

for the time to come? But you say you're my mother, and will you bid me to go?  
 "Yes, I will bid you go wid him, ma vouneen; 'twill be for the best, 'twill be for the best—' for the present, at last, an' listen! there is the old priest calling out for you, over again. Bounce up on the flure, an' here's your own old things to put on afore I let him in to you; an' don't spake a word to him, alanna, about my thoughts that you are my child, till another time, when I'll bid you; an' hurry, hurry, now; I'm goin' fur him."  
 (To be Continued.)

ALLOCATION OF OUR MOST HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX.

Delivered on the 27th day of October, 1871, to the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church in the Vatican.  
 (New York Freeman's Journal's Translation from the Latin text.)

VENERABLE BRETHREN.—We have called hither your Most Illustrious Order, omitting the usual pomp of observance, that we make part to you of that which, because of the weight of the matter, we have decided to do, for mitigating the spiritual wants of the people in Italy. Needless is it, Venerable Brethren, for us to recount to you, here, those things that we have so often deplored, whether in our Allocations, or in our Encyclical Letters to all the Bishops. For the unfriendly and great wrongs inflicted on the Catholic Church in unhappy Italy, and on the Apostolic See, have been so thoroughly made known, and certified to all, that they can neither be denied without the greatest shamelessness, nor cloaked by any excuse for the lightening of their reproach. These, we, with you, are compelled to behold and to bear, in this city, now occupied by force; so that we could rightly say, in the words of the Royal Prophet:—"I have seen wickedness and strife in the City; crime will compass it about by night and by day, on the walls thereof; and trouble and wrong within it!" (Psalm LIV. 10-11.) We are, indeed, Venerable Brethren, almost overwhelmed by these so great waves of overflowing evils; but, God helping our weakness, we will not avoid suffering even harder things for the right.—Nay, we are ready to go to meet death itself, with great joy, were it to please the merciful God to accept the lowliness of this sacrifice for the peace and the liberty of the Church.

But among so many other sorrows, the sharpest is, always, for us, the widowhood of so many Sees in wretched Italy, that have so long been without the guardianship of Bishops of their own; and the need thence arising of spiritual help, by which faithful populations are daily more and more affected, in so direful a state of times and of affairs. This need has grown to such proportions that, as the love of Christ presses us, we cannot refuse to seek a remedy. Considering the great number of Sees widowed, and the wide and thickly peopled provinces of Italy that number hardly two or three Prelates of Episcopal powers—considering the violence and craft of the wicked for uprooting from the minds of the Italians the Catholic faith—considering the dangers of the greatest convulsions that are hanging over civil society itself—we have judged that there should be no more delay in our bringing such aid as may be in our power, to our faithful and beloved children of Italy, whose cries of distress at their deprivation have often reached us, and that we should set over them Prelates signal in virtue, who may devote all their care and zeal to the work alone set them to do—seeking the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

Therefore, in the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, we assign to-day, in part, Bishops proper to the widowed churches in Italy. As to the other portion, we will appoint them at an early period; trusting that it will so be that according to His infinite mercy He will bless and prosper the work, Who has given us the authority, and required of us the duty, of performing it; and that all obstacles may be removed, if any be raised against this use of our office, which we have exercised, only, for the spiritual salvation of souls.

But, at the same time, we do protest, before the whole Church, that we altogether reject those pledges that are called "guarantees," as in our Encyclical of May 15th, of this year, we have set forth in the plainest terms; and we declare, openly, that in this most weighty act of our Apostolate, we use the power conferred by Him who is the Chief of Pastors, and the Bishop of our souls—the power given to us by Jesus Christ our Lord, in the person of the most blessed Peter; from whom, as was said by St. Innocent our predecessor, "The very Episcopate has sprung, and all the authority of the name of Episcopate." (Epist. ad Conc. Carth.)

But, here, we cannot pass in silence the impious hardihood and perversity of certain men in another region of Europe; who, miserably wandering from the rule and communion of the Catholic Church sometimes in writings, full of all manners of errors and falsehoods, and sometimes in meetings held in a sacrilegious manner, openly impugn the authority of the Holy Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, and the truths of faith by it solemnly declared and defined; and, especially, the supreme and full power of jurisdiction which the Roman Pontiff, successor of Most Blessed Peter, holds, by Divine ordination, over the whole Church, as well as the prerogative of infallible guardianship which he fully possesses, (pölet,) when he exercises the office of Supreme Pastor and Teacher of the Faithful, in defining doctrines of faith, and of morals.

