ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO MAJOR O'GORMAN.

Air-"The Dear Little Island."

From the Dublin Nation. Of all the M. P.'s That Parliament sees From session to session, I'll wager Neither Saxon nor Scot Can pretend that they've got A member to match with The Major-Our portly and ponderous Major, Our mighty, magnificent Major-The councils of State Have no man of such weight Or such girth, as our bowld Irish Major.

When he rises, the House Is as mute as a mouse, They know he's no foolish rampager-But soon the hear-hears, And the thundering cheers. Are brought out by the speech of the Major. By the powerful speech of The Major, The roof shaking speech of The Major-

Be it early or late, The members will wait To hear a broadside from The Majer. Sir Wilfrid in vain Sets his whimsical brain To denouncing the still and the gauger-His logic is hushed, And his arguments crushed,

When caught up and jammed by The Major-Any iron-clad foc To the bottom would go
That should dare to collide with The Major.

When he's pushed to the wall by The Major

When run at and rammed by The Major,

The ladies flock in When they think he'll begin (Of such birds he's a regular cager); Sure they'd sit there all night With the greatest delight For the sake of a sight of The Major, For he is no surly old stager, No foolish or frautic rampager-Green Erin's own joy Is that elegant boy Who is famed and proclaimed as THE MAJOR.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE JESUITS IN INDIA .- On the 12th of December, 1876, Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, presided at the distribution of prizes at the College of St. Francis Xavier at Calcutta, which is under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers. At the close of the ceremony an address was presented to him, to which he replied in the following terms: "I felicitate the Most Rev. Archbishop (Mgr. Steins, Vicar Apostolic of Calcutta), on the success of his efforts to educate the Catholic community of Calcutta in general, but more especially do I felicitate him on the college of St. Francis Xavier, under the direction of its eminent superior, Rev. Father Lafont. I have also much pleasure in congratulating the students who took part in the dramatic performance which thanks to the reverend prefect of studies, constituted an excellent literary exercise. In costume, in elecution, in acting, in the whole mise en scene, it is the best of the annual representations at which I have assisted in this college. the address which has been read to me I learn that the prayers of the masters and students of St. Francis Navier's College will follow me to my new home (he was just appointed Governor of Bombay). Wherever I go, whether to great cities, full of agitation and the active progress of civilization, or to the interior of the country, or even to those regions where famine and epidemic rage I meet the ministers of the Catholic religion, who by their self-denial, their patience, the privations and sufferings, hold high in the sight of men the cross of Christ. I hope that you, youthful students remember with gratitude the Rev. Father and masters who have instructed and prepared you for the places you are to occupy hereafter. We do not, in have sought, with no barren desire, to mould her midst of our British people. They are, so to speak, at the service of England, and they bring you up as loyal subjects to her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India. Kennember your college bears a venerated name, the name of St. Francis Navier, who, by his energy, devoted to the most sacred of causes, and by a zeal ever on fire while life remained, was one of the most remarkable characters that ever shed lustre on the annals of Christian. ity. Through life comport your self in a manner worthy of that great religious society which belongs, not merely to an nation, to an empire, or even to a hemisphere, but exists for all the people under heaven for every tongue spoken by men, for every

clime of the universa."-Les Mission Catholiques.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY IN ITALY. - The fruits of the anti-religious policy lately adopted by the revolutionary party in Italy are now confessed to be miserable and destructive of national life, and a change in that policy is demanded by revolutionists themselves. They say in effect, we cannot do without religion, we have cast away and alienated the Catholic religion, and we must get another religion in its place. That any religion save the Catholic can be created in Italy is an impossibility, on which few words need be wasted. But it is worth while to put on record some of the confessions of these revolutionary guides. From a letter in the Diritto may be culled a few statements, valuable at least as the candid acknowledgments of fees to Catholicity. According to this writer, "the attitude of the State in Italy towards the Church, religion, and the clergy is most reprehensible and derlorable. No other State, perchance, holds itself so indifferent, impassible, and strange towards the religious life of the nation. . . This religion, which we in Italy affect to mock at and deride, is in reality the most active popular power that can be imagined. . . . Nothing can equal or form a substitute for this religion, nor can its place be taken by labour, self interest, domestic affections, patriotism, laws, arts, science or philosophy." Religion is "the concentrated sentiment of a nation," It is "the mother of all activity spiritual or other." Religion carries men and nations "beyond anxieties, interests, ambitions, lusts and passions of the low and vulgar kind, and places them in the bosom of the infinite." A na. tion "devoid of a religious ideal is a nation more of brutes than of men." He then quotes Goethe, and adduces him as testifying "that all those times, wherein faith dominated, no matter under what aspect, were spledid times, sublime and fruitful for contemporaries and posterity. A people which seeks not God has no ideal, "save cynical epicur-ism, and practical scepticism." The above passages are strange to find in such a newspaper as the Diritto, but furnish a striking proof of the failure of the godless system of government which has driven away the clergy, enslaved the Church, and imprisoned the Pope. The writer of these passages is doubtless employed, by Signor Mancini to feel the way in Italy towards creating the desired schism which is to divide the Catholic Church into two camps, the Papal and persecuted Church of the Vatican, and the protected and endowed Church of the Quirinul and of apostates.

