

place with a tread grand and steady as that of an army advancing in battle array to fight for a nation's freedom; and there appeared to be some doubt in the minds of the marshals as to whether it would not be more proper to pass by in solemn silence. But, when the front rank of the procession arrived at the sacred spot, oh! there was doubt no longer. The full tide of patriotic feelings burst out on the evening air; and a shout arose from that stricken mass that shook the old city from end to end and rolled in long-sounding echoes along the river and the bay; and thus the principles of 1803 and the principles of 1867 were shown to be identical: and Ireland paid double reverence to the martyrs of Irish Liberty [tremendous applause].

It does not become us after all—it is not creditable to our manhood to shed tears over the fate of those who have died for Ireland. There is more practical work for Irishmen to do. We must adhere to the faith which the martyrs of Irish Liberty abandoned only when they abandoned their lives—the faith which teaches us that Ireland must first herself become free, and then she may join the brotherhood of nations in laboring for the freedom of humanity against all that is sordid and unworthy, which may hope but in vain to understand that noble courage. It is the very negation of selfishness. It is held and worshipped in all its beauty—in all its fullness—by those only who are convinced, as Ireland's martyrs were convinced, that individual happiness is impossible so long as we are confronted with national misery, that the one great duty of the members of the human family is to sacrifice self for country,—aye, and country for humanity, and thus help to bear one another's burdens on the road to that state beyond the grave where, thank God, oppression and slavery shall be heard of no more. There are men who make great professions of patriotism, who call themselves friends of liberty and lovers of their country, when the horizon is bright with the certainty of easy success, but who shrink like cowards from the occasion when hard work is to be done, and disaster threatens the national cause. Well, it is not so with those whose names I have uttered here to-night. No; their was a spirit that might be broken but "that never would bend." They advocated their country's right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as proudly in the dock as on the public platform; they confessed their political faith with dauntless courage in the dungeon and on the scaffold. I am sure that the future historian, tracing his pathway by those stars in glory's sky, will place in the record of their heroism, and will say—"Oh! these were the men who, when great times came, endeavored to meet them, and who despatching alike the threats of the tyrant and the scoffing of slaves, labored to uplift their country, and to encircle her brow with the diadem of national glory." [Tremendous applause, amid which the lecturer retired.]

After the lecture, Mr. M. C. Mullarky proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor Power for his very able and eloquent address, to which that gentleman replied in some choice remarks, hoping, when he had left them to resume his labors in the British House of Commons, he would still retain a place in their remembrance, and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Edward Murphy for the able and dignified manner in which he performed his duty as chairman. Mr. Power also thanked the Shamrock Band for their gratuitous attendance on the occasion, after which the large assemblage departed well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ARCHBISHOP.—Private letters from Rome state that the Sacred Congregation has elected Dr. Hanban for Archbishop of Halifax.

A new Roman Catholic church at Newton-Stewart, Scotland, provided by the Marquis of Bute, Miss Montieb, and Mr. Hunter Blair, of Duoskey, was opened on the 7th inst., by Archbishop Eyre.

For their services to the University of Lille, the Holy Father has nominated Mr. Henri Benard Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, and the Count de Caulaincourt to the same degree in the Order of Pius IX.

CONVERSIONS TO CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.—The *Unita Cattolica* states that the English Ritualists continue to prepare neophytes for the Catholic Church in Rome, and announces the conversion of four English clergymen, who, it says, has courageously renounced their rich livings to enter the true Church.

CATHOLIC IRELAND.—The Irish Master of the Rolls, in the case of "Beresford vs. Jervis and Another," has ruled that a gift in perpetuity for masses for the dead, to be offered up in the Catholic Church of Wexford, was void, as not being for a Catholic charitable purpose, and as not being within the meaning of the statute.

The latest information from the Vatican shows that the Pope has fully recovered from his indisposition and resumed his usual activity. Audiences are given freely. Monsignor Cattani has been formally appointed Nuncio at Madrid, whither he will go immediately. His place as Pro-Secretary of the Council will be filled by Monsignor Verga.

