by a railroad. The line of railroad proposed by the com­missioners of railways to proceed from Armagh to Cole­raine is intended to pass through Tyrone, near the western coast of Lough Neagh, by Coal Island and Coagh. There are nine banking establishments ; three of which are branches of the Belfast, three of the Provincial, and three of the Agricultural and Commercial Banks. There are also eight registered loan-societies.

As every settler placed here by James I. was bound by the conditions of his grant, if he held upwards of 1000 acres, to erect a castle with a bawn or fortified enclosure, numer­ous large buildings were raised, of a mixed character be­tween the feudal fortress and the modern mansion, several of which are still the residences of the representatives or successors of the original grantees. Besides these there are many elegant modern mansions and villas of the landed gentry. The Imuses of the more substantial farmers are of stone, generally well built and slated ; the habitations of the peasantry very poor, owing partly to the want of timber, partly to the poverty of the inmates. Turf is the general fuel, except in the immediate vicinity of the collieries. The food of the poorer classes is potatoes and oatmeal, with milk and salt fish occasionally; flesh-meat is used only on festal occasions. In their dress, customs, and dispositions, they vary little from those of similar station throughout the pro­vince. Irish is scarcely spoken except in the retired moun­tain-districts.

A singular mode of medical treatment is practised in some parts. A kind of rude cell is scooped out of the side of a hill or bank, and closed in the front with wicker-work or clay, leaving only a small opening for the entrance. the interior being heated with charred turf, the patient is laid down in it, and the door being closed up so as to pre­vent the admission of air, he is suffered to remain thereun­til the action of the heat is supposed to have produced the desired effect. This system is used in ali complaints, but chiefly in rheumatic affections, which are very prevalent. The poorer classes are much addicted to superstitious prac­tices : they stand in great age of fairies, or, as they call them, “ the wee people and still adhere to the custom of driving their cattle round fires lighted at midsummer. An antique bell, found among the ruins of a church, and known by the name of the Clogh of Termon, is used as a test to swear upon ; and the donach, a box or casket contain­ing some relics, is employed for the same purpose.

There are many remains of raths and Danish forts, several in a state of good preservation ; but their number is yearly di­minishing, by their being dug up and carried away for farm­ing uses. Several fine monuments described as Druidical are to be seen. A very large cromlech rests on a hill near Newtown-Stewart ; another is near Coagh. Some remains of a round tower were visible at Errigal-keroge in the be­ginning of the present century, but no trace of it now ex­ists. Near Dungannon is an ancient relic, consisting of two circles marked by upright stones, and connected to­gether in the shape of the figure 8. Several brazen trum­pets of singular construction were discovered about a century ago near the same town. The remains of monas­tic buildings and of ancient castles are numerous. Among the most remarkable of the latter is that at Benburb, near which was one of the ancient residences of the O’Neills.

The population is chiefly rural. The largest town does not contain 6000 inhabitants, and there are but nine containing a population which exceeds 1060. The county town is Omagh, nearly in its centre, on the Drumragh water or Stroule, a branch of the Foyle. This town was twice de­stroyed by fire ; the first time in 1689, by the garrison placed in it by King James, in order to render it useless to the enemy when they evacuated it ; afterwards in 1743, by an accidental fire, which left but two houses standing. Like most other places that have suffered by such a cala­

mity, it rose much improved from its ashes, and is now re­markable for its general neatness, and the elegance of some of its buildings, particularly the court-house. The other pub­lic buildings are, the parish-church, with a lofty tower and spire, the Roman Catholic chapel, four dissenting chapels, the county -prison and infirmary, and a barrack. Omagh has some trade, and is one of the markets for brown linens.. The population is 2211. Strabane, on the Moume, near its confluence with the Finn, is the largest and most im­proving town in the county. Its situation is very pictu­resque ; the natural beauties of its site being heightened by the numerous orchards and fruit-gardens in which it is em­bosomed. Its public buildings arc, the parochial church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and four dissenting places of worship. It is a chartered borough, but the corporation is little regarded since it lost by the union its right of re­presentation. Its only corporate property are the town tolls and customs. It carries on a brisk trade in grain and pro­visions, which is greatly promoted by a canal, three miles long, to Leck, on the Foyle, and navigable for barges of forty tons. The linen manufacture, after having been carried on here to a large extent, gave way to that of cot­ton, which has also declined. The present thriving state of the place is owing to its general trade, and its position as a mart for receiving the agricultural produce of the inte­rior and transmitting it to Londonderry: it also enjoys the advantage of a profitable fishery. The population is 5457. Dungannon, three miles west of the south-west extremity of Lough Neagh, was the principal residence of O’Neill, the head of the family, who here erected a large castle, which he afterwards burned, together with the town, when driven from it by Lord Mountjoy. The castle was rebuilt after the restoration, and the town much improved. Its public buildings are, the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several dissenting places of worship, and one of the royal schools endowed by James I. The linen manufacture is still carried on with great spirit ; and there are several bleach­-greens in the neighbourhood. It has also manufactories of earthenware, fire-bricks, iron, and flour. It returns a mem­ber to the imperial parliament, for which purpose a new and more limited boundary has been laid down, comprehending but 224 acres out of 830, which is its extent for other mu­nicipal purposes. The population is 3515. Cookstown, on the road from Dungannon to Coleraine, has also a respect­able share of the linen manufacture, chiefly for the supply of the English market. Its population is 2883. The other towns whose population exceeds 1000 souls each are, Auch- nacloy, 1742; Newtown-Stewart, 1737 ; Fintona, 1714 ; Caledon, 1079; and Stewartstown, 1010. Clogber, where stood the cathedral of the diocese of the same name, a build­ing of small dimensions and few architectural pretensions, though dignified with the title of city, from the circumstance of its being the seat of a bishop, is but a village, with a population of 523 inhabitants, who chiefly derive their subsistence from the expenditure of the family and de­pendents of the bishop, whose palace and demesne arc in its vicinity. (c. p.)

TYRTÆUS, a renowned poet, was an Athenian by birth, and flourished about 682 years before the com­mencement of the Christian, era. He followed the occu­pation of a schoolmaster, was lame in one foot, and was considered as scarcely sound in mind. By the foolish, genius is sometimes mistaken for fatuity. The causes which led to his being placed in a more conspicuous situa­tion were very peculiar. During their second war with the Messenians, the Lacedæmonians having consulted the oracle of Delphi, were directed to request the services of an Athe­nian general. The Athenians were unwilling to disregard the injunctions of the oracle, but they were also unwilling to assist a rival state in extending its dangerous power in the Peloponnesus ; and with the view of at once complying