

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Peter's Pence in the Diocese of Killaloe for 1875 amounted to the sum of £1,100.

Thomas Hart, Esq., of Kilkenny, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Kilkenny.

Francis Hodder Power, Esq. of Rockview, Kanturk, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Charles Martpole Bowen, Esq., J.P. Kinacourt Portarlington, has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for the Queen's County.

Mr. John Pope Hennessy has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Islands of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and their dependencies.

FATHER BURKE.—A "Cable" dispatch from Dublin, dated the 2d inst., states that the health of the Rev. Thomas N. Burke, the great Dominican preacher, is now much improved.

Returns issued by the Local Government Board show a large increase in the amount of local taxation of Ireland in 1874 over the previous year, and a progressive increase during the past ten years.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Dublin.—Michael Frederick Crowe, of Melfield, Blackrock, Esq., and Michael Murphy, of Corriganvenue, Kings-town, Esq.

The Rev. John Hayes, formerly curate of Killaloe, has been appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, parish priest of Killary, in the room of the late Rev. James Cahill, who has been appointed parish priest of Mullough, vacated by the death of the late Rev. Patrick Moran.

Following the recent example set them by the Jesuits, the Franciscans have commenced operations to enlarge their church in Henry street, Limerick, but it will be virtually, in almost every feature, a new church. Messrs. McCarthy and Guerin, the contractors, are pushing the works on rapidly, a great many men being employed on the new edifice.

Scarlet fever has for some time taken hold in Drogheda, and several families have occasion to mourn over the loss of one or more of their juvenile members. The sanitary acts appear to have fallen a dead letter. The period fixed on by the Local Government Board for the completion of certain lines of sewer (giving the local authorities two years for their execution), has now expired, and the leading works are not yet commenced.

A man named James Delaney was drowned opposite the Bank of Ireland, Wexford, on the 13th ult. Deceased and his brother left the quay about 6 o'clock in the evening, in a fishing boat for the purpose of proceeding to Rosslare, where they lived. James in trying to get up the sail fell overboard. About an hour after the boat had left the quay she drifted back, and Richard, the brother of the deceased, was found lying in her asleep. The body was not recovered.

Mr. Gerald F. Barry, solicitor, died on the 17th ult., at his residence, North Great George's street, Dublin. Mr. Barry was the son of Mr. James Redmond Barry, J. P., of Glandore House, county Cork, formerly a Commissioner of Fisheries, and the youngest brother of Captain William Barry, R. M., Mullingar. Mr. Barry was admitted a solicitor in 1867, and became a partner of his father-in-law, the late Mr. Smyth, Law Agent to the Dublin Corporation. In this capacity Mr. Barry became widely known and greatly respected. He leaves a widow, and a numerous young family.

The Irish Times of the 15th ult., says—"The copyright in the words and music of the well known song of 'Kathleen Mavourneen' has been the subject of an action tried in the Queen's Bench. Originally written and composed in 1836, the song and music have been assigned several times to different publishers—finally, in 1868, to Messrs. Hutchinson and Romer; but Messrs. Wood of Regent street, having, in 1875, paid the composer a sum of money for the copyright of his music, now claimed it; but their application was dismissed with costs."

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, at the Grattan banquet in London, in proposing "The Home Rule members of Parliament," referred to the letter which the representative of a southern borough had the audacity to write to the secretary of the recent Home Rule Conference. He said he had often observed that those gentlemen who talked most of their independence were the dependent beggars of Ireland (hear, hear). The Corkmen, he thought, must be braggarts if they did not give a suitable reply to the demand of independence made by Mr. Murphy when next he presented himself before them (hear, hear).

At a meeting of the County Wexford Independent Club and Home Rule Association, held in Wexford on the 12th ult., the subject of the Tenants' Defence Association was fully considered. It was argued that the heartiest support should be given to the Central Association, in order that its object might be fully developed. The principal speaker was the Chevalier Keyes O'Clery, M. P., who warmly advocated the necessity of supporting an association which, he contended, since the Tenant League was formed, was the only one that could win the confidence of the tenant farmers of Ireland. A resolution was ultimately passed, pledging the support of the Club to the Central Association.

