## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 19, 1875.

ravour, of the extreme uternand for the that had a start and the start a less chance that Irish interests may be so successful. The Irish representation is less than one-sixth of the whole, and there is the additional element that it mainly represents Catholic constituencies.

In the coming Session Government may possibly bring forward the following Irish measures : the Judicature Bill, some measure in relation to the Poor Law, another.in., relation to the lunstic saylums, another in relation to the prisons, and one in rela tion to the Grand Juries. Education may, possibly, engage attention. The salaries of the Irish teachers, and the hitch that has occurred regarding their training, are subjects before the Government, subjects that must be settled as part of the great question of which they are portions. ... The question of Intermediate, as well as of Primary Education, will, probably engage attention. Sir M. Hicks Beach has given a pledge that the Government will, during the recess, consider the question of the Endowed Schools System in Ireland. This is a great question, one to which we trust the Chief Secretary will give all the consideration that its importance demands. It is also said, but we discredit it, that the Government means to deal with the Irish University question. We believe that no such intention is entertained. The Irish Catholics are, therefore, left to support and develope their system under the scheme laid down by the Holy See nearly thirty years age .---London Tablet.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS .- A mission given by the Redemptorist Fathers of Limerick during the past fortnight was brought to a solemn close on Monday in the splendid church of the order. At early morning fully four thousand men of all classes partook of the sacrament, and subsequently attended Mass, specially celebrated for those who had attended throughout the fortnight. In the evening the church was thronged in every part, and the religious services were of the most impressive character. The conraternity established in the city by the Redemptorists some years ago now numbers 6,000 members, and has long since conferred incalculable benefit on the community generally.

A meeting of the Catholic Union was held to-day under the presidency of Lord Granard. It was addressed by the chairman, the Catholic Primate, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Leahy, J.P., Major O'Reilly, M.P., Lientenant Colonel Chichester, Dr. Dorrian, Roman Catholie Bishop of Down; Serjeant Sherlock, M.P. Mr. M'Carthy, M P., Mr. Thomas Tighe, J.P., Mr. P.J. Smyth, M.P., Mr. O'Byrne, M.P., and Mr. G. Mansfield, High Sheriff of Kildare. The report, which gave a favourable review of the condition of the Union, was adopted and resolutions passed expressing satisfaction at the repudiation by the Council of the doctrine propounded at the meeting of the British Association by Professor Tyndall, their sorrow at the continued persecution of the Church in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil; gratification at the spread of the Catholic Union by the provincial branches, and continued adherence to the principles enunciated by the Catholic Prelates with respect to education .- Times, Jan. 18.

ROBBERT OF A CATHOLIC CHAPEL IN DROGHEDA .-Monday morning it was discovered that the handsome newly-erected chapel of St. Dominic was broken into on Sunday night. Once inside, every article in the place appears to have been rummaged. A chest of drawers was broken open, by taking out the back and rifled of its contents, Bunday's offering included. The chalices and priest's vestments underwent an overhauling; but there appears to be a limit even to sacrilegious robbers's consciences for they were left.

THE LEND QUESTION .-- Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs on Wednesday :-- "The Land nference was held to-day in the Rotunds. It was

we'refuse to deny the full claim-of-Ireland to some. nearly, 10,000 acres (English) of land in the county of the schemes of national autonomy which as de-of Carsu, which has descended to me from ancestors mands, we are bound to bassert that the refusal to mands, we are bound to bassert that the refusal to the reasonable measure of local govern<sup>1</sup> 1662. The tenants, judging from their names, were ment, if only tentatively, is a powerful argument in ment, if only tentatively, is a powerful argument in the rents, are small, sums of money, some not a tale of woo to tell comparable to that the rents are small, sums of money, some not a tale of woo to tell comparable to that the rents is the contraction and rest in the rents are small, sums of money, some not a tale of woo to tell comparable to that the rents is the rents are small. sums of money, some to new of the rents are small. sums of money, some to new of the rents are small. sums of money, some to new of the rent areasonable by the rents are small. sums of money, some to new of the rent areasonable measure demand and the rents are small. sums of money, some to have the artreme demand and the rents are small. sums of money, some land; the rents are small; sums of moncy, some sheep and hogs, and so many days' work. On all such grants the Crown imposed relatively heavy quif rents, and, of course stipulated military duty. Obviously there is no inherent injustice on the tenants, improvement, becoming the property of the landlord at the expiring of the term of letting ; this is but the ordinary case of an improving lease. All demends on the amount of rent. depends on the amount of rent "

