watch with interest and with affectionate solicitude the progress of this University. They hope to see it grow up and prosper, and be a glory and an ornament to the country from which they and their fathers came, notwithstanding the obstacles it has had to encounter in its early: days, and which it has still to encounter, feeling that patience, perseverance, and courage will finally bring them to victory. You have set a gloribus example, not only to us on the other and of the cean, but you have set an example to neighbouring nations. nearer at hand France has looked upon the course that Irish, Catholics have taken, and is trying now to imitatalit ment to the country from which they and their faolics have taken, and is trying now to imitate it. She imitates you in the University of Louyain, under the direction of the Holy Father, and with the co-operation of her bishops, her clergy, and her faithful people. France has come to imitate Dublin, and other countries will come to imitate France. In the elementary branches of education we can hardly claim to be so well off as your are in Ireland, for this reason, that we have not the great majority of the population. We are in a minority." We cannot claim what Ireland, a Catholic nation, can claim with justice, but we can give degrees in our universities and colleges freely. The Regents. of the Universities appointed by the State come to the examinations, come even to the distribution of diplomas, come to the commencements, and make their speeches, and in Protestant colleges it is just the same. There is full freedom for both. Certainly that freedom ought to exist for a Catholic University in the city of Dublin, which is the capit al of Catholic Ireland, to which students come in such large numbers. The students are plenty, but there are no endowments, and the burden of support is thrown on the classes least able to bear it. in America trust to hear that the time will come when this University will rear its head higher and more proudly, and takes its place among the first of the universities of either Europe or America. In conclusion, while expressing my thanks for the reception accorded to me, I have to express my best wishes for the success, prosperity, and widespread influence of the Catholic University of Ireland. Health and blessing to each one of its professors, officers, and students, one and all. His Eminence resumed his seat amidst loud applause. There had been several indications of a disposition to applaud during the course of his Eminence's reply, but evidentivin deference to the request announced at the

## THE UNION A FINANCIAL ROBBERY.

commencement they were suppressed.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, the able member for Galway, has recently given a fresh proof of his energy in the Home Bule cause by his exposure of the financial injustice of the Act of Union. The honorable gentleman moved, at a meeting of the Home Rule League, a resolution to the effect that the financial results of the Union afford convincing proofs of the evil effects of that measure, and of the urgent necessity of restoring parliamentary institutions to Ireland. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and Mr. Butt gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of the League, move that Mr. Mitchell Henry's convincing statement should be printed and circulated. We wish to lay before our readers a resume of the arguments which the honorable member for Galway brought forward. That gentleman is an Englishman and a Protestant, though representing an Irish Catholic county, in which he resides as one of its best and most esteemed landlords. All reasonable men feel that the Home Rule cause can only make way by means of solid reasoning and clear argument. It has been often said that the advocates of that question deal too much in figures of rhetoric. It must, however, now be admitted that figures of arithmetic can be brought forward with powerful effect to help the national

When in 1800 the Union was forced upon the Irish people, the national debt of Ireland was only about twenty-eight millions. The debt of England was 450 millions. A large part of the Irish debt was contracted after 1793, at which time Ireland had to join England in waging war against France. whereas before that date Ireland had avoided any considerable increase of her debt by minding her own business and not interfering with foreign politics. It is rather strange that though the object of that war was to overthrow Republicanism in France, lic exists there now. after many na spent immense sums of money and sacrificed millions of lives to prevent that result. When the Union was proposed the most plausible offers were made, and an arrangement was proposed respecting the two debts which had some little approach to fair play. Rut, in the result, all that was unjust was carried out, and all that had any element of impartiality was forgotten. The taxation of Ireland rose so rapidly immediately after the Union, that in four years the Irish debt under English management rose from twenty-eight to forty millions. The most parrassing restrictions were placed upon Irish trade, and thus was cut away a most valuable help to national prosperity. In 1817, a few years (historically speaking) after the Union, it was found that the legislative connection with England had plunged Ireland so deeply in debt that showed 112 millions. Such was the result of that Union of which its friends predicted that it would be the fruitful source of numerous blessings to Ireland. The Irish revenue could not pay the interest of such an enormous debt-a debt caused for the purpose of carrying on Continental wars with which Ireland had no national sympathy. It was then proposed by English statesmen that the two exchequers should be consolidated. The generous offer was that England should take the responsibility of Ireland's 112 millions, and that in return for this compliment Ireland should become, jointly with England, indebted for the English debt of 735 millions. Ireland was kindly permitted to become a partner in the immense debt of her affectionate sister, so that the joint firm commenced business in 1817 with the trifling millstone of a debt of 850 millions round their necks. Such was the happy result to poor Ireland of a few years of the so-called union. This process reminds one of the tyrant of old (a man of great strength), who, pretending friendship for one whom he hated, embraced him so tightly that the victim of his supposed affections was choked.

