

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871, will take its place among the memorable days in Irish history. It marks the close of the connection between Church and State in Ireland.

At the Bedfordshire Quarter Sessions, Major Warner was elected chief constable of the county, in the room of Captain Boulton, retired. There were originally 118 candidates. The contest really lay between Colonel Barnard and Major Warner, and the latter had 24 votes and the former 10.

A fresh list of contributions to the sustentation fund of the Irish Church appears in the Dublin Church papers. The list commences with a donation of £20,000 from the Earl of Egmont, £6000 each from the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Clermont, £5000 from the Duke of Devonshire, £3000 from Messrs. Kinahan (of Dublin and London); Mr. Mulholland (Belfast), £2000, with a number of sums of £1000 and £500.

The Lord Lieutenant visited the Royal Dublin Society's School of Art on Tuesday, and inspected the designs, drawings, paintings, &c., of the pupils attached to the school. His Excellency having been conducted through the building, expressed himself much pleased. Dr. Steele stated that the pupils of the Royal Dublin Society's School had gained a greater number of prizes than those of any other school in the empire, with the exception of Kensington.



The most readable paper in a somewhat unattractive number of *Fraser* is Mr. Froude's "Fortnight in Kerry," which is racy of the soil, and pleasantly interspersed with anecdote and description. Mr. F. W. Newman argues on the causes of the Crimean War with his usual ability and his usual crotchitness. He appears to consider that it is impossible to oppose any efficient check to Russia unless we are prepared to liberate Poland. "The Schoolmaster Abroad," by a Dutch minister of religion (a Rabbi, we believe), is a valuable account of the excellent system of public school instruction in Holland. A writer on the Indian deficit hints that it might be made good at the expense of the native Princes. We fear such a course of action would cost England something of more account than a financial surplus. It was in great measure by the loyalty of the rulers whose spoliation is here recommended that we were enabled to suppress the mutiny of 1857. "The Trials of the Rev. Stephen Holdfast" comprise details of a Scotch ecclesiastical prosecution for heresy almost photographic in their accuracy, and for that very reason almost repulsive in their unattractiveness.

The inaugural procession of Lord Mayor Bulfin was carried out with great pomp, on Monday, at Dublin.

An annual congress of national school teachers has been held in Dublin. The principal design of those assembled was to press the Government for an increase of the salaries of teachers, but incidental matters of general educational importance were discussed. Mr. Vere Foster, the chairman, said there was a likelihood that education in Ireland would now lag behind education in England. The incomes of the Irish teachers were scarcely one half those of the English. He advocated "payment by results" to a partial extent, and local school boards instead of the management of one person, in whose power the teacher was absolutely placed. It was resolved to seek the co-operation of English teachers on the salaries question.



## MR. STRATFORD DENNIS.

Thomas Stratford Dennis, Esq., J.P., of Fort Granite, in the county of Wicklow, died on the 24th ult., aged ninety. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Meade Swift, who, as co-heir of his maternal uncle, the Right Hon. J. Dennis, Lord Tracton, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, assumed the surname and arms of Dennis. Paternally, Mr. Stratford Dennis was of the same family as Deam Swift, and maternally was great-grandson of the first Earl of Aldborough. He married, Jan. 30, 1810, his cousin, Katherine Martha Maria, daughter of Morley Saunders, Esq., of Saunders Grove, in the county of Wicklow, by whom he leaves six sons—Meade Caulfeild Dennis, Esq., now of Fort Granite; Lieutenant-Colonel Morley Stratford Tynte Dennis, of Barraderry House; Major John FitzThomas Dennis; Major-General James Benjamin Dennis, R.A.; Robert William Dennis, barrister-at-law; Edward Albert Dennis, of Eadstown Park; and two daughters, Mrs. Donovan and Mrs. Sandes.

and others.]

An ancient bronze plate, with Runes, has been discovered on Lord Rathdonnell's estate at Gormanstown, in the county of Louth. In an ancient mound, formed of old sea-beach, mingled with charcoal, broken and half-burnt bones, about 11 ft. from the surface, the excavators came upon a small bronze plate, by cleaning found to be ornamented on one side in silver tracing, with the involuted whorls and twistings so common on the very ancient Irish monuments, formed by the intervening of a triple cord. On the other side it bears, in Runic characters, an inscription, which has been translated thus:—"Torni (or Tomri), of Solshof, owns this sword," the remains of which are indicated by a snuff-coloured powder lying about the plate. The plate has been transmitted to the Society of Antiquaries in Copenhagen; and the best Runic scholars are of opinion that it belonged to "Tomar of the Torque," of Dublin, Earl Tanist to the King of Lochlaun, in the ninth century of the Christian era, and the Danish chieftain alluded to by the poet Moore as having the collar of gold torn from his neck by King Malachy. The question has been started, why was Tomar interred at ancient Drunmeath; or how came a portion of his sword there? The subject, says the *Builder*, is to be brought before the Archæological Society of Kilkenny. This is stated to be the first discovery of any Runic characters in Ireland, and the probable age of the object, and its uses, were much discussed.

A Roman sword discovered in the grounds



Mr. Donnelly, Registrar-General for Ireland, has issued a circular to the clergy of the disestablished Church, directing them to erase from the marriage registers the words "Church of Ireland," and to substitute the words "Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland." Many of them have returned for answer a flat refusal to comply with this order, which, they maintain, asks them to falsify the title accorded to the Church even by the Act of Parliament by which it was disestablished.

# K I N A H A N ' S   L L   W H I S K Y .

This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words "Kinahan's LL" on seal, label, and cork.—Wholesale Dépôt, 6A, Great Tichfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

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The Lord Lieutenant's first levée for the season is fixed for the 31st inst., in Dublin.

Sir Roderick Murchison is progressing slowly, but satisfactorily, towards recovery.

At the installation of the Mayor of Cork, on Monday, a resolution expressing gratitude for the release of the Fenians was negatived.

General Whorwood, formerly the British commandant of the

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The Primate of Ireland acknowledges the receipt of a bank note of £100 from an English layman, "E. X.," for "the Sustentation Fund of the Church of England in Ireland."

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A newly-erected sailors' home and reading-room has been opened at Kingstown, Dublin, by Admiral Sir Burton M'Namara, in presence of a numerous assemblage. The first stone of the building was laid by Earl and Countess Spencer on May 4 last. Its successful completion in the short interval that has elapsed is mainly due to the exertions of Captain Hutchinson, the harbour-master, to whom a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded.



A meeting of the Representative Body of the disestablished Church of Ireland was held yesterday week—the Archbishop of Dublin presiding. The report of the finance committee showed that up to Dec. 8 there had been lodged in the Irish and English banks, to the credit of the Sustentation Fund, the sum of £203,295, and that of this amount there had been drawn out, for investments and current expenses, the sum of £45,478.—The Body resolved to undertake the repairing of dilapidated glebe houses which a commuting incumbent is unable to repair, charging him 7 per cent for twenty-one years on the outlay, and also, with certain exceptions, to purchase all the ecclesiastical residences in Ireland, with the land attached, for the benefit of the Church; £4000 was remitted from the diocese of Cork, and £1700 from that of Ardfert, as contributions to the General Restoration Fund. The Body have adopted an official seal, being an open Bible, a mitre, wreath of shamrocks, and the motto, "Church of Ireland."

question by the enactment of a just and effective law.

The condition of Ireland with reference to agrarian crime has, in general, afforded a gratifying contrast with the state of that island in the preceding winter; but there have been painful though very partial exceptions.

To secure the best results for the great measures of the two last Sessions which have so recently passed into operation, and which involve such direct and pressing claims upon the attention of all classes of the community a period of calm is to be desired; and I have thought it wise to refrain from suggesting to you at the present juncture the discussion of any political question likely to become the subject of new and serious controversy in that country.

The burdens devolving upon you as the great council of the nation, and of this ancient and extended empire, are, and must long continue to be, weighty. But you labour for a country whose laws and institutions have stood the test of time, and whose people, earnestly attached to them, and desiring their continuance, will unite with their Sovereign in invoking upon all your designs the favour and aid of the Most High.

After the delivery of the Speech, her Majesty embraced the Princess of Wales.

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# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LADY DINORBEN.

The Right Hon. Gertrude, Baroness Dinorben, died, on the 3rd inst., at her residence, Bute House, South Audley-street. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of the late Grice Smyth, Esq., of Ballinatrav, by Mary Brodrick, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Mitchellsfort, in the county of Cork, and was sister of the late Richard Smyth, Esq., of Ballinatrav; of the present Major-General Sir John Rowland Smyth, K.C.B.; and of Penelope, wife of H.R.H. the Prince of Capua. Her marriage to William Lewis Hughes, first Lord Dinorben, took place on Feb. 13, 1840, and its issue was an only surviving child, the Hon. Gwyn Gertrude Hughes, born May 20, 1845, who succeeds to a considerable portion of the property of her father.

## LORD DE BLAQUIERE.

The Right Hon. John de Blaquiere, fourth Lord de Blaquiere, of Ardkill, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, died, on the 2nd inst., at his residence, in Stratford-place. His Lordship was born, July 2, 1812, the elder son of General William, third Lord de Blaquiere, by Lady Harriett Townshend, his wife, daughter of George, first Marquis Townshend. His early career, the re-



sult of family differences, was one of strange vicissitude and romantic interest. He served several years in the Army; became Captain, 3rd West India Regiment, in 1844; and retired, when Captain of the 41st, in 1854. He succeeded to the peerage at the death of his father, on Nov. 2, 1851. He married, first, July 28, 1849, Anna, daughter of the late John Christie, Esq. (which lady died on Feb. 18, 1851); and, secondly, Nov. 25, 1852, Eleanor Amelia, eldest daughter of Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bart., now Lord Hylton. He leaves no issue by either marriage, and is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Captain William Barnard de Blaquiere, R.N., now fifth Lord de Blaquiere. The title was conferred, in 1800, on his Lordship's grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir John de Blaquiere, K.B. (of a noble French family), Principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Great Alnager of that kingdom.