The doors of the Church of Notre Dame at Paris are about to be replaced by new ones, having fallen to pieces from old age. They are masterpieces of ancient sculpture, and will, it is said, be placed in one of the national museums. The new ones are of oak, with iron mountings, and the carvings are exact copies of the old doors.

The Jesuits are again the subject of attacks. The "*Petite République*" of Paris, has its little say; and a contributor of the *Siecle* has just published a book entitled "The Jesuits before the French law." The pooriness of this work becomes evident from the fact of the author's impossibility to find any law whatever against the Jesuits. Many of the different French Governments are invoked; ordinances, decrees, administrative formalities, are quoted *ad libitum*, but no law is brought to the fore.

A conference has taken place at the Catholic University, Dublin, on the subject of Irish university education. There were present—The Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan; the Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke; the Bishop of Elphin, the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly; the Bishop of Ardagh, the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy; the Rector of the Catholic University, the Very Rev. Monsignor Woodcock; Mr. Butt, M.P.; Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P.; and Mr. McCarthy, M.P. It is believed that the result was eminently satisfactory.

The SUPREMACY OF THE POLISH PRINCES.—Count Ladislav Pater writes that the persecution of the Polish clergy continues with greater severity than ever. Priests are continually thrown into Russian prisons to herd with robbers and murderers, and the deportation to Siberia are frequent. The dragonnades of the Uniate laity in Podlachia for refusing to allow their children to be baptised, by the official popes, are still carried on with unrelenting persistency. Assistance is urgently needed to prevent the deported clergy from dying of cold and hunger.

It is with much regret we announce the death of the Very Rev. Archibald McDonald, senior priest of St. Andrew's, Dumfries, which took place at the presbytery there, on Friday, 26th Jan. Father McDonald had been ailing all through the winter, and from the beginning but slender hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery. He was highly esteemed by his brethren in the priesthood, by the various flocks in whose midst he had laboured with

great zeal and energy, and earned the respect of non-Catholics through his exemplary life and gentlemanly demeanour.

THE LATE COL. O'MAHONY.—A Catholic gentleman of position, who, by his kindness and thoughtfulness, helped to make easy the last days of the late Colonel John O'Mahony, informs us that the gallant gentleman died in peace and reconciliation with his Mother Church, and was sustained and strengthened in his last agony by her sacraments. That these consolations were not wanting to him will be a matter of genuine rejoicing to vast numbers of his countrymen. A requiem mass for the repose of his soul is announced for this morning, Tuesday, February the 13, in St. Francis Xavier's. May he rest in peace.—*Catholic Review*.

The Bishop of Algiers recently learned at Rome that the oldest church in the Christian world was at Orleansville, in his diocese. An inscription copied from the mosaic pavement of the old church at Oppidum Tingitani was shown to him, and he was convinced by the records that the building was erected in the year 233, soon after the conversion of Constantine. The mosaic pavement, the walls to a height of about six feet, a part of the altar, and the bishop's seat still remain. All that portion of the original edifice has been covered over and forms a sort of crypt, which is carefully preserved.

LENT.—The Lenten period extends from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday. Bishop Crinon has issued the regulations for this diocese. All the faithful who have completed their 21st year are bound to observe the fast of Lent, unless dispensed for legitimate reasons. All the days except Sundays are fasting days on one meal and a collation. By a special dispensation from the Holy See, 1874, flesh meat is allowed at one meal on Palm Sunday and also on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Saturday. All persons under twenty years, the sick, women under certain cases, those obliged to do hard work and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without injuring their health, are exempt from fasting.—*Hanilton Times*.