And these children of perdition, in order to rouse against the Catholic Church a persecution by the secular powers, endeavor fraudulently, to make it seem that the old doctrine of the Church has been changed by these decrees of the Vatican Council; and that a grave peril has thus been created for the commonwealth, and for civil society. What more wicked, and, at the same time, more absurd, could be fancied or devised, Venerable Brethren, than these calumnies?—And yet the cause of grief is given, that, in some places, it has happened that the very

Ministers of a Government have been caught by wicked suggestions of this kind; and caring nothing for the scandal given to the faithful, have not hesitated to shield with their patronage, and openly to foster by their favor, these new-sectaries, in their rebellion.

While thus simply and briefly we complain with you in our grief, we understand that we ought to bestow the praise, so entirely deserved, on the distinguished Bishops of that country, amongst whom we especially name, with honor, our Venerable brother the Archbishop of Munich. With a singular union of minds, pastoral zeal, admirable writings, these Bishops are defending the cause of truth with great renown, against all these intrigues. And we bestow part of this same commendation on the remarkable piety and devotion of the great body of faithful, clergy and people, who respond grandly, by God's help, to the care of their Pastors.

But our eyes, Venerable Brethren, meantime, and the yearnings of our hearts, must be turned thither, whence the necessary and present help can come. Let us then never cease, by night or by day, to call out to God most merciful, that through the merits of Jesus Christ His Son, He may pierce the minds of those who are in error with the rays of His light; by which, beholding the abyss to which their way leads, they may not delay to take thought for their eternal salvation. That He may, also, afford to His Church, most richly, the spirit of fortitude and of zeal, in this so great a contest; and that He will vouchsafe to hasten for her—by the oblation of holy works—by worthy fruits of faith, and sacrifices of justice, those longed for days of propitiation, in which, freed from errors and adversities, and in the restored reign of justice and peace, she may offer the sacrifices of praise and thanks due to His Divine Majesty!

THE HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this association was held at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday, the 24th of October, at their rooms, Great Brunswick-street, Captain M'CARNEY presiding. Amongst those present were:—

Isaac Butt, M.P.; Captain Macartney, D.L.; P. J. Smyth, M.P.; J. T. Hyne, solicitor; Rev. Thomas O'Malley; John Tew Armstrong, solicitor; Rev. Professor Galbraith, F.T.C.D.; Robert Butt, Laurence Waldron, D. L.; Dr. Stewart, J. J. Dodd, solicitor; James Cantwell, Thomas Ryan, Alfred Webb, A. M. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, George Plunkett, J. Keegan, Rev. G. W. Carroll, &c.

The following new members were proposed and admitted:—Richard Bolger, Grafton-street; Francis Byrne, 14 Denzille-street; P. Finnegan, Aungnael; Michael Hanrahan, 72 Upper Dorset-street; and Sandymount; Percival William Keane, Beech Park, Ennis; Christopher Macken, Ballymahon; Dr. Mutall, Stephen's-green; John Spain, 79 Middle Abbey-street.

The Rev. Professor Galbraith moved the admission of the Right Hon. Viscount Garvagh, D. D., Garvagh House, county Londonderry (applause). He looked upon this accession to their society as of great importance (hear, hear). Lord Garvagh was a young nobleman possessed of considerable estates in the county Londonderry, and he believed the only resident nobleman in the whole of the county of Londonderry. Like Mr. Blennerhasset, Lord Garvagh was at present a student in the University of Oxford, where there were a large number of young gentlemen whom he might call missionaries of this Home Rule principle. The rev. gentleman combated the idea that Home Rule for Ireland was a visionary project, which never could be obtained. Lord Garvagh was the representative of the statesman Canning, who had declared Catholic Emancipation was a wild notion, which never could be realized. It was said to that Reform and other great measures could not be secured, but in the end the popular will triumphed. So it would be with Home Rule (applause).

Mr. L. Waldron, D. L., seconded the admission of Lord Garvagh. It was passed by acclamation.