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The polling at Meath took place on Thursday week, and terminated in the return of John Martin, the Nationalist candidate, who polled 1140 votes, against the 684 which were given for Mr. Plunkett.

It has fallen to the Chairman of the Londonderry Quarter Sessions to deliver the first important decision under the Irish Land Act. A tenant of Sir Hervey Bruce, M.P., claimed compensation to the extent of £264 for alleged improvements effected on his holding. The landlord relied upon a set-off on account of bad cultivation and unskilful management. This, however, was not sustained, and judgment, to a qualified extent, was given for the tenant.



The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland left Dublin on Tuesday for Moore Abbey, Monasterevan, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, until Thursday, when his Excellency returned to the Viceregal Lodge.

The schooner Handy, of Wexford, after striking on the Blackwater Bank, on the 10th inst., sprang a leak and had to be run ashore at Cahore, in the county of Wexford, when her crew of five men were saved by the Sir George Bowles life-boat, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution.

Five of the released Fenian prisoners—O'Donovan Rossa, O'Connell, Shaw, M'Clure, and Devoy—left the Mersey, last Saturday, for New York, on board the Royal Mail steamer Cuba, as first-class passengers. Some of their friends witnessed their departure. A mere formal recognition only and a waving of handkerchiefs were allowed. The released prisoners left London on Friday evening, accompanied by Captain Griffiths, deputy governor of Millbank, and four warders. Rossa and M'Clure are to be expatriated for twenty years, and O'Connell and Devoy for four and five years. On the vessel's arrival at Queenstown committees from Dublin and Cork went on board, and furnished each of the men with an outfit and £20. Mrs. Rossa joined her husband there. The prisoners expressed themselves satisfied with the terms of their pardon and their treatment by the Government.

The Court of Assistants of the Drapers' Company has voted  
£2000 towards the Irish Church Sustentation Fund.

On the 12th inst., at Ardrahan Church, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tuam, assisted by the Rev. William Nugent, Rector of Ardrahan, Albert Brassey, Esq., 14th Hussars, to the Hon. Matilda Maria, Helena Bingham, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Clanmorris, Creg Clare, in the county of Galway, and Newbrook, in the county of Mayo.

Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, the ex-member for Drogheda, has been elected chairman of the United Kingdom Alliance.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Beaumont Baron Hotham, of South Dalton Hall, Beverley, Yorkshire, was proved in London, on the 10th inst., under £500,000 personalty, by his Lordship's cousin, Francis Hart Dyke, Esq., her Majesty's Procurator General, the sole executor, to whom his Lordship has left a legacy of £10,000 (free). His Lordship was a Peer of Ireland and an English Baronet, son of Beaumont Hotham, Esq., and Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. He was a General in her Majesty's Army, and had served with distinction in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He was Deputy Lieutenant for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and held a seat in Parliament from 1832 to 1868. He died, a bachelor, at the age of seventy-six, and is succeeded by his nephew, now the Right Hon. Charles, fourth Baron Hotham, son of his Lordship's late brother, Rear-Admiral Hotham. The first Baron was the distinguished Admiral created Lord Hotham in 1797. The will bears date June 25, 1868, with three codicils. The trustees, in conjunction with Mr. Dyke, are his Lordship's cousins, the Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., and the Rev. Frederick Harry Hotham, M.A. His Lordship directs that all his estates in Yorkshire, as well as the settled estates, shall be held and enjoyed as one property by the person holding the title and barony of Hotham, granted to his great-uncle, William, first Lord Hotham, by letters patent; and that there should be set apart an accumulative fund, extending over a period of twenty-one years, to be produced from the interest of moneys, securities, and arrears of rent, carrying compound interest, which shall be laid out in the purchase of land at the discretion of the trustees. His Lordship has devised his estates in Surrey to his cousin, the said Rev. Henry J. Hotham, and to his issue male, and has left legacies to relatives and friends; also annuities to a son and daughter of his late brother, George Frederick Hotham. To his cousin, the said Rev. Frederick H. Hotham, £7000; and £1000 to each of his friends under-named—viz., Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe, Admiral W. Hotham, Rear-Admiral W. Edmonstone, James Chapman Esq., of St. Paul's, Cray-hill; James Hall, Esq., of Scorboro'; the Rev. E. R. Benyon, M.A., and his Lordship's two chaplains, the Revs. T. F. Simmons and R. F. Lefevre Blunt. Also legacies to a few other friends and to his servants. To the Hull Infirmary, £1000. All legacies to be free of duty. By a codicil, dated July 26, 1870, his Lordship directs that in case the church then being built at Beswick shall not be completely finished at the time of his decease, all expenses attending the completion, as well as the consecration, shall be defrayed out of his personal estate.



The tenants on Lord Derby's Tipperary estates, having heard that the noble Earl had resolved to dispose of his property in that county, have adopted a memorial to his Lordship expressing regret at the intelligence and praying him not to carry out his intention.

A heavy southerly gale, which proved very disastrous to some ships and their crews, was experienced on Sunday and Monday throughout the British Isles. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the boats of the National Life-Boat Institution were instrumental in saving many lives.

The Belfast Land Sessions opened, on Monday, before Mr. John Hastings Otway, Q.C., chairman of the county of Antrim, when the first case under the Ulster Tenant-Right custom was disposed of. The claimant was a widow named McKeer, residing at Ballycarry, in the county of Antrim, and the respondent was Joseph Bigger, of Belfast. His Worship granted £450 as compensation, the claimant to remain in possession of the farm till November, 1871.



### "A SKETCH."

This small "Sketch" in water colours, which we have engraved from the Exhibition for the Benefit of the Distressed Peasantry of France, is by Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, a lady known to possess rare natural gifts in art. Its peculiar merits may, nevertheless, be easily overlooked in the exhibition. But that it has peculiar merits will be apparent on examination. And that these merits are to be found in the treatment alone is evident, for the subject—a child holding a fan of peacock's feathers, and a green apple standing beside a parrot—is nothing. Yet we could defy any "expert" to discriminate this sketch, if unnamed, from one by a very skilful professional. A "sketch," whether by amateur or artist, is an incomplete work; but, if by the former, it can almost invariably be read at a glance as the full expression of imperfect knowledge; whereas, if by the latter, it will be deciphered as a kind of shorthand, pregnant with deeper and wider meanings and suggestions. In this case, however, the distinction entirely disappears. It is a study of colour, full of genuine artistic instinct, and such as a first-rate colourist would not be ashamed of. The combination of the crimson dress, peacock's feathers, apple, carpet, parrot, large-leaved plant, and the golden background in bold light and shade, is throughout truly artistic; and the feeling evinced for the subtler interchange of colour and for the semitones of chromatic harmony bespeaks a colourist faculty of quite exceptional endowment.



"A SKETCH," BY LOUISA, MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.



Should fail, we shall not be at the mercy of an invader.

Mr. Henry Draper has lately exhibited to the Dublin chemical club some specimens of a new preparation called thymol, intended as a substitute for carbolic acid, and destitute of all unpleasant smell. It is obtained from the *Thymus vulgaris*, or horsemint. It melts at 44 deg. centigrade, and is soluble in 300 parts of water. The oil of thyme has long been used as a remedy for the toothache—a distinction it no doubt owes to its antiseptic properties.

Steel rails are now coming largely into use in America, and

At a meeting of the Sustentation Fund committee of the Irish Presbyterian Church, held at Belfast, it was stated that £16,500 has been already paid into the hands of the treasurer, thirty congregations only have refused to contribute.

A bazaar is to be held in the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on Thursday and Friday next, Feb. 2 and 3, on behalf of the twenty-eight life-boats which are stationed on the Irish coast, and which are under the management of the National Life-Boat Institution. The Prince and Princess of Wales have taken the bazaar under their special patronage; and the nobility of Ireland have, with hardly an exception, promised to give the undertaking their cordial support. The Marchioness of Drogheda, the Countess of Howth, the Countess of Granard, Lady Gray, Mrs. George, Mrs. T. Vance, and twenty other ladies have promised to take charge of stalls at the bazaar.



Another Irish outrage is reported. Mr. Blagriff, residing at Glasson, about three miles from Athlone, was driving from his residence to Athlone Fair, when he was fired at from behind a ditch. The shot missed, and Mr. Blagriff drove on quickly. The intending assassin followed and fired again, the shot this time knocking off the hat of the servant, who was on the near side of the carriage. A third shot was fired, but it also missed. The outrage is attributed to an ejectment brought against a tenant at last quarter sessions, but not proceeded with. Humphrey Davis, who was wounded on the night of the 18th at Foxford, in the county of Galway, is dead. There is no clue to his assailant.

The Dublin Spring Show, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, takes place this year on Tuesday, April 11, and the last day of entry is March 10. About £200 is given in prizes for cattle, with £20 for the best bull calved in 1870, and the £155 Towneley plate for the best bull of any age or breed. £40 is distributed among swine, and a good amount among poultry. The yearling bulls at this show is one of the great features of the exhibition, and is probably the best sight of excellent stock reared in the sister island.

# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. VERNER, BART.