CAN A CATHOLIC AID A PROTESTANT CHARITABLE ENTERPRISE.—This is the substance of the question to which a correspondent asks an answer. We answer: All Charity is Catholic, and where the so-called charity is pure charity, a Catholic may assist it. If the project is anti-Catholic then no Catholic can aid it. Thus for example, a Catholic may not aid an evangelist tract society, help to support an anti-Catholic preacher or contribute to the power for evil, wielded by avowed proselytizers, soupers, tract distributors, anti-Catholic Lecturers and the like. They cannot give direct aid to the erection of temples for idols or any false worship. They cannot manufacture such idols for money. In a word, it is lawful and commendable for a Catholic to aid any real charity, but never lawful for him to do anything impious or anti-Catholic.—*Catholic Columbian*.

The Tooth case has formed the subject of a good deal of gossip in Rome. The *Unita Cattolica*, taking the lead in discussing it, has managed to grasp the controversy very fully and firmly, and to give its readers a very clear idea of the merits. Commenting on the scandal, it characterises the Ritualistic ceremonies as "childish, not to say sacrilegious," and goes on—"Protestantism reveals a hastening dissolution. The only gainer by its convulsions is the Catholic religion, from which the Ritualists have taken the august ceremonies without possessing the faith that vivifies them. Further, the same paper tells us that neophytes are being prepared for the Catholic Church, in Rome, by the Ritualists, and announces several conversions. The feeling in the Eternal City regarding the scandal at Hatchem is merely one of curiosity, though some are anxious to see how the contest is to eventuate.

CATHOLIC REUNION.—The twenty-third annual Catholic Reunion was recently held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, under the presidency of the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., supported by the Bishops of Birmingham and Northampton, Lord Campden, Canon O'Sullivan, V.G., and a large number of the clergy and leading laity. Lord Ripon spoke on the necessity of Catholics taking steps to make themselves better known by the English people. The task might be sometimes difficult, as there still remained a kind of prejudice against them. They must especially take interest in matters pertaining to education, which they desired to see spread as widely as possible. Catholics had a right to claim to be judged, not by theory; but by their actions. If they would only show zeal in promoting public affairs they would not only be fulfilling their duty as good citizens, but doing what he believed in his heart would confer great and lasting benefit upon the Catholic Church.

The police authorities take extraordinary liberties in Prussia, whether they persecute or pretend to protect. In consequence of the approaching dissolution of the Ursuline establishment in Berlin, the orphans committed to their care will have to be transferred to some other institution, or be received at the guardians' houses. Who would imagine that this simple transaction could possibly provoke the interference of the police? And yet the police president of Berlin has interfered in a most unpardonable manner. In a circular sent to all guardians concerned, he orders them to inform him what they intend to do with their wards; and if, up to the 15th of February, they have not given the demanded information, the police president will himself take the necessary steps for the education of these children, in which case, says the circular, the wishes of the guardians with regard to the future of their wards will no longer be consulted.

IMPORTANT TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the suit of St. Joseph vs. the St. Joseph College, and thus settled a question of great importance to the Catholics of the State. The suit was instituted several years ago by the city of St. Joseph to compel the Catholics to pay taxes under the Drake Constitution, and it came up before the Supreme Court in St. Joseph three years ago, before the consolidation, and was held under advisement until yesterday, when the case was dismissed, the court thus virtually deciding that such property is not subject to taxation. It involved the right for cities and counties to tax all Catholic schools, asylums, and institutions, and was the only test case ever made under the Drake Constitution, which did not give the Legislature power to exempt property. As the Drake Constitution was then in existence ten years, had the decision been in favor of St. Joseph it would have amounted to a confiscation of Catholic institutions at the present value of real estate.—*St. Louis Times*.

A pastoral letter of the Bishop of St. Eriec has caused a deal of commotion in France. In fact the Radicals maintained that the Government ought to interfere. Those gentlemen, who are for ever talking about "liberty of conscience," claim the right to say all they think; but no sooner does one of their adversaries give publicity to his opinion, than they cry out against him, protesting that he is undermining the present Government. The pastoral letter in question only points out what is evident to every right minded person. It speaks of the present sad position of the Church, and shows how in many respects it resembles the position during the pagan period. The Bishop regrets, and with reason, to see that "clergy which made France" to use an expression of several historians, pointed out to the people as the enemy of civilisation; and the letter concludes by saying that we must pray for France, and by adding that the province of Brittany and the whole of France will certainly remain standing beside the cross of Christ.

