

have done, *jungamus dexteris*, in the spirit of our 112th page, was the result, and the altercation ended by the Rector bringing the Priest to his manse, and showing him some relics of his predecessor, Parnell.

We cannot, perhaps, more fully conclude than with the following original lines, placed at our disposal by a distinguished Irishman, an ardent appreciator of Lanigan's labors:

ELEGY ON THE GRAVE OF DR.
LANIGAN.

Toilworn, yet tireless, passed his well-spent
years,
And when his lamp of life was quenched
in gloom,
No friends, few kinsfolk, came to weep sad
tears,
As menials bore him to the silent
tomb.

Yet wherefore weep, or mourn his blest
release?
A spirit dimmed was his, a mind
inane;
Far better closed his thoughts and eyes in
peace,
Than range on objects shapeless, clouded,
vain.

With that declining form in honored age,
His genius unrequited passed away;
Researchful lore bestowed on storied page
Waned as the twilight of departing day.

From heritage of trials summoned forth,
Earth's gifted sons from men and memory
fade;
By learning, virtue, truthfulness and worth,
Thus oft, alas! the debt of nature's
paid.

Swift years have sped since sure and sad
decay
Consigned thy dust to that unsheltered
grave,
Commingling with its cold, neglected clay,
Rest thee, poor toiler, where the night
winds rave!

Still shall the patriot just emotion feel
For him who lived to serve his land, and
die;

Still shall the Christian pilgrim muse and
kneel,
Beside his lonely grave, with moistened
eye!—From *W. J. Fitz-Patrick's Life*
of *Dr. Lanigan*.

Among all our corrupt passions, there is a strong and intimate connexion. When any one of them is adopted into our family, it seldom quits until it has fathered upon us all its kindred.

A CURIOUS CHAPTER OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

Immediately after the (so-called) Reformation, the increase of drunkenness was an evident and acknowledged evil. In the fifth year of Edward VI's reign (1552) a statute was passed:

"Forasmuch as intolerable hurts and troubles to the commonwealth do daily grow and increase through such abuses and disorders as are had and used in common ale-houses, and in other houses called tippling houses" it is enacted that justices can abolish ale-houses, and that none can be opened without license.

Two years later another statute was passed acknowledging the same thing.

"Whereas for the avoiding of many inconveniences, much evil rule and common resort of mis-ruled persons used and frequented in many taverns, of late newly set up in very great numbers, in back lanes, corners and suspicious places within the City of London and in divers other places within the realm," &c.

Holinshed gives similar testimony as to the increase of drinking:

"As all estates do exceed herein—I mean for strangeness and the number of costly dishes, so these forget to use the like excess in wine, inasmuch as there is no kind to be had neither anywhere more store of all sorts than in England (although we have more growing with us, but yearly to the proportion of 20 or 30,000 tuns and upwards brought over to us) whereof at great meetings there is not some store to be had. Neither do I mean this of small wines only, as claret, white, red, French, &c., which amount to fifty-six sorts, but also of the 30 kinds of Italian, Grecian, Spanish, Canarian, whereof Bernage, Cate, Piment, Raspis, Muscadell, Romnie, Bastard, Tire, Oseie, Capuke, Clareie and Malmesie are not least of all accounted of, because of their strength and value."

Cecil complained that "England spendeth more in wines in one year than it did in ancient times in four years."

In 1597 an act was passed "to restrain the excessive use of malt." In the preamble it is affirmed that "greater quantity of malt is daily made than either in times past or is now needful."