini-tively range itself upon the side of Revolution. The question is, whether that immense moral influence, and that overwhelming material force, which belongs to the most powerful community that has as commodation for their servants. Each apart-ment was completely furnished with every con-employed to subvert or to support those principles repience that could be wanted, even to the on which are based the stability of all thrones, minutest article. When a guest arrived he the libertles of all peoples, the maintenance of all minutest article. When a guest arrived he showed him his apartment, saying, "This is your castle; you are to command here as absolutely believe it if they could, and, not being able to do as in your own house; you may breakfast, dine, that, they would prefer not to be reminded of it --They have no objection to talk about Royal tyranny, about bad Governments, about Constitutional rights, about aspirations for liberty and cravings after nationality. But they don't like to hear that the common parlor, "where," he said, "a daily issue must be joined upon another and a greater question, and that all the minor points to which they would fain confine themselves are irrelevant at present. The question is, Shall the Revolution be supported - shall we adopt its principles - shall we embrace their consequences? A large portion of the British public, and by far the most influential portion of the public press, headed by the "Times," have already decided, and have openly proclaimed their adhesion to the Revolution, and their desire for its success. We do not speak to them; we speak was a large room fitted up exactly like a coffee- trimming, fluctuating between opposite fears, and preferring to shut their eyes to a danger which they have not got the heart to face. They are like those applauded by every conscientions and right-thinking If our advice be taken, the friends of Tom Mengher Lord Landsdowne is not acquainted with this state

to adopt the Code Napoleon, and to grant a Repre-sentative Government! We know it all by heart. But do they really flatter themselves, assuming all these things to be as true as possible, that these are the causes of the events which during the last twelve months have convulsed Europe, and of the events to come, in expectation of which all Europe now stands breathless with excitement and suspense. No-these things, and such as these, are the merest pretexts. The Revolution is once more loose. That devouring giant, the first-born of the abyss, "fierce as ten Furies, terrible as Hell," the Revolution, has again broken its bonds, and has started on a new carcer. Your miserable Cavours and Farinis, Garibaldis and Mazzinis-your despicable Russells, and your trumpery Kossuths-your Royal puppet, profligate swordsman, barrack debauchee-King Galant' Uomo of Sardinia, have in themselves no real significance or weight. Even the Imperial Carbonaro,—the great Master," the Renegade of the Secret Societies, who assumes to guide and to control the mighty field of the Revolution, and to make it fetch and carry in his service and for his wages-even Napoleon III, is personally insignificant compared with that Ubiqui tous Spirit of Evil which is everywhere at work in the hearts of men, and which produces the disease, the madness of the Revolutionary fever. Italy is looked on as the seat of the disorder, because its effects are there more manifest; but the disease is not confined to one member of the body Corporate; it is in the blood which circulates through the whole frame of European Society. At present, the French Emperor alone profits by it. The Powers of Europe see their danger and fear it, but they are unable to act against it, either separately or in combination. In every country there is a Liberal party which keeps the State powerless against the foreign foe. Austria and all the German States, including Prussia, even Switzerland and Belgium, are deterred from resisting France, because they fear that the Revolutionary party among themselves would frustrate all their plans of self-defence. That is our position at this very moment. The majority of Englishmen know that their country is in a false position; that they have been duped and degraded; and that the foreign policy of the Whig Ministry is antinational and ruinous. That Ministry was called to power, and is maintained in it by the Revolutionary party, aided by the bigots of the No Popery School of Protestantism. It keeps the support of the Re-volutionists by helping Garibaldi and the incendiaries of Italy. It keeps the support of the No Popery bigots by perpetual proofs of its enmity to

the Catholic Church, and to the Holy See. We believe it to be impossible that this state of things should last. The Emperor of the French has an interest in revolutionising Europe for his own aggrandisement and safety, that he may employ his army, and distract the minds of his subjects from those reflections which if dwelt on would make them hurl him from his seat. He profits by the Revolution and is its slave while he directs it. He is like the Magician who could only escape destruction from the Fiend which his skill had conjured by finding it continual work. And England is employed in playing into his hands and strengthening his power before joining with him in a death struggle.
It is impossible that this should last. The Whige