Mr. Matthew O'Donnell, Q.C., died on the 20th ult., at his residence in Dublin, after a brief illness. Mr. O'Donnell was called to the Bar in 1825, and went the Leinster circuit. He received a silk gown in 1860, and was well known at the bar as an able and sound lawyer. A Liberal in politics, he was a candidate for his native city of Kilkenny but was not successful. In 1870, he was appointed Chairman of Westmeath, and in this capacity proved a most upright and painstaking judge. In his personal capacity Mr. O'Donnell was unusually esteemed. He was a member of a highly respectable Catholic family, and was nephew of the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Waterford, a prelate who played a great part in the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, and notably in the famous Waterford Election of 1825.

The following changes in the Ecclesiastical appointment of the diocese of Cork fall upon the vacancies created by the deaths of the late parish priests of Owens and Kilbrittain:—The Rev. J. J. Oochlan, St. Patrick's, is raised to the dignity of canon; the Rev. Joseph Canon Shinkwin, of the Cathedral, becomes parish priest of Owens; and Rev. William Murphy, C. O., Owens, is appointed parish priest of Kilbrittain. Rev. P. Hurley is transferred from Blackrock to the Cathedral; Rev. John Crowley from Carrigaline; to Owens; Rev. James O'Neill from Kilbrittain to Blackrock; Rev. Mr. Collins is appointed C. O., Kilbrittain; Rev. J. O'Connor transferred from Inishannon to Carrigaline; Rev. T. Burke transferred from Minitervera to St. Patrick's Hospital; Rev. Andrew Desmond from Ballinacraig to Minitervera; Rev. Jeremiah O'Hea from Clontarf to Ballinacraig; Rev. James O'Mahony is appointed C. O., Clontarf; Rev. John Fahy transferred from the chaplaincy of the City Jail to that of Bantry Convent; Rev. C. O'Driscoll, chaplaincy of Good Shepherd Asylum to that of City Jail, and to be sacristan of the Cathedral; Rev. D. Duggan, Watergrasshill, becomes chaplain to Good Shepherd Asylum; and Rev. James Brady, late chaplain to Bantry Convent, is appointed C. O., Watergrasshill.

The first official census of Ireland was taken in 1821; but in April, 1801, it was "estimated" that there

were in the country 5,216,329 souls. The population, as again estimated in April, 1850, was 6,877,549. The highest point attained between those two dates was in 1845, just before the famine, when the estimated population was 8,295,001; but as this was not an actual census, but was based upon the figures of the census of 1841, (8,196,897), with the English birth rate added, and death-rate deducted, it is probable that the actual population of Ireland at that time was fully eight millions and a half; for the average of births over deaths in Ireland, for the previous quarter of a century, had been much higher than in England, and the increase of population consequently more rapid in proportion. It is the policy of the Government, however, to ignore this fact, in order to cover up the awful loss caused by the officially organized famine of the period. Between the years 1845 and 1871 the acknowledged decrease in the population of Ireland, without making any allowance for the national increase that should take place,—has been 2,382,684,—nearly three millions, or six-sixteenths of the whole people,—quite enough to ensure a verdict against its English rulers on the principle laid down by the London Times,—that "when the people of any country begin to desert it, or are driven from it, en masse, the Government of that nation is already, ipso facto, condemned."—Irish-American.

On the 16th ult., the ceremony of the consecration of the three new altars recently erected in the Jesuit church, Limerick, the first in Ireland which has been consecrated to the Sacred Heart, took place. The services commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, when the altar of our Lady of Lourdes was consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne. At 9 o'clock the altar of St. Joseph was consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of Ross; and at half-past 10 o'clock, Bishop Butler consecrated the high altar. Solemn High Mass was celebrated at noon, at which the preacher was the Most Rev. Dr. Crooke, Archbishop of Cashel. At evening prayers the Rosary was recited, after which the Very Rev. T. Kelly, S.J., preached, and there was the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The church was completely filled at each service. The high altar is admitted to be the finest Grecian structure in Ireland. It was designed and executed in Rome by first class artists; and the side altars, which are also very beautiful, were erected from the designs of Mr. Goldie. One of these is the gift of Thomas E. O'Brien, Esq., of Limerick. The new pulpit is the work of Harrison, of Dublin the design being furnished by Mr. James Browne, C.E., of Limerick, and was presented by the members of the Sodality of the Sacred Heart, and is in complete harmony with the other decorations, which have been carried out by Mr. Hodgkinson in such a manner in this church as to entitle it to take rank as one of the finest of its kind in Ireland. The alterations and additions have been made at a cost of over three thousand pounds. There were three remarkable incidents during the ceremonies. Seventeen hundred members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family were present in the morning and received the Blessed Sacrament at the hands of the several bishops and clergymen. Later in the day seven hundred men of different ages received Confirmation at the hands of the Bishop of Limerick, assisted by Bishops McCarthy and O'Hea. At the last service there was an immense assembly, when about one thousand persons renewed their baptismal vows, each votary holding a lighted taper in his hand. The collections made at the several services were most liberal.