THE VATICAN.—On the 14th of January, [those members of the civil administration of the Pontifical kingdom who remained faithful to Pius IX. after the seizure of Rome in the month of September, 1870, presented their homage; to the Holy Father. They were received in the hall of Consistory. Commandatore Mark Antony Facelli read an address; to which Pius IX. replied in suitable terms. On the 17th, being the 5th Centenary of the return of the Popes from Avignon, one of the Cardinals presented Pius IX. with the sum of 12,437 lire, collected as Peter's Pence by the editor of the *Unita Cattolica*. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of January a solemn triduum was performed in the Church of St. Maria super Minervam, in remembrance of the happy return of Pope Gregory XI. to Rome from Avignon in the year 1377. The church on these days was thronged with worshippers. A solemn Requiem Mass in memory of Cardinal Patrizi was celebrated in the Church of the Apollinare on the morning of the 19th. Cardinal Monaco La Valetta, the Vicar-General of his Holiness, assisted at the function. Monsignor Nina pontificated. The church was splendidly decorated at the cost of the Roman Seminary. An immense crowd attended. Among those recently received at the Vatican by his Holiness were Colonel and Mrs Howard Vyse, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of Rockingham Castle, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Ferrin, of Dublin.

NEW CARDINALS.—The Roman correspondent of the *Weekly Register*, writing on the 24th January, says—"Through the *Unita Cattolica* the earliest reliable information is given as to the intentions of the Holy Father in regard to the filling up of the vacancies now existing in the Sacred College of Cardinals. The four Italian prelates who are named for promotion are the following:—(1.) Monsignor Luigi Serafini, the Bishop of Viterbo e Tuscanella, born in Magliano on the 7th of June, 1806, and, therefore, already nearly approaching to the scriptural age of three score years and ten. (2.) Monsignor Lorenzo Nini, the assessor of the Sacred Roman and Universal Inquisition, Dean of the College of Prelates, and Official Adviser of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. (3.) Monsignor Eneas Sbarretti, the Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops, a learned ecclesiastic, who has for years taken a prominent part in furthering the revision of the Provincial Councils. (4.) The Most Rev. Father Bernardino da Portogruaro, a profound theologian, and a man long distinguished for his great sanctity. Father Bernardino was Procurator-General of the Franciscan Missions at San Pietro in Montorio, and at the recommendation of the Holy Father, Pius the Ninth, was elected General of the Franciscan Order. Other personages of great eminence, who are not natives of Italy, are also spoken of very confidently as likely soon to be announced as having been raised to the purple by his Holiness. The Red Hat, it is expected, will be thus apportioned among distinguished prelates in France, Spain, and Austria. Two Frenchmen are, indeed, mentioned by name in some quarters as all but sure of being made Princes of the Church by his Holiness. These are Monsigneur Pie, the Bishop of Poitiers, and one whose name has often been mentioned before in same way—Monsieur Dupanloup, the illustrious Bishop of Orleans.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN WEST SCOTLAND.—On Saturday afternoon, 27th Jan., Dr. David Middleton, H. M. Inspector of Schools, was presented with an address, an elegant timepiece, and other gifts on the occasion of his advancement to the position of senior inspector. The presentation was made in Maclean's Hotel, Glasgow, in presence of a large number of teachers and others, including a goodly representation of ladies. After it had been duly acknowledged, the Rev. Father Fanning, S. J., manager of St. Joseph's Schools, Glasgow, in the name of the subscribers, presented Dr. Middleton with a massive gold bracelet for Mrs. Middleton. The significance of the presentations to Dr. Middleton, he said, was the unanimity and universality displayed. All denominations and creeds had united in doing him honour (applause) and the secret of this unanimity was his own sincerity and large-mindedness. Dr. Middleton, in acknowledging the gift, observed, with reference to the denomination to which Mr. Fanning belonged that more interesting examinations he had never seen than in nine-tenths of the Catholic schools in the city, and he was perfectly well aware of the enormous sum of money which the Catholic people had raised for education within the county of Lanark. There was one thing he wished to say, because a considerable amount of misunderstanding existed on the subject. He himself was an old Erastian (laughter). Well, then, in those Catholic schools, generally speaking, the same text-books were used as in the other schools, and the managers were as anxious as any Protestant manager could be that the children should get a good education (applause). He had of course no right to interfere with religion. There was an opinion prevalent that the scholarship of those children was inferior. He was not prepared to say so. They got satisfactory grants, and they passed precisely the same examination as the children in other schools (applause).