The Rev. Mr. O'Malley, proposing some of the new members, observed that one of the advantages of the weekly meetings which Mr. Butt was about to propose would be to enable them to snuff out at once any misguided false lights that would fain lead them astray, and to stop the flight of any coward or the evading of any lame duck that should cross their path to disturb or distract them. Such a lame duck he found in the *Irish Times* of yesterday in an article on Home Rule, which, though exceedingly pretentious and assuming a high tone of hoity-toity self-sufficiency, was really mere bosh, exhibiting upon the part of the writer an absolute ignorance of the vital principle of the federalism they aimed at. The *Irish Times* called their Irish Federal Parliament "the new municipality for all Ireland playing the antics of legislation in the halls of our ancient Houses of Lords and Commons;" and again, with the same exquisite wit, "the little make-believe Dublin Debating Society." And the writer grounded that silly insolence upon his own ignorant presumption, that their Parliament would be "a subordinate Parliament, the proceedings of which would command no respect in Ireland itself," or, as he put it in another place, "a provincial diet sitting in College-green, and overshadowed by an Imperial Parliament, constituted as at present, and sitting in Westminster." Now, their Irish Federal Parliament would be subordinate in no sense whatever to the English Parliament, and the Imperial Parliament, constituted as at present, would not be the Federal Imperial Parliament according to their scheme of Home Rule; and therefore there could be no overshadowing, as the *Irish Times* idly imagined. The English, Irish and Scotch—he always included Scotland, for he was convinced she would fall in with the movement in due time—would be in their system precisely like those of New York, Maryland and Massachusetts in the United States.

Each Parliament had a separate and perfectly distinct orbit, and the true Federal Imperial Parliament would be like that grand Congress at Washington, in which the peoples of the three countries would be proportionately represented in the lower house, and the three countries equally represented in the upper. That was the grand principle of perfect equality of their Federal scheme. Would the *Irish Times* now say, "is this all," or was he for cutting the painter absolutely, and bidding Ireland go adrift into the unknown. As the father of Federalism in Ireland he (Rev. Mr. O'Malley) did not like to see his fine boy, who was going on so well, snubbed so harshly without some expression of parental resentment (cheers and laughter).

The chairman said no one regretted more than he did that a journal calling itself the *Irish Times* should turn round as that paper had just done he hoped unthinkingly, and do all it could to injure Ireland's cause and to aid their enemies.

On the motion of Mr. J. J. Dodd, seconded by Mr. Webb, Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., was approved of for one of the vacancies on the council.

Mr. Butt, M.P., in handing in the subscription of Dean O'Brien, P.P., V.G., said he had great pleasure in being made the medium of expressing his continued adhesion to their principles. He was the first person who in '67 when the national spirit was depressed, raised the standard of Home Rule, and in the splendid declaration, signed by 1,300 of the Catholic clergy of Ireland, which was a rich repository of arguments for their cause, and which he would wish to see again circulated through the length and breadth of the land, some circumstances that had since occurred gave him (Mr. Butt) great pain; but he had the greater pleasure in referring thus to him now. It would be idle for him to bear testimony to his talents, to his high position, or to the fidelity with which he had adhered and would adhere to the national cause. In all these respects he could not speak too highly of his valued and distinguished friend (cheers).

Mr. Webb, honorary secretary, read several communications, including one from Sir George Bowyer, enclosing 5/ subscription, and stating that he felt honoured in being elected a member, and that he would do all in his power to forward the principles of the association, which he was convinced would promote the welfare both of Ireland and of England, and of the whole empire. His experience of sixteen years in Parliament convinced him that Home Rule is necessary for Ireland, because the wants of Ireland can never be fully understood and practically dealt with except by a native Parliament; and, as he was an Englishman, his testimony must be unbiased (cheers).

Mr. Butt, M.P., moved, pursuant to notice, that weekly meetings of the association be held every Tuesday, at three o'clock, at such places as the council might appoint. He said he thought the time had come when it was absolutely necessary that the association should keep its views and sentiments before the public to correct misrepresentations—and some extraordinary misrepresentations were abroad—with respect to the object of their movement. He would take the opportunity of shortly reviewing what they had already done. It was now a year and a half since the first movement was made towards Home Rule in a private meeting held in the Bilton Hotel. The committee then formed soon resolved itself into an association. It was a great mistake to suppose that the association ever intended to form itself into a great popular organisation—such a thing was never contemplated. What the association was intended to do, and what he believed it had done successfully, was to bring the question of Home Rule before the public mind, to familiarise the public with it, and to explain the principles upon which Home Rule was asked. That, he repeated, had been done—and done to an extent few could have anticipated within the time. Another object of the association had also been achieved, namely, the uniting of men of different political and religious opinions in the common cause of their country (applause). The association did not contemplate raising a great fund. It had defrayed the expenses out of the ordinary subscriptions of its members, and succeeded in bringing together more than 800 Irish gentlemen of different religious creeds, of different political persuasions, the great majority of whom, at all events, were honest, since labourers in the cause of Home Rule (applause). Now that, he thought, was a great achievement (hear, hear). As he had said, the time had now come for weekly meetings, by which he was certain the association would produce a great impression on the public mind. He would also be glad to see district associations formed throughout the country—associations acting with, but at the same time independent of the central association in Dublin. There were other things he would be glad to see carried out. One was the raising of a fund for the special purpose of enabling the association to print and circulate, both in Ireland and England, publications on the Home Rule question. Another was the employment of public lecturers in support of their cause. That course was adopted during the agitation on the corn laws with great effect, and he believed its result now would be the formation of district associations to advance their cause all through England. In Birmingham he lectured on Home Rule before 6,000 of the working classes, one half only of whom were Irish, and whenever he spoke of doing justice to Ireland the applause of the English part of the audience was greater than that of the Irish. He had always impressed on the Irish people that they had no quarrel with the English people; that the masses of the English people, who every day were getting more and more the power of England into their own hands, had no interest in crushing the Irish people; and he believed that the majority of them had no wish to see the Irish people in any other position than one of equality with themselves (hear,