And now let us glance at the financial history of the two countries since Ireland was forced in 1817 to make herself liable for an unfair part of the enormous English debt. The details would lead us too far into minute calculations with which we do not wish to occupy the attention of our readers. It is enough to say that during the entire time since the obnoxious Act of 1817 was passed, the entire current of financial legislation has been in favor of England and against Ireland. The records of Parliament prove this beyond any doubt. The extraordinary politician, Mr. Lowe (who seems to be the living representative of a vinegar cruet), actually tried, poor man, to show, some time ago, that Ireland has been favored in the matter of taxation; but he has been conclusively answered by Mr. Mitchell Henry in his late powerful speech at the Home Rule League, in which he demonstrates that Mr. Lowe's so-called arguments are based upon a transparent fallacy. The member for Galway truly called it "atrocious and absurd" for any man to suppose that Ireland was intended by Providence to be a land in which beasts of the field are to be raised in spots which once were the abodes of human families. English legislation has caused a loss of more than twelve millions a year to Ireland and all their misery; the little ones, who scarcely yet yet she is told that the Union has been a blessing to her people. Look, too, at the loss Ireland sustains by absenteeism. Where are her hereditary nobility? There is not one-not even one-resi-

ing the " season," and after that is over the majority fly away to the abodes of the English aristo-

(to be found in the same volumes), has placed on record his testimony to show that Ireland was robbed at the Union and robbed again in 1817. These are his strong words :-

Parliament; you got from Ireland the proportions you wished of her contributions; you put your hands into the pockets of her people, and, like felons and pickpockets, you did not withdraw your hands until you left your victim stripped of all her wealth-a bankrupt and a beggar. No matter what may be our trade and commerce, no matter what may be the enterprise and industry of our people, we are compelled to bear an equal load of taxes with England till we have helped you to pay off more than 800 millions of money. The Union saved England more than 200 millions of debt, and yet you call yourselves bountiful benefactors to Ireland; and this was in direct breach of the promise that Ireland should have no concern whatever with the immense debt due in 1800 by Great Britain."

With these eloquent sentences we may close our remarks. No man, whatever be his creed or country, can deny that the Act of Union was not only a grievous blow at national independence, but also a deep-dyed fraud and a gross violation of the principles of common honesty .- London Universe.

## IRISH LANDLORD TYRANNY.

MORE EVICTIONS-" WITH A VENGEANCE!"

We find, under the above heading, in the Tuam News of November 5, a letter signed "Observer," in which a vivid account is given of heartless evictions recently carried out in the neighbourhood of Oughterard, in the adjacent county of Galway. "On the 1st Novimber," writes the correspondent of our contemporary, "Mr. Robinson, the well known agent of Mr. Berridge and the Law Life Assurance Society, at the head of a strong force of armed police, came to cast upon the world the families of three townlands, in the parish of Killannin, county Galway. On arriving among these poor, unfortunate people, orders were immediately given to the bailiff and others to clear the houses of peop!e and effects, and these orders they carried out, seemingly with a vengeance, for one poor man, of a highly respectable character, who on that morning was walking about the village, almost expired in their arms while they were in the act of putting him out of his house, although the poor old man told them repeatedly that he would willingly go, but to allow him time. He died a few minutes ofterwards, a martyr to landlord tyranny. Then follows a graphic description of the popular indignation which this heartrending scene aroused to fever height-of the anger, the excitement, of the lookers on. On the following day an inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate deceased, and the jury gave expression to the universal opinion in their verdict, which was thus worded .