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND. - The Begistrar-General has compiled the returns of the number of emigrants from Ireland during the year 1874, with comparisons of the proportions for that and former years from 1851. In the last-mentioned year 152;-060 persons emigrated from Ireland; in 1852 the total was 190,322, the maximum aggregate of any year tabulated In 1858 the numbers had failen to 64,337, fose to 80,599 next year, and in 1860 fell to 60,568. Ten years after, in 1870, nearly 75,000 emigrants' left Ireland; in 1871, 71,240; in 1873, 90,-149; while the total for last year was 73,184. Thus, notwithstanding all that has been represented of the retardation of the Irish exodus caused by the American industrial panic, more persons left Ireland last year than in 1871, and nearly as many as in 1872, both years when the inducements were greater across the Atlantic and the popular condition worse at home than they were last year. The total decrease of emigrants for 1874 as compared with 1873 was 16,985. In all, the enormous total of 2,325,922 persons emigrated from Ireland in the period between 1851 and 1874.

REWARDED AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR. -Our Listowel correspondent writes :--- An old man, named Walsh, 85 years of age, residing in Anagh, has been just awarded by the Lords of the Admiralty an annual pension of £23 16s, for the remainder of his life under circumstances of a novel and peculiar nature It appears that about 65 years ago, when Walsh was in his twentieth year, he joined the British Navy as a marine, and after about two years' active service he received a gunshot wound in an engagement with a French frigate. He was then dis. charged and sent home, but, strange to say, without either compensation or pension. After a lapse of 63 years, when he became intirm through old age, it was suggested to him by some friends who were acquainted with the story of his services to memorial the Lords of the Admiralty on the subject of his claim to superannuation. He had the necessary memorial drawn up and signed by several of the magistrates in North Kerry, who recommended its prayer, and it was furthermore supported by certiicates of some local physicians, who testified that from the effects of the injury received by Walsh, which still left some apparent traces, he must have been for some years after incapacitated for any manual or bodily labor. In due course a reply was received from the Admiralty, stating that they had given the subject of the memorial careful consideration, and being satisfied, after reference to the official records of the date of Walsh's enlistment, that the statements it contained were founded on facts, they ordered that a yearly pension of £22 16s. be paid him henceforth .- Irish paper.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT. - The Builder is re-that the O'Connell statue, for many years in the hands of the late Mr. Foley, the sculptor, is likely to be the subject of a lawsuit between the committee in Dublin and Mr. Foley's executors. Through the death of the artist, the completion of the statue has been retarded : and the committee some months ago entered into the proposal to celebrate the centenary of O'Connell next August, by the inauguration of the statue in Sackville street. Much correspondence has passed between the committee and the representatives of Mr. Foley, and the committee, it appears, insist upon its completion, or to its being handed over to them, that it may be entrusted to other artists. It is, of course, very doubtful that the work will now be finished in time for the proposed centenary celebration, and if the event is commemorated, it must be by the substitution of a model.

UNBRAWORTHINESS. -- Our Dublin Correspondent At Waterfo lav Mr. egraphs last nig

of the Irish schoolmasters, who only by straining language to the rerge of falseness can be said to be paid at all., They consist of three classes. The assistants, receive considerably less than the wages of an agricultural labourer." The 'pecualary condition of another class, the monitors, may be in ferred from a story told-at the meeting of teachers held at Dublin on Thursday In a school at Kenmare one gentlemen was in receipt of 5d. a day from the National Board of Education. Being naturally enough disgusted at this rate of pay he went to Dublin, and there got employment in unloading ships, and we are told that he carned at this avocation £2 5s, in the same space of time he earned 7s, 6d, in the service of the National Board. The average income of the head teachers is, on the most favourable reckoning, and including presents from parents, £70 16s., or about three fourths of the remuneration of a minister in recent years, and about one half as much as the remuneration of a Scotch school master. 'In fact, this is not a quite correct statement of the comparative position of the two, for the latter acceps his salary, such as it is, only because he regards the pedagogue's desk as a step to the pulpit. The Irish schoolmasters merely ask a salary of £100 a year ,and if this modest demand cannot be granted, we very properly ask what has been done with the property of the Disendowed Church? We commend the facts disclosed by the Commissioners of National Education to Dr. Appleton, who has been arguing so ably that in these enlightened days education need not be endowed and that the educator, like the navy, will always, command a fair price.