"WHAT ARE PAPAL BULLS?"—The term Bull is derived from the Latin, in which its primary signification must be sought. Papal documents receive different names, according to the nature and importance of the matters of which they treat, the principal being Bulls, Briefs, and Rescripts. The first named are the most important documents. A Brief, although of equal authority, is not prepared and sent, or expedited with the same solemnity as a Bull. The Brief, too, is sealed with red wax stamped with the Ring of the Fisherman; while the seal of the Bull, on the contrary, is either lead or gold. But the word seal, let it be observed, has here a meaning different from that usually attached to the word in our language, and signifies something entirely separate from the document, and attached to it by a tie of some kind. The custom of using a leaden seal, or Bulla, in Papal documents, can be traced back to the Pontificate of St. Gregory I., or the Great. Bulls are of various kinds. There are those in *forma gratiosa*, which confer a favour upon the person in whose behalf they are expedited. The seal, or Bulla, of these are attached to them by a red or yellow silk ribbon or tie. Other Bulls are in *forma rigorosa*, which relate to the administration of justice; and these have the seals attached by a hempen tie. Besides these there are Consistorial Bulls, which are prepared by the Consistory or Council of Cardinals. The language, of course, is Latin. The opening salutation of the Bull is also peculiar, and begins with the name of the Pope, but without his number, should there have been others of same name, and adds the word "Bishop" with the sub title "Servant of the Servants of God"—*Servus servorum Dei*. The latter title was first adopted by St. Gregory the Great to rebuke the pride of certain Eastern Patriarchs, particularly those of Constantinople and Alexandria, who arrogated to themselves the title of Universal Patriarchs or Universal Bishops, an assertion which the Pope condemned. After the opening words follows the phrase "For a perpetual remembrance,"—*Ad perpetuam rei memoriam*—or the salutation "Health and Apostolic Benediction in the Lord,"—*In domino salutem et apostolicam benedictionem*. They are not, as a rule signed by the Pope, but those called Consistorial Bulls are signed by a Cardinal, and the others merely by the Secretary commissioned to prepare them. The publication is entrusted to the Apostolic Chancery. Bulls are, as quoted by the words, with which they begin. Thus the one promulgating the decree of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary is, know as the Bull *In infubilis Deus*, and that convokeing the Vatican Council as the *Quemini Patrie*.—*New Zealand Tablet*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONSERVATIVE AGITATION IN THE NORTH.—Conservative demonstrations are being arranged for in the chief towns in the surrounding counties. Of course the Eastern question will, as of late, form the principal item for declamatory praise, and it requires but little foresight to discover behind the movement increasing anxiety as to the result of the discussion likely to ensue on the coming assembly of Parliament.—*Belfast Examiner*.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE AND THE WATERFORD ELECTION.—At a late meeting of the Home Rule League the following resolution was adopted:—"That we hereby tender our sincere and cordial thanks to the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop and the clergy and people of the county Waterford, who, by their united, unselfish, and patriotic action have succeeded in securing the return of the national candidate, and thereby have furnished to the world the most conclusive proof possible that the Waterford of to-day is as devoted as the Waterford of 1826 to the cause of Ireland and liberty.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON GOOLD.—With great regret we announce the death at Bath, of the Venerable Archdeacon Goold. Archdeacon Goold was most popular among his tenants, though at all times uncompromising in his principles, and honest and outspoken in his efforts to extend their influences. He was also a thorough Irishman, chivalrous in defending the country whenever unfairly attacked, and having at command for the purpose a ready humour and a satirical keenness which many experienced champions of false ideas in his locality often felt. We do not believe there is an Irishman of any party who will not regret his decease.—*Evening Mail*.