"We find that the deceased, John Sullivan came to his death on yesterday, the 1st of November, 1875. To the best of our judgment and the evidence before us we are unanimous in saying that his death was accelerated by the rough treatment he received from Bartley Murphy and others, in putting him out

of his house.' Bartley Murphy is, we believe a sort of bailiff on the estate. We are informed that the parish priest interceded for the unfortunate tenants, and that these poor people have been allowed back into their houses in the capacity of caretakers. What their future destiny may be, it requires no prophetic knowledge to divine. Those who have reached the decline of years will sink rapidly into the grave on being violently torn from the humble homesteads endeared to them by so many pathetic associations. Heart-broken old men and women do not live long in the workhouse, that living tomb of the indus-trious destitute. Those who are still strong and vigorous, through whose veins courses the hot ood of youth, will inevitably see niorani ship, to waft them from their native land, and will go to swell the ranks of that second Ireland beyond the Atlantic which throbs with an unquenchable longing for vengence on Ireland's bitterest oppressors—the exterminators of the tenantry of Ireland. We do not believe that in any Christian country, save in this poor land of ours-that under any government save that of Britain-scenes similar to that which resulted in the death of John Sullivan could be legally enacted in the open air. If we are to believe the evidence of Mr. Sebastian Nolan, as given at the recent land sessions at Athlone—as reported in the Roscommon Journal—the property on which John Sullivan was a tenant is let at an average rent of three hundred per cent. over Griffith's valuation. It was either for being unable to pay this exorbitant rent, or for refusing to submit to an increase, that the tenants of the townland of Killannin were on the 1st November, ejected from their dwellings, sufficient violence being used in one instance to cause immediate death to ensue. We know that the strict accuracy of Griffith's valuation has been often questioned by landlords and their agents, and that many pretexts have been alleged for increasing the rent of land to a considerable per centage in excess of that valuation; but we believe that, on the whole, Griffith's survey has been always considered fair and impartial by honest and equitable men. Whatever excuse may be alleged for a rent somewhat higher than that warranted by the Government valuation, there can be none for the monstrous demand of three hundred per cent. over and above what a competent and professional authority has stated to be, in his opinion, the full value of the land. If the Law Insurance Society has not been grossly caluminated by Mr. Sebastian Nolan, or if that gentleman has not been misrepresented by the Roscommon Journal, the tenantry of Killannin are, indeed, much to be pitied. They cannot expect in the best of years to be able to meet their rent, even though the "potato and point" that staple nourishment of the western farmer—should be spairingly partaken of. When an indifferent or a bad year overtakes them, the black, chill walls of the workhouse are their only resource—if, indeed, their old and feeble ones are not done to death in the act of being ejected from their little cabins. We have seen the shattered body of the dead soldier on the field of battle, his brow still contracted, his teeth set his hand clenched-all that was left of the mangled and lifeless frame still bearing the terrible impress of the fierce emotions of the conflict; we have watched by the bedside of the afflicted patient while the face and body of the dying man grew darker and more deformed under the influence of contagious disease;—but, painful as such spectacles undoubtedly are, they cannot compare for a moment, in sadness or horror, with an eviction scene. The aged peasants, who have been thrust forth from their humble home, the theatre of their joys and sorrows for so many years, gazing with bedewed eyes, through which can be descerned the breaking heart, for the last time on the rooftree. that sheltered them so long-their children, perhaps, grown-up men and women, their hearts full of indignation at the ruthless tyrant, the cause of

understand the full meaning of the word "outcast,"