are everywhere aiding and abetting the Revolution, and the Revolution is the source and the means of the French Emperor's power. The time is come for the people of England to make up their minds whether they will break with the Revolution, or, by continuing to aid it, make their country a satellite of France. If our Protestant countrymen have no higher motive for resisting the Revolution than that its spread involves the ascendancy of France in Europe, and endangers our existence as a first class power, Catholics, at least, have in addition to these reasons other and higher motives for action. The whole meaning of the Revolution, its life, its essence, and the very reason of its being, is War against Christianity. The success of the Revolution means the emancipation of man from the tyranny of God. The Revolution subverts thrones, deposes Soveabolishes Bishops, closes churches, and imprisons Popes. But it does all these things only as means towards an end, and that end is the obliteration of the image of God from the souls of men, and the annihilation of the Creator. The Revolutionary creed is known; it has been proclaimed over the whole earth. Its disciples are known, and their deeds have been for sixty years the study and the wonder of the world. To our Fathers belongs the glory of having been the sternest, the most consistent, and the most successful enemies of the Re-volution They succeeded in suppressing it, after a struggle in which they had almost succumbed. It is for their sons to decide whether they will allow themselves to be made the allies of the Revolution in order to become its slaves, or whether, before it is too late, they will once more grapple with it, and chain it down in fetters stronger than those which have already proved too weak to hold it.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. M'EVOY, P.P., KELLS .-This pious priest, warm-hearted patriot, and Christian gentleman, resigned his pure spirit into the hands of his Maker, May 18th, at half-past 6 o'clock.

DEATH OF THE REV. H. FITZSIMONS, P.P .- Died on the 7th inst., at his residence, Drumelis, in the 87th year of his age, the Rev. Hugh Fitzsimons, the late venerable and worthy pastor of Annagh West, in the diocese of Kilmore.

DEATH OF THE REV. FRANCIS GERMAINE, C.C., Kingsrown.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of the above estimable priest, after an illness of less than four days. About six o'clock on Wednesday, the 16th ult., when he was preparing to return to his confessional (in which he had spent the greater part of the day) he was seized with paralysis. Medical aid was in immediate attendance, but in spite of all that skill and the most unremitting attention could do, he gradually sank, and on the next day, about two o'clock, p.m., he resigned his pure soul into the hands of his God, fortified by the sacraments of the Church. Father Germaine received his early education in Carlow College, made his theological studies in Maynooth, and was ordained briest in January, 1836.

The Cathedral Church of Enniscorthy, countr Wexford, was solumnly dedicated to the service of God on Sunday, 6th ult. The Most Rev. Dr. Furlong officiated. High Mass was celebrated, at which the Lord Bishop of Bombay officiated as prelate cerebrant. At the conclusion the Lord Bishop, of Birmingham ascended the pulpit, and taking as his text the 3d verse of the 21st chapter of the Apocalypse, delivered a powerful sermon to an immense congregation. The foundation-stone was laid in 1843 by the Inte Bishop, Dr. Kenting. The Cathedral is 180 feet long by 60 in breadth, and the spire will be 225 feet in height.

The building of the new Critholic church of Killinagh, near Ross, is being fast proceeded with. The plan of this sacred edifice is very neat. From the number of hands at work, the walls will be shortly completed. The unceasing efforts of the reverend paster, the Rev. Joseph Egan, P.P., deserved to be

THE TRUE WILLIAMS

The indisposition of Aglais became a real illless of the medical man consulted, acknowedged his inability to sid her would be the constitution; and the special complete the cure by carrying one fine day, declared that she fell better; and one fine day, declared the cure by carrying one fine day. The constitution; and the Pope retria witholds the Constitution; and the Pope retria witholds the Constitution; and the Pope retria witholds the Constitution; and the Pope retwo comfort in denying its existence, and accounting comfort in denying it ed by the Rev. Mr. Moyce and Rev. Mr. Martin, as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. Edward M'Bride, parish priest of Urney, preached. The collection amounted to £60. In the evening the bishop and clergy repaired to St. Johnston, to the residence of the respected parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Stephens, where they were hospitably entertained at dinner. The new church is built in the mediaval style of architecture (from a design by Mr. E. W. Godwin, architect), with high pitched root, &c., and comprises nave, chancel, porch, and sacristy, with bell tower over chancel arch, terminating in a cross. There is also provision made for a transent on the north side. The stained glass has been supplied from the studio of the Messrs. Barff and Co., Dublin, and is very highly to the credit of these distinguished artists and church decorators .- Derry Journal.