LIPE IN COHROED WESTMEATH .-- On Wednesday night the house of a very respectable man living within five miles of Mullingar, was visited unceremoniously, by a patrol of the B. I. C., attracted by the light of a candle. There happened to be two young gentlemen in the house not belonging to the family. The Acting-Sergeant informed them that should be find them sway from their homes on any future occasion, they would get the benefit of the Courcion Act. There is also a young man living in the house who is pursuing his studies, and who also gives lessons to a couple of young gentlemen at night. It is most probable that the R. I. C. will be again attracted with the light, which is indispensable in such cases.-Correspondent of Freeman.

A MIXED MABRIAGE .-- In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublia, on Menday, a conditional order for a writ of habeas corpus was granted at the suit of a man named Lenuon, directing his wife (who has left him) to bring their four children into court Lennon is a Catholic and his wife is a Protestant. The children he swears were reared as Catholics. Last year they went to live in Sandy Row, Belfast, and Mrs. Lennon finding herself there supported by sympathizing relatives and friends, and, as she boasted, "in a place where the police were powerset her husband at definice and sent the leas," children to Protestant schools. Lennon's remonstrances were met with threats and insults by his wife's friends, and eventually, after he had made an unsuccessful attempt to remove them from the locality, they were carried off he knew not where.

IRISH TENANT RIGHT .-- Our Dublin Correspondent writes, under date on Friday :--- "The tenant right agitators are working hard at the preparations for the intended conference on the land question next week. All the local Olubs in the country have been invited to send deputies, and an effort will be made to have a large representative assembly. The Queen's County Independent Club held their annual meeting on Thursday, and wished to send deputies, although the member who advised his associates to do so made the rather discouraging remark that the people in general had very little hopes from that source. They looked to a domestic Parliament alone for remedy. Another member differed from this view, and said he thought it quite possible they might get from the present Government a better measure than was expected. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by Dr. Magee, resolutions were passed which declared that the Land Act | Bishop delivered a very able and eloquent address, had not improved the condition of the tenantry of in the course of which he alluded to the men of Ireland: that Mr. Gladstone applied to Ireland the provisions of English land tenure, whereas the conditions of English and Irish land tenure are quite different: that the Land Act has done mischief in ireland, inasmuch as it has put landlords on their mettle to take advantage of its bad provisions and deprive the tenants of certain privileges which they often enjoyed before, and that the tenantry of Ire-land would be far better off to day if the Land Act had never been passed, and that it had given rise to embittered feelings on the part of the landlords without protecting the tenants against arbitrary evictions and rack-rents. If these resolutions, which were passed unanimously, reflect correctly the sentiments of the Irish people on the subject of the Land Act, the Legislature may well despair of attempting to win the loyalty and gratitude of Ircland by any concessions, however, liberal. The Louth Tenants' Defence Association also held a meeting on the subject this week, in consequence of the ejectments brought by Lord Dartrey against certain tenants who refused to pay an increased rent. It was resolved to form a defence fund and to hold a meeting to express sympathy with the evicted tenants, and to petition Parliament for an amendment of the Land Code. One of the speakers, a Mr. Murphy he said he would himself, if necessary, subscribe £200 for the purpose. -- Times, INGREASE OF LOGAL TAXATION IN IBELAND .- The returns on Local Taxation in Ireland for the year 1873 have just been published. We learn from this volume that the Local Taxation of Ireland, after making the usual deductions and calculations, may be set down for '73 at £2,981,320, being an increase of 2.5 per cent. for last year. The following is a comparative statement of the principal accounts in which there was an increase or decrease in the Local Taxation statistical tables of '72 and '73 :-- In 73 the Poor, Bate increased £108,000 and the Grand Jury Cess over £67,000, while the Arterial Drainage de reased £46,000 ; Harbours, £38,000 ; and Towns £10,000. The actual increase on Grand Jury Cess and Poor Rates is £175,000, or nearly 10 per cent. on the year. Of the total Grand Jury Cess collected in 72, 52,per cent, went for roads and bridges, and 12 per cent. for, the maintenance of lunatic asylums Within a fraction of 24 per cent, wasalmost equally divided between Miscellancous," " "Salaries of County Officers," and "Prison Expenses." The empluments of the Clerks of the Crown for '73 were £22,029, or about £500 a year each. The emolu-ments of the Clerks of the Peace were £12,468, or about £300 a year each. The Petty Sessions Clerks and other officers of the local courts received £33,585 in the year. The large sum of £30,231 was received for Dog's License Duty during the past year, about £17,000 of which went in aid of the Grand Jury Cess and about £10,000 to the officers of local courts for management and collection, In '73 the Irish town authorities, received, a total sum of £637,276, and spent £819,017., From the summary of returns of all sums levied and received by Town Councils in the financial year'ended in '73 we find' there were late master had died a Protestant, however disap-in Oork, £83,570,; in Waterford, £14,650; in Lime mointed they, might, feel, they would have carried rick, £13,685; in Londonderry, £14,117; in Sigo, him; aye, for miles, to, a Protestant Interment, and stood with uncevered heads while the Anglican mine in Wexford, £1,410; in Clonmel; £1,258; Tarning ister read the service of his communion. The observer makes the Blackrock Township received £7,038; Kingstewn,