States 1 bishop, 89 priests, and 74 members of religious orders.

IRELAND AND THE POPE'S JUBILIEE.—I understand that Chevaller O'Clery has initiated a movement amongst his Parliamentary colleagues to present an address to the Holy Father on the part of the Catholic representatives of Ireland on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of his Holiness to the Episcopate. This example will, it is believed, be followed by the Catholic deputies of France, Austria, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Holland, the United States, Canada, Australia, and the South American States, so that in June next Catholic Christendom, through its national representatives, will present to its venerated chief a tribute of universal loyalty and devotion.-London Correspondent.

The Jesuit Fathers Maguire, Morgan and Fuimer, closed a very successful mission on last Tuesday at St. Mary's Church. Thirty-five hundred approached holy communion. Four hundred and twentytwo received confirmation, and of this number 230 were adults. About 100 grown-up persons received their first communion. Sixteen Protestants were baptized.—Boston poper.

ARCHBISHOP LANY .- Never was a new, or old diocese in the United States or elsewhere, blessed with a more devoted missionary and prelate, than New Mexico. Archbishop Lamy has been engaged for months in the visitation of his vast diocese. We are delighted to learn of all the good the pious and zealous pastor is doing, and the manifestations of gratitude and reverence everywhere made by his flock. They accompany him in great numbers on horseback; they listen to his fervent instructions; they receive the Holy Sacrament at his hands in great numbers, and they span the road over which he travels with triumphal arches, making the air resound with sacred hymns and canticles. May their humble testimonials of faith and love for the truth and their good Bishop continue for ever .-Catholic Standard.

The Catholics of Australia have sent 1,000 marks to the diocese of Culm for the relief of the priests whose salaries have been stopped by the Prussian

The missions in Norway and Finland, Lapland, have seven fixed Stations scattered over the country, as far as the neighborhood of the North Cape; they have thirteen priests and eight Sisters of St. Joseph. but, unhappily, they want the material means for their support. Besides this, two small half-finished churches remain incomplete for want of means to finish these buildings. In Christiana 81 children attend the Catholic school; in Fredericksholt, 20; in Bergen, 17; in Tromoso (Tirmoesrtu Lapland,) 42, of which, however, the half are Protestant. The Propaganda is scarcely able to provide the necessary means for clothing, house and missionary journeys. And although of late among the converts (who last year amounted to 26 persons) there are some possessed of means; yet, in spite of their zeal and good will, they cannot go beyond those means. Besides the small communities of converts in the North Polar Circle in Tromoso, Altengaard and Hammerfest are poor.

THE BLESSED VIRGIN .- Mr. Lecky, in his" History of Rationalism in Europe," on the effect of devotion to the Blessed Virgin during the "Ages of Faith," says :- "The world is governed by its ideals, and seldom or never has there been one which has exercised a more profound, and, on the whole, a more salutary influence than the medieval conception of the Blessed Virgin. For the first time woman was elevated to her rightful position, and the sanctity of weakness was recognized, as well as the sanctity of sorrow. No longer the slave or the toy of man, no longer associated only with ideas of degradation and of sensuality, woman rose in the the centre of the earth, the place where person of the Virgin Mother into a new sphere, and the dust was taken out of which Adam was became the object of a reverential homage of which antiquity had no conception. The moral charm and beauty of female excellence was, for the first time, felt. A new type of character was called into having been up stairs to Golgotha and down stairs being, a new kind of admiration was fostered. Into to the Chapel of the Finding of the Cross, I came a harsh and benighted age this ideal type infused a at last to the Sepulchre and paused at the thresconception of gentleness and of purity unknown to the proudest generation of the past. In the pages of this college, will throughout your entire lives of living tenderness which many a monkish writer has left in honor of his celestial patron; in the from all the glories and pleasures of the world, to seek in fasting and vigils and humble charity, to render themselves worthy of her benediction; in the new sense of honor, in the chivalrous respect, in the softening of manners, in the refinement of tastes displayed in all the walks of society, in these and in many other ways we detect its influence. All that was best in Europe clustered around it, and it fills the passage for a moment and then I see a flood is the origin of many of the purest elements in our civilization."

