

a sort of flattered feeling, although on cool consideration you recollect such persons are just the same to everybody.

(To be Continued.)

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.] SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY "TIERNA-N'OGE."

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

It seems but a dream since last the writer saw the stupendous creation of fanciful nature called in Ireland "The Giant's Causeway." We were then leaving Ireland, leaving behind us a home, a kind father—now we trust with God—bright hopes, substantial prospects, and our heart. 'Twas morning then, and the scene was beyond the sublime. Rising magnificently from the sea, the frowning pillars looked like grim guardians of the beauty cast upon the waves by the ascending day-god. For some reason unknown to us the "St. George" stood within sight of the coast for many hours, and the evening shadows were deepening upon the headlands, when we, with eyes strained and streaming, sought one glimpse—just one and last—of our storied home. Well, we remember that evening, dear reader. Over three hundred of our kindred were there watching with us. Some with cheeks rosy as fruits, and looks as innocent as the morning dawn, venturing upon the tempest of life with the buoyancy of youth. Some were there with locks, with age made gray, following some beloved son or daughter to a Western home. As we stood in the anxious throng, one old woman, with wrinkled face, said to us: "Oh, see there, ma bouchal; isn't it beautiful?" We looked towards where she pointed, and our heart answered her, for our utterance was gone. The sea-mists were assuming varied shapes around the basaltic columns, and in the crimsoned far-away glory of sunset, they enwreathed the pillars in a myriad flags of vapor. Then our reserve was forgotten, and our formality cast aside, as we instinctively poured forth our soul in Scanlan's beautiful song:—

"The day is dying: the eve is sighing: Our bark is flying before the wind; The sunsets splendor falls soft and tender On the green hills we leave behind. Our tears are flowing, the white we're going, For love is showing, the mountains grand; The glens and meadows, in lights and shadows, And the pleasant valleys of our Native Land!"

Yes, our tears were flowing; for, as we concluded, a wail was borne by the breeze across the waters, telling Ireland how dear her exiles loved her. In the county Antrim, on the extreme northern coast of Ireland, is situated the subject of this week's sketch. From the Bay the scene is majestic. The headlands rise nearly four hundred feet over the waters. A colonnade of perfectly formed massive pillars, stands out relief from the dark cliff. Numerous and distinct groups and ranges in columnar form, succeed the principal colonnade in varied shapes and sizes. Here and there the dark basaltic cliff appears jagged and broken; while at the base, a wreck of rocks and columns are lying in wild disorder, as if by some mighty convulsion the massive fabric had been hurled to desolation. One object in this great scene struck us forcibly. From the base of a stupendous facade runs a pier some hundred feet wide, formed of pillars exquisitely shaped; diminishing from a height of about two hundred feet, until at a distance of six hundred feet, it is enveloped in the waves.—This pier forms an immense inclined plane, divided into three parts by perpendicular walls that separate the stratifications on either side, termed by geologists, whinkeys. The divisions are called the Grand Causeway, the Middle Causeway, and the Little Causeway. The entire is composed of many-shaped pillars, varying from fifteen to twenty-six inches in diameter; presenting a polygonal pavement upon which the traveller may walk in safety. The prisms are irregular being septagonal, pentagonal, and hexagonal. Scarcely any of them will be found equilateral, having sides and angles of the same dimensions, or corresponding exactly in form or size, and yet they are so completely fitted together that the water which falls on them does not penetrate between them. One of the prettiest features of the Causeway is known as the promontory of Pleskin, which is a continuation of Bengore Head. Its general form is extremely beautiful. Its pillars which look as if painted, rise tier over tier in architectural picturesqueness. Here the beholder sees brown amorphous basalt; there the red ochre; below slender lines of wood-coal, and all the ledges variegated with grasses, ferns, and rock plants. In the neighborhood, among other wonders, are the Giant's Well—a spring of fresh water forcing its way between the joints of two columns—the Giant's Theatre, and the Giant's Organ—the latter composed of a colonnade one hundred and twenty feet long, and called the Organ from its resemblance to the pipes of that instrument. It is computed that there are nearly forty thousand pillars in the Causeway, the tallest being about thirty-three feet. There is a sufficiency of matter in connection with this wonder of nature to excite the attention of every traveller: but then it is in Ireland. If it overlooked the German Ocean or the Mediterranean, our shelves would bend beneath volumes descriptive of its excellencies, and every fledgling fresh from mamma's apron-string would bore us with his experiences. There are many strange legends told of the Giant's Causeway, which, in the fanciful imagination of the Irish, was built by giants as a road to Scotland. After the emigrant group on the "St. George" had seen the "last glimpse of Erin," we separated into small parties, each to talk over our Island Home. There were some violinists on board, and through their agency we were much entertained. During a lull in the playing some light-hearted fellow shouted "A story, a story." We looked in the direction from whence the voice had issued, and in the centre of an expectant group we saw an aged female whose