Londonderry, £138,951. The Poor Law, Unions re-ceived £938,964 and spent £959,736 during the year From one of the returns we learn that there are only two toll bridges in "Ireland, the expenditure and receipts of which returns are to hand. One of these is the Athlumkard-bridge, in Clare, where the tolls amounted to £341, and the other the Youghal-bridge where the tolls amounted to £300 .- Freeman.

The Dublin Freeman says :- "We are indebted to the genial Mail for an authentic account of a secret meeting held on Jan. 5, in Mullingar. The whole world knows of the Coercion Act in the County of Westmeath. The domiciliary visit which, according to the Prime Minister, is unknown to the English workingman, is a calamity never absent from the dweller in Westmeath. The Prime Minister is apparently sorry for the fact. It is an ugly fact, and has spoiled many a boasted period and many an eloquent nothing. Mr. Disraell, we can readily believe, is personally averse to any such violence as that terribly expressed in the laws of coercion, of which Mr. Gladstone is the author. He has accord-ingly directed the Lord Lieutenant to inquire whether the laws are really necessary or not. His Excellency has already made investigation in Meath, with what result we are all familiar. The manner of investigation precluded the possibility of any other result. In Westmeath we find the Lieutenant, his deputies and the magistrates, all in secret conclave, empowered to sweep away in the dark the liberties of their fellow men. We find a score or two of persons sitting in judgment and pronoucing sentence on a population of nearly 80,000; and this we call justice. There is no law in Westmeath save that of violence. The British Constitution repudiates all government by such means. Nevertheless, in certain exigencies it employs them, but in deference to its pretensions and character with-draws the sword when the bitterness has passed Bway. There is no outrage in Westmeath now .--There is no necessity for violence, and its maintenance is unconstitutional and therefore indefensible. If England cannot govern Ireland in a constitutional fashion, let her confess the fact before nations, and no longer pretend to have an united kingdom under common laws and enjoying common liberties,"

The Ulster Examiner gives the following account of a recent Orange outrage :- On Tuesday, the 5th instant, two men, named Thomas Cauldwell, of Middletown, an egg dealer, and his brother-in-law, Patrick Gromley, left Armagh market in the evening for their homes, and when near Mr. Oliver's they were overtaken by four men who had a horse and a cart, and without the slightest provocation they were ordered by some one of the four mcn to curse the Pope, which they refused to do. They were at once brutally attacked by the men, one of whom had a whip. Cauldwell ran back to take refuge in a gate-house convenient, but he was overtaken, knocked down and stabbed in three places about the abdomen. Whilst in this prostrate condition his cowardly assailants again ordered him to ourse the Pope, and the man who came from the gate-house said, "Cut his throat if he don't curse him." Cauldwell was taken home to his mother's house at Middletown, where he died on Monday night, the 11th instant. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