Sir William Verner, Bart., of Verner's Bridge, in the county of Armagh, and of Inismagh, in the county of Tyrone, K.C.H., died on the 20th ult., at his town residence, 86, Eaton-square. He was born Oct. 25, 1782, the youngest son of James Verner, Esq., M.P., by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Henry Clarke, M.A., of Anasammery, in the county of Armagh. At an early age he entered the Army, and served in the 7th Hussars, under Sir John Moore, in the memorable retreat to Corunna, and subsequently under Wellington, in Spain and France, participating in the battles of Orthes, the Pyrenees, Toulouse, and Waterloo. For his gallantry at Waterloo, where he was



severely wounded, he received his promotion on the field of battle. Having succeeded to the estates of his paternal grand-uncle, Thomas Verner, Esq., of Church Hill, he became a magistrate for the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and served as High Sheriff for the former in 1821, and for the latter in 1823. He had already acted in the same capacity for the county of Monaghan in 1820. In 1826 Colonel Verner contested, unsuccessfully, the representation of the county of Armagh; but at the general election of 1832 he was successful, and continued to sit for the same constituency uninterruptedly for thirty-six years. Sir William Verner was a leading member of the Orange body, and at one time Deputy Grand Master. In 1846 he was created a Baronet. He married, Oct. 19, 1819, Harriet, only child of the late Colonel the Hon. Edward Wingfield, of Cork Abbey, in the county of Dublin, by whom he leaves four surviving daughters and two sons—viz., Sir William Verner, M.P. for the county of Armagh, now second Baronet; and Edward Wingfield Verner, Esq., M.P. for Lisburn.

## LADY GEARY.

Several remarkable instances of longevity—one in Ireland of one hundred and six years—have occurred during the last few months. Last week's obituary adds four more. Henrietta, Lady Geary, who died on the 18th ult., was in the ninety-second year of her age, having been born Oct. 27, 1779. At the time of her birth the United States of America had no separate existence, and Prussia was only just emerging into greatness. Lady Geary was the daughter and coheirress of Richard Nevill, Esq., of Furnace, in the county of Kildare, who claimed descent from the noble house of Abergavenny. She married, first, in 1806, Edward Dering, Esq., by whom (who died in 1808) she leaves a son, Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart., of Surrenden Dering, Kent; and a daughter, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Julius Deedes; and, secondly, in 1810, Sir William Geary, Bart., of Oxon Hoath, Kent, by whom (who died Aug. 26, 1825) she leaves issue Sir William Richard Powlett Geary, Bart.; and Francis Geary, Esq.

MR. GRACE, OF MANTUA.

Oliver Dowell John Grace, Esq., of Mantua, in the county of Roscommon, and Gracefield, Queen's County, Vice-Lieutenant of the former county, chief of his house, and male representative of the ancient feudal Lords of Courtstown, died, on the 25th ult., at his residence, Mantua House, Elphin. He was born, Oct. 19, 1791, the only son of the late John Grace, Esq., of Mantua, by Mary Clare, his wife, second daughter and co-heiress of Patrick Hussey, Esq., of Ardmore. He succeeded his father in 1811; served as High Sheriff in 1831 and represented the county of Roscommon in Parliament, from 1847 to 1859, as a consistent Liberal. He married, Sept. 3, 1819, Frances Mary, daughter of the late Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter. Of the former the only survivor is the present John Dowell Fitzgerald Grace, Esq., of Mantua, who is married to Grace, daughter of the late Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq., of Southwick Park, Hants. The only daughter, Mary Clare, widow of Robert Archbold, Esq., of Davidstown, M.P. for the county of Kildare, founded, in 1868, the Convent of Mercy, Elphin, and is now its mother-assistant. Sir William Grace, Bart., descends from a junior branch of the Graces of Mantua.

On Monday the Lords Justices in Chancery annulled the adjudication of bankruptcy against Sir Colman O'Loghlen, M.P., on the ground that, as a resident in Ireland, he was not subject to the operation of the English law of bankruptcy.



## CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

During the past year the personal mutations in the Legislature have been many, and in some instances important. Taking in due order of precedence the Peerage, it will be found that twenty-two members of the Upper House have passed away. Of these four were Marquises, namely—Headfort, Ailsa, Cholmondeley (who was joint hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain), and Lothian; this last, who promised to be a rising public man, was interrupted in his career by a physical deprivation which prevented his performing his legislative duties, and he died young. Then come six Earls. Firstly, the Earl of Aberdeen, who met his death in a romantic manner, having been swept overboard from a small vessel on the North American coast, in which he was, incognito, acting as mate. Then there was the Earl of Clarendon, a statesman and diplomatist of world-wide renown, and of whom many do not hesitate to say that if he had lived the present desolating war would have been at least postponed. Next are the Earls of Haddington and Onslow, the latter the oldest member of the House of Lords, having reached the age of ninety-three; the Earl of Roden, at one time a very prominent figure in Irish political life; and Earl Howe. There were two deaths amongst the Viscounts—namely, Lord Avonmore, the father of the Major Yelverton whose name has been so much before the public, and Viscount Middleton, who was a clergyman, and had been Dean of Exeter. The mortality amongst Barons extended to ten noblemen of that rank. First comes Lord Byron, cousin to the poet of that name, who succeeded him in the title, and was an officer in the Royal Navy; Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, joint Lord Great Chamberlain, whose Barony is in abeyance, and whose function as Lord Great Chamberlain has been claimed by his two daughters, and the duties of which are being performed by the son of Lord Aveland, as his mother and aunt's deputy; and Lord Tenterden, who was only the second Baron, being son and successor to the first Peer, the famous Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. No more well-known or familiar figure in the House of Commons—where, being only an Irish Peer, he sat for one place or another from 1820 to 1868—than Lord Hotham, who has gone; and the rest of the list comprises the names of Lords Hawke, Somerville, Graves, Henniker, and Auckland, the latter having been also Bishop of Bath and Wells, which Church dignity he attained before he succeeded to the Peerage; and last of all comes Lord Walsingham. Three Peeresses in their own right have also died—namely, Baronesses Buckhurst, De La Zouche, and Wenman, the last of which titles is extinct.

A number of new and re-elected members of the House of Commons will take their seats in the present Session, and will constitute the changes which have taken place during the recess. Firstly, there will be the Attorney-General, who was re-elected for Plymouth on his vacating his office by accepting the appointment of Recorder of Bristol, which preferment, owing to the expressed dissatisfaction of his constituents, he deemed it judicious immediately to resign. Then there will be Mr. Davison, Q.C., who, having been chosen Judge Advocate-General in the place of Sir Colman O'Loughlen, resigned, has been re-elected for the city of Durham. Sir Dominic Corrigan will take his seat for the city of Dublin, filling the void made by the unseating of Sir Arthur Guinness by an election Judge. Mr. Lee Steere is the new member for West Surrey, in the room of Mr. J. Ivatt Briscoe, deceased, who was a very old and, by his personal appearance, marked member of the House. The place of Mr. Clement (who has died) at Shrewsbury has been filled by Mr. Douglas Straight, a rising young barrister. Sir Richard Baggallay, who was Solicitor-General in the late Conservative Government, and sat for Hereford in the last Parliament, but was beaten at the general election in 1868, now represents Mid-Surrey, in the room of Mr. William Brodrick, who has succeeded, by the death of his father, to the dignity of Viscount Middleton. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gurdon-Rebow, at Colchester, has been filled by the return of Colonel Learmouth. Mr. Cavendish Clifford, who sat for Newport, Isle of Wight, from 1857 to 1868, when he did not seek re-election, has been chosen to represent that constituency in the room of Mr. Wykeham-Martin, deceased. The vacancy in the representation of the county of Meath has been filled by Mr. John Martin, who succeeds Mr. Corbally, deceased; and Viscount Newry has taken the place in the borough of the same name as his title, which has been left vacant by the death of Mr. Kirk. There are vacant still one of the seats for Norwich, from which Mr. J. H. Tillett has been banished by the decision of an election Judge; for Westmorland, in the room of the Earl of Bective, now Marquis of Headfort; and West Norfolk, from Mr. T. De Grey having necessarily retired on his becoming Lord Walsingham.

Amongst other changes in the House of Commons, a notable one is that which has taken place in that part of the assembly which is familiarly known as the "Table"—that is, the *personnel* of those important functionaries and recorders, the Clerks of the House. By the retirement of Sir Denis Le Marchant, after many years of service, the post of Clerk of the House falls, naturally and most rightfully in every sense of the word, to Sir T. Erskine May, hitherto First Clerk Assistant; to this latter office succeeds Mr. Francis Palgrave, who was Second Clerk Assistant; and the place thus vacated is filled by Mr. A. J. Milman, one of the Committee clerks.

Again there is an important material change made in the House, or rather in its appurtenances, inasmuch as there have been constructed new and spacious refreshment-rooms. These have been formed by throwing the members tea-room and the large chamber next to it, known as the Conference-Room, together; and they constitute two spacious, airy dining-rooms, with a pleasant look-out on the river. The old refreshment-rooms are now transmuted into a tea-room and a reading-room; the room adjoining the Lobby, formerly devoted to the latter purpose, being now available for members to see their constituents and receive deputations. An entire new kitchen, on a very large and in all its appliances most complete scale, has been constructed on the site of the former strangers' dining-room, and a good deal more space besides; and a new Conference-Room has been built close to the Peers' private corridor. Altogether, the changes which have been thus made are in every sense improvements, and will remove that which has been hitherto quite a grievance with members. A tea-room and toilette-room have also been appended to the Ladies' Gallery. Most of the frescoes in the corridors leading from the Central Hall to the lobbies of the House have been covered with plate glass; but nothing has been done in regard to the decoration of the Hall itself.

LADY SELINA KER.

Lady Selina Sarah Juliana Ker, widow of David Ker, Esq., of Portavo and Montalto, in the county of Down, M.P. for Downpatrick, died, on the 5th inst., at 9, Ladbroke-square, Nottinghill, Her Ladyship, who was born July 1, 1786, was the last surviving half-sister of Robert, Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquis of Londonderry), the well-known statesman, being the fourth daughter of Robert Stewart, first Marquis of Londonderry, by Lady Frances, his second wife, daughter of Charles, first Earl Camden. She was married Feb. 22, 1814, and became a widow Dec. 30, 1844. Her issue consists of two daughters, Mrs. Anketell, of Anketell Grove, and of Mrs. W. R. Anketell; and of two sons, David Stewart Ker, Esq., of Montalto, and Richard John Charles Rivers Ker, Esq., of Portavo.