The following sales took place recently in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin:—Estate of Simon Bradstreet McCally Wright and James E. Wright, owners and petitioners, comprising part of the lands of Moneyscrubagh, now known as Wellsbrook, 176a 0r 19p, statute measure, barony of Granard, held under lease for ever; net annual profit rent, £119 11s 6d; ordinance valuation, £126 3s 5d. Sold to Mr. Wm. Mooney, solicitor, in trust, for Mr. William O'Flanagan, at £2,720. Estate of Martin Abbott (heir-at-law of Charles Thompson Abbott, deceased), a minor, by Edward Leech, his guardian, owner; Francis Abbott, petitioner, comprising part of the lands of Ballynasty, barony of Lower-Ormond, 86a 2r 33p, statute measure, held in fee-farm; annual rent, £39 17s. 7d.; tenement valuation, £64 10s. Sold to Mr. Edward Pyne, of Nenagh, at £2,120. The reversion of the owners expectant upon the death of Emily Georgina Moore, without issue, the lands of Cordereah, containing 180a 3r 11p, held under fee farm grant, dated 8th of September, 1843, under the Church Temporalities Act, situate in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Miss E. G. Moore is now aged 73 years. Net profit rent, £110 15s. 9d. Sold at £1,060 to Messrs. V. B. Dillon & Co., solicitors, in trust for Mr. Patrick Barrett, of Carrick-on-Shannon. Part of the lands of Derryrgan, containing 140a 2r 11p statute, situate in the barony of Tyrkenney, held under lease dated 16th of June, 1780, with "torties quotas," covenant for renewal; estimated profit rent, £118 9s. 3d. Sold at £5,525 to the Rev. John B. Frith. On the 20th ult., in the matter of the estate of Sir Matthew Blakeston, Bart., owner and petitioner, the sale to Wm. Lawder, of 40 Mountjoy square, Dublin, of a fee-farm rent of £243 10s. 2d., £2 2s. duties, payable out of the lands of Cragmore and part of Askeaton, county Limerick, 1,256 acres held in fee, was confirmed by Judge Flanagan.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE GRATTAN STATUE.—The London Tablet discourses on the significance attaching to the immense gathering in and around College Green on the 6th January, when the Statue of the "ever glorious Grattan the best of the good," as Lord Byron styled him, was unveiled, as follows:—"For the people Grattan is the traditional patriot-leader, who successfully struggled against English superiority over Ireland. Mists of half a century have dimmed the outline of the figure, while enlarging it to heroic proportions. The legend of his story is not very distinctly known by them. Yet his name is a synonym for national life, an encouragement or even a summons to action, a pledge of success. This was what the people meant by gathering in and around College Green. They came there certainly not to hear Lord Gort, and avow their confidence in his political friends; nor yet did they come to proclaim their unqualified acceptance of Mr. Butt and his friends as their leaders, and their cordial adhesion to "Home Rule"; just as they did not parade on the 6th of August to declare their devotion to Messrs. MacSwiney and Smyth, and to raise the cry of "Simple Repeal." They were there to assert once again that they are Irishmen, having national traditions, wants, and capacities of their own, which forbid their being blended with the people of England or Scotland, and which demand special consideration and call for special legislation. They refuse to be coerced into being mere British subjects, and claim to have equal paid to their wishes, or even prejudices, as to those of Scotchmen. This is the true meaning of this and similar demonstrations. They are neither rebellious, nor seditious, nor politically partisan. They are protests against anti-Irish and anti-Catholic legislation. They are vehement—sometimes angry—expressions of dissatisfaction. The true statesman who has sympathy with his work, and with the people will not mistake them; still less will he go out of his way to misrepresent them, but will study to see how far he may go in yielding to those wishes without injury to the other members of the body politic.