A correspondent writes :-- " Cork is pre-eminently the stronghold of Irish nationalism ; but it is, at least, as Catholic as it is national. On Sunday, Jan. 3, there took place there a very important Catholic demonstration. The local Young Men's Society held its annual meeting. The Bishop presided, and the Mayor (Alderman Nagle), Mr. Ronayne, M. P., and a large number of other prominent citizens at-tended. All the speakers, and they included the Mayor and Mr. Ronayne - two advanced Home Rulers-strongly' insisted on the 'necessity of all Catholics speaking out boldly in defence of their religion. Mr. Ronayne, who is admired and loved even by the Fenian party, began a vigorous speech by declaring that 'he was a Catholic first, an Irishman afterwards, and an Englishman never.' The cience who contended that contains, were self produced. 'Well,' his lordship is reported to have said, 'if they had minerals and chemicals enough, and set them all seething and tumbling together properly mixed and infused, one with another, behold ! this earth, and all its variety of creatures upon it, would be produced of themsolves (laughter). Well, as the philosophers knew that to be a truth-if not, how dare they put it before the world ?-and as the wide world, with all these materials was before, them, why, did he not get up a joint-stock concern, get a lot of these materials, undertake the manufacture themselves, set the elements to work, and exhibit the grand result? This reductio ad absurdum of the materialistic doutrine naturally enough drew forth the hearty laughter of the audience. On the whole the demonstration was, as I have said, very important and successful." A STEAMER DISABLED .- During Friday night the Coast Guards stationed at Dunnycove, near Clonakilty, observed signals of distress from a vessel about three miles off the land. There was a heavy ses, and the weather being thick, no assistance could be afforded. In the morning when, the mist 'clearcd, a large stcamer was seen, evidently in a disabled condition, and with her bulwarks gone. There was another steamer alongside, apparently rendering assistance. The steamer turned out to be the Abbots ford, of the American line. It has arrived in port. A fortnight ago the Abbothford broke down through the loss of her propeller, and on Friday she was fallen in with by the steamer Pennsylvania of the same line, like her outward bound. The Pennsylvania stood by her until both vessels arrived off Clouckilty Bay, where a hawser was passed on board the Ab hetsford, and she was taken in tow by the Pennsylvania, which bore up for Queenstown.

to play the fiddle while Romo is burning. If the to play the nucle while from as burning. If the spiritual rulers of this Church really had the flun-ders of Heaven as command, they could not abach less value to the vulgar means and ways by which unaided mortality tries to compass its modest ends.

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THE RADIOALS, AND THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER -A section of the Radical party in the North of England have adopted and are obtaining signatures to a dec-laration to the effect that they will support no new leader of the Liberal party unless both the leader and the party are pledged to uniformity of the borough and county franchise, redistribution of seats, a good Land Bill, the assimilation of the law of employer and employed, and the discstablishment and disendowment of the Church of England.

ARCHDISHOP OF WESTMINSTER .- The Weekly Register and Catholic Standard states that its correspondent at Rome sends the following announcement, which, the Weekly Register and Catholic Standard believes, will gladden the heart of every Catholic in England : "Rome, Thursday, Jan. 20, 2 10 - I can affirm, upon positive and reliable authority, that there is truth in the report announced in the columns of one of the non-Catholic papers here that there will be a fresh creation of Cardinals in March, and that among them will be his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster."

John Bull states that Miss Louisa Jenkinson, second daughter of Sir George Jenkinson, M.P. for North Wilts, has joined the Catholic Church.

THE CELTIC TONGUE .- Professor Blackie has alrundy succeeded in collecting 2,0001. for the estabishment of a Celtic Chair at Edinburgh University. PROTESTANT TESTIMONY ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION -----Last night, at a meeting in Wolverbampton in support of the National Society, Bishop Selwyn urged Churchmen to stand fast by the principles on which the Society was founded. Religious education was now a political battle-field, but could they dare profess to be a Christian people and banish religious education from their schools ? Unless Christianity was taught in their schools it was clearly impossible that England could exist as a Christian nation.