> Persecution in Poland,-Count Ladislas Plater writes that the persecution of the Polish clergy continues with greater severity than ever. Priests are continually cast into Russian prisons to herd with robbers and murderers, and the deportations to Siberia are frequent. The dragonnades of the Uniate laity for refusing to allow their children to be baptized by the official "popes," are still carried on with unrelenting | persistency. Among other instances of the barbarous persecution of the Russian Government is the banishment to Olonatz of the parish administrator, Lopinski, in the Diocese of Augustowo, because he had sung with his congregation in the litany, "Holy Mother of God, Queen of Poland, pray for us." The Governor of Poland has issued a circular, in which he threatens every Roman Catholic ecclesiastic who may do the same with similar punishment.

SCHILLER ON THE POPES .-- It will not be amiss at the present time to lay before our readers the following striking remarks of this great German poet respecting the Popes. They are taken from an article entitled "Universal Historic Review of the most striking Political Events that occurred in the time of Frederick II." This article may be found on page 1067 of the complete works of Schiller, printed at Stuttgart in the year 1830. In the course of the article, Schiller says :- "We have seen emperors and kings, enlightened statesmen and sturdy warriors, by the force of circumstances, sacrifice rights, become unfaithful to their principles, and yield to necessity; such a thing rarely or never happened to a Pope. Even when wandering about in exile, possessing not a foot of land in Italy, nor having a friend, but living on the charity of strangers, he strenuously upheld the prerogatives of his see and the Church. If every other political organization has, at certain times, suffered, and suffers, in consequence of the personal qualities of those to whom its management is entrusted; this hardly ever happened with regard to the Church and her head. How dissimilar soever the Popes were to one another in temperament, manner of thinking and talents, their policy was equally inflexible, uniform, and unchangeable. Their talents, their temperament, their mode of thinking appeared not to affect their office in the least; their personality, we should say, was absorbed by their dignity, and passion was extinguished under the triple crown. Although the chain of succession to the crown was broken with each dying Pope, and welded again with every new Pope, this was never-theless the only throne in the Christian world which seemed never to change the one that occupied it, because the Popes alone died, and the spirit that animated them was immortal." Thus does one of Germany's greatest poets speak of the During the year 1876 there died in the United Papacy. We advise those that, especially in these days, so glibly speak of the downfall of the Papacy to ponder these words well.

The Jesuits, according to an annual, just pubished by themselves at Vienna, now number 9,546. France has 3,001; Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, 2535; Italy, 1,466; British Empire, 1,165; Spain, 1,382; North America, 727; South America, 384.

THE PRIEST AND THE SUBGEON .- A French journal says that a famous French surgeon, lately deceased who was brusque and unpolished in his manners, found, on entering his house one day, an old priest, who had been long awaiting his return. "What do you want of me," he asked. "I want you to look at this," meekly rejoined the priest, removing an old woollen cravat, which revealed upon the mape of his neck a hideous tumor. "You'll have to die with that," coolly remarked the surgeon. "I thank you doctor," quietly replied the priest, replacing his cravat, and I am much obliged to you for warning me, for I can prepare myself as well as my poor parishioners, who love me very much." The surgeon, who was never astonished at great things, looked upon this priest who received his death-sentence unmoved with amazement, and said, "Come to-morrow, at eight o'clock, to the Hotel Dieu, and ask for me." The priest was prompt. The surgeon procured a special room for him, and in a month the priest went out cured. When leaving he took out of his sack thirty francs in small change. "It is all I have to offer you, doctor," he said: "I came here on foot from Rouen to save this." The doctor looked at the money, smiled, and drawing a handful of gold from his pocket, put it into the bag along with the thirty francs, saying, "Its for the poor;" and the priest went away. Some years later, the surgeon, feeling death to be near, bethought him of the priest. He came at once, and the surgeon received at his hand the last consolations of religion.