expression of importance plainly told us that she was about to relate some marvel "by flood or field." Hastily associating with the party, we were just in time to hear from her that "The great Irish joint, Fann MacCui, lived to be a middle-aged man without ever meeting his match, and so he was as proud as a peacock. He had a great fort in the Bog of Allen, and there with his warriors he would be playing soord and pot-lid, or shootin' bowarras, or pitchin' big stones thirty miles off to make a quay for Dublin. One day he was quite down in the mouth, for his men were scattered about, and he had no one to wrastle or hurl or hunt with him. As he was walking about lonesome, he sees a foot messenger he had coming hot-foot across the bog. "What's in the win?" says he. "It's the great Scotch giant Far Rua that's in it," says the other. "He's coming over the great stepping-stones that lead from Ireland to Scotland. He heard of the great Fann MacCui, and he'll be here in no time to see which is the best man." "Oh, ho!" says Fann, "Far Rua is three feet taller nor me, and I'm three foot taller nor the tallest man in Ireland. I must spake to Grainne about it." Well, it wasn't long till the terrible Scotch fellow come with a soord as big as three scythe-blades and a spear as long as a house. "Is the great Irish giant at home?" says he. "He's not," says the messenger; "he's huntin' stags at Killarney; but the vanthee is within, and 'ill be glad to see you." "What's that?" says the Scotch fellow, as he pointin' to a dead tree with an iron head on it, and a block of wood bound with iron as big as four cart-wheels. "Them is Fann's shield and spear," says the messenger. "Ubbabow," says the giant. "You're welcome, Far Rua," says Grainne; "sit down and take what God sends." So she put before him a great big griddle cake with the griddle itself inside, that had a round piece cut out at one part of the rim; and for a feast she gave him a red dead plank with a schrimshin of hard meat outside. The first bite the giant gave the cake he broke three teeth, and when he tried the beef the rest stuck so hard that he couldn't draw them out. "Be me soord," says he, "this is hard diet for your company." "Oh Lord love you" says she "the children here think nothing of it. Look at the infant." So she took the cake over to a cradle where Fann himself was lying, and offered him the part where the piece was takin' out of the griddle. Well, of course, he took it easy, and then winked at the Scotchman. "Be the laws" says Far Rua to himself "these are wonderful people." They didn't stint him in the drink any way for they offered him a jug of beer which held four gallons, and glory be to God but he emptied it at one offer. "I think" says he "I'd like to see the way Fann amuses himself and his men after dinner." "Step out into the bawn if it pleasin' to you" then says the messenger, who when they were outside pointed to several stones the size of a gate post. "Them is their finger stones" says he, "we call it a good throw if one of them reaches Dublin. Maybe you'd like to try your hand." Well he did try and after winding one round and round his head he let fly and it went half a mile whistlin' in the air and was broke in smithereens on a big stone in the bog. "You'll do well" says the boy "when you come to your full growth and get a year's practice or so with Fann." "The deuce with Fann and his finger stones," says the Scotchman, "but is there any other way they divart themselves." "Yes," says the boy, "do you see that handball—a round stone of great size—that would more than fill a berth, well Fann and his men does be throwin' that from the bawn over the house; then they run round and catch the other side before it falls to the ground. Every miss counts one lost." "Wonderful quare people ye Irish are," says Far Rua, "Maybe it would'n't go over with me at the first offer, and if it fell on the roof and broke it what would the vanthee say, I'll pitch it up here in the air and do you watch how high it goes." So he gave a heave. "How high is it," says he, "Up to the sill." "Watch now." "Up to the eaves." Oh further where is it now. "On your head be the powers," and so it was, and he fell, and only his head was thicker than itself he was done for. After rubbing his poor skull he says, "I suppose Fann won't be home to-night." "No sir he's not expected this week." Well give the vanthee my compliments, I must go without bidding her good bye for fear the tide would overtake me crossing the Causeway." Our hearty laughter fully satisfied the good simple story-teller, who finished her tale with a consequential shake of her head as she said, "You see Grainne was cute. There's no woman after all like the Irish for matching the men even although they're Scotchmen." The bells then sounded the hour for retiring, and as the good ship ploughed its way beneath the lamps of Heaven our dreams were of Ireland and the Giant's Causeway.