mingling their sobs with those of their grandfather,

of eviction scenes such as that we have briefly outlined, taking place in Ireland, we refused to place confidence in the narrative. Gazing at the broad It is full time that the people of Ireland should take up this subject in a practical way, and demand their rights in every way allowed by law o'Connell, in his memorable letter to Lord Shrewsbury (lately republished by the "Num of Kenmare" in his valuable volumes), and also in his alast we have histogram or country separated from Kenmare" in his valuable volumes), and also in his alast we have histogram or country separated from Kenmare" in his valuable volumes), and also in his alast we have histogram or country separated from Kenmare" in his valuable volumes), has placed on the sound in the same volumes, has placed on the sound in the same volumes. The people is the narrative, Gazing at the broad confidence in the narrative, Gazing at the broad the soil owns the soil, we could not get ourselves to believe that in our country separated from France by only two marrow stripes of sea, white slavery had still a recognized existence. Since then also to be soil owns the s question from the English House of Commons, we might advise the tenght; y to adopt a policy of pas-sive submission, and cling at any cost to their hold-logs, in expectation that, their condition might, be improved by Act of Parliament. But the sham Act of 1870, which only legalised eviction, ought to be a lesson to the tenant-farmers of Ireland not to look to Westminster for protection. In unity alone is the safeguard of the farming population By unity they can break and shatter to pieces the coalition of the landlords a coalition which, if not encountered and resisted, will reduce Ireland to one immense grass farm. The recent evictions at Killannin and the fate of the unfortunate Sullivan ought to be a fresh incentive to immediate action. -Castlebar Telegraph, Nov. 13th.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 10th ult., Miss Harding, daughter of John Harding, Esq., Alexander place, Cork, in religion Sister Mary Joseph Rose, was received into the Presentation Convent at Maryborough, Queen's

On the 18th ultimo, Miss Sheils, of Dollardstown, county Meath, was received into the Presentation Order at the convent in Drogheds. The Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Lord Primate, officiated, assisted by a numerous body of clergy.

The Local Government Board, in a letter to the Roscrea Guardians, say that a head of a family being in the workhouse hospital under surgical treatment, it is competent for the guardians to afford out-door relief to his wife and children underfifteen years of age.

The Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Bishop of the Diocese of Kilmore, has made the following changes:

—The Rev. Matthew Ferguson, C.C., Templeport,
to the Curacy of Crosserlough; the Rev. Michael
Fitzpatrick, C.C., Crosserlough, to the Curacy of Cavan; the Rev. John Gillooly, C.C., Cavan, to the Curacy of Templeport; and the Rev. Patrick Brady, C.C., Drumlease, to the curacy of Denn.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has nominated Rev. Michael McHale, Professor in St. Jaliath's College, to the pastorship of Claremorris, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Peter Reynolds, P. P. The Rev. Mr. Geraghty, C.A., has been transferred to the united parishes of Kilbannon and Kilconley—not the parish of Killeen, as erroneously stated by us a few weeks since; the Rev. James Corbett C.A., Kilconley, taking the place in Claremorris.

On the 14th ult., in the chapel of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, conferred orders on the following reverend gentlemen :- Priesthood-Rev. Patrick J. Harney, Cashel; Rev. John Corcor an, ditto; Rev. E. Hanly, ditto. Deaconship-Rev. Thomas O'Connell, Cashel; Rev. Hugh Mockler, ditto. Minor Orders—Messre, James O'Brien, James Comerford, Cashel; A. McGrath, Maitland; Patrick Leahy, Dubuque, Iowa, U.S.; Thomas Mulville, ditto ; Thomas Corcoran, Maitland.

Information is wanted of John Moore, a native of Carlow, who left Portarlington for America twentyfive years ago. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, Letitia Cuddy, 18 New street, Ancoats street, Manchester, England.

On the night of the 13th ult., the chapel of Coolagh was subjected to an attack, the windows being broken and other damage done. Coolagh is one of the chapels of ease belonging to the Parish of Callan, and when the Rev. Mr. Nolan arrived there next day, he was obliged to celebrate Mass in an adjacent barn.

The dead body of a man named Michael Mahony, an ex-policeman, who had been for some time, since he left the force, confined in a lunatic asylum, was found, on the 13th ult., suspended from a tree in a lonely part of the county Kerry, between Kilgarvan and Killarney. The body was in a partly decomposed state. An inquest was held and a verdict of suicide returned.