TRADE IN BELFAST.—Things, commercially, seem in a bad way in Belfast. Owing to the sudden death of the leading member of the bankrupt firm of Malcomson Brothers, a new petition in bankruptcy will have to be filed, the whole proceedings gone over again, and the legal costs so increased that the composition of 5s. in the pound, originally accepted, will be considerably reduced. Worse still Messrs. Day and Bettomley, the well-known merchants, have just come to grief, and a meeting of creditors—some three hundred in number—has been called for this week. It is not stated what the liabilities are, but the assets are said to be very large.—*Irish Times*.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS.—A numerously attended meeting of the Ballinasloe Association of National Teachers was held on Saturday, 19th ult. The chair was occupied by Mr. Michael Parker, Glontuskert. Amongst those present were—Philip Sheridan, Ballinasloe; John Ward, Earlsparish; M. Naughton, J. Cunnane, Denis Lennon, Secretary to the Association; James Gidea, P. Reilly, Lawrence town; O'Shaughnessy, &c. After some business had been transacted, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That we view with regret the late proposed division in the ranks of the organisations, as shown in the resolution at last congress of the Connaught delegates, and we are of opinion that any advantage the teachers of Ireland have gained by the present agitation is mainly due to the united effort of all. We therefore, resolve that the members of this association continue to support the central executive representative body." After a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary, the business of the meeting was brought to a close.

The Rev. Thomas Nolan occupied the chair at the Independent Club meeting which was held in the City Hall, Maryborough, Queen's County, on Tuesday, 30th January. Edmund Dease, M.P. for the county could not attend any meeting not held on a Monday. Therefore, he was absent. The health of Richard Lalor, President of the Club, would not permit him to be present. He wrote to say that he would have written to Mr. Digby, the other member for the County, but he had no knowledge whatever of his address. Who ever hears of Mr. Digby? He has a name it appears, but has he any local habitation? The electors of the Queen's County are very patient. We are afraid, however, that their forbearance is but a want of spirit. The Rev. Thomas O'Shea suggested by letter to the secretary, Mr. Cahill, that a collection should be made at every church in Ireland on a given day, which would realise from five to ten thousand pounds. This is the way he proposes to raise funds to retain Mr. Butt in the service of the Home Rule party. He thinks that the 17th of March would be a good day for such a levy to be made. The rev. gentleman's suggestion was embodied in a resolution and carried unanimously by the meeting.

CONFERENCE OF M. P.'S.—Thirty-two of the Home Rule members attended the conference held on Wednesday, 31st January, in the City Hall, Dublin. Some of the absent members condescended to reply to the note of invitation; others did not notice it. Amongst the latter are Morris, O'Keefe, O'Callaghan, Digby, Errington, and Sherlock. Neither Nicholas Dan Murphy nor P. J. Smyth were asked to attend. The members present renewed their pledge of devotion and confidence in Isaac Butt, of whose personal sacrifice they recorded their sense. A whole bundle of bills, all nearly the same as those of last session, will be introduced according to opportunity offers. "The Home Rule motion is expected to get a chance of discussion previous to the Easter recess. If the Tory Government be not wofully shaken before that time, it will deal off-handedly with the question of allowing Ireland to make her own laws. He is a very credulous individual, indeed who believes that any British Ministry can be talked or forced (by moral means) into passing a measure of legislative independence for Ireland. On Thursday the Home Rule party held a public meeting in the Rotundo, and in the evening Mr. Butt was entertained at dinner.