DIOCESE OF FERNS .- The following removals have been made by his lordship, the Bishop, within the last few days: The Rev. Michael Cosgrave, from Kiltealy, to Newbawn; the Rev. Andrew O'Farrell, from Newbawn to Oulert; and the Rev. Edward Kavanagh, from Oulert to Kiltealy .- Wexford People.

DIOCESE OF CLOGHER .- The Right Rev. Dr. M'Naly, Bishop of Clogher, has received from Cardinal Alexander Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, a most kind letter, in which he speaks of the Clogher diocesan address to the Holy Father, and of the communication which accompanied it in the most laudatory and complimentary terms. The diocesan remittances to his Eminence for the Pope exceeds thirteen hundred pounds .- Freeman.

The Rev. William Shannahan arrived in Clonmel ou Wednesday evening, for the first time since his return from Australia, where his mission to collect funds for roofing the Catholic church of Clogheon was prosecuted with such zeal and crowned with such success. We were delighted to find him in excellent bealth and spirits; and all who knew and loved him will rejoice that his return to his native land has been under such favorable circumstances. -Tipperary Free Press.

THE MISSION IN SLIGO.—Some idea may be formed of the labors of the good fathers, and of the clergy of the town and of the diocese who were aiding and assisting, when we state that there were three lectures or sermons daily, that the confessionals, of which there are upwards of twenty, are constantly crowded, and that the average attendance in the church, including those present at the evening sermons and devotions, is not less than five thousand. -Sligo Champion.

An admirable address from the parishioners of Killaloe has been presented to the Rev. Andrew Connellan, on his appointment by the Lord Bishop of that diocese, to the parish of Feakle. The address was accompanied by a gift of 65 sovereignsa truly handsome offering to one whose ministry was remarkable for unwearied zeal, great piety and the best results. We wish the Rev. A. Connelan every happiness in his new extensive sphere as Pastor of

The late Miss Ellen Hayes has left £200 for the completion of the Franciscan Church, Wexford. Conversion .- On May the 6th, Pat Sayers, a Pro-

testant, 82 years old, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Edward Waldron—the efficient and zealous parish priest of the Neale. Two years ago, Thomas, brother of the above Pat, was also admitted into the Catholic Church by the same pastor. Tom Sayers had been 50 years sexton of the Protestant church of the Neale .- Connaught Patriot.

OTHER CONVERSIONS .- On Thursday, the 17th ult the Rev. Eugene Coyne, C.A., Tuam, received into the Catholic Church, Hanna M'Keon and her husband, both Protestants. Mrs. M'Keon was repeatedly visited during her illness by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, the Protestant curate, who waited on her even on the 16th inst., but all to no purpose—she was resolved to die in the one only faith.—Connaught Pa-

The bazaar in Clonmel on Thurday, in aid of the Sisters of Charity, has realized neatly £300.

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE.—The collection for the Pope in the diocese of Killaloe is fixed for Sunday, the 24th of June next. We are sure it will be worthy alike of the people and the cause .- Tipperary Advocate.

We understand that Mr. John Ross has been declared the successful contractor for the New Catholic Church, Belfast, for the sum of £10.182. - Banner

There are now 389 inmates in Tipperary workhouse, being an increase of 29 in excess of the return for this time twelvemonths.