At the Nenagh Petty Sessions, on the 14th ult., Mr. C. Going in the chair, and six other magistrates in attendance, Mr. John Bull was unanimously elected clerk of petty sessions in place of his father, Mr. William Bull, who resigned, after having held that office forty years. The magistrates expressed themselves in very complimentary terms of the late clerk. The Chairman said that during his time he considered Mr. William Bull the best petty sessions clerk in all Ireland.

The Freeman's Journal of the 17th ult., says :-The late heavy rains have swelled the Shannon in Limerick county to an alarming degree. Miles of country are submerged, the highways in several districts being impassable. Round Rathkeale, Adare, and other towns the water lies from two to four feet deep. Local agriculturists are greatly disheartened by the existing condition of things, and consider a favorable turn in the weather necessary to the regetation of the coming season."

On the 16th ult., a fire took place at Messrs. Goulding's great chemical manure factory, Blackpool, but fortunately it in no way interfered with the factory, which had a wonderful escape. About four o'clock in the morning flames were seen issuing from a five story building used for the purpose of storing vitriol and raw material. All the materials for a blaze being ready to hand, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a couple of hours the whole building was gutted. The appliances of the firemen were entirely inadequate, and the fire had to be left to itself. If the wind had not been from a favorable point the main buildings of the factory would have been destroyed, inflicting great loss on the company and depriving hundreds of employ-

ment. A large and respectable meeting of the ratepayers and people of the town of Maryborough, was held in the Town Hall, on the 17th ult., to consider the advisability of sanctioning the Board of Guardians, as the sanitary authority, borrowing £1.000 to complete the main drainage of the town. A long and animated discussion arose on the matter, the feeling of the majority of the meeting being clearly against the plan, the cost of which they considered would be enormous on the town of Maryborough, some gentlemen remarking that they had no option but to submit, no matter what the cost, as the Public Health Act made it compulsory. A resolution protesting against the measure was adopted, after which the plans and specifications were submitted to a committee.

Some short time since the Nenagh Board of Guardians, as a sanitary authority, resolved to expend £1,000 in constructing sewers in the town of Venagh, and making other, sanitary improvements. The Nenagh Electoral Division is to be taxed dd in the pound to meet the outlay, and the outlying twenty-seven electoral divisions to be asked to pay at the rate of one-twelfth of a penny in the pound. On the 18th ult., the Board, as a sanitary authority, these constitute a picture which for heartrending received a scaled order, dated 17th November, from the usual form, and two of them sent in proposals the city were covered with water, and some of them the number of them the number of the number of them the number of the number of them the number of the number of them the number of the num the Local Government Board sanctioning the for the purchase of their farms, one at £650, and the were completely impassible. A few hours after

to borrow, the money for defraying the expenses in concluded the sale of the townland to a non-resident two sums of £544 and £456 respectively—the sum. The judge decided for the tenants in possession, of £544, with interest thereon to be charged to the giving them preference before all others, and mak.

tion of the neglected state of the Irish fisheries being the principal subject discussed. The utter, neglect of, if not the hostility of the ruling powers to that most important branch of Irish industry were exposed in a most thorough and effective manner by Dr. Ward, the member for Galway. The facts stated by Dr. Ward are simply startling. In 1846 the number of boats and vessels engaged in the Irish fisheries numbered, 20,000, and the men and boys 113,000; now the number is respectively 7,000 vessels and 27,900 men and boys! And as for the measure passed last session of Parliament, he stigmatized it as an insult; for it turns out that under that measure only £1,400 is applicable to the relief of the fishermen, while the applicants for aid number more than thirteen hundred! Dr. Ward literally "brought down the house" when, after having demonstrated by unimpeachable facts and figures the destruction of the Irish fishery trade, he indignantly asked would it not have been better for the fishermen if they had gone to the battlefield and died there instead of perishing slowly of starvation.