At the late Home Rule meeting in Dublin, the Secretary (Mr. M'Alister) read the draught of a report with reference to the Irish fisheries question, of which the following is an abstract:—"In the year 1822 a sum of more than £390,000 was raised throughout England for the relief of the peasantry in Connaught and Munster suffering from the famine

consequent on the failure of the potato crop of the previous year. At the end of the year a larger balance remained at the disposal of the Central Relief Committee in London who appropriated a fixed sum for each of the counties of Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, and Tipperary, to be managed by trustees in each of these counties under the committee in London, for the purpose of making loans to the industrious poor. The amount thus appropriated altogether exceeded £55,000. The committee was reconstituted under the name of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Institution, and was subsequently incorporated by Royal Charter in the year 1844. In the year 1848 this corporation was dissolved by Act of Parliament, and their property vested in the Crown, for the purpose of making grants for charitable purposes or objects of public utility, in those several counties from the balances remaining of the sums which had been appropriated to them. Under these rather elastic powers grants were made for the Treasury for the enclosure of Sligo cemetery; another for the formation of a public park in Carrick-on-Suir; and indeed the fund appears generally to have been disbursed according to the influence which the members representing the several localities possessed with the Government of the day. The report proceeds to give an outline of the provisions of the act of last session, which was introduced by the Government after Mr. Synan's motion on the subject of the Irish fisheries had been carried against them. The general result was that a sum of £7,979 7s. 5d. was made available for loans to fishermen in the counties of Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Mayo, and Sligo, while no provision whatever, was made for the ten other maritime counties. The Fishery Commissioners, in their report for 1874, stated that nothing could be done during that year in the way of receiving applications for loans in consequence of various delays in effecting certain requirements for carrying the act into operation, but that 2,800 individuals had already applied and that, already taking the county Galway as an instance, the amount applied for in that county was £16,000, while the population available for loans was only £1,400. For more detailed information it would be necessary to wait until the publication of the report of the Fishery Inspectors for the current year." Mr. Butt said the question of the Irish fisheries was one which they had had before them for discussion at one of their previous meetings, but he thought that it should be more fully gone into before the meeting of Parliament (hear, hear). He would therefore move that the report which had been read be taken into consideration that day fortnight. Mr. George DeLaney seconded the proposition which was carried.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW RELIGIONS.—The Registrar-General, in his report for 1875, just issued, states that during the year the following new titles of religious denominations were certified:—Hope Mission, Primitive Christians, Protestant Union, and Reformed Church of England.

It rumored that a gentleman has recently appeared on the stage under an assumed name, who was until recently in minor orders in the Church of England, and licensed to a well-known London Ritualist church.

PROFESSION OF A NUN IN GLASGOW.—On the 6th ult., the ceremony of the Profession of the three religious vows took place in the Franciscan Convent of the Immaculate Conception, Glasgow. The young lady was Miss MacLennan, sister to the laird of Glening, Moldart. His Grace Archbishop Eyre, officiated, and preached at the profession.

INFANTICIDE IN LONDON.—On Sunday and during the past week no less than ten cases of infanticide have been perpetrated by inhuman mothers and others in the metropolis. Out of 190 cases of child murder committed near the heart of the greatest city in the world during the past year, only about forty-five persons have been brought to justice. Surely the legislature ought to take up such a serious crime as infanticide, and the various coroners in the metropolis ought to hold an inquiry on every case of child murder.—The Universe, Jan. 8th.

The British Museum has lately become possessed of an autograph letter of Sir John Fastolfe, the original of Shakespeare's cowardly hero, Fastolfe, however, was not a coward, but a brave knight and a true gentleman, though he was degraded for retreating before Joan of Arc. His name was inserted in the poem after the friends of Sir John Oldcastle threatened the poet with personal violence unless the latter name were taken out.

A ROYAL VETO ON CURLING.—A Scotch correspondent telegraphs to the Pall Mall Gazette:—"The Balmoral Curling Club, which only played its maiden game last winter, has ceased to exist, orders having been sent to all members of the club on the Irish estates to discontinue the game. Her Majesty is understood to have said that she did not see much amusement in the game of curling, but that she was afraid it tended to encourage a love for malt liquor. That the popular sport should be regarded with disfavour by loyalty has caused regret among the keen curlers of the Deeside."