THE LAND ACT—LORD CAIRNS' AMENDMENT.

TO SIR JOHN GRAY, M.P.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN—I have received the copy of Lord Cairns' bill which you sent me, and have considered it as carefully as it was possible for me to do within the time. As the matter is one of vital and at the same time pressing importance, I think it better to address you publicly through the papers as I did before. I am quite satisfied that if the bill passes in the shape in which it is introduced, it will have the effect of impairing the enactment of the bill of last session legalising the Ulster custom of tenant-right. It is not easy to make this clear in a few words. The absence of any definition of the Ulster custom in that enactment makes it very difficult to foresee the precise operation of any legislation upon a custom which is yet to be ascertained in proof. I can, however, confidently say, after having devoted almost every spare hour of the last six months to the study of the effect of the

statute, that I believe that rights may be proved as existing under Ulster usages, which would be, or at least may be, endangered by the language used in the bill introduced by Lord Cairns.

There can be no question that an act must be passed to set at rest all question as to the effect of the Landed Estates Court conveyance on the rights depending on the Ulster custom. It is equally plain that such an act ought to be so drawn as to avoid all possibility of affecting either favourably or unfavourably the rights of the Ulster tenant, as secured by the Land Act of last session. There are four points in the bill to which it is of importance to direct attention.

In my opinion it will be of the most vital importance to the tenant to be able to show that the rights he holds under the legalised custom are of a nature and kind entirely differing from any of those rights to compensation which are granted by the general clauses of the act. I am quite sure that they are so. Lord Devon in 1846 described the Ulster tenant right, as then existing, as an embryo copyhold. I do not entertain a doubt that this, in many instances, will be found to be a true description of the usage, and that whenever it is so the statute gives the tenant a right as high as that of the tenant holding by any copyhold tenure on any manor in England, a right essentially differing from any which an outgoing tenant can have to compensation under the general clauses of the act. This opinion may be right or wrong, but the question ought not to be prejudiced or prejudged in any enactment dealing with the effect of a Landed Estates Court conveyance.

The bill prepared by Lord Cairns deals in one sentence with all the rights "secured by the act of last session to occupying tenants." The effect of this is to supply an argument that the legislature considered them all of the same class. If such an argument prevailed, it would destroy a large amount of the property held under the Ulster custom. There seems no reason for making either the recital or the enactment general. I have never heard any one express a doubt suggesting that the right of the tenant to compensation under the general clauses of the Act could be destroyed by a Landed Estates Court conveyance. The doubt has arisen solely as to the Ulster tenant right, and there is no reason why both the recital and the enactment should not mention the custom. If the clause stands as it is, there certainly ought to be added the clause which I inserted in the draft bill, which the day before the introduction of Lord Cairns' bill I had placed in the hands of yourself and some other members on both sides of the house. That clause was as follows:

2. Nothing in this act contained shall in any manner weaken, impair, or affect the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act (Ireland), 1870, as to the Ulster tenant-right custom, or any usages known under that denomination, but all the said provisions shall, except as hereinafter specially provided, be construed, and all questions arising thereon be adjudged and determined as if this Act had not been passed.

Secondly—A more dangerous effect will be produced by the words which declare that the tenant shall have his rights "AS INCIDENT TO THE TENANCY." These words are wholly unnecessary for the object of the bill. They may be omitted without the slightest loss—but if retained they will, unquestionably, give rise to perplexing questions as to rights which it may be contended are not incident to the tenancy—although ancient usage, legalised by the statute, has attached them to the holding. The rights upon which this question might arise will be found to be the very "flower"—to use an old phrase—of the Ulster custom of tenant-right.