Considerable consternation was produced in Limerick on the 15th ult., by the announcement of the closing up of Sir Peter Tait's Army Clothing Factory, rendering 500 or 600 operatives idle, and causing an amount of misery and sorrow which will not be easy to allay. The greater portion of those who had been employed at the factory—the last of the many which Limerick once possessed-are females, and many, if not all, will experience much difficulty in procuring employment. In Limerick they cannot find anything to do. The deepest sympathy is felt not only for those who have been disemployed, but for the proprieter of the factory, who has been always a generous and spirited employer, a man who did much for Limerick in promoting its commercial enterprise. About a year and a half ago there were one thousand persons employed at the factory, but the loss of the contract for the clothing of the English Army and Royal Irish Constabulary caused the number of operatives to be reduced to six hundred. Sir Peter Tait for some time back was making arrangements to enter into a contract for the clothing of the whole Turkish army. He went to Constantinople for that purpose, but unfortunately failed in effecting his object. When s new wing of the establishment was opened twelve years ago upwards of 2,000 hands were employed. The uniforms of the Confederate Army were made there, and transmitted in one of Sir Peter Tail's own blockade runners.

The Irish Times, of the 16th ult., says :- "The storm and rain of Saturday and Sunday have caused great floods in every portion of the King's County. Hundreds of acres of land are covered in the Clonaslee and Tullamore district, and the rivers running through these towns are now higher than at any time this year. In Clonaslee the streets are almost impassable, and from the neighborhood reports have come in that some sheep were drowned. A farmer near Tullamore has a score of sheep in the centre of a field altogether surrounded by water. The poor animals are half covered, and as it is impossible for them to wade out, they are almost certain to be drowned. Fortunately there are no growing crops in the low lying districts, else the damage to property would be considerable. In the Banagher district a large tract of country is submerged. Many roads are impassable in Rahan district. In the neighborhood of the college whole farms are covered with water. In Philipstown district the country for miles around is completely covered with water, and the roads from Philipstown to Portarlington and Clonbullogue are altogether impassable. The injury to property is very serious, and there seems no immediate prospect of the fields being again fit

for cattle to graze on." In the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on the 13th haps, the explanation is, that before the introduction ult., Mr. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., instructed by Mr. T. T. of the Ballot a vote was often a troubles Mecredy, applied for an order accepting the following offers from tenants on the Donegal portion of Lord Wicklow's estate. Judge Ormsby accepted the offers, and accordingly the tenants of the several lots specified became owners of their holdings at the prices mentioned :- Lot 1-Mondoey Middle, containing 333a 1r 25p; net rental, £110 11s; sold for £3,110. Lot 2-Killeverry, containing 276a 2r 14p; net rental, £213 13s 2d; sold for £5,700. Lot -Turkdesford, containing 59a 2r 21p; net rental, £49 68; sold for £1,400. Lot 4-Cottage, containing 67a 2r 9d; net rental, £22 4s 2d; sold for £890. Lot 5—Milltown, containing 93a 3r 25p; n t rental, £84; sold for £2,320. Lot 6—Drumbarnett Lower and Maylin, containing 225a 2r 25p; net rental, £174 10s 10d; sold for £4,614. Lot 7-Hungersmotter, containing 154a 1r 7p; net rental, £68 128 8d; sold for £1,930. Lot 8-Drumbarnett Middle, containing 161a 3r 18p; net rental, £25 17s; sold for £659. Lot 9-Moneymore, containing 371a Or 28p; net rental, £268 Os 4d; sold for £6,925. Lot 10—Castleblaugh, containing 265a 1r 22p; net rental, £139 2s 2d; sold for £3,540. Lot 11— Drumbarnett Upper, containing 175a 2r 13p; net rental, £110; sold for £2,875. The lowest price accepted for any of the 11 lots sold to the tenants was 25, and the highest 40 years' purchase on the rental, and the number of new landed proprietors will be 45.