THE NEW FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULAR.—Mr. Monk, M.P., speaking at Gloucester on January 18th, said that the Fugitive Slave Circular was an insult to the feelings of the country. The Eastern Question, he thought, would rapidly move towards a settlement. So long as the Sultan remained in Europe there could be no permanent peace and no redress for the subjects of the Porte. He was opposed to increased armaments and augmented estimates, which he feared would be proposed next session. The Admiralty was the worst constituted department of the Government, and he hoped it would be reconstituted, and that the First Lord would be selected for his knowledge of naval affairs.

The report of the English Postmaster General, which has lately been published, contains some curiously interesting information. Fourteen thousand newspapers posted during the year contained enclosures that rendered them chargeable at letter rates. Frogs, beetles, snails, white mite, a king-fisher, an owl—all alive—cartridges, gun cotton, knives and forks, are specimens of the enclosures. Twenty thousand letters were posted without addresses, and some of them contained bank notes to the amount of £2,000. A registered letter, in which were enclosed Turkish bonds, with coupons payable to bearer, was delivered by mistake at the West End. The error was, of course, discovered, and it was found, on enquiry being made, that the bonds were supposed to be "foreign lottery tickets" of no value, and had been given to the children to play with.

On Tuesday the 4th, the first annual Soiree and Concert of the congregation of Our Lady and St. Margaret, Glasgow, was held in the schoolroom. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and scrolls. The Rev. D. MacIntosh occupied the chair, and on the platform were Rev. Fathers Munroe, Maguire, Bennett, MacFarlane, Dwyer, MacDonald, Glancy and Frawley. During the evening the assembly was addressed by several of the clergy. Father Munroe in the course of his remarks said: Although their reverend pastor had modestly called the congregation an infant, still it was a very lusty infant, and gave every promise of a vigorous manhood. The might count upon having to encounter a dense mass of prejudice. If they live as Catholics ought to live they would very soon live down that prejudice, and would have extended to them the right hand of friendship. Father Dwyer spoke upon the advantages to be derived from total abstinence, even

as regarded their social position. Altogether the evening was passed very happily and pleasantly. CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND.—Mr. John Ruskin, in his last *Fora Civis*, pays his respects to the civilization of which England boasts so much. The Charity Societies, the receivers of charity, the owners of capital, their workmen, artists, farmers, and scholars are lashed without mercy, and informed that they have helped to make England:—"A population mostly of beggars, or worse, bagmen, not merely bearing the bag, but nothing else but bags—loopy, star-fishy, seven-suckered stomachs of indiscriminate covetousness, ready to beg, borrow, gamble, swindle, or write anything a publisher will pay for." Mr. Ruskin thus continues:—"I never stand up in a theatre to rest myself and look round the house without a renewal of wonder how the crowd in the pit and shilling gallery allow us of the boxes and stalls to keep our places. I think of it. Those fellows behind there have boused us and fed us; their wives have washed our clothes and kept us tidy; they have brought us the best places and brought us through cold to them; and there they sit behind us, patiently seeing and hearing what they may; there they pack themselves, squeezed and distant, behind our chairs; we, their elects and put puppets, oiled and varnished and incensed, lounge in front placidly, or for the greater part wearily and sickly contemptive."

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—LONDON, Feb. 8.—Queen Victoria opened the new session of Parliament soon after 12 o'clock at noon to-day, although she did not read the speech in person. The weather was dull and cold. Thousands of people lined the streets through which the Queen and her attendants passed. She did not go in State. The Queen particularly requested that the usual ringing of Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church bells on her approach be omitted in consequence of the illness of Lady Augusta Stanley. Alexandra, Princess of Wales, Marie, Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice accompanied the Queen. The Queen having taken the Throne, and the usual formalities having been gone through with, Lord Chancellor Cairns read the speech. The following are the salient points of the speech:—"The relations of England with all foreign Powers continue of a cordial character; the Sultan not yet having been able to quell the insurrection in his dominions, England has not stood aloof from the effort now being made by the other Governments about pacification; England has agreed, with the sanction of Parliament, to purchase the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal, and the Queen relies with confidence upon the sanction, being granted; China has received in a friendly spirit the representations made by England in regard to the Margary murder, and it is hoped that the discovery and punishment of the offenders will speedily follow; the Queen expresses her thanks at the manner in which the Prince of Wales has been received by her Indian subjects; she declares that the course pursued by England in putting an end to slavery within her own dependencies makes it important that the action of her ships elsewhere should be in harmony with that course; the affairs of the colonies have generally continued to advance in prosperity, though troubles in Malacca and South Africa are pointed out briefly; Bills for regulating the ultimate tribunal of appeals for the United Kingdom, for the amendment of the merchant shipping laws, and for prison management and primary education, are promised."

