

history,—admitted upon all sides to have been from the beginning in one way or the other in connection with the religious belief of the Irish people, and allowed by the advocates of their Christian origin to have stood upon an average for at least one thousand years,—there is a strange and perhaps a melancholy pleasure in the endeavour to trace them back to their foundation, as summoning up silent witnesses of scenes the actors in which long, long ages ago have crumbled into dust; scenes of the most eventful changes in the page of our national history, acknowledged to have been, at least for a period, associated with hallowed shrines devoted to the divine teachings of Christianity and literature, and withstanding the ravages of time, and the unholy havoc of fire and sword, which carried desolation to the peaceful retreats of ecclesiastical grandeur, by which they were surrounded,—they insensibly bring the mind back with a species of reverential awe to almost forgotten periods of the past, and teach it intuitively to declare homage to the skill of the builders of these primitive ages, for such they were undoubtedly erected in, even allowing for the occasion the Christian theory of their erection to be correct.

WILLIAM HUGHES.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, LIMERICK.

THIS sacred edifice (of which we give an interior view with this number) was re-opened on the 13th ult. for divine worship. It has been completely remodelled, from plans by, and under the direction of, Messrs. Goldie and Child, architects, of London. We print nearly verbatim an account furnished to us by a valued correspondent and subscriber:—

For several months past, works of an important character have been in progress at this building, and the result has been the production of a church which reflects the highest credit on all concerned in the undertaking—one of considerable difficulty, and at first beset with obstacles. Few, indeed, who remember the old squat, weather-beaten exterior, with its incongruous battlements and pinnacles, could recognise through the wonderful metamorphosis wrought on it the beautiful proportions and picturesque outline of the present façade, with its lofty pointed centre gable, pierced with an elaborate rose window, and decorated with statue niches; its dependant sloping half gables, cut off and flanked by buttresses, which are carried up and terminated by massive yet graceful pinnacles, which give the entire front a finished and *recherché* appearance.

It is, however, on entering the building that one whose memory had been familiar with the old lank wooden uprights that did duty for columns, and stayed the plain, flat, gloomy, overhanging ceiling, that rested, as it were, on the apex of the chancel arch at one end (dwarfing its beautiful proportions) and swamped the organ at the other; then the large awkward gallery and its bulks of staircases, that darkened so much the west end of church, and the unsuitable arrangement of the floor, particularly that portion frequented by the poorer classes;—it is to one, then, who can remember or imagine all this, that the streaming light now falling on the beautiful and costly materials, and displaying in its varied depths of light and shade the elegant and chaste proportions of the present interior, that its production from the old building seems truly marvellous—so

much so, that it is some moments before one draws near to examine those massive and matchless gleaming Aberdeen red granite columns which support the arcade, and divide the church into nave and aisles. They are each of two single pieces, resting on a molded base of Portland stone, which overlays an octagonal block of pure white native limestone; then at mid-height an ornamental band is introduced, and crowning all is an elaborately-molded cap, also of Portland stone. From off this cap—at either side making five bays—spring the gracefully-molded arches of the arcade, over the apices of which are the clerestory windows—simple coupled lights deeply recessed, with light pointed drop-arches in front. From the foot of those windows, sloping downwards and outwards, are the aisle roofs, whose graceful design, curved ribbed principals resting on corbels, the entire surface being sheeted over, and without substantially slated, whilst within it is broken up into panels, whose rich and warm tone produced by its permanent oil stain, and the cathedral proportions of those side chapels, make them a study in themselves, and well worthy of the universal admiration they have exacted. But the nave roof is the *chef d'œuvre*, and one must see before he can appreciate those slender columns, resting on corbelled bases, and supporting molded caps, from off which spring the legs and curved ribs of the main trusses; then the intermediate principals and massive purlins break up the open sheeted surface, as in aisle roofs; and the delighted eye, as it gradually steals up to the distant apex—now deepened in shade,—is lost in the solemn and thrilling effect which has been produced. A most unique, light, and elegant organ tribune of wrought and stained and varnished red pine, supported by pierced and carved oak columns, happily replaces the old gallery before alluded to, and occupies such little space at the west end of church as not to interfere with a single feature of the interior, but, on the contrary, adds much by its beauty. On this the grand old organ is fixed, whose rich tones are now heard to so much advantage. Then, above and beyond all, one is struck by the internal appearance of the rose window (which develops in its tracery a cross, the angular and other spaces being filled up with trefoils, quatrefoils, &c.), which so appropriately lights and furnishes that intermediate storey. In the corresponding space between the apex of chancel arch and framing of roof, preparation has been made for the introduction of rood figures, which will tend considerably to enliven this portion of the church. Evident care has been bestowed on the arrangement of the seats, &c. Now the principal entrance is by the great west doorway, which opens on the uninterrupted sweeping nave, the beautiful encaustic tiled passage through which leads direct to the communion rail; and then at either side are the benches or seats. The aisles are similarly treated, the passages being along side walls, by which means the greatest amount of accommodation is obtained, and a simplicity of access established, which is so essential in all public buildings.