At the Nenagh land sessions on the 13th ult. before C. Rolleston Spunner, Esq., Chairman of the county, there were but three cases, which were against the same respondent, Michael Gorman, landlord of the Ballyclare Mountain, North Tipperary He had seven tenants on this mountain, who paid him what he considered too small a rent, so he intimated that he would require a moderate increase of tent. Four out of the seven consented, and he served the other three with notices to quit, and ejected them. One of the tenants, after getting the notice to quit, sold his interest in his holding to Martin Healy, who was ejected, and became claimant for £79 4s. 2d., made up thus: -£9 4s. 2d. for seven years for disturbance, and £70 paid Jas. Lynch for his interest in 2a. 3r. 7p. of the lands of Ballyclare. The other two claimants were Thomas Healy and Ellen English. The former claimed £107 13s. made up thus :- Seven years' rent for disturbance, £7 13s. 10d.; compensation for reclaiming la. 2r. 35p. of the lands of Ballyclare, £60; laid out in building a dwelling house and out offices, £40 Ellen English claimed £463 11s. 10d., which she made up thus:—Seven years' rent, £27 11s. 11d.; compensation for reclaiming 12a. 3r. 29p. of said lands of Ballyclare, at £33 per acre, £396; laid out in building a dwelling £40. The respondent disputed all the claims in their entirety, and disputed the claims of plaintiffs to any compensation in respect of said lands. Decision moved.

Mr. Rogers was sold in the Court, under what have been erroneously called the Bright clauses of the which were situate in closest proximity to the river. Act. The tenants in actual possession in such cases have the right of purchase precedent to all others, posite the Vitriol Works, were also visited by the the Exchequer furnishing a prescribed part of; the floods. Much valuable machinery was damaged, purchase money, to be repaid annually in instal. and it is expected that the loss of property will be ments. The tenants: were noticed of the sale in very considerable. Nearly all the roads leading to dent in her metropolis. They are in London dur- lect how, when residing in a foreign land, we read £1,000 expenditure as stated. The Guardians are other at £300. Mr. Rogers refused the offers, and the rising of the flood the entire appearance of the

of £544, with interest thereon, to be charged to the giving them preference before all others, and makNenagh Electoral Division, and the £456, and in ing a rule that as there was no order for sale, the
terest thereon, to be charged to the other twenty. Towner had no power to sell without the sanction of
seven electoral divisions, as contributory places.

On the 16th ultimo, a meeting of the Home Rule
it establishes a principle which may prove benelicial in the future, and which had it existed in the
past when so much landed property changed hands
Dablin Mr Putt M P. Dr. Ward, MP, would have led to the partial establishment of Rotundo, Dublin. Mr. Butt, M.P., Dr. Ward, M.P., would have led to the partial establishment of a

tenant propriety in Ireland.

Kerry AND ITS REPRESENTATIVE Mr. Herbert M.P. for Kerry, has clearly made up his mind to terminate his career as representative for that gallant and patriotic county at the end of the present Parliament. He has refused, like his friend The O'Donoghue, to join the Home Rule party, and now writes to the Secretary of the Kerry Defence Association, expressing his dissent from the views of its members on the Land Act, adding that it was not intended to be a Communistic measure, and should be fairly worked to show its enormous benefits. He will condescend to "state his views" on any measure introduced by Mr. Butt on the subject, but has declined to attend a Conference suggested by the Association, and says plainly that he will not support any measure calculated to enrich one class at the expense of another. Clearly Mr. Herbert still thinks that "tenant right is landlord wrong." What the tenant-farmers of Kerry will think of him when the next election comes round may be easily predicted.

MANUSCRIPT DEBATES OF THE IBISH PARLIAMENT.-A curious and valuable series of volumes in manuscript, now for sale, has lately been brought under our notice, the possession of which we hope will not be lost to the country. It comprises verbatim reports, taken in shorthand, of the proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland at the critical period when it began to resist the legislative domination of England under Poyning's laws. The records of the struggle for independence, which began under Flood in 1776, have never been fully published. The final battle and triumph under Grattan, and the subsequent dissensions that led to its undoing, are to be had of all booksellers; but the chronicle of the previous years has been up to this time a sealed book. The reports fortunately preserved in manuscript read more like literary photographs than dressed and varnished versions of debates, such as we have of the subsequent years. They were evidently taken with care and fidelity for some purpose now forgotten, and are instinct with the heat and passion of the time. There are 36 demy-quarto volumes, written in a clear hand from the shorthand note-books, many of which remain, though some are lost. The series is continued over several years after 1782; but instead of being a transcript of these over-edited compilations, they give far more graphically and idiomatically the angry contentions of the time, and many burning words of warning and expostulation are thus recorded of 1783 and 1785 which the published debates do not contain. As a literary curiosity the series is unique; as a title-deed of self-rule it is of inestimable value. The MMS. volumes were purchased by Messrs. Grant and Bolton, of Grafton street, at a sale of books and papers cleared out of the residence of one of our great nobles in Dublin many years after the Union, and by them they were sold to a gentleman some thirty years ago, in whose possession they have ever since remained .- Freeman.