AT CHRIST'S TOMB -I have never met with a description of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre that gave me a clear or definite impression of the interior. I don't believe it can be described. It is impossible to visit the church with any degree of reverence or to quit it without sorrow and shame. Were these Turkish soldiers not stationed at the door, armed, and on the watch for the first outbreak of fanaticism, it would be as much as a man's life was worth to venture into the sanctuary without a body guard. Within the church, gathered under the shadow of the chief shrine, the Holy Sepulchre itself, behold the brilliant congregation of lesser shrines that lie in a circle about the centre. Golgotha is just fourteen and a-half feet above the pavement of the church, containing, in its Chapel of the Raising of the Cross, the hole in the rock silver-mounted, where the cross stood, with two holes for the crosses of the thieves; the cleft in the rock, brass-mounted, where the earth was rent, and which is said to reach to the centre of the earth; the Chapel of the Agony, where He was nailed to the cross; the spot where he was taken down from the cross; the spot where the three Mary's stood. Under Golgotha is the tomb of Adam the first man, upon whose head the blood of Christ dripped through the cleft in the rock, thus restoring him to life. It is Adams's skull that is placed at the foot of a crucifix, The tombs of Melchizedek, Joseph of Arimathea, Nicodemus, Godfrey de Bouillon, and Baldwin I. are all under the one roof. You have only to walk a few paces, and you come upon shrines in rapid succession. Here is the place where our Lord was crowned with thorns, where he appeared to Mary Magdalen, the pillar to which he was bound during the scourging, the slab on which His body was laid for the anointing, the spot where He first appeared to the Blessed Virgin after His resurrection, formed, the place where the garments were parted, the place where the true cross was found. After a hasty visit to the whole series of shrines, hold awaiting my turn to enter. Under the great dome of the church, in the centre of an amphitheatre, surrounded by two lofty galleries with arches, pictures, statues, lamps, and banners, is a chapel sixteen-sided, 26 feet in length and 171 feet in myself in a chamber measuring 16 by 16 feet, which is called the Chapel of the Angel. In the centre of this chapel is a huge stone said to be that which the angel rolled away and on which he afterwards sat. The chapel was dimly lighted. A few figures grope about it. One emerges from a low door in the further wall of the chamber, the figure of light and inhale a delicious breath of incense. I stoop to enter the inner chapel, and find that a solitary priest who is as motionless as a statue is the only person present. The chapel is but six and a-half feet long by six feet wide; a multitude of precious lamps swung from the low ceiling; they seem to exhale exquisite perfumes. On the right of the chapel is an altar of marble, five feet in ength, two in breadth, and three feet in height. The wall above the altar is covered with gaudy reliefs and pictures wrought in silver and gold. Mass is said daily, for this is the tomb of our Lord .-

Cor. of San Francisco Chronicle. SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH .-In 1822 a Society for the Propagation of the Faith was organized at the city of Lyons, in France and during the first year collected the sum of \$5,040. Receiving the blessing of the Church, it has prospered, and for many years past it has been enabled to expend annually for Catholic Missions throughout the world over \$1,000,000, and this vast sum it has collected chiefly from the humblest of the children of the Church in Europe. In 1875 the Ladies' Catholic Indian Missionary Association in Washington, D. C., and in its first year has collected \$6,025. If it be supported in its work for our own missions with half the zeal that has been displayed by humble Frenchwomen in behalf of foreign missions, it will grow with unprecedented vigor, and it can and should be made, in the not distant future, one of the richest charities of the universal Church. Like its elder sister of France, it starts on its mission of mercy, crowned with the blessings of our Holy Church; but it is stronger than its sister in being armed with a special prayer from the Vicar of our Lord. Surely it must be successful; it is strong in its youth-its mission is a holv one.

A MISSION CHAPEL ROBBED BY A GOVERNMENT OFFI-CER.—To the Editor of the Sun:—Sir:—Major L. Stowe, United States Indian Agent at this Reserve, employed on the recommendation of (Protestant) Bishop Whipple, to day broke open by force the doors of the Catholic Mission Chapel here—against the protest of the priest-and carried away the church vestments, banners, relics reliquaries, and the Stations of the Cross. The alarm bell sumthe Stations of the Cross. The alarm bell summoned a large number of the Catholic Indians to the church to witness the sacrilegious outrage. The young men could hardly be restrained, but the priest begged and commanded them to submit quietly. He has to watch them all the time, especially as they have sent messengers in different directions to call together the warriors who are hunting and trapping outside the reserve. Hole-in-the-Day, White Cloud, and the other principals chiefs and braves, held a council about the affair until late in the evening. Legal proceedings against the agent will be begun at once.