THE AMERICAN MEAT IN DUBLIN.—On Friday week several of the stalls of our victuallers were more than usually crowded, the attraction being American meat which had been imported for the first time since the present meat agitation in Dublin. Both Mr. Joseph Ledwidge, of Ormond Market, and Mr. Peter Knowles, of 10 Lower Arran-quay, received consignments of the meat in the morning, and after stripping it of the rough stuff covering exposed it with the label "American meat" in their respective stalls. Mr. Ledwidge declined to sell the beef to his customers, to whom free of charge he presented portions of the latest novelty. The meat we speak of the prime quality or sirloin—is in no way inferior to our Irish beef, so far as appearance go. The inferior portion or rib beef, however, was not so tempting. Mr. Knowles secured a larger consignment than his colleague of the cleaver. During the day Mr. Knowles's shop was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the public rushed on the beef with avidity. He sold large quantities of both qualities. The first met a ready change of hands at ninepence per pound, and the ribs sold freely at a penny less. Some of the early purchasers returned to Mr. Knowles' establishment after luncheon or an early dinner and expressed themselves delighted with the new article.—*Dublin Irishman*.

On Friday, the 18th instant (says the *Connaught Telegraph*), died at Oloofree, near Strokestown, John Waldron, in his 100th year. Deceased, who was a shoemaker, was a most surprising man in his way, as up to quite a short period before his death, as he had worked at his trade, and with firm and steady step might regularly be seen on Sunday, wending his way to Mass. This was a duty to

which he always faithfully attended; and never could he forget, when his week's toil was finished, to have some of the national papers enlightening him on the different political questions of the day. With the ardour of a youthful enthusiast, he would carefully read over some stirring article or spirited poem; the substance of which would not soon depart from his retentive memory. He particularly delighted in the proceedings of the Home Rule movement, and certainly if the fond aspirations of poor old John Waldron could effect anything in that way, a native parliament would not be long delayed. His remains were conveyed on Sunday to the ancient graveyard of Oloofree, attended by a numerous and respectable concourse—for John was a universal favourite—when all that was earthly of our poor old friend was laid to rest with the dust of his kindred. At his funeral some of his great grand-children were present.

CAPTAIN KING HARMAN.—We have been favoured with the following notice in this week's *Punch*:—

"A THING NO FELLOW CAN UNDERSTAND."
"In an article of the *Cork Examiner*, on the 13th ult., on the recent election for Sligo, we read:—"Captain King Harman, who was yesterday returned unopposed for Sligo, will very likely sit on the Conservative benches, though he will vote on all Irish questions with the rest of the Home Rulers. His family has always been the leading Conservative power in the counties of Sligo, Longford, and Roscommon, and are possessed of great territorial influence. The new Member created a great impression in Irish politics at the time." Though he represents, as to property, two titles, he bears none. He holds all or more of the estates of his grandfather, Lord Lorton, on one side, of his uncle, Lord Kingston, on the other." Given the last sentence as the above, as the terms of the problem; required, to find what estate Captain King Harman does hold.—"Query, 'What time?' Candour compels us to confess that the paragraph selected by Mr. Punch for the display of his critical acumen is not an article of ours. It was telegraphed to us by a London news association, and appeared in our columns amongst the telegrams of the day. If Mr. Punch had extended his researches he would have found the same message gracing the columns of more than one English and Scotch journal on the morning of the 13th. We confess ourselves wholly incapable of constructing the puzzle of which he invites a solution. It is the work of an English pen, in all probability improved by an English telegraph clerk. Being as much at a loss to understand what it meant as Mr. Punch is at the same time published the message in the form in which we received it, as the latest 'Mystery of London.'—*Cork Examiner*.