hear). The essential principle of the association and the object it sought to accomplish was a Federal union between Ireland and England. That was the proposal of the association as the settlement of the quarrel that for centuries had existed between the two countries. It was put forward as an honorable compromise, and he knew it would be accepted as such by many who, sooner than submit to the present state of things, would risk liberty and life to effect a change. It was his experience, indeed, that it was those with whom talk was cheap, and who were most ready to talk of violence, that affected to be dissatisfied with a Federal union with England, and that those who really were prepared for extreme courses were prepared to accept an honorable compromise, which would save them from risks and danger that no man who could avoid them would willingly undergo. With regard to Federalism, he found that in 1844 it was proposed by Mr. Sharnan Crawford, and he believed, by Mr. John Grey Porter, and that the principle met the unequivocal approval of Daniel O'Connell, though he disapproved of Mr. Crawford's plan, because it was utterly inadequate to the necessities of Ireland, in not securing to the country an Irish Ministry.—O'Connell conclusively answered the argument that the Parliament contemplated by a Federal union would only be a municipal council, and that argument was used against the Home Rule movement now. Mr. Butt, having read extracts from a speech of Mr. O'Connell in relation to Federalism, proceeded to say that the Home Rule contemplated by the association included an Irish Ministry, which would be subject to the opinion of the Irish Parliament and the Irish people. They heard of England sending a message of peace to Ireland, but he contended that in demanding Home Rule the Irish people were sending a message of peace to England, which would effectually settle the quarrel of centuries, bind Ireland and England together in bonds of mutual interest, and do away with the hostility which had been England's disgrace and might prove her ruin. The Irish people would be satisfied now to accept an honorable compromise that would save the two countries from collision. They insisted on self-government, and did not desire separation. But they would not continue as they were to save the union with England, and if they did not get self-government Irish dissatisfaction might be driven into seeking separation. If the English statesmen were wise they would receive this message of peace by granting Home Rule in a way that would secure the stability, peace, and prosperity of the empire (applause).

The Rev. Professor Galbraith seconded the resolution, which, after some observations from Dr. Stewart, was adopted with an alteration that their weekly meetings should be held either during the day or evening as the council thought best.

Mr. T. Ryan was called to the second chair, and the proceedings were closed with a vote of thanks to Captain M'Cartney for presiding.—*Dublin Freeman*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

RIGHT REV. DR. FURLONG ON THE EVILS OF INTemperance.—The following Pastoral was read from the several Altars of the Diocese of Ferns on Sunday last:—

St. Peter's College, Wexford, Oct. 15, 1871.