The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer gave, yesterday week, a dinner party, to which a large number of guests belonging to the upper circles had the honour of receiving invitations. Afterwards the greater number of the viceregal guests accompanied his Excellency to the ball held in the Exhibition building in aid of the funds of the Life-Boat Institution.

At the Lord Mayor of Dublin's banquet, on Tuesday night, Cardinal Cullen said the Catholics expected from the Government this year a Catholic university, Catholic intermediate and Catholic poor schools. Lord Granard, in his speech, threatened Ministers with an Irish opposition if they omitted these points from their programme. The Lord Lieutenant, in a long address, lauded the Land Act, and spoke of a new era having commenced in Irish history. He congratulated the assembly on the subsidence of crime; and if in one part of the country agrarian offences were still committed, he knew that he should be supported by public opinion in exercising exceptional powers of repression.

question by the enactment of a just and effective law.

The condition of Ireland with reference to agrarian crime has, in general, afforded a gratifying contrast with the state of that island in the preceding winter ; but there have been painful though very partial exceptions.

To secure the best results for the great measures of the two last Sessions which have so recently passed into operation, and which involve such direct and pressing claims upon the attention of all classes of the community a period of calm is to be desired ; and I have thought it wise to refrain from suggesting to you at the present juncture the discussion of any political question likely to become the subject of new and serious controversy in that country.

The burdens devolving upon you as the great council of the nation, and of this ancient and extended empire, are, and must long continue to be, weighty. But you labour for a country whose laws and institutions have stood the test of time, and whose people, earnestly attached to them, and desiring their continuance, will unite with their Sovereign in invoking upon all your designs the favour and aid of the Most High.

## THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P. for the county of Limerick, who has recently been appointed to the office of Postmaster-General, is the eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, in the county of Limerick, by the eldest daughter of Sir John Allen Johnson Walsh, Bart. He was born in 1812, and was educated at Winchester School, and Oriel College, Oxford. In 1836 he married Lady Anna Maria, only daughter of the second Earl of Dunraven ; and, after her death, in 1855, he married, as a second wife, Berthe, the youngest daughter of the Comte de Montigny Boutainvilliers. He was first returned for the county of Limerick in 1847, and in 1852 entered on official life as Clerk of the Ordnance, then an important position in the department, which was at that time separate from the Horse Guards, and formed one of the several sections of the War Office, with almost separate powers in its functionaries. From that time he has evinced so much capability and adaptability for office that though, after the abolition of the Clerk-



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ship of the Ordnance, for a short time he held no public employment, he re-entered official life, in 1857, as President of the Board of Health, in Lord Palmerston's Government. It should be said that after his advent to Parliament, Mr. Monsell seceded from the Established Church and became a member of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Having before this, and ever since, been held in high esteem in Ireland as a landlord and as a politician, he acquired a very important and influential position amongst the Irish party in the House and out of it; and was, and is, so much of a representative man in reference to Ireland, that it has been apparently deemed to be judicious always to have him in office of some kind with every Liberal Ministry, from 1857 down to the present time. Besides, although he has held offices singularly various in their character, as has been said, he has displayed no ordinary aptitude for official functions, and has always discharged them satisfactorily. He was Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1866, and was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1868, whence he was a short time ago transferred to the office of Postmaster-General, on the retirement of the Marquis of Hartington, but without the dignity of a membership of the Cabinet, which has always hitherto accompanied this office; but his ultimate admission to that inner council of government is probably only a question of time.

The portrait of Mr. Monsell is engraved from a photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic Company.



THE RIGHT HON. W. MONSELL, M.P., POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

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## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Dublin Express* says the Irish militia will be called out in May.

The Committee on Designs for Ships of War has divided

On Monday night, a few minutes after nine o'clock, a splendid meteor was observed from the neighbourhood of Worcester. After falling for some distance in a diagonal direction, apparently towards the south-west, it burst like a rocket, and left behind it, for some time after its disappearance, a trail of light.

A meeting for the relief of distress in France was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding. The Archbishop of Dublin proposed the first resolution, appealing for help. He said he would preach a sermon in St. Patrick's Cathedral next Sunday in aid of the fund, and suggested that such of his brethren as would think it right should do similarly. Justice Fitzgerald, who seconded the resolution, said they had, during the famine in Lancashire, remitted £1000 per week for thirty weeks, and they might be able to do the same now. This and other resolutions were adopted. About £800 was handed in.



As the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland hold their meeting in Dublin this year, the Royal Dublin Society announce that they will not hold a horse and sheep show, but call the attention of breeders and exhibitors to the winter show of fat stock. A kind of rivalry has prevailed between these societies for some time past; and as they are coming into such close contact this year, surely it would be no bad time for them to shake hands and coalesce; and the combined funds, with public aid, might soon enable them to enlarge and complete their Agricultural Hall in Dublin.



# WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS

## AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Feb. 11 :—

In London the births of 2466 children—1257 boys and 1209 girls—were registered. The deaths registered were 1749. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2225 and the deaths 1466 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2448 births and 1613 deaths. Zymotic diseases caused 434 deaths, including 211 from smallpox, 9 from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 51 from whooping-cough, 13 from typhus, 14 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 16 from simple continued fever, and 17 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of this class 384 deaths were referred last week against 330 and 359 in the two preceding weeks. The largest increase was shown in the fatal cases of whooping-cough and smallpox. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which, in the first five weeks of this year had averaged 151, rose to 211 last week, showing a further increase of 15 upon the previous week. Four fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned.

During the week 5323 births and 4158 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 30 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement were as follow :—London, 28 per 1000; Portsmouth, 17; Norwich, 24; Bristol, 21; Wolverhampton, 35; Birmingham, 24; Leicester, 23; Nottingham, 26; Liverpool, 45; Manchester, 32; Salford, 26; Bradford, 31; Leeds, 27; Sheffield, 26; Hull, 17; Sunderland, 25; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29. The deaths from smallpox in these seventeen towns, which had been 214 and 291 in the two preceding weeks, further increased to 303 last week, of which 211 occurred in London and 86 in Liverpool. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 33 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 39 per 1000, and in Dublin 32.

The Bishop of Derry, it is said, not only purposes to commute his ecclesiastical income, but also to compound with the Irish Church Representative Body, and afterwards purchase the see-house and grounds, and re-endow the bishopric with the princely sum of £40,000. The Right Hon. W. F. Tighe has transferred £10,000 in the Three per Cents to the Representative Body.

The Bank of Ireland has voted £250 to the Dublin Mansion-House Fund for the Relief of Distress in France.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Master M'Grath has proved a disastrous dog for the prophets, as last year, when all with one voice foretold his success in the Waterloo Cup, he could make no fight with Lady Lyons ; and, now that he has succeeded in carrying off the coursing Derby for the third time, his claims were generally ignored. It is now openly stated that the wonderful black was poisoned last year, which really seems quite possible, and about the only way to account for his miserable exhibition. He is just five years old, and his killing powers are as great as ever, though he has naturally lost a little of his speed. There can be no doubt that he was greatly favoured by weak hares all through the stake, and did not have one really severe course. He was nearly put out by Wharfinger in the first round, and perhaps his best performance was against Black Knight in the fourth ties, when he showed an immense amount of fire and dash, and never gave his dangerous opponent a chance. However, lucky or not, he is the most extraordinary greyhound ever slipped, and throughout his long career he has never suffered defeat, except from Lady Lyons. Pretender proved a most worthy champion for England. In his first course he was a little unsteady, and rushed wildly at his game ; but after this he settled down, and displayed extraordinary working powers, coupled with fine speed, while, but for immense pluck and stamina, he must have been beaten in the third ties by Bessie Bell, as he had a heavy fall, which would have stopped nine greyhounds out of ten. The forward position obtained by Decdora's Daughter was a great surprise, as she was a complete outsider, as much as 200 to 1 being laid against her. She, however, displayed unusual cleverness ; but Pretender was too fast for her, and beat her pointless in the fourth ties. Black Knight also ran most creditably, and from the way in which Master M'Grath led and beat him, it is evident that there was a great deal more merit than luck in the third victory of Lord Lurgan's grand old dog.

There was nothing very remarkable in the running for the

It is stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury has intimated his intention of contributing £1000 to the Irish Church Fund. The Lord Bishop of Derry intends to give £40,000 towards the endowment of his See; and Colonel Tighe, of Woodstock, has given £10,000 towards the endowment of the parish of Innistiogue, in the county of Wexford.

many of the local men and farmers from a distance.

Mr. Thomes Barnes, of Westland, in the county of Meath, ceased from his labours on Friday week, and departed this life beyond the usual term of three score years and ten. For many years he managed, with the greatest skill and tact, a large number of small tenantry in the county and also well farmed his own estate at Westland. It is, however, chiefly as the leading breeder of shorthorns and Leicesters in Ireland that his name will go down to posterity. In early life he bred much from stock that Lady Ross had brought into the country; but in 1844 he purchased from Mr. John Booth, of Killerby, those two cows, "Modish" and "Milliner," of the Mantilini tribe, by which his herd is generally known. They were both by Lord Carlisle's Lord Stanley; Milliner, from Mantalini herself, and the other from Mantalini's dam Maiden, by Mason's Matchem. Modish has no descendants left, but Milliner has a large family. Crossed with the very best bulls, which his fine judgment selected at Killerby and Warlaby, where he always had, with his friend Mr. Torr, the first choice, he bred Britannia, dam of Victoria and granddam of Sylph, who produced the noted prize animal Dr. M'Hale. Mr. Barnes was one of the few, in these high days of fashion and pure pedigree, to send his best cow Sylph to Mr. Bolden's Grand Duke 3rd, of Bates blood, and from this cross, to which he attributed the great excellence and most successful results, he bred Royal Duke, one of the most symmetrical and perfect of animals. The sale of Victoria to Lady Pigot for 500 gs., and of Strawberry and her calf to the Rev. T. Staniforth for a high sum, as well as the frequent visits of the foreigner, gave him in his lifetime some idea of the appreciation in which his labours were held. The Leicesters, of which he kept a choice flock, were bred almost entirely from the Aylesby sheep. His deafness of late years kept him much at home. Two years ago the death of his eldest son tried him sorely, and last autumn, when his old friend Robert Holmes died, he seemed quite bowed down. He got away to the sea a little, but never gained strength; and few men will pass away more sincerely regretted among Englishmen and his own countrymen.



## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Feb. 25 :—

In London 2463 births and 1633 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 81, while the deaths were 13 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the ten previous years. Zymotic diseases caused 428 deaths. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which, in the four previous weeks had been 157, 196, 211, and 218, further increased to 227 last week. There were 15 deaths from measles, 47 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 54 from whooping-cough, 34 from fever (of which 12 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 14 from diarrhoea ; thus to the seven principal diseases of this class 393 deaths were returned last week, against 384 and 392 in the two preceding weeks. Four fatal accidents caused by horses occurred.

During the week 5541 births and 3724 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom ; the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 26 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population, against 30 and 28 in the two previous weeks. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow :—London, 26 per 1000 ; Portsmouth, 15 ; Norwich, 19 ; Bristol, 25 ; Wolverhampton, 15 ; Birmingham, 20 ; Leicester, 22 ; Nottingham, 16 ; Liverpool, 45 ; Manchester, 21 ; Salford, 24 ; Bradford, 24 ; Leeds, 24 ; Sheffield, 22 ; Hull, 19 ; Sunderland, 29 ; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 25. The deaths from smallpox in these seventeen towns, which had been 291, 303, and 327 in the three preceding weeks, further increased to 358 last week ; of these 227 occurred in London, 129 in Liverpool, and only two in the fifteen other towns, of which one each was returned in Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 24 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 33 per 1000, and in Dublin 30.



At the Armagh Assizes Mr. Justice Fitzgerald has been occupied for a couple of days in trying a breach of promise case, in which the damages were laid at £800. The plaintiff, Miss Mary Mayes, is in her twenty-fourth year, and is the daughter of respectable parents. The father of the girl died some nine years ago, leaving behind him for the support of his widow and six children—four of whom were girls—a small holding of some ten acres, not far from Portadown. About two years ago there were several religious meetings held in connection with the Methodist body in Portadown, conducted by the Rev. Wm. Livingstone, and it was in the house of the defendant himself that the first meeting was held. He asked her to marry him, bought the ring, and obtained a license last Michaelmas Day. On the next Wednesday he sent a workman to tell the plaintiff that he could not marry her. The jury awarded the plaintiff £200.

In the celebrated Belleisle assault case, a criminal prosecution against the Rev. Mr. Porter and four others for assaulting Captain Poynter, tying him down in a boat, conveying him some miles, and publicly flogging him, was gone into, at Enniskillen Assizes, on Tuesday. The assault was not denied, but gross provocation was pleaded. The jury, after having been locked up until midnight, were unable to agree, and were discharged. Captain Poynter recently brought a civil action against Mr. Porter, in which he claimed £10,000 damages. In this case also, which was tried in Dublin, the jury disagreed.

Chief Justice Monahan, in addressing the grand jury of the county of Westmeath, on Thursday week, said that things were going from bad to worse. The police returns showed three men shot, four lives attempted, forty-five threatening letters, several houses burnt, and five or six cases of cattle houghing. In the large majority of cases the offenders had not been made amenable. He trusted that the proceedings in Parliament would improve the county and restore safety to the inhabitants. At Roscommon, on the contrary, Mr. Justice Keogh, on Monday, offered his congratulations to the grand jury upon the satisfactory state of the county as shown by the calendar and the police returns.

Lawrence Bray was tried at the Westmeath Assizes for an attempt to murder Constable Supple, on Jan. 16 last, at Raharney, near Killucan. The constable, who had received promotion and reward for the part he took on the occasion, swore to the positive identity of the prisoner, whom, he stated, he had known previously for five years, and had recognised him while the struggle, which was a desperate one, was going on. Bray had been arrested an hour after the occurrence with a mark of blood on his face, which Supple said was placed there by him. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

At the Cavan Assizes, last week, a man named Daly, who had sworn a false information charging several persons with having broken into his house, was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A murder was committed on Monday, the victim being Mr. Alexander Stewart, farmer, residing near Ramelton, in the county of Donegal. The deceased had gone with his son to take possession of a house occupied by his caretaker, named M'Bride. He had got M'Bride and his furniture out, when the latter walked up and stabbed him with a penknife, and was prevented stabbing him a second time only by the exertions of Mr. Stewart's son. M'Bride made his escape. Medical attendance was procured, but the wounded man died four hours afterwards from exhaustion caused by the loss of blood.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum were ordered to be presented to Mr. Paul Curnon, the coxswain of the Covent Garden life-boat, at St. Ives, Cornwall, together with £12 10s. to himself and the crew of the boat, in testimony of their recent gallant services in saving the crew of six men from the brigantine Queen, of Youghal, which stranded on Carrack Gladden beach during a very heavy north-west gale. Rewards amounting to £460 were also voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for going off on service during the storms of the past month. Various other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. The institution had contributed altogether, during the first two months of the current year, to the saving of 279 lives from various shipwrecks. Payments amounting to £1662 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. Various liberal contributions to the society were announced as having been received from Hull, Leeds, Bradford, Reading, Ipswich, and other places, including a further sum of £90 from the stewards of the Covent-garden Life-Boat Fund, and a legacy of £50 from the late Mrs. Baillie, of Edinburgh, through the branch of the institution in that city. Four sisters had also given the society the cost of a life-boat to be named after themselves. Life-boats had been sent during the past month to Kingsdowne, Kent, and Greencastle, near Londonderry; and new life-boats were ordered to be placed at Dungeness, Kent, and Dungarvon, Ireland. A national Irish life-boat bazaar was held last month in Dublin, and had been most successful. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats on their recent visits to various life-boat stations.

The annual meeting of the institution is to take place on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the London Tavern—the Duke of Northumberland, P.C., president of the society, in the chair.

## THE IRISH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The fourth annual report which the Irish Registrar-General has recently issued, being the report for 1867, presents some facts of interest, in the absence of later returns.

The marriage registers for that year show 37·3 per cent of the men who married and 47·8 per cent of the women to have made their marks instead of signing their names. The ratio for the men is more than three times that of Scotland in the same year, and for the women more than double; both ratios also are much higher than those of England, though not nearly double. In the western division of Ireland only 49·6 per cent of the men and 42·2 per cent of the women signed their names upon the register; in the south-western the ratios were but 58 per cent and 46 per cent respectively, and in the north-western 57·4 and 47·3 per cent. There is, however, an improvement in this respect observable in Ireland almost every year, more among the women than among the men. The early marriages were few. Of the men who married only 2·54 per cent were under age, and of the women only 14·65 per cent. The early marriages of women were most numerous in the western and south-western divisions, where they reached 20·36 and 17·66 per cent of all the marriages; and least numerous in the eastern and south-eastern divisions. The early marriages of men were most numerous in the north-eastern division, where they reached 3·56 per cent of all the marriages; and least numerous in the north-midland, south-midland, and south-eastern divisions. The report shows the ratio of early marriages to have decreased in Ireland year by year.

At the head of the list of causes of death stands old age; there were more deaths attributed to old age than to consumption, bronchitis, or any one disease. One fourth of the deaths—25·81 per cent—were of children under five; 30·18 per cent were of people of sixty-five years old or upwards.



## MASTER M'GRATH.

By carrying off the Waterloo Cup for the third time, a feat which coursing writers unanimously pronounced him incapable of, Master M'Grath has stamped himself as the most remarkable greyhound ever put into the slips. We believe we are correct in saying that, with the exception of Cerito, no other greyhound has ever won the great event twice. She, like Master M'Grath, was successful on three occasions; but in her time the entries for the stake only numbered thirty-two instead of sixty-four. Lord Lurgan's famous dog was pupped in February, 1866, and is, therefore, just five years old. He made a successful début in Ireland, dividing one or two important stakes; still, when he came out for the Waterloo Cup in 1868, people were hardly prepared to see such a wonder. His speed was terrific, and his cleverness and killing powers equal to it; indeed, he never gave any of his opponents a chance, and defeated Cock Robin (in whose favour Charming May, an own sister and kennel companion, was drawn) very easily in the final course. He did not run again till he came to Altcar for the "blue ribbon" in the following year, when he was again successful. On this occasion he possessed the same whirlwind speed, but he seemed to have lost some of his cleverness; he rushed wildly at his game, and sustained two or three heavy falls in trying to kill. The excitement when he met Bab-at-the-Bowster in the final course was immense; but Ireland proved too much for Scotland, and Mr. Blanshard's little wonder was beaten, after a course which was sufficiently long to thoroughly test the speed and working powers of both dogs.