UNITED STATES.

Nine jurors can return a verdict in Texas now. Shipments of tea overland from San Francisco in 1875, 18,136,424 lbs., against 11,779,159 lbs. in 1874.

There is a movement in the Maine Legislature to change the seat of Government from Augusta to Portland.

It is reported that the Northern Transportation Propeller Company will make their headquarters at Oswego next season.

A committee of Congress has proposed that the fast train mail service shall be abolished, as involving an enormous additional expense.

There are 32 members of the House at Washington who served in the rebel army. Several were members of the Confederate Congress.

Hay has been selling as low as \$5 per ton in Dennyville, Vt., this winter, \$8 being about the average price, and not much call for it at that price.

The prohibitionists have issued a call for a national convention to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of May, to put a Presidential ticket in the field.

An immense cotton mill is being built at New Bedford. The capital is \$2,600,000, and they will run 153,000 spindles and 9,200 looms and employ 1,900 hands.

Lumbering in Maine is depressed this year. There were 600,000,000 feet manufactured last year, while the highest estimate for the current year is 350,000,000 feet.

The Chinese in the United States are already outgrowing their superstitions. The body of one who died recently in North Adams, Mass., was not sent home for burial.

Murat Halstead says:—"Looking back now over the war, the colossal figure that rises above the smoke and dust, the strong embodiment of the national will, is that of Stanton."

At a meeting of leading Hebrews of New York city it was decided to erect a new college for the instruction of Jewish Children. All Jews in the United States will be invited to aid the undertaking.

A small town in Kentucky has shipped tobacco to the value of \$120,000 between November 1st and January 15th. Never before says the Kentucky Journal, was so much tobacco shipped at this time in the season.

The Railway Commissioners of Minnesota report a falling off in the receipts of the State Railroads of \$1,243,518 during the past year as compared with the receipts of 1874. The cause is ascribed to a small grain crop.

Prof. Leverrier announces the discovery by P. Henry, January 26, of a planet of the twelfth magnitude, in 3 hours 16 min. right ascension, and 11 deg. 30 min. declination, with a daily motion of 6 min. 28 sec.

The Colorado constitution-makers have decided to allow women to vote on all matters pertaining to the public schools, and to be eligible to any office which may be created by the school laws of the future State.

Dr. Marie F. Zakrewna advocates hiring female servants for as many hours as their work is daily needed and then clearing them out. This plan will leave the kitchen clear of courting influences and free from pantry raids by policemen.

Kansas has 879,892 acres of school lands yet unsold, not including the land in six counties which would not return. It is valued on an average at \$3.50 per acre, and when sold will add about \$5,000,000 to the common school fund.

The negro exodus from Georgia, it seems, will never end. Every train arriving in Mississippi is heavily freighted with "the man and brother" in search of the new Eldorado; to be found in turning over the soil of the "bottom country."

ing about Home Rule? Why not suggest practical measures?" Well, the Irish party asked for reform of a most anomalous system of taxation, represented by the grand jury laws; for the same encouragement for Irish fisheries that Scotch fisheries received, and other practical measures, and then it was said—"Oh! you are factious and obstructive, and want to impede all the legislation of the country." (Laughter). If the Irish members were obliged to take up the time of the British Parliament with Irish measures it was the fault of that Parliament itself. A most curious argument in the *Pall Mall Gazette* was in reference to the Home Rule meeting at the Rotundo, when it sought to deduce from what took place there that there was not so much agreement among the Irish members as a reference to the Sunday Closing Bill, and Mr. Callan, misconceiving what he had said, and thinking that he had represented it to be a national measure, rose to correct him when he had finished. Now, it was quite proper for Home Rule members to differ on that question, for it had never been a Home Rule measure at all (hear, hear). The eagerness with which their enemies snatched at the slightest indication of anything like disunion, or dissent among the Home Rulers showed how they feared them (applause). The way in which this incident was grasped at by the "Home Rule Gazette"—[A Voice on the platform—The *Pall Mall*!—he meant the *Pall Mall Gazette* (laughter and applause). He was not sure that he was very wrong in calling it the "Home Rule Gazette," because next to arguing for a cause and showing the strength of one's own arguments was showing the weakness of the arguments against it. He did not know that that had ever been done in a more masterly style than it was by the "Home Rule"—he meant the *Pall Mall Gazette* (applause and laughter), and if he wanted proofs of the righteousness of the Home Rule cause he would take that article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and say, "Is that all Englishmen have to say against us?" Ay, and if he wanted proof of the wisdom of the policy that the Irish members were about to adopt he would find it in the object terror that spat its venom in vain from that article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It was absurd to say that the Home Rule party were entering upon a policy of obstruction. He would be no party to submitting a single measure to the House of Commons that he did not believe was justified by the wants of this country; but he would not be deterred from submitting any measure which he thought there was probability of his being able to carry by any idle talk about obstructing the public business. It was the independence of the Irish party in the House that was angering and alarming the English newspapers, and they knew that if there were sixty men with a just and righteous cause in Parliament, who could not be turned from that cause by blandishments or other inducements that cause must triumph for neither all the tricks of a Ministry nor a tyrant majority had power to suppress free discussion (loud applause).