Mr. Richard Devereux has given £270 to build a female school in George's street, Wexford. The school is an additional one to those already built there by Mr. Devereux, and all of which are placed under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

HONMARON. - The mining operations in this village have latterly got such an impetus, that additional hands have been added to the works, and the company are improving the appearance of the village. Twenty cottages are being erected there for the workmen, according to plans and specifications prepared by Charles Tarrant, Esq., county surveyor. Disp.—On the 22d uit., at Drogheda, Mr. Sullivan head master of the Christian Brothers' Schools. May

he rest in peace. BUST OF SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK.-We are glad to learn that the members of the Royal Dublin society having subscribed among themselves a sum sufficient to procure a bust for the Arctic voyager, to be placed in the New Museum, have given the commission to execute it to a local sculptor of of high reputation-Mr. Joseph Kirk-by whom doubtless, it will be produced with fidelity of fea-

ture and general effectiveness .- Evening Packet. The Inspector-General has been pleased to select First Head-Constable R. M'Laughlin, of the Athlone Station one of the draft to proceed to the School of Musketry at Hythe on the 15th June.

IRISH PORTS OF CALL.-The Derry Journal states that the Hon. Mr. Smith, Mr. Allen and Mr. Macroy, and the other gentlemen who took an official part the arrangements for making Lough Foyle a port of call, have been unceasing in their efforts to complete the negotiations with the British Postal authorities. It is now believed that the parties have all but succeeded in arranging the first outward voyage for Thursday, the 31st inst.

ship for parties concerned advise him not to interfere try, and was still able and willing to do so if he in this question. With a great deal of spirit he is could procure shelter, but that he had been just turn-singularly injudicious. Nothing could be more mis- cd on the streets by the owner of the house in which chievous than the course he suggests. He ought to his and two other families had occupied a wretched know, for he has ample sources of information, the small apartment for some time past, where he had exact position of the amnesty movement at present. The Government will not only refuse freedom to the three families also slept and took their meals those gentlemen who decline to accept it, but they will not even entertain the proposition. As for the habited by the working classes had been progress"logical consequences," it is logical nonsense. We ing. Nothing but personal knowledge would induce have no faith in logic, but we have a great deal in any one to credit the truly pitcons condition of these common sense and judicious action. If Mr. Cardwell be interperlated in Parliament, and a prema-carried out. The number of hulf-starved and half-ture discussion brought on, the whole thing will be naked families that are huddled together in one small blown to atoms, and, the chances of any of the ex- house, and in numerous instances in one small apartiles being liberated will be postponed for a long time. | ment, is sufficient to create a pestilence. Surely will see him in Waterford before the summer is over. of things.

The Irish-property of the late William Ormsby Gore, Esq., of Carkington Sheopshire, devolves on the second sons Millan Philage Omnsby Gore, M.P., Leitrim who is married to a daughter of Admiral Sir George Seymour.

A YOUNG TIPPPRARY MAN .- Captain H. E. Quin, ist Battalion, H. M. 20th Regiment, has been appointed by the Governor-General of India at Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, and posted to the Punjanb. Captain Quin is a son of O'Neil Quin, Esq., M.D., Nenagh.

TIMELY GRANTS .- As it always affords us pleasure o give credit for work well done, we most heartily rejoice at being enabled to announce, to the honour of Lord John Browne, M.P., that government have allocated, of the Irish Reproductive Loan Grant, the sum of £3,550 to be spent in this county, as follows; -For Ballina Harbour, £800 ; for Westport harbour £800; for Killala harbour, £400; for Newport harbour, £400; for Belmullet harbour, £1,150 .- Mayo Telegraph.

We learn, says the Clonmel Chronicle, that Mr. Vincent Scully, M.P., has settled with most of his tenants in the vicinity of Tipperary, on whom he had, for the purpose of "squaring their farms," served notice to quit. It is stated that in one instance, Mr. Scully will realize £1,000 in the shape of a fine, as the result of a safe arrangement which he has amicably made with his tenants.

SHEEP TAXATION IN DONEGAL.-The investigation recently held at Churchhill, into the reported destruction of a number of sheep alleged to have been maliciously killed on Gartan mountain will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. This inquiry, which was presided over by Mr. Dillon, R. M., and two other magistrates, let in a good deal of light on the Donegal system of county compensation for lost sheep. We need not recapitulate the evidence. It will be sufficient to say that it was clearly proved on oath that the sheep had never been maliciously destroyed; that only a pertion of those claimed had been lost; that these died from natural causes; that the shepherd knew they had; that he had neglected them and left them to starve; and that his claim to be compensated by the county was an impudent and unjust attempt to defraud the tax-payers. In consequence of this exposure the case did not come before the Presentment Sessions, although the preliminary notices had been duly served. Now, there are not a few who believe that the Gweedore sheep cases, had they been inquired into with the same promptness and impartiality as the Gratan "outrages," would have disclosed a state of facts in many cases identical .- Berry Journal.