He was then again laid by for the next Waterloo Cup, and by this time he was considered so invincible that he was actually backed to win at 3 to 1 a fortnight before the meeting commenced. In the first round he was drawn against Lady Lyons, and though she was one of the cracks of the entry, 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 were laid on him. His ignominious downfall is a matter of history—he failed to score a single meritorious point; and, to complete his misfortunes, when the course was over he fell through the thin ice which coated one of the dykes and would probably have been drowned, but for an enthusiastic Irishman, who plunged in up to his neck to save "the darlint." Lord Lurgan at once drew him for the Purse, and it was understood

that he would never run again; indeed, he was used for stud purposes for some little time. However, last autumn he reappeared at the Lurgan Meeting, and carried off the Brownlow Cup for the second time. Great exception was taken to this performance, and his Waterloo chances were pronounced hopeless. Still the public and all the Irish division stuck to him manfully, and he again started first favourite, but this time at the more reasonable odds of 10 to 1. All the circumstances of his crowning triumph are too well known to need recapitulation. Suffice it, therefore, to say that he showed much of his old speed, and seemed to have regained his cleverness. He was somewhat favoured in having weak hares, and consequently short courses, but there can be no doubt that his victory was fairly earned and thoroughly deserved.

On Wednesday week her Majesty honoured the dog with a special invitation to Windsor, and on the following day he went to Marlborough House to be inspected by the Prince and Princess of Wales. We believe there is little doubt that he has run his last course.

## ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

On Tuesday the Duke of Northumberland presided at the annual general meeting of the supporters of the Life-Boat Institution, held in the London Tavern.

Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary to the institution, read the annual report. It stated that a considerable diminution had occurred in the contributions of the year. The committee, however, felt sure that that fact was to be accounted for by the urgent demand for aid to the numberless victims of the fearful struggle between two neighbouring nations on the continent of Europe. Since the last report fourteen new life-boats had been provided, making 228 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. These had rescued 513 persons from shipwrecks, nearly all of whom had been saved under circumstances which would have precluded their rescue by any ordinary description of boat; and twenty-one ships had been saved from destruction. The number of lives lost by shipwrecks on our coasts during the year was stated to be 791. In addition to the 513 lives and 21 vessels saved exclusively by the life-boats, 271 lives were rescued last year by fishing-boats and other means on the coasts and outlying banks of the United Kingdom. For these services the institution had granted as rewards eleven silver medals, fourteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £2394 in cash. The amount of receipts during the year 1870 had been £25,711, and of that sum £4280 were special gifts to defray the cost of ten life-boats. The expenditure of the society amounted to £28,747.

The report having been moved and unanimously adopted, resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution were proposed and seconded by the Earl of Devon; Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.; the Earl of Courtown, the Admiral of the Fleet (Sir George Sartorius); Earl Percy, M.P.; Lord Garlies; Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., M.P.; Admiral Evans; Thomas Chapman, Esq.; the Rev. E. Hewlett, M.A.; and Sir Edward Perrott, Bart.

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Lord Redesdale has contributed £2000 to the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund.

SIR ST. VINCENT B. HAWKINS-WHITSHED, BART.

Sir St. Vincent Bentinck Hawkins-Whitshed, third Baronet,



of Killinarrick, in the county of Wicklow, and Jobstown, in the county of Dublin, died, on the 9th inst., at 11, Hyde Park-street. He was born Feb. 12, 1837, the younger son of Sir St. Vincent Keene Hawkins - Whitshed, Bart., by Elizabeth, his wife, fifth daughter of David Montagu, second Lord Erskine. He entered

the Coldstream Guards in 1854, and served with that regiment in the Crimea, being present at the siege of Sebastopol. He received the Crimean medal and clasp, and attained the rank of Captain in 1855, but subsequently retired from the Army. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, Sept. 13, 1870. Sir St. Vincent was a magistrate for the county of Wicklow, and served as High Sheriff in 1867. He married, Dec. 8, 1858, Anne Alicia, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. J. G. Handcock, by whom he leaves an only child, Elizabeth. As he had no male issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.



At the Kerry Assizes, yesterday week, Mr. Shepherd, a traveller, obtained £3000 damages against the Great Southern and Western Railway Company for injury received at Tralee in May last. Mrs. Swiney was also allowed £270, and Mr. Lynch, of Manchester, £3300, in connection with the same accident.

The Ireland Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. W. H. Forbes, Scholar of Balliol. *Proxime accessit*—Mr. A. Goodwin, Scholar of Balliol. Honourably mentioned—Messrs. H. M. R. Pope, Scholar of St. John's, and A. J. Butler, Scholar of Trinity.

H. A. Lero from Wellington College H. A. Dalton High

A remarkable trial for breach of promise took place last week at Galway. The plaintiff, Miss Joyce, was a lady of great beauty, not quite nineteen, a member of an ancient family. The defendant, Mr. Theobald Blake, is a widower, aged forty-five, and the representative of another of the great families of Galway. The case accordingly made a great sensation in the west of Ireland. Defendant, having landed property of the value of £3000 a year, agreed to settle £450 a year on his wife ; and, after paying Miss Joyce the greatest possible attention, broke off the match under the pretext of financial embarrassments. Mr. Joyce, upon this, posted him as a sneak and a coward, and went to the hunt with an intention to horsewhip him. No personal collision, however, took place, and then the action was brought. The jury gave their verdict for the plaintiff, damages £5000.

Mr. Frederick Teighter, B.A., on Tuesday presented at

The General Synod of the Irish Church is summoned to meet on April 13, in Dublin, when the acts of the convention will be reviewed, and final shape given to the new organisation.

The anniversary of the Royal Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated, yesterday week (St. Patrick's Day), by a banquet at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The objects of the charity are to provide education for the children of the Irish poor of London, without distinction of religion, and to place them either as apprentices to trades or to other industrial occupations, the committee preserving over those so placed a superintendence and care. The subscriptions, including a hundred guineas from the Queen, amounted to more than £700.

A new telegraph cable between Holyhead and Howth was opened on Monday.

Mr. T. ... Bristol



A munificent offer, rivalling that carried out by the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness in his restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, has been made by Mr. Henry Roe, of Dublin. He offers to defray the entire cost of the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, in accordance with a design prepared by Mr. G. E. Street, the architect.

a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at Kilbroney Church, Rostrevor, in the county of Down, by the Rev. I. P. Garrett, Major James Loftus Winniett Nunn, 80th Regiment, to Annie Northesk, second daughter of the late Arthur Innes, Esq., of Doonmantine, in the county of Down.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, by the Rev. John

## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The progress of improvement in the iron manufacture is rapid and unceasing. New sources for supplies of ore are being diligently sought out, and new processes for cheapening the conversion of the ore into metal or for improving the quality of the iron are being diligently prosecuted. Already iron ores of superior quality are being brought from Bilbao, in the north of Spain, and from Marabella, near Gibraltar ; and during the last month we have received letters from the north of Ireland announcing the energetic prosecution of iron-mining in that district, primarily for sale to iron manufacturers in England, but with the intention of eventually erecting blast furnaces on the spot ; for, although the coal will require to be imported to work such furnaces, yet, seeing that it requires two tons of the best ore to make one ton of iron, and only one ton of coal, it is believed that it will be found more profitable to import the coal than to export the ore. This announced intention corroborates the view we have already put forth, that the iron manufacture is in a state of transition, which suggests and implies grave issues. For if the coal be henceforth brought to the ore, instead of the ore to the coal, the locality of the manufacture will be changed in many cases, and existing works must in some instances be shut up. In the north of Ireland there are extensive deposits of iron ores extending along the shore from Carrickfergus to the Giant's Causeway, and some of these ores are hematites containing 55 per cent of iron. Upwards of 80,000 tons of ore were shipped to England and Wales during the past year. But this is only a small beginning, and the trade will no doubt rapidly expand. In other parts of Ireland there are ferruginous deposits which may be found of still greater eligibility ; and in Somersetshire and other parts of the south of England valuable ores are being worked, some of which produce speigleisen, which is added to the decarbonised pig for the production of Bessemer steel. The existing process for puddling iron is expensive and laborious, and many projects have been propounded for superseding it. But it is the only method yet known whereby phosphorus and sulphur can be removed from the iron, and therefore the only method in use for decarbonising the pig yielded by the large class of ores contaminated with those substances. Sherman's method of purifying the iron by the introduction of a small dose of iodine, and Henderson's, by introducing powdered fluor spar mixed with oxide of iron as a floor to the puddling furnace, have been favourably spoken of ; but their success cannot be said to be assured. By Heaton's plan of making wrought iron from pig a certain quantity of nitrate of soda was introduced into a vessel, and was covered over with a perforated iron plate. Molten iron was then poured into the vessel, and in a short time the oxygen expelled from the salt by the heat boiled up through the metal and decarbonised it, reducing it to the condition of a pasty mass, which was afterwards rolled. Mr. Menelaus, of Dowlais, used a rotating puddling furnace, which, however, did not in all respects answer his expectation ; and none of the plans for superseding puddling has yet been sufficiently successful to come into general use. Nevertheless, there appears little reason to doubt that this great desideratum will be reached in a little time. Just, however, in the proportion in which the operations of the iron manufacture are abbreviated and cheapened by the employment of more compendious methods, and by reducing the present waste of heat, will the relations of the existing ironworks be affected, as the selection of localities which yield cheap coals will cease to be the most prominent necessity of the manufacture. On the whole, it appears probable that the iron trade will shift its localities, as the copper trade has already done ; and it will migrate to situations in which cheap and good ores are found, or to seaports which with cheap coal combine the advantage of cheap freight for ores from other places. The iron trade of South Wales has already received a severe shake by the rise of a competing industry in the north of England. Its copper trade, once so profitable, is almost extinct ; and it will require great care and circumspection on the part of mineral owners and manufacturers to prevent the iron trade from following a similar course.