MY DEARLY-BELOVED PEOPLE.—A dreadful malady, whose very name inspires terror, has made its appearance in Eastern Europe, and, as on former occasions, is likely to pursue its onward course to the West. We can well remember the intense anxiety with which in former times we watched each stage of its fearful progress. With a mysterious but infallible certainty it followed its appalling career. No natural barrier could impede its progress and it defied every effort of human skill. No other disease, we may affirm, presents such unequivocal marks of a visitation from Heaven, no other is marked with such striking features of a chastisement inflicted by the hand of God. In such disastrous times salutary measures are adopted which, if they cannot arrest its progress, may at least mitigate its severity—nuisances are abated, which would taint the atmosphere and predispose for this fearful disease. But there is a moral nuisance, which whilst it invites and propagates contagion, arms the wrath of God with this terrible scourge to avenge His offended majesty—need I say that I refer to the vice of drunkenness. It is the enfeebled and exhausted frame, in which the springs of life have been poisoned by excess, that this dread disease selects specially for its prey—and it is the soul steeped in that stupefying vice, almost unconscious of guilt and incapable of repentance, that specially attracts the lightning of the divine indignation. Perhaps we should say, that it is often in mercy as well as in wrath that the Almighty arrests, by a fatal illness, the downward career of the drunkard, before the light of reason is altogether extinguished, and he is ushered unconscious and impotent into a woful eternity. It is really awful to contemplate the amount of outrage against God and society that is perpetrated during one year by this vice in our towns, and at our fairs and markets, and it is wonderful that God, in His merciful forbearance, abstains so long from sending us some fearful calamity to purge the earth from this pollution. It is with deep affliction, my dearly-beloved people, that I witness the ruin spiritual and temporal, which this detestable vice is daily spreading around us. Were all the misery and wretchedness caused by drunkenness, at once exposed to our view, it would fill us with horror and appal the stoutest heart amongst us. Were the dismal array of so many afflicted mothers and squalid children, the ill-fated family of the drunkard, at once exhibited before us, it would be a scene, over which to shed tears of blood. And all this fruit of the indulgence of one base passion—and all this perpetrated by men with hearts of flesh, by Christians enlightened by the Gospel of love, by Fathers to whom their children should be as dear as their very lives—by husbands who vowed before God's altar to love and cherish their partners till death. And what shall I say of those pest-holes, that dispense the maddening draught without measure or restraint, that vomit out often at the dead hour of night those brutalized and frenzied beings, that bring terror and dismay and savage cruelty to their wretched homes, their unhappy families. Will not the cry of that afflicted mother and her starving children ascend to Heaven, and bring down a malediction upon those who are accessory to such a melancholy wreck of all human comfort and happiness. See how the Lord has delivered over one of the fairest countries of Europe to famine and the sword, because her children trampled upon His law and despised His covenant, were deaf to His warnings and heeded not the day of His visitation. Should the dire pestilence, that is

laying waste other countries, reach our shores, it is the drunkard and those who, for the sake of filthy lucre, minister to his excesses that will be mainly responsible for his disaster. Awake then, unhappy drunkards, from the sleep of death, in which you have been buried, and by a timely repentance endeavour to stay the uplifted arm of God that is ready to strike you. I conjure you in the name of that family you have ruined, of that Church you have dishonored—of that God you have so grievously offended—to renounce once and for ever this detestable sin of drunkenness. You will then give peace and happiness to your afflicted family—joy to the Church of God, comfort to the bleeding heart of Jesus, and jubilee to the Angels of Heaven. Let us, my beloved People, unite in prayer, earnest, fervent, and confident, that God will, in the bowels of His mercy, visit during these days the Vineyard which His own right hand hath planted, and by His all-powerful grace expel from amongst us this monster vice, which is blotting out every day our Christian character, and likening us to the nations that know not God and "are sitting in darkness and the shadow of death." Let us in united supplication address ourselves with a heart steeped in sorrow, at the foot of the cross, and sacrificed all the tenderest feelings of that heart, in union with the sufferings of her beloved Son, for the redemption of the world—to intercede with her divine Son that He will wash out in His own redeeming blood this plague-spot upon our social happiness and our Christian virtue. Let us entreat holy St. Joseph, who reared up the victim of sacrifice, by which the sins of the world were cancelled, and all the choirs of Saints and Angels that stand before the throne of God, to obtain for us this choicest blessing, which God could bestow upon His people—the extirpation of the vice of drunkenness. And oh! my dearly beloved People, whilst I am obliged to warn you in the words of St. Paul—"Drunkards shall not possess the Kingdom of God," what a source of joy will it be to me, if hereafter I can address you in the words of the same Apostle—"And such some of you were, but you are justified in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ and in the spirits of our God." Grace be with you. Amen.  
 T. FURLONG.