A PROTESTANT WORKHOUSE NURSE -" Found dead" was the verdict at an inquest held at Sheffield on the body of Mary Ann Handley, who, while assistant nurse, got drank at the workhouse on brandy given out for the patients, and fell on the firegrate, where she was durnt to death. She had been in prison forty times for drunkenness. (Such are the attendants on the inmates of Protestant workhouses, and who have replaced the Sisters of Charity.).

REVISION OF THE ANGLICAN BUBBICS .- That & large number of Anglican Bishops and of other very distinguished ecclesiastics should have memorialized the Upper House of Convocation against showing fresh favour to the Ritualists was, we suppose, a matter of course. The wording of the memorial is characteristic. "We beg leave to represent that such doctrines (that is, the doctrines of the Eitual-(sis) should not be inculcated, by symbolical acts and things, in a service which is intended to form a common ground whereon all Churchmen may meet 'in perfect charity.'" "Perfect charity" is an equivocal term when applied to harmony in differencos. There is not to be sufficient charity to adopt the doctrines of the Ritualists, but there is to be sufficient charity to remain in communion with them, even while utterly abhorring their doctrines. The "use of the castward position," and "a distinctive characteristic dress to be worn while celebrating the Lord's Supper," are the obnoxious customs referred to; but there is a careful discrimination between condemning "sacrifice" as a (pos-sible) part of the Anglican belief and condemning that doctrine of sacrifice which the Ritualists hold, and are determined to teach by symbol. "This use" (the Ritualists' use), say the memorialists, "is avowedly by many persons desired as typifying and im-plying such a sacrifice in the celebration of the Holy Communion, and such a sacrificial character in the Ohristian priesthood, as we believe are adt in accordance with the teaching of the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England.". This is vague. The guarded introduction of the word "such" caves all positive belief out of the question. Sacrifice" is implied to be admitted as an Anglican item of belief; but it is to be "such" a saorifice as will not interfere with the "perfect charity" of oven the most ultra anti-Catholies. We are less near to a definite belief after reading this protest of the memorialists than we are while listening to the Ritualists; and since definite belief is certainly to be more honoured than any amount of indefinite protest, we think the Ritualists have the best of it. -Tablet.

attended by the following members of Parliament : -Messrs. Butt, Meldon, Browne, O'Shaughnessy, O'Sullivan, Major O'Gorman, Callan, Shaw, Ronayne, M'Carthy, Collins, Captain Nolan, John Martin, O'Clery, and W. R. O'Bryne. Representatives were present from 19 tenants' associations and farmers' clubs, and several Poor Law Unions and municipalities. Resolutions to the following effect were passed and will be submitted for approval to a public mesting to-morrow. They re-affirm the principles of the resolutions adopted at previous conferences in Dublin and Beliast, and declares that experience dispels the conviction that the Land Act. is sufficient to remedy the admitted evils of the Ifish land tenure, anoithat no measure can be satisfactory which does not give to all tenants security of tenure, protection against expricious eviction and arbitrary increase of rent, the acknowledgment of the tenant's property and the value of his improvements, and the free right to sell his interest. They express a willingness to support a measure for extending practically to all tenants in Ireland the Ulater tenant right custom in its integrity, and contend that aggressions upon the spirit and meaning of the Land Act by ponring upon tenant's exorbitant rent and agreements subversive of the tenants' custom, make it important that the land question should be brought before Parliament next Session, and that a Bill should be submitted and a committee appointed to promote the object of the Conference."-Times.

COMMON IN INELAND .- A series of four proclamations appears in the Dublin Gazette 'of Friday week Act in the entire county of Mayo, and in parts of the county Limerick, the county Roscommon, and the county Tipperary. The districts specified to be relieved from the operation of the act are, in Limerick, the parishes of Ballyscadden, Emlygrentan, Galbally, Knocklong, Athneasy, Dromkeen, Rathgordan, Agliscormick, Templebredon, Doon, Grean, Kilteely Ownebeg, Ballinlough, Ballynamona, Ballinard, Hospital, Kilcullane, Kilfrüsh, Knocksiny, and Dragare. The districts relieved in Roscommon comprise the parishes of Termonberry, Bumlin, Lissonuffy, and Clontuskert. In Tipperary, the act is repealed in the parishes of Emly, Lutton, Templebredon, and Doon.