Archbishop Manning has addressed a severe rebuke to British Catholics. It appears that not above half of them comply with the rule of the Church that they should come to confession in Lent, though this is the minimum demand upon their piety. However, in a truly charitable spirit, the good Archbishop extends the period within which confession may be made, and he calls upon the faithful to take advantage of this indulgence. These are facts which have an interest of their own, and may be noted by persons who believe that the Catholic religion is laying a great hold upon us insulars. It may be as safe to assume that it sits very lightly upon thousands who profess it, when they deliberately disobey a mandate which they are thought to believe affects their spiritual welfare. Let me gladly note that the Archbishop gave wise and earnest counsel to Irish Catholics to assist in carrying out the Census, which it seems is one of the things unfortunate enough to be malevolently regarded by "an affectionate people." Why they should hate it I know not; for they cannot be supposed capable of perceiving that it shows what a very small part of the population under the British sceptre is allowed to give more trouble than all the other millions put together.

daughter.

MR. OSWALD OF AUCHENCUIVE.

George Oswald, Esq., of Auchencruive, Ayrshire, and Cavens, stewarty of Kirkcudbright, died at Auchencruive on the 27th ult., aged fifty-six. He was the younger son of Richard Alexander Oswald, Esq., of Moore Park, in the county of Lanark, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Anderson, Esq., merchant, of London, and was brother of the late Alexander Haldane Oswald, Esq., of Auchencruive, at one time M.P. for Ayrshire, whom he succeeded in September, 1868. Mr. Oswald, the subject of this notice, married, first, Lydia Margaret, daughter of Frederick Homan, Esq., of Ardenwood, in the county of Kildare, and by her (who died in March, 1844) had one son, the present Richard Alexander Oswald, Esq., and a daughter. He married, secondly, Julia Mary, daughter of Colonel Ferrier Hamilton, of Cairnhill, and Westport, in the county of Ayr, by whom he had two daughters. He was left a widower, March 7, 1860.



## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending April 1:—

In London 2284 births and 1546 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 160, and the deaths 123, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the ten previous years. Seven deaths of persons aged ninety years and upwards were registered last week, of which one was a farmer who died in West Plumstead sub-district, and was reported to have attained the age of one hundred years and eight months. Zymotic diseases caused 368 deaths, including 192 from smallpox, 13 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 31 from fever (of which 7 were certified as typhus, 13 as enteric or typhoid, and 11 as simple continued fever), and 14 from diarrhoea. Except a slight decline in the fatal cases of smallpox, the numbers of deaths from this disease showed but slight variations upon those in the previous week. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which had been 227, 213, 194, 185, and 205 in the five previous weeks, declined again to 192 in the week ending last Saturday. The fatal cases last week in the different groups of districts showed but slight variations from the numbers in the previous week; they were, however, more numerous in the St. Pancras district, including Somers, Camden, and Kentish Towns. Not a single fatal case was returned in Marylebone. In Shoreditch and Bethnal-green districts the disease continues very fatally prevalent.

During the week 5684 births and 3575 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality in the week was at the rate of 25 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 25 per 1000; Portsmouth, 16; Norwich, 17; Bristol, 21; Wolverhampton, 15; Birmingham, 21; Leicester, 23; Nottingham, 21; Liverpool, 36; Manchester, 27; Salford, 27; Bradford, 18; Leeds, 23; Sheffield, 19; Hull, 20; Sunderland, 22; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 24. The fatal cases of smallpox in these towns were 275 last week, against 294 and 318 in the two previous weeks; 192 were returned in London, 73 in Liverpool, 2 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3 in Portsmouth, 2 in Manchester, and 1 each in Birmingham, Salford, and Sunderland. The annual death-rate from smallpox was equal to 7 per 1000 last week in Liverpool, and to 3 in London. The fatality from measles has declined in both Manchester and Birmingham. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 30 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 35 per 1000, and in Dublin 25.

The Rev. Dr. Conroy was consecrated, on Tuesday, at Longford, Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, in the room of the late Dr. M'Cabe. The ceremony was one of great ecclesiastical splendour, Cardinal Cullen, eight Bishops, and a vast number of minor ecclesiastics being present. The sermon was preached by Dr. Dorian, Bishop of Belfast.

LADY HARRIET JONES.

Lady Harriet Jones, widow of John Jones, Esq., of Llanarth Court, in the county of Monmouth, died at her residence, Glendaragh, Teignmouth, Devon, on the 27th ult. Her Ladyship was born Aug. 12, 1792, the only daughter of Arthur James, K.P., eighth Earl of Fingall, by Frances, his wife, daughter of John Donelan, of Ballydonelan, in the county of Galway, and was consequently sister of Arthur James, late Earl of Fingall, K.P. Her marriage took place Sept. 11, 1817, and its issue consists of three surviving sons and one daughter, the eldest son being the present John Arthur Edward Herbert, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Llanarth Court, who, being descended from a common ancestor with the Herberts, Earls of Powis, has adopted the surname of Herbert.

# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF MILLTOWN.

The Right Honourable Joseph Henry, fifth Earl of Milltown, and Viscount and Baron Russborough, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 8th inst. His Lordship was born May 10, 1829, the eldest son of Joseph, fourth Earl of Milltown, K.P., by his wife, Barbara, Lady Castlecoote, second daughter and coheirress of Sir Joshua Colles



Meredyth, Bart. In early life he served in the 68th Regiment, and was on the staff of the Earl of St. Germans, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Succeeding to the family honours at the decease of his father, Jan. 31, 1866, he has since resided at his beautiful seat in the county of Wicklow, where he was much beloved, and where his loss will be deeply felt. He was never married; and the title devolves on his next brother, the Hon. Edward Nugent Leeson, of the English Bar, who is now sixth Earl. His Lordship's only other brother, the Hon. Henry Leeson, is Chamberlain at the Viceregal Court.

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The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland returned to Dublin, on Thursday week, from Kilkenny; and Countess Spencer also arrived in the city from Holyhead. In future the Courts will be held at the Viceregal Lodge, instead of at the Castle.

The Royal Dublin Society had a capital show on Tuesday last. The entries were more numerous than last year, and the quality of stock was superior. Messrs. Bowly, Mitchell, and Thurnall placed Mr. Loftus Bland's Flag of the Realm at the head of the 135 yearling shorthorn bulls; and this decision, on the side of growth, style, and quality, did not give the greatest pleasure to the Irish breeders. Mr. Meadows took the second prize with Prince Charlie, the third going to Mr. Smith's Viscount, and the fourth to Mr. Shirley Montgomery's Half-Sovereign. Mr. Chaloner was again in great luck with his five-year-old bull Sovereign, as he not only took the premium for the best bull in the show, but finally won the Towneley £155 cup. This bull has now won all that he can possibly win. Last year he gained the Railway £150 cup for the third time; and both had to be won three years in succession. Mr. W. Bolton won the first prize for two-year-old bulls with Lord Wodehouse, and for two-year old heifers with Chaumontel. Mr. E. I. Smith exhibited two very fine heifer calves, with which he was first and second; Repose, the first prize, a white, stood next to Sovereign for the cup. Among the few Herefords shown, Mr. Kearney took four first prizes, and Mr. J. Peake a similar number among the Devons, which seem somewhat to lose their character in the sister isle. Some very pretty Kerry cattle were shown this year, in which Captain Bayley, Mr. Butler, Mr. Whyte, and Mr. Purdon took the first prizes. The fat cattle had a couple of yards to themselves; many of them were very prime, especially a cow of the Hon. John Massy's, and a heifer of Mr. Kearney's. The pigs were also very good, and there was a large show of them. The cackling and crowing of the geese and poultry in the galleries somewhat deafened the breeders in their dealings in the hall. Very few sales were made the first day, but business was very brisk the second, in the presence of a large and aristocratic company. The decease of Mr. Barnes was a sad topic of conversation; and it was rumoured that the Westland herd, save a few old cows, might probably be sold early in August.



scene was one of great splendour.

On the 1st inst. the Irish Church Commissioners paid over £360,000 to the trustees of Maynooth College, being the amount of compensation for the disendowment of that institution effected by the Church Act.

The Board of Trade returns for March show very favourable results. The declared value of exports of English and Irish produce in that month was £20,074,600, against £17,300,210 in March, 1870, and £15,697,465 in March, 1869. The increase has been distributed over most of the leading items, the principal improvement, however, being in textile fabrics. Among the imports the principal changes are a considerable decrease in wheat, Indian corn, and flour; but an increase in barley and oats. The quantity of cotton is double that received in the corresponding month of 1870, the excess being almost entirely from the United States. The consumption of duty-paying articles was in nearly every case larger than in the corresponding period last year. The bonded warehouse account shows that, of the articles in hand on the 31st ult., the quantities of cocoa, coffee, spirits, and wine were heavier than on March 31, 1870; while the stocks of fruit, sugar, tea, and tobacco showed a decided reduction.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, on Tuesday, the chairman, Sir George Hodson, announced that he had received a communication from the Lord Lieutenant stating that the Prince of Wales, and probably the Princess, would attend the next show of the society, to be held in the month of August.



# REPORT OF THE WESTMEATH COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, at the instance of the Government, to inquire into Westmeath Ribbonism, has made its report. It occupies very little space; it adds little or nothing to the information of the public, and it contains no remedial suggestions. We do not know, nor do we care to know, the Minister to whose advice the device of virtually shifting the responsibility of the Executive to the broad shoulders of the Commons is due. We think it was a mistake from beginning to end. The motive which led to it, however, was not merely excusable; it was commendable, considered apart from the special circumstances of the case. In the abstract, it seems desirable that when Government deems it expedient to resort to exceptionally repressive legislation, it should seek a wider basis on which to rest its application to Parliament than that of its own exclusive judgment. In the present instance, however, we cannot but think that it has allowed itself to be betrayed by unimpeachable motives into a tactical error. The evil with which it had to grapple was both exceptional and local. It should have been struck at, if at all, suddenly, quietly, and without too ostentatious an exhibition of its magnitude. It was bad enough certainly. Within a certain but not very wide area it had become intolerable. But for this very reason, it might have seemed desirable not to make too much of it—and when the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant asked, with unfeigned reluctance, first a Secret, and afterwards a Select, Committee, to take in hand the Ribbon conspiracy in Westmeath and some contiguous districts, it went great lengths towards converting a local evil into a national calamity.