Thirdly—The operation of the bill is limited to Landed Estates Court conveyances executed after the passing of the Land Act of last session. This appears to me to amount to a confiscation by an implication of the property of the tenants on many estates. No lawyer can entertain a doubt that the act has, as it now stands, given the Ulster custom a binding force against any owner of an estate on which it has prevailed, whether his title be derived from a Landed Estates Court conveyance or from any other source. But the effect of the exception is impliedly to declare that such conveyances executed before the land act by the right of the tenant under the Ulster custom—and the argument that this is so will derive great strength from the consideration that the Land Act, as to the Ulster usages, has the effect of a declaratory statute. The "doubts" as to past conveyances will be solved by this bill, by an implied enactment that they do but the right.

And lastly—The confirmation of the rights secured by the act of last session is limited to "occupying tenants." It is not at all clear that tenants who may have sublet their lands are precluded from all compensation under the act. I ought, perhaps, to say that it is quite clear even from the special provisions excluding them, in some instances, that they are not so. At all events the question ought not to be prejudged. All the friends of tenant right can fairly claim is that any bill which may be now introduced to settle the question which has arisen on the effect of the Landed Estates Court conveyance should not by implication impair the rights of the tenant as settled by the act of last year. There is ground for apprehending that they would be so impaired if the bill of Lord Cairns passes in its present shape.—Yours very faithfully,

ISAAC BUTT.

Dublin, June 17th, 1871.

The subjoined is the draft of a bill on this subject, which was forwarded by Mr. Butt on Thursday evening to Sir John Gray:—

An Act to quiet claims under the Ulster Tenant-right Customs, not referred to in conveyances or declarations of title under the Landed Estates Court:—

Whereas doubts have arisen whether, in

cases in which estates are sold in the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, or with respect to which declarations of titles are made in such court, any tenant of a holding on any such estate, subject to the Ulster tenant-right custom has, or ought to have, his claim or right under such custom referred to or noticed in the conveyance executed by the court, and it is unjust that the rights of such tenants should be in any manner prejudiced by such doubts.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. In any case in which any estate in Ireland has been or shall be conveyed to any person, or in which any declaration of title as to any estate is made by the Landed Estates Court, the tenant of any holding on such estate subject to the Ulster custom of tenant-right, whose tenancy is referred to in such conveyance or declaration of title, shall not be in any manner prejudiced in relation to his right or claim under or by virtue of such custom by reason of the omission of any reference thereto in any such conveyance or declaration of title, but every such tenant shall be admitted to the same benefit of any right or claim which he may have under or by virtue of such custom in the same manner in all respects and to all intents and purposes as if, in the case of a conveyance, such conveyance had been made by the owner of such estate without the authority of the Landed Estates Court, and in the case of a declaration of title as if no such declaration had been made.

2. Nothing in this act contained shall in any manner weaken, impair, or affect the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act (Ireland), 1870, as to the Ulster tenant-right custom, or any usages known under that denomination, but all the said provisions shall, except as hereinafter specially provided, be construed, and all questions arising thereon be adjudged, and determined, as if this act had not been passed.

3. All the provisions of this act shall apply to any holding not situate within the province of Ulster which is subject to any usage declared to be legal by the second section of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870.

The following is a copy of Lord Cairns' bill, to which Mr. Butt's letter refers:—

A Bill intitled "An Act to amend the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870."

Whereas doubts have been entertained whether rights secured by the Landlord and Tenant Act (Ireland), 1870, to occupying tenants in Ireland may not be endangered by the omission to specify or refer to such rights in conveyances and assignments executed by the Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland:

Be it declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. In every case in which a sale, conveyance, or declaration shall be made, or since the passing of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, shall have been made under the provisions of the Act twenty-first and twenty-second Victoria, chapter seventy-two intitled "An Act to facilitate the Sale and Transfer of Land in Ireland," subject to any tenancy or tenancies of an occupying tenant or occupying tenants, every such occupying tenant and those claiming under him shall have, as incident to the tenancy, all rights to which he or they is or are or may become entitled under the first part of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870; and the sale, conveyance, or declaration shall be subject to all such rights, although such rights may not be specified or referred to in the conveyance or assignment executed by the Judge of the Landed Estates Court.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL BOARD AND THE BISHOPS.—The following resolution was adopted on Thursday, 21st of June, at a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin being in the chair.