Ignatius Tomázin. While Earth Indian Reserve, Minn , March 1, 1877 of these realms.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

MR. BUTT'S LAND BILL.-The Bill introduced by

Mr. Butt to amend the laws relating to the tenure of land in Ireland was issued in London on Monday. It consists of sixty clauses, and is divided into three parts—the first containing provisions for better securing the Ulster custom of tenant-right: the second containing provisions for the amendment of the Land Act; and the third containing provisions enabling the occupiers of land to obtain certain and secure tenures. In the first part it is enacted that the provisions as to the Ulster tenantright custom shall be extended to all classes of holdings; that right of sale is not to be restricted by new rules; that leases are not to interfere with the Uster custom as anciently observed; and provision is made for the case of the landlord refusing to accept the purchaser as tenant. It also provides that claims are to be determined by usage; that custom is to be enforced as it prevailed forty years before the passing of the Act, unless greater cause can be shown; that the Act shall not interfer e with any remedy or enforcement of claims which would exist independent of its provisions, and the proof of custom generally in the district would be proof that custom applies to a particular holding. T e second part of the Bill seeks to enact that continucus occupancy shall be deemed to be continuity of title. The surrender of right to compensation is not to be implied that under-tenants shall be entitled to compensation for disturbance; that tenants evicted by title paramount shall be entitled to compensation in respect of improvements, and the tenants shall not be debarred from compensation for violating the rules of the estate. It also rules that the Chairman may call in referees or empannel a jury; that the landlord and tenant may agree for fee-farm grant of holding, and the yearly tenancies shall only be determinable on the last gale-day of the year. The third part decrees that an occupying tenant may claim the benefit of this Act, he being, however, deemed to have entered into a covenant to pay his half-yearly rent, and not to subject or to use his holding for purposes other than those of a pastural or agricultural holding without the consent of the landlord, there being exceptions for conacre and the erection of labourers' cottages. Anyone who may be on service of notice to quit entitled to claim the benefit of the Act may obtain from the Chairman a declaration of tenancy, which shall specify the rent to be paid by him in respect of the premises, and shall not be liable to have his tenancy determined nor be evicted. Ejectment is authorised for persistent and malicious waste, and there is authority given for subdivision in certain cases. A tenant is authorised to serve notice of claim for improvements, and provision is made for the proceedings of arbitration on such claim and for the fixing of rent on the declaration of tenancy. The declaration of tenancy shall be conclusive as against all persons whatsoever of the right of the tenant to hold the tenement for the term and at the rent therein mentioned. Persons holding under a lease are not entitled to apply for a declaration of tenancy, and declarations of title are not to issue, in the discretion of the Chairman, until arrears of of rent are paid. Landlords or tenants may at the end of 21 years apply for a readjustment of rent, and the value of improvements is not to be included in the new rent. The last section confers powers on the judges to make rules.

O'CONNEL COMITTEE .- An important meeting of this body was held on Tuesday. Counsel's opinion as to the relations of the committee with the representatives of Mr. Foley is that the death of the sculptor rescinded the contract because it was not complete at the time of his demise, and Mr. Foley's executors were bound to pay the £2,000 advanced to him. This is the opinion of Hugh Law, Q. C., and James Murphy, Q. C. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Tenniswood with power to make a new contract, and to have the work, which will take five years, executed by him. The sum still available for the monument is over thirteen thousand pounds.

A correspondent (says the Dundalk Democrat) informs us that on Sunday week a meeting of the parishioners of Dromiskin was held, at which it was decided to open a subscription list to defray the width. Guards stand at the small door, under a expenses incurred by their reverend and respected than in 1872. truth, even advert to the fact that their nationality characters into her image; in those holy maidens and ours are not the same. They labour in the who for the love of Mary, have separated themselves the dome. At length my turn comes; and I find proceedings instituted against him; and Mr. Patimids of any Politick people. They are storagely the same appointment. rick Mathews, Newrath, having been appointed treasurer, several subscriptions were handed in. Our correspondent says there is no doubt the parisbioners will cheerfully subscribe as much as will fully indemnify the rev. gentleman.