The extra police force is about to be removed from Gweedore, Donegal, the alleged agrarian outrages having, it appears, no foundation, and the inspector stating that no fewer than 120 of the sheep for which compensation had been claimed as having been wilfully destroyed, had been found by the police dead on the mountains, without any marks of injury.

CASTLEBLAYNEY UNION .- We are glad to observe that Mr. James Devlin, Castleblaney, has been elected guardian of the Camly division of this union. There could not be a better guardian of the poor than Mr. Devlin.

Angling on the Shannon .-- .- The salmon and trout fishing at Killaloe, long celebrated as the most abundant in Ireland, especially for trout fishing, but which, for some weeks previous to the recent rains, has been rather under the average of the last season or two, not, it is believed, for lack of abundance of of fish in the river and the lake (Lough Derg), but owing to the unprecedentedly severe weather which has prevailed during the Spring, is at length beginning to recompense the Anglers' patience; and now that we have reached the middle of this present genial month (May), and being favoured with delightful rains, we may naturally anticipate even still more increased sport for the lovers of the "gentle craft." Some monster salmon have been brought to grass, and were in splendid condition. One of these beautiful fish, we are informed, weighed upwards of forty-four pounds! In another week or so, should the weather continue mild, the May-fly will begin to make its appearance, then commences the easy capture of the well-flavoured "gillaro," with which rare fish the most inexperienced so prolific is the yield -may speedily fill his creel .- Limerick Chronicle.

John Kennedy was fined £5 and costs or six months' imprisonment, at the Templemore petty sessions, for killing a hare without having a game certificate.

PARTY CONFLICT IN LURGAN. -- LURGAN scene of great excitement on the 17th inst. That being the market day, several bodies of Orangemen, with drums and fifes, crowded into town, and paraded through the streets playing party tunes, and yelling and cheering, evidently for the purpose of insuliing the Catholics, numbers of whom were them assembled on their ordinary business. The Orange assemblage was composed of the very dregs of the faction, being principally that "very loyal and interesting class," known as the "sleeve-waistcoat brigade," from the peculiar custom they wear in public. As the evening wore on they became more noisy, and it was evident a hostile collision was impending. The local magistrate was non est inventus (some how or other business awkwardly intervened to call him away), and the task of preserving the peace, as usual, devolved on Head-Constable M'Carron. That active officer adopted the most efficient measures that circumstances would allow, and he called on some of the respectable shopkeepers to assist him, who cheerfully co-operated with him, and earnestly urged on the people to return peaceably home. The Catholics expressed their willingness to retire; not so the Orangemen; they loudly refused to listen to the remonstrance of two of their leaders, and persisted in drumming and cheering, and venting the most insulting expressions. About eight o'clock hostilities commenced in earnest; the stones flew in rattling showers; fiste and feet played away right actively: and three or four drums were completely smashed, and many of the Orange party soundly drubbed. By dint of great exertions the police with fixed bayonets got between the belligerents, and finally escorted the Orangemen out of town One Catholic was wounded by a sword-cut inflicted by a constable. Another Catholic was slightly hurt by the bayonet of a policeman, but the affray happily terminated without any serious dumage heing done .--Summonses have since been granted against some of the belligerents, and we may expect a series of stirring "law-suits" on next bench day.

There is at present a mule in seemingly good health and strength drawing milk daily to the Baltinglass Workhouse, from Joseph Nolan's, Esq., of Corrigeon, which was employed during the insur-rection of 1798 carrying military stores to the army while at Vinegar Hill.

The Trales Chronicle says :- A tradesman, accom-The Waterford Citizen says: -We have seen Mr. clad, applied for and obtained admission to the work-Smyth's letter to the O Donoghue, and have just a house at the last meeting of guardians. He stated few words to say about it. We would in all friend- he had hitherto maintained his family by his indusworked at his trade of a shoemaker, and in which ever since the levelling of the houses heretofore increatures since this system has been so extonsively