DEATH OF NICHOLAS VALENTINE MAHER, Esq., J.P. TERTULLIA HOUSE.—The veteran patriot of Tipperary, the cordial friend, the consistent politician, the indulgent landlord, the honest man, "the noblest work of God," has just been gathered to his Father at a ripe old age, in the person of the respected and excellent gentleman whose name heads this obituary. From our earliest days in political life, through many eventful years, and up to the latest period, we have known Mr. Maher; we have regarded his career with admiration; we have respected his fearlessness, his courage his fidelity in his country's cause; and we have done battle by his side in that cause on many memorable engagements, in which he was always the victor. As a juror and a grand juror of his native Tipperary, as a magistrate, neighbour, there was no one who won more sincerely the esteem of all classes and parties. With the great O'Connell, and with his sons; with Maurice and John O'Connell particularly, Nicholas Maher was ever on terms of intimacy and cordial friendship.—The Liberator had no more determined, no more efficient, no more single handed aide-de-camp, than Mr. Maher; nor indeed had the people a more true-hearted and thorough representative. On the death of his friend and relative Valentine Maher Esq., J.P., of Tullamore Castle, he was called on we may say, by the unanimous voice of Tipperary to take the seat which had just been vacated in the representation of the county; this was in the memorable Repeal year of 1843. He obeyed the call and sat for Tipperary until the general election in 1845, when he was again returned victoriously with Francis Scully, Esq., and Mr. Maher might have chosen have occupied the exalted position of member for Tipperary from that day until the day of his death. His remains were laid in the ancient family vault at Thurles.—R.I.P.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

DROGHEDA LIFE-BOAT.—DROGHEDA, Oct. 19.—In consequence of the recent disaster at the mouth of the bar, upon which occasion the brig Manley, of Whitehaven, was wrecked, a meeting was held yesterday, in the board-room of the harbour commissioners office, for the purpose of re-organizing an efficient local committee. The chair was occupied by Francis Brodigan, Esq., J. P., of Hilton House, and there was a large attendance of the harbour commissioners. After considerable discussion, a committee was formed, consisting of the harbour commissioners and several of the gentry of the neighbourhood. The committee named appointed Wednesday, the 23th inst., for holding their first meeting, to arrange preliminaries for procuring a second life-boat for the south of the river.

COUNTY WEXFORD IMPROVEMENT CLUB.—At the quarterly meeting of this club, held on the 21st Oct in Wexford—John Walsh, Esq., presiding—the terms of the leases lately given by Mr. D'Arcy, M. P., to his tenants were discussed. It was resolved, on the motion of Michael Browne, Esq., "That our secretary convey to Matthew D'Arcy, Esq., the thanks of this club, for the manner in which he has given his tenants perpetuity of tenure, and that we call the attention of the landlords in this county to the noble example." Mr. Roice, in seconding the resolution, said Wexford was famous for good landlords, among whom he might mention the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Monck, Messrs. Le Hunt, Walker, Cliffe, &c.; but he thought it would confer incalculable benefit on the country if those gentlemen imitated the generous act of Mr. D'Arcy.

CONSERVATION OF THE SUIR, NORE, AND BARROW.—The annual meeting of the Conservators of Fisheries of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow, was held in Waterford on Friday afternoon. A petition was presented from the single-rod fishers of the Nore complaining of the exorbitant price charged for licenses, while the cotman, who caught thirty times as many fish were let off with very little more duty. There were some complaints by conservators that the sums granted for the preservation and protection of the fish were frittered away otherwise. Mr. J. L. Conn stated that in his division, out of £250 granted, only £27 went for the prevention of poaching, the remainder being swallowed up by secretary's expenses, law costs, &c. Major Hayes, Inspector of Fisheries, recommended that the bailiffs appointed should be respectable men and well paid, as they were worth scores of the class now common.

PECULIAR CASE UNDER THE LAND ACT.—At the Newry Land Sessions, on Tuesday, Smyth McGreannon, Jun., sued Mr. Heron, of Killyleagh, county Down, for the value of tenant right of a farm held by his father. The tenancy of the father ceased before his death; but he continued on the land, and was personally entitled to the value of the tenant right. He bequeathed the farm to his two sons; and the claimant, who is the eldest, had taken out administration under the will. The younger son, it appeared, resided on the farm, and it was stated that the landlord was willing to accept the younger son as his tenant. The chairman held that this was perfectly reasonable on the part of the landlord, and disallowed the present claim of the eldest son.—*Dublin Freeman* Oct. 28.

The following is from the *Woman's Journal*, published in Boston:—"Everybody knows how the self-denying Irish people of our country deny themselves almost every luxury to send home a little money to Ireland to help a brother, sister, parent, or friend to come out to America; but it will surprise many to know that in 1870 the amount so sent was 3,630,000 dollars in gold, of which 1,603,120 was for prepaid passages. During the last twenty-three years the sum of \$81,070,000 dollars has been so disposed of, besides what was sent through private channels. When we reflect that nearly all this vast sum of