Proposed by the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland; seconded by the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam and resolved—

"That we have seen, with deep concern, the movement recently inaugurated with the view of subverting the control now vested in the managers of national schools in this country, inasmuch as we consider said control to be an indispensable safeguard of the faith and morals of Catholic children, and we declare that the removal of this safeguard must necessarily lead to the severance of all connexion between the Catholic clergy and the Board of National Education."

Signed,

† PAUL CARDINAL CULLEN, Chairman. † JAMES DONNELLY, Bishop of Clogher, Secretary

THE JUBILEE OF THE HOLY FATHER.—The arrival of Pius IX at the years of Peter was commemorated by a solemn Triduum, which commenced on Friday, the 16th ult., in the Cathedral, Marlboro'-street. The Cardinal Archbishop celebrated High Mass, which concluded the ceremonies on Sunday. The Bishop of Ardagh preached on the occasion. The Catholic people of Ireland generally celebrated the Jubilee, as they were exhorted to do, by attending the churches throughout the country in vast numbers, there to pray that God in his own fit time will give peace and consolation to His faithful servant, and that He may be pleased to secure the triumph of the Church during the reign of our present Pontiff. The large number of communicants in the various churches is the best test of Ireland's devotion to the Holy Father. The Freeman's Journal gives lengthy descriptions of the manner in which the Jubilee was commemorated in several of the cities and towns throughout Ireland.

THE 16TH OF JUNE AT THE FRENCH COLLEGE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN.—The 25th Anniversary of Pope Pius IX was celebrated at the French College, Blackrock, with much enthusiasm. The Papal colours were hoisted at an early hour in the morning, both on the College buildings and in the grounds. At half-past

seven o'clock there was Mass and General Communion in behalf of the Holy Father, and from High Mass to Benediction the B. Sacrament remained solemnly exposed, so as to afford an opportunity to the students to offer up their prayers for the same intention. In the evening an address was delivered in S. Patrick's Hall by the Professor of English Literature, under the title of "Half an Hour with Pope Pius IX"; after which a hymn to the Holy Father, composed for the occasion and set to music by M. Stein, Professor of Music, was sung by the College choir. At night there was an illumination, representing the Pontifical Arms, which must have been seen far beyond the Bay of Dublin by ships out at sea. Fireworks and music by the College band brought the day's rejoicings to a close, although it was easy to see from the heartiness with which they had been carried out, that loyalty to the Holy Father and to Rome would not soon come to an end in the hearts of the students of the French College. An address from the Fathers and students, together with a money-offering of £20 had previously been sent to Rome.

S. JARLATH'S TEAM.—The Midsummer Exhibition of this College was held on Tuesday, the 15th ult. His Grace, the Archbishop, and a number of the clergy and of the leading gentry of the county were present. After the recital of the prize essays in English, Irish, French, Greek, and Latin, and a concert, His Grace addressed the assembly, entering into an eloquent and learned review of all that had been gone through during the exhibition, speaking of the distinguishing characteristics of the different languages of the essays. At a banquet in the evening given by the president, the Very Rev. Ulick J. Bourke, the health of the Pope was drunk with immense enthusiasm. Several other toasts were proposed, and honoured, and responded to, and the guests separated, after enjoying a day of pure pleasure, and full of thankful feelings to the Very Rev. President and Professors who have, under His Grace's auspices, raised St. Jarlath's to the very highest rank amongst Irish Catholic Colleges. The president asks us to state that he has recently received for the new buildings of the college £10, collected by Patrick Ruane, in Philadelphia, U.S., and he trusts that other Irishmen in America will follow this example.—Dublin Cor. of London Tablet.