Professor Galbraith seconded the motion for adjournment, which was passed.

"NO, MY LORD"

Oh! Leixlip bridge in the morning Is a pleasant place to be: The salmon-leap in the dawning Is a pleasant sight to see When the scented grass waves in its greenest growth, And the sun comes up o'er the Hill of Howth In summer majesty.

But nought recks he of the beauty Of scene so passing fair: Other and sterner the duty Of him who passes there. Nicholas Dempsey, the yeoman, Sentinels Leixlip road, And his grey eye seeks a foe man, For rebels are abroad.

But save the morning song of the bird, Or the far-off low from a browsing herd, Or the word of command from the old king crow, Passed from the van to the rearmost row, As the black army winged o'er the watcher below; Save bark of the waking dog answering bark, Or the dying song of the soaring lark, Or the faint rustle of green-eared corn, No sound broke the calm of the summer morn.

Wearily Nicholas Dempsey changed From shoulder to shoulder his gun, And wearily his grey eye ranged From sun to earth, from earth to sun.

But what is the sound that falls now on his ear, And swells with each moment more near and more clear?

'Tis but a flock of bleating sheep, 'Tis but a drover behind: Round the bend in the road they sweep, And the dust on the drover's coat lies deep, As he breathes the rising wind.

Nicholas Dempsey turned on his heel, With a long drawn weary sigh, And turned again in a lazy wheel As the stranger passed him by. "God save you, friend," the drover said: "Can I pastor my weary sheep?"

But why has the huc from the yeoman's cheek fled As though he were placed face to face with the dead? And why does the blood now rush back so red, And his hand to his sword-hilt leap?

Calmly stands the drover, Waiting his reply: No fear may you discover In that undaunted eye.

The yeoman stands in a waking dream, And far away doth his spirit seem; Slowly his thoughts come back again, As half in fear, and half in pain: Strange feelings stirred his rugged heart, As he sheathed again his sword, And he felt a tear to his eyelids start, As he answered, "No, my lord!"

Lord Edward Fitzgerald passed on his way, Behind his flock of sheep, And Nicholas Dempsey all that day His weary watch did keep.

For Ireland's cause Lord Edward bled, Not as he hoped when his flock he led That morn o'er the emerald sward; Yet oft, ere from his prison-bed, To Heaven his spirit soared, He thought of that stout yeoman, Who answered his young foe man, "No, my lord!"

—Dublin Nation. F. J. F.

There are now eight pin factories in the United States, which make 47,000,000 pins daily. In addition to these the importations of pins reach 26,000,000 daily. As these are all easily sold, it is safe to say that 72,000,000 of pins are lost daily, or 67,000 every minute. Where they all go to is the wonder. There are some queer incongruities in the salaries paid to State officers in Michigan. The Governor draws a salary of but \$1,000, while that of a Railway Commissioner is \$4,000. The salaries of the Secretary of State, Commissioner of the Land Office, and Attorney-General are \$800, and these are the only State functionaries drawing less compensation than the Governor. The total imports of foreign merchandise at the port of Philadelphia for the year 1875 show a total decrease of \$980,146 as compared with 1874, of which amount \$727,938 was in free goods and \$252,208 in dutiable goods, the total of the former having been \$2,842,430, and of the latter \$20,614,964.