Mr. E. WM. O'BRIEN, D.L., ON THE FRANCHISE.— Cahermoyle, Ardagh, Co. Limerick.—Sir,—I feel much obliged for your able and interesting remarks on the franchise in Ireland. You appear to me to have made out in a singularly lucid manner an overwhelming case for a Reform Bill for Ireland, and there can be no doubt that a great extension of the franchise must be conceded as soon as it is seriously demanded. But Parliament has always too much work (or at least occupation) on hands to attend to anything but what is absolutely forced on its attention, and it seems to me that public opinion on this most important subject has not at all elicited as it ought to be. We are mere novices in the art of petitioning, and I think petitions ought to be sent round the country for signature. The people of Ireland do not seem to be alive to the importance of an extension of the franchise. Perdangerous possession. Now, however, we are likely to enter into a new phase of politics. The combined operation of the Ballot and a lodger franchise must inevitably, in my opinion be to destroy the old balance of parties which render Ireland powerless in Parliament, and to give a preponderance to one side or the other—I hope and believe to the Liberal side. I most candidly agree with you in the view that where violence at elections takes place its source is to be found in the exclusion of the people from political rights; and I believe that the possession of the franchise would connect the great mass of the present non-electors from disreputable rioters into orderly citizens, whose bearing would show their sense of responsibility.-I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD WM. O'BRIEN. To Charles Dawson, Esq., Merton Lodge, Killiney.

REWARD OF PARTY SERVITUDE. - The representatives of " law and order" have perpetrated another job. "Bar bribery" is an institution in Ireland, and the "Bar sinister" a bye word, that brings disrepute on an honorable profession. In England legal promotion is due to merit. In Ireland it is the reward of political servitude and party servility. We have an instance of it this week. One judge is quite competent to do the work of the Landed Estates Court. The late Government, conscious of this, had resolved to let the judgeship lapse on the occurrence of a vacancy : but the profession clamored. and the heads of the legal profession in England and Ireland have graciously yielded, notwithstanding, that Lord Cairns in the House of Lords, had positively stated that the extinct judgeship should not be revived. In England it certainly would not, after such a promise; but promises in England and Ireland are very different things, and so there is more elbow-room for sucking Tory lawyers in their pursuit for place—for Mr. Attorney-General Oumsby has been elevated to the second judgeship in the Landed Estates Court, and in reference to the mat-

ter reclamation is much breath wasted. GREAT FLOODS IN DUBLIN .- About eight o'clock on the morning of the 14th ult., owing to the heavy rains that prevailed for some time back, and more especially during the previous night, the Tolks river began to overflow its banks in the vicinity of Drumconden, the Botanic Gardens, and Richmond. The rising of the river was sudden and rapid, and in a short time the entire district for miles along its banks was under water. In some places the water reached as high as ten feet, and the cottages situated in immediate proximity to the river were almost completely inundated. In Codey's-lane close to Drumcondra, a very low-lying district, the flood was so great that the inhabitants of some thirty cottages were obliged to fly from their houses, taking with them their most valuable and portable respect of said lands. Decision moved. effects. Considerable property was, however, car-The Irish Land Act.—An important decision ried away or destroyed. Along Richmond and under the Land Act has been recorded by the new Fairview the water reached as high as five feet in judge of the Landed Estates Court. The estate of a some of the kitchens, and in this district also the inhabitants were obliged to desert those houses The Dublin Distillery, Walker's Paper Mills, op-