The name and fame of Dr. Spratt were not restricted to his native country, as the following extract from the letter of a friend at Rome will show. The correspondent alluded to writes as follows:—"A tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Spratt was paid, on the 6th inst., in the church of the Calced Carmelites in this city. Santa Maria in Transpontina is the chief convent of their order, and the residence of their Father-General. The church attached to this convent was, on the morning of the 6th, draped in black, and a magnificent catafalque erected in the nave. Later on, the same day, there was an office and solemn Mass celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Vicar Provincial of the Irish Province of the Carmelite Order. The celebrant of the solemn Mass was Father Duggan, assisted by Fathers Ferristoff and Feehan as deacon and sub-deacon. Amongst the many present in the choir were the Most Rev. Father Angelo Savini, Vicar-General of the Order of Carmelites; Father Elias Maggi, Proc.-General: M. Canoso, Prior of the convent and Regent of Studies; Frs. Giordano, Galli, Grimaldi, Nadol, &c. The sacred ceremonies were carried out with all becoming order and devotion under the care of Frs. Vincent, Soldati, and Galli, and the large assemblage of worshippers present united their prayers to those of the good religious for the soul of their much esteemed and deservedly lamented Irish brother.—Weekly Freeman, June 24th.

DAVIDSTOWN MISSION.—This mission, conducted by the missionary priests of Enniscorthy, came to a close on last Sunday. From the beginning to the end, indeed, it may be truly said to have been a complete success. The morning and evening services were each day numerously attended, and from early dawn to the close of eve it was a glorious sight, indeed, to behold the confessionals crowded around by hundreds of repentant souls, anxious to become once more reconciled with their good and merciful God, and firmly resolved to devote the remainder of their mortal lives in loving and serving Him alone. The untiring zeal, the self-sacrificing spirit, and the appropriate eloquence of the good Fathers endeared them to each and all, so much so, that on last Sunday evening there was clearly visible on the features of many in the vast congregation a gloom of sadness when the Very Rev. Superior, in his closing sermon, pronounced these last solemn words—"The mission has come to an end; remember henceforward to fight the good fight, and persevere to the end." "For he that shall persevere to the end shall be saved."—Wexford People, June 24th.

MR BUTT AND THE LAND ACT.—We (Freeman) learn from reliable authority in London that the valuable suggestions, with reference to Lord Cairns Land Act Amendment Bill, embodied in Mr. Butt's recent letter to Sir John Gray, will be in part, if not wholly, accepted by the Government. The Irish members will also demand additional amendments owing to certain judgments delivered in the Land Courts in which it was held that a change of rent destroyed the tenant's claim for compensation for improvements, as such a principle, if generally adopted, would render the compensation clauses of the Land Act useless. Amendments will be introduced of a character to render impossible such interpretations of the act.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—Mr. Gladstone, in a communication to Sir John Gray, has named the middle of July for receiving the deputation on the Education Question, leaving the day to be fixed afterwards. As the result of a consultation with several of the Irish members, Wednesday, the 24th of July, at half-past three o'clock, at Downing-street, was finally fixed time and place for receiving the deputation.

ELECTIONS.—We regret to state that during the last few days notices of ejectment have been served on eleven families, comprising 51 persons, in one of the Midland Counties. The ostensible ground for these proceedings is that the tenants refuse to submit to an exceedingly increased rent, but the people in and around the district allege that the crime of the tenants consists in their having supported the National candidate at the last general election. The landlord, we are informed, is a gentleman of benevolent disposition, and he is much esteemed by his tenants. If he personally examined into the case, we are sure the tenants would have no reason to complain of the result. Most unfortunately those eviction proceedings against respectable tenants of long standing is gradually impressing the peasantry with the idea that the Land Bill is, after all, a delusion and a snare.—Irish Times.

THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION.—The Disestablished Church Temporalities report has been published. It deals with the capital, revenue, and expenditure for six months clapsing between July, 1869, and December, 1870—that is, from the passing of the Church Bill until it came into operation. The total receipts in the period named were £91,736. The total expenditure was £60,499, including £30,239, the cost of the commission.

COL. MONSELL.—It has been rumored in this city that the Right Honorable the Postmaster-General will be raised to the Peerage, and enabled to assist in the legislation of the Upper House.—Munster News.

The Right Hon. William Monsell has authorised a grant of £10,000 for the erection of a building in Waterford to contain the Post-office, Telegraph-office, and Custom-house.