> A large number of the tenantry on the estate of Arthur Moore, Esq., M. P., D. L., Mooresfort, Tipperary, and high sherriff of the county for the present year, presented him last week with a testimonial and in addition two beautifully illuminated addresses, one for himself and the other for Mrs. Moore, a daughter to Lord Clifford, to whom within the past week he has been married. The testimonial consisted of a huge silver cup, beautifully traced and interlined with gold. Both addresses having been read by Canon Cahill, P. P., the tenantry and guests were entertained by Mr. Moore to a sumptuous luncheon, at which the health of the bride and bridegroom was responded to with all honours. The Tipperary town commissioners and the inhabitants generally are about to present to Mr. Moore a second address and testimonial.

> Mr. Mitchell Henry, M. P., sent a circular to the Irish prelates, asking them to fix a date each for general church door collection to sustain Mr. Butt in his abandonment of the bar for Parliament. Replies eminently favourable have been received from Dromore, Down and Connor, Limerick Gaiway, Clogher, Raphoe, Killaloe, Achonry and Clovne.

> VALUATION BILL. - Under the guise of a fair revised valuation scheme, the passing of this Bill will raise the rental of Ireland 30 per cent., at the least. The present aggregate valuation is under 14 millions under the new scheme it will be 20 millions; and landlords will impose rents accordingly.

> Kathleen O'Meara is the name of a young Irish lady who has hitherto written under a nom de plume, and has received the commendations of the London critics. Having attained success, she appears under her real name.

Not for very many years (says the Waterford News) has there been such a scarcity of shipping at our quays as is now the case, the direct consequence of which is that labor in that part of the city is at a stand. From opposite the Custom House to above the Market House is one perfect blank, and where generally has been seen brisk discharging, there is now to be found the stillness of idleness.

Mr. Robert Thompson, auctioneer, Luigan, has just sold a farm of ten acres of land, held under the Marquis of Downshire, at the yearly rent of £11 10s, in the townland of Ballygamaghan, county Down. On the farm there is an excellent dwellinghouse and fruit garden. At the sale there was very considerable competition, and Mr. James Campbell was declared the purchaser at a sum of £210, with 5 per cent, auction fees.

A LADY DOCTOR.—The ladies have cause for a little "tall talk" in the name of the sex. What do you think of the fact of Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Hoggan, already an M. D. of Zurich, and not unknown in London, having passed a most successful examination in Dublin? She is now a Licentiate of Medicine and Midwifery of the King's and Queen's Colleges of physicians in Ireland, and thus wins for herself position as a "Doctor" in any part

A collection for the Butt testimonial fund in Fram Cathedral amounted to £16.

"THE PERRAGE OF IRRLAND BILL .- Speaking of this Bill, for which Sir C. O'Loghlen and Lord Francis Conyugham stand sponsors, the Dublin Freeman's Journal has the following:—" The first clause in the measure provides that for the future there shall be thirty representative Irish peers instead of twenty-eight, the present number, and it then goes on to declare that no election shall take place save where there are three representative peerages vacant, and that then each peer shall have only two votes. The object of this is to enable the Liberal minority of the Irish peerage to obtain some representation in the Upper House. At present an Irish peer of liberal opinions is in an exceedingly anomalous position. The law prevents his sitting in the Commons for an Irish constituency, while the intense Conservatism of the majority of his fellow peers prevents his having the slightest chance of election as one of their representatives. The fourth clause of the Bill limits the voting at the elections of representative peers to peers who have not a seat in Parliament -a wise and proper provision, as at present an Irish peer, who is also a peer of Great Britain, is, as it were, twice represented—first, in his own person, and secondly, in his voice in the election of a peer. The main feature of the Bill is, of course, the clause introducing the principle of the representation of minorities, but we fear that in the present state of parties in Parliament the measure has but little chance of passing. It must, however, be said that in the last Parliament the Earl of Inchiquin-a Conservative peer-proposed a similar measure. It appears certainly a strange piece of injustice that peers of rank as high and blood as noble as any in the Empire should be entirely shut out from Parliament. For example, such men as the Earl of Westmeath, with his six hundred years old title, and l.ord Howth, the scion of a hundred earls, are excluded from the Upper House by their politics, and from the Lower House by law. It may, however, be noted as a remarkable fact that of the two hundred and old peers of Ireland at the time of the Union, no less than eighty have since become extinct '