UIstar TENANT-Rieur.-"An Ulster Landowner, writing to the Times says :- " Lord Waveny' has, in " the Times of the 6th inst, made a very valuable and interesting contribution to the history of Irish land tenure, but I must venture to assert that he is far too sweeping in his statement that the description oftenantright corresponding to the knights' fees of the companions of the Conqueror ' was modified. yet silways with reference to an inherent equitable inthreat, in the Plantation counties, such as Derry, and in the debenture counties of Cayan and Fermanagh. Dord Waveney, does not distinguish between the cases of land granted by James I ---- condition of which grants, was always the building, of a house, more or less defensible, and the settlement of a certain number of men, of Scotth or English birth-and of those granted subsequently, to the great massacre of 1641, and confirmed by the Act of Settlem at in 1662. (I write without access to; books and may not be quite Fight in my dates.)); These later grants do not con-tain the stipulations which are inserted in the former, and the grantes, therefore, dealt with their. Tand just as anyone does at the present day - let it for The Name and the grantees, thermore, last while a bowner of bowner makes the Blackrock: Township received £7,038; Kingstewn, 1s.a sooer truth that there exists howhere and the present day let if for Two Namowal Takonnas - The Observer makes the Blackrock: Township received £7,038; Kingstewn, 1s.a sooer truth that there exists howhere and the present day let if for the bound of the National E10,707; Pembroke, £11,692; Estimizes and Bath | sun, we say not a Church but an Institution with a condition of the National E10,707; Pembroke, £11,692; Estimizes and Bath | sun, we say not a Church but an Institution with a condition of the National E10,707; Pembroke, £11,692; Estimizes and Bath | sun, we say not a Church but an Institution with a condition of the National E10,707; Pembroke, £11,692; Estimizes and Bath | sun, we say not a Church but an Institution with a condition of the National E10,707; Pembroke, £11,692; Estimizes and Bath | sun, we say not a Church but an Institution with a condition of the National E10,707; Pembroke, £11,692; Estimizes and Bath | sun, we say not a Church but an Institution with a condition of the National E10,707; Pembroke, £11,692; Estimizes and Bath | sun, we say not a Church but an Institution with a condition of the National E10,707; Pembroke, £11,692; Estimizes and Bath | sun, we say not a Church but an Institution with a condition of the National E10,707; Pembroke, £11,692; Estimizes and Bath | sun, we say not a Church but an Institution with a condition of the National E10,707; Pembroke, £11,692; Estimizes and Bath | sun and performent a

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Loughlin Freeman, Town Councillor, was committed for trial for having sent the schooner Alcedo, his property, to sea in an unseaworthy state in October last."-Times.

The Coming Session .- Whatever prospect may be ppen to the Radicals in the distant future, it is certain that their opinions were never less popular than they are now. They have received from the Legislature the household suffrage and the secret voting on which they relied for the triumph of their principles, and the result is that a " Tory" Government is in power, pledged to oppose their principles, and backed by the great majority of the constituencies. The faults of the late administration have brought home to the electors the fact that revolutionary politics are a mistake, and that a perpetual meddling with the institutions of the country is certain to do more harm than good. Questions of great importance to the material interests of the country have long been pending. In last Parliament they were almost utterly ignored. Nothing was done to settle the question of local Government, and there was no step taken to give the tenant farmers the security for the profit of their investments in the improvements of the farms on which the encouragement of the cuitivation of the soil depends. There is now a hope that these and other questions of a similar nature will receive the attention they deserve. They have been thoroughly "thought out," and it may be expected from a Conservative Government that they will be dealt with without striking at the root of the rights of property, and without harassing or alarming any legitimate