The acoustic properties of the church are very perfect, as also the ventilation. In the north aisle a large radiating stove has been erected. Thus much has been accomplished; but, in order to give the last stroke to this already beautiful church, the erection of a triple porch advancing some 14 ft. or 15 ft. in front, is deemed a matter of necessity.

We understand that the greatest meed of

praise in carrying out this noble undertaking is due to the Very Rev. J. Carbery, Prior of the Dominican Order, under whose charge the religious establishment connected therewith is maintained. We are glad to hear that all liabilities so far are cleared off—much to the credit of Limerick.

Mr. M. A. Hennessy, C.E., of Upper Mallow-street, Limerick, had the entire supervision of the works from their commencement until their satisfactory completion by the contractors, Messrs. M'Carthy and Guerin.

L A W.

SECOND QUEEN'S BENCH.—Dec. 1.

(Before Mr. Justice O'Brien and a Common Jury.)

Begg v. Redmond.—This was an action brought for alleged trespass. Plaintiff is a fishmonger, and defendant a fruit and vegetable dealer, and they both carry on business at the premises 43 Westland-row, one-half of which is occupied by plaintiff, and the other by defendant. Their stalls adjoin each other. About nine years ago plaintiff began to deal in fruit, and defendant began to deal in fish, but after a little while they both gave up their new trades, and devoted themselves exclusively to their old ones. In course of time plaintiff tiled the portion of the pathway fronting his house, and as the effect was to throw the rain upon defendant's portion, he tiled his also to prevent it. Plaintiff complained that defendant caused his cabbages to overhang his (plaintiff's) salmon! while defendant, on the other hand, felt aggrieved that plaintiff should place his fish against his (defendant's) peaches! Finally, about three weeks ago, defendant commenced again to take up the fish business in addition to his fruit, whereupon plaintiff at once resumed the fruit business as an adjunct to his fish! In this state of feeling between the parties, plaintiff, in October, proceeded to lay down, in the centre between the two portions of footway, a base for railings; but on the complaint of defendant to the landlord (Mr. Ryan, of Townsend-street), Mr. Ryan would not permit the railings to be erected, as being an obstruction to defendant's business. Defendant then removed the stones which were to form the base, from the position in which they lay on his portion of the frontage, and placed them close to plaintiff's door. Plaintiff, regarding this as a trespass on his property and an infringement of his rights, brought the present action. His case was that there had been no prohibition of the stones by the landlord, and that they were lying on his portion of the frontage when defendant took them up and removed them. After a lengthened hearing an arrangement was come to between the parties.

SECOND QUEEN'S BENCH.—Dec. 9.

(Before Mr. Justice George and a Special Jury.)

A. and N. Hammond v. Captain Ralph Smyth.—Plaintiffs are builders at Drogheda, and defendant is a gentleman residing at Newtown, near same place. The action was brought to recover £552 5s., amount due for building work executed at defendant's residence. Defendant pleaded that plaintiffs were bound by their agreement to have their works completed by 1st June, 1868, under a penalty of £10 per week for any further delay; that the works were not completed for twenty-eight weeks after, and that plaintiffs, therefore, were indebted to him for penalties to the amount of £280; that he was willing to set off this against plaintiffs' demand, and that the only sum actually due to them was £156 17s. 6½d., which he had tendered before the commencement of the action, and which he now brought into the court. Plaintiffs filed a replication, alleging that defendant employed an architect, and that it was part of the agreement between them that the plaintiffs should act in strict accordance with the architect's plans and directions; that the architect (Mr. Caldbeck) furnished them with further details and plans, the execution of which necessarily prolonged the work beyond the 1st of June, 1868. After the case had been opened it was agreed to refer both the law and the facts thereof to the arbitration of three of the jurors. Their award had not been declared at the time of our going to press.

No mode of payment can be fair which overlooks the previous training of the workman. Sir Joshua Reynolds was once asked by a person for whom he had painted a small picture, how he could charge so much for a work which only employed him for five days? "Five days!" replied Sir Joshua, "why I have expended the work of thirty-five years upon it."