From the agricultural returns for 1876, issued recently, I find that the total quantity of land returned in 1876 as under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass amounted for Great Britain to 31,544,-000 acres. For Ireland the returns obtained by the Register-General show a total of 15,725,000 acres: and for the Isle of Man and Channel Islands the totals are respectively 93,000 and 31,000 acres. Thus for the whole of the United Kingdom the cultivated area in 1876 was 47,303,000 acres, exclusive of heath and mountain pasture land, and of woods and plantations. This total exceeds that of 1875 by 80,-000 acres; and, between the years of 1869 and 1876 1.293.006 additional acres were returned as under cultivation in the United Kingdom. This increase, I regret to find, is mainly in Great Britain, and the respective proportions in each division are 824,000 acres for England, 181,000 for Wales, and 200,000 for Scotland. In corn crops in one year there has been a decrease for Ireland alone of 68,000 acres. The cultivation of tlax has increased, but it is still little more than half what it was in 1867. It is noticeable that the acreage under the head of potatoes was during 1876 considerably less than at any time in the last decade. As I find in the returns alluded to above some important figures bearing on the subject which is now exciting a lively interest-American beef-I hope I shall be excused troubling your readers with a few more statistics. During 1876 the stock of cattle has fallen off considerably, being 21 per cent, less than in 1875, and 41 less than in 1874. The decrease is most noticeable in young cattle, in which class the reduction is nearly 6 per cent, as compared with 2 per cent, in cows, and 12 per cent, in two year olds. A still larger decrease, however, appears in the stock of sheep, which is less by a million since 1875, and by more than two millions since 1874. The scarcity of keep is alleged to have contributed to this serious decline. In Ireland a decrease of nearly a quarter of a million, or 52 per cent, has occurred, the number of sheep being in 1876, 4,005,000, against 4,248,000 in 1875, and 4,438,00 in 1874. The stock of pige is increasing both in Great Britain and Ireland, In Great Britain, however, they are still nearly half a million less

Some time ago (says the Cahir coreespondent of the Freeman) a soldier belonging to the Queen's Rays, the headquarters of which are in this town, was tried by court-martial here for the breaking of rules of the service, and sent to jail for 366 days, with hard labor. He has now put up the greater portion of that, and has made a statement to the effect that he murdered a sailor at Clifton, in England. The Hon. Colonel Carew, R. M., took down his statement in writing and forwarded it to the Castle, the authorities of which caused inquiries to be made. They were then informed that on or about the date given by the prisoner the body of a man was found in the river at Clifton. Creighton is the soldier's name, and it is stated here that he has misconducted himself very much in jail, having attempted to set fire to his cell. He will be brought to trial at Bristol, I understand.

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND,-The alleged increase of drunkenness in Ireland has been the theme upon which many English public men and English newspapers have preached eloquent sermons, and it is unfortunately too true that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Ircland is not decreasing—"we own it; we deplore it; we condemn it"—but it is at least some consolation to know that we are not so bad in that respect as some of our neighbors. During the year 1875, it appears that no less than 203,989 persons were apprehended for being "drunk and disorderly" in England-a far greater proportion of the population than the the same class of unhappy people in Ireland. It is also stated that 450,000 out of the 600,000 paupers in England, have become pauperized by excessive drinking, and that 2,500 000 men, women and children, are recorded as being members of drunkards' families. The number of gallons of pure alcohol contained in the liquor consumed in England is estimated at 84,000,000 gallons, which is valued at \$130,000,000 1 Besides these tremendous figures the statistics of drinking in Ireland appear, by contrast, almost insignificant. The latest return gives the number of gallons of spirits consumed in Ireland as 6,176,-501.—Irishman.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN BELFAST .- It is stated that a case of real pleuro-pneumonia, or lung disease, has been detected in Belfast, in the Ballygomartin district. The Government inspector and the police have been informed of the occurrence, and official investigations are, we understand, being instituted by the proper authorities.

At Parsonstown there died last week a woman named Hore, at the age of 102 years. She was born in 1775, and married in 1796, reared a large family, none of whom survived her except two. She retained her faculties to her last moment.

The town commissioners of New Ross have lodgedia petition against a clause in the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Company's Bill for running their lines into Rosbercon at the Kilkenny side of the river Barrow, instead of into Ross on the opposite side. On Thursday night week, however, a meeting was held, at which after much discussion the following: resolution was passed :- "That we authorise our chairman, to withdraw our petition against the proposed rallway into Rosbercon, on condition that the promoters guarantee to bring a branch line into Ross, and along the quays before crossing the river."