interest.—Dublin Freeman. RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN GALWAY .-- Mr. F. H. O'Donnell writes, to the Times respecting accounts which have been published of a scene which occurred recently in Galway, at the funeral of the late Sir Thomas Blake, of Menlough. According to Mr. O'Donnell, the facts were, as follows. Sir Thomas Blake was baptized a Catholic, and had frequented in his boyhood the services of the Catholic Church. During his riper years, though often seen in Catholic places of worship; be had generally ceased to be regarded as a member of that Church. When his remains were," waked" the, chamber of death was adomed with all the insignia of Catholicity." At the funeral the Menlough tenantry "believing that, they were fulfilling the wishes of their late landlerd and not seriously contravening the inclinations of his heir, insisted on burying the body in the portion of the graveyard consecrated to Catholic use. In spite of a number of Protestant acquaintances of the, deceased; who; rushed with passion to disperse the tenants, in, spite, of the numerous Catholic clergy-men, who declared that Bir Thomas Blake had resovered no rights of Catholic sepulture, the men of Menlough, dogged in their rough fidelity, laid their old master in Catholic soil; and if the bishop of the diogene; had been, there to reinforce his exemplary priests, the tenantry, would in all lik libood baye still had their way." Mr. O'Donnell adds his bellef that if the tenantry had believed that their received in Dublin, £231,537; in Belfass, £162,298

REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY .- Should a vacancy occur in the county of Tipperary Parliamentary representation, the Nationalists have determined to start John Mitchel as their candidate.

Inish MEMBERS AND ENGLISH LIBERALS .- A state ment is made by the Liverpool Daily Post to the ef fect that some of the Irish members of Parliament have signified their readiness to work cordially with the Liberal party under a new leader, if no attempt be made "to follow up Mr, Gindstones pamphlet by an uttack of Catholic interests."

GREAT FLOODS IN COUNTY WATERFORD .- Exceed ingly heavy, rain has fallen since Saturday morning, The lower districts are all flooded, and the country work is stopped. In many places very little fodder can be brought to market in consequence.

GREATBRITAIN • THE LONDON "TIMES" OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH -Speaking plainly, we should say, that few, institutions in the world of an important and venerable character are more careless of appearances, more indifferent to the principles which rule other self-supporting bodies; more haughtily or blindly regardless of anomalies, abuses, and neglects, not to say positive scandals, than the Church of England. It ex-hibits that climax of faith which some fauatics have put in the utter absence of works. "We have the

## UNITED STATES.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1874 .- The year 1873 has probably been one of the most eventful periods in the history of American commercial enterprises. In the fall of that year financial and mercantile institutions of every description, were prostrated by a panic, perhaps unparalleled for its severity. The country was plunged into financial disorder ; destitution struck down many viotims among the masses; want of confidence and uncertainty regarding the future kept everything in a state of agitation, and the list of failures for the year contained banking houses, which coilapsed from reckless speculation, manufacturing establishments, whose system of transacting business only discovered when too late to be a suicidal one ; minor firms engaged in every branch of commerce, broke down under the extraordinary pressure and helped to bring the liabilities of that year to the enormous amount which they touched. The influences of that unfortunate panic, are now, however, fast dying out.' Confidence is being gradually restored; trade is steadily recovering from the depression which characterized it for so long a time, and commercial undertakings rest upon a healthier and sounder basis than hitherto.-Mont. Herald.

The mass of the testimony taken 'in Alabama seems to show a diforderly state of society y fout we knew before that any one of the Southern States in which troops were keeping the peace, and the legal status of which the Attorney-General was engaged in solving, was app to be in a disordered state..... The only Southern communities in which perfect peace and forder reign are those / like Witginia and Georgia, over which the whites have complete control, and with which the troops do not interfere. It is only in the States in which the negroes are actually governing, and in which they have the whole force of the United States , behind them, that the whites give complete rein to their loye of murder

and intimidation -N. Y. Nation is a specified To show that intimidation can be used as well by one side as the other, we must call attention to the fact that Frederick Douglass and a Targe number of prominent pegroes in Washington, including P. B. 8. Pinchhack, is senator-elect," as he is called bave beld a meeting and resolved on a war of reces, to begin as soon as possible after the adjournment of Congress-unless meanwhile the Supplementary Civil-Rights (Bill; and other measures) which they like, are passed .-. 10. This of wast front.

I The loss by the breaking of dams and reservoir put in the unter acceler of works. "It is the in the State of Massechusetts hat year was one miner works and works of the right file authority," is the in the State of Massechusetts hat year was one miner of works of an angle of a thousand pulpits. "It is at lion two hundred and minety eight thousand dollars, your own.cost if you leave us and go elsewhere." It and the State Commission reports that there exists nowhere under the now twenty seven of these structures in an unsafe

interest introne in the owner of interest in the owner of interested and interested in the content of the second of the formation of the forma