A FRENCH EULOGY ON O'CONNELL.—The following is an extract from the *Freeman's* report of the recent proceedings of the Corporation of Dublin.—Alderman M'Swinye said he had been honoured with the request to be the medium of presenting to the Corporation a copy of an "Eulogium of O'Connell," delivered in Paris lately by a distinguished member of the French bar, which was accompanied by the following letter:—"DEAR SIR.—Permit me to transmit to you a copy of a eulogium on Daniel O'Connell which I have had the honour of delivering at the opening meeting of the Conference of Advocates of the Court of Appeal at Paris. I have not forgotten the kind affability with which you and Mrs. M'Swinye received me, and in praying you to accept the homage which it is happiness to offer you, I obey a double sentiment of pleasure and gratitude. It was in listening to you and Mr. Smyth that I collected those impressions regarding Ireland which I have endeavoured to lay before my countrymen. I have not presumed to think it possible to add a single flower to the garland of gratitude Ireland has long since offered to the memory of the Liberator—his glory is of those to which eulogium can add nothing. I have had but one object to relate to young men, to men of the world, to all those who wished to learn the misfortunes of your nation, and the prodigies accomplished by the man to whom the mission of saving her people was entrusted by heaven; and my most valued recompense will be the participation of others in the profound sympathies which my sojourn in Ireland and the study of her history have excited in me. I also send you a copy for the city of Dublin. I shall be much honoured if you yourself will kindly transmit it to the Corporation. In offering it to the capital I feel I offer it to the nation. It is the homage of a French leaver whose every wish is for the prosperity of the country of O'Connell. I pray you, dear sir, with many thanks for your great kindness, the respectful expression of my highest esteem,

"GABRIEL DE ROUX, Alderman M'Swinye, G.C.S. Greg. Mag. Dublin, Ireland."

Alderman M'Swinye moved that the work be accepted by the Council, and that their thanks be conveyed to the distinguished gentleman who presented them with it (hear).

Sir J. Harrington seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

A Listowel correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* writes:—"I have had occasion more than once to record with pleasure acts of kindness and liberality on the part of the Earl of Listowel and his respected agent Mr. J. W. Becher, towards the tenantry on his Lordship's estate in North Kerry, of whom it may be truly said all live in quiet contentment and comfort, happily secure from the terrors of exorbitant rents or evictions, enjoying, practically speaking, all the blessings and advantages of tenantry, at least so far as fair rents and security of tenure are considered. At a time like this, when the land question is exciting so much interest and agitation in Kerry, it may not be out of place to give a few instances of the kind dealings displayed by Lord Listowel and his agent towards his tenants, as contrasting with the harsh treatment poor tenants are subjected to on other properties in Kerry. On the occasion of Mr. Becher's recent visit to Listowel further evidence of his kindly feelings and humane consideration for the poor was made manifest. Several families who occupy small holdings in the west end of this town, under a middle tenant, at rents considered by the poor tenants as beyond their humble means of paying, had frequently remonstrated against the amounts, but all to no purpose. They were curtly informed that if they were not satisfied with the rents they were at liberty to quit their holdings. Owing to the want of accommodation in town, and the great difficulty the poor people would have in procuring other tenements, they preferred to struggle on rather than embrace the alternative thus suggested. Eventually those poor tenants thought it well to appeal directly to his lordship's agent, confiding in his well-known, humane, and benevolent disposition to have their grievances redressed. They acted wisely in thus appealing to his lordship's esteemed agent, for he promptly interposed and compelled the middle tenant, who only held the tenements in question at the will and option of his landlord, to abate the rent by 25 per cent. The original term for which they had been demised has long since terminated, but his lordship had allowed the middle tenant to continue in undisturbed possession at the old rents which were merely nominal. It may be truly said that 'notices on the Listowel estate are quite unknown, and evictions are as rare as snow-flakes at the Equator. If equal sympathy and kind consideration were evinced by other landlords and agents towards their tenantry the bone and sinew of our land, the country's pride, would be kept at home to develop its agricultural resources, which, while affording themselves a means of livelihood, would tend to enhance the value of the landlords' property."