The Westmeath Committee, however, after an exceedingly damaging discussion, which wasted much valuable time, was appointed. They examined fourteen witnesses, and they give the minutes of their evidence; but, as we have already intimated, they base upon the evidence no recommendation whatever. There is, they drily tell us, a Ribbon Society in Westmeath, extending to certain portions of Meath and King's County. It has existed for a considerable number of years, but within the last three years has increased in power and importance. It has perpetrated crimes of the most serious nature; but, owing partly to sympathising connivance and partly to terrorism, the inhabitants of the district cannot be prevailed upon to give evidence leading to the conviction of the criminals. Its operations, originally directed to matters relating to the tenure and occupation of land, have been lately extended to other relations of life. It has adherents and supporters among the farming classes, and sympathisers among small tradesmen in the towns, but recruits its ranks chiefly from farm servants and daily labourers. These are under the complete control of a few individuals who are looked upon as the heads of the society, and are known as such to the local authorities. The Peace Preservation Act does not furnish the Executive with all the power necessary to deal with crime of that organised and secret nature which characterises the district in question. It has been vigorously applied, but has rarely made the perpetrators of crimes amenable to justice, and in no instance any person as a leader or organiser of the Ribbon Society.

Now, all these conclusions were known to the Irish Government before it asked for the Committee. All the evidence placed before the Committee had been previously in the possession of the Executive authorities. Her Majesty's Ministers have simply received from the Select Committee a reflection of the light which they had transmitted to it. Several weeks have been spent in communicating to the Commons facts and opinions which might have been easily condensed, and almost as authoritatively exhibited, in a Ministerial speech. Even now the Government has not made up its mind what to do. It is resolved to put down this unlawful combination and secret confederacy, for which all men who value public order will applaud it. But, knowing that the means of doing this lie outside the limits of the Constitution, it has hitherto shrunk from seeking them from a quarter so open to suspicion. We think it is wrong. It has carried its policy of justice and conciliation to the full extent demanded by the exigencies of Ireland, and it is now entitled to suppress illegality and crime with a high hand. It has made law and right harmonious—it ought now with the less hesitation to make law and wrong irreconcilable.

There seems all the more reason for dealing vigorously as well as skilfully with Ribbonism because the remedial legislation of the last two Sessions has effectively told upon the general condition of Ireland. Crime, even that kind of crime which was generated by the antagonism of landlords and tenants, is rapidly diminishing in the sister isle. Irritation and want of confidence are subsiding. The Land Act is said to work well. Ribbonism is not what it once was even in Westmeath. It is changing its character. It once lived to dispense a sort of rough-handed justice, where the law offered no protection, or even, to some extent, sided with the oppressor. That work has now been taken out of its hands by legitimate authority. Ribbonism now seeks to live for its own sake. It plans new work for itself, not because it is wanted, but because it wants. Its agents cannot give up the power which they have been so long accustomed secretly to exercise. It has no *raison d'être* beyond itself. **Crush it now, and there is no reason to**

expect its resuscitation. It will cast no seed—and even if it do, there is no soil in which it is likely to germinate.

The sole remaining question is as to the most effectual mode of dealing with it. Some recommend a local suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. We are not satisfied that this remedy would go to the bottom of the mischief. It would be open to the disadvantage of being nationally irritating, and would be only temporary in its efficacy. "What is wanted," says the *Times*, and we incline to agree with it, "is something more precise and more effective than a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. . . . We should rather look for the cure to a suspension of trial by jury in the case of persons accused of being principals or accessories before the fact in murders and attempts at murder, qualified, however, by a proviso that three Judges should preside over such trials. A special commission of this kind would be able to satisfy itself of the guilt of notorious 'captains' sufficiently to deter anyone from imitating them; so that, if it could not put an end to Ribbonism at once, it would give the nation some promise that existing Ribbonmen should leave no successors."



The Trial by Jury Bill for Ireland, which would provide, as in Scotland, fifteen jurors, with a verdict by a majority of votes, came on for its second reading on Wednesday. It was brought forward by a private member, Mr. Lambert, as a remedy for the difficulty of getting convictions in trials for agrarian murders. It was opposed by Mr. Maguire and Mr. Waters as an injustice to the Irish people. The Solicitor-General for Ireland and the Chief Secretary for Ireland did not approve of the bill, and it was therefore withdrawn.

a given period.

On Monday the report of the Westmeath Committee was published as a Parliamentary paper. It alludes to the outrages which have been prompted by the Ribbon Society, and declares that the Peace Preservation Act has not furnished the Executive with all the power necessary to deal with crime of that organised and secret nature which characterises the district.

As the annual meeting of the Committee is approaching, it is expected that the report will be published in the near future.

At the Belfast Land Sessions, yesterday week, two brothers, named James and Samuel Williams, claimed £1200, under the tenant-right custom, from their landlord, the Rev. A. H. Pakenham, for ejecting them from a farm at Craigarogan. The defence was that the landlord had given the farm to a married brother of the claimants, who, it was believed, should have come into possession of it after his father's death. His Lordship, after hearing the evidence, held that the claimants were entitled to the benefit of the tenant-right custom existing on the estate, and awarded the compensation at £600 ; from this he deducted several set-offs on the part of the respondent, and gave a decree for £499.



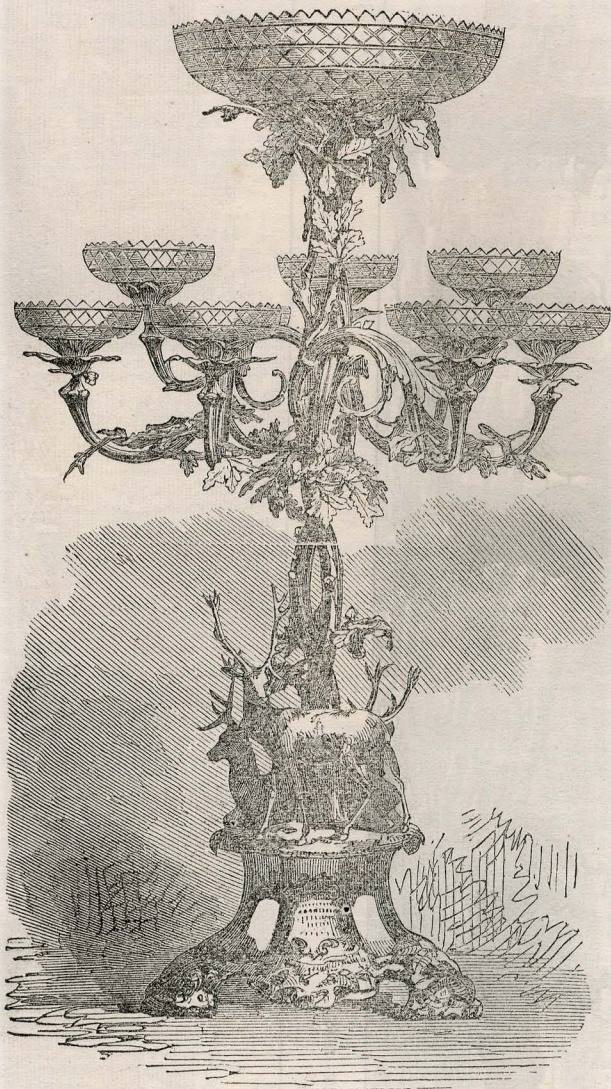
## TESTIMONIAL TO AN IRISH LANDLORD.

The young Earl of Bandon was presented, on his twentieth birthday, at Castle Bernard, in the county of Cork, with an address signed by 800 of his tenants, occupying 60,000 acres of land, and with a set of seven magnificent dinner and dessert ornaments. The centrepiece stands over 3ft. high, and is a nine-branch épergne and candelabrum; at the base are groups of stags, with rich oak scroll. The arms, crest, and coronet are chased in bas-relief, and the following inscription is en-



STATUE OF SIR DAVID BREWSTER,  
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

graved on a raised embossed shield :—"Presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Bandon by his tenantry, February, 1870." The remaining six stands, for fruit, have groups of horses, cows, and other animals. The modelling is artistic and beautiful. The weight of silver is 700 ounces, and value of the whole is £500. The design was furnished by Mr. Hackett, Patrick-street, Cork.



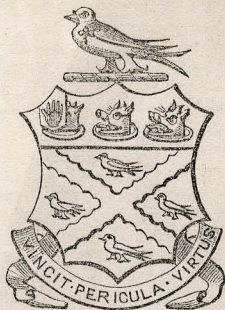
IRISH TENANTS' GIFT TO THE EARL OF BANDON.



# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR MAZIERE BRADY, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir Maziere Brady, Bart., P.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, a Commissioner of National Education, &c., died, on the 13th inst., at his residence, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin. Others of far less intellectual power, legal knowledge, and political wisdom, have, during the last quarter of a century, attracted more public notice than the distinguished man whose death we record; but few have exercised so great or real an influence on the events of his time in Ireland, or died more universally honoured, beloved, and respected. Those who, like the writer of this brief notice,



have had access to the Irish State papers of the last thirty years, can well appreciate how much the good government of Ireland was directed by the sound judgment and liberal mind of Sir Maziere Brady. As a Common Law Judge, his ability was as remarkable as his patience and courtesy, and his decisions during the lengthened period in which he presided over the Court of Equity gave unqualified satisfaction. The deceased Baronet was born July 20, 1796, the second son of Francis Tempest Brady, Esq., of Willow Park, in the county of Dublin, and was descended from an old Protestant family, of which was the Rev. Nicholas Brady, author of the new version of the Psalms. Called to the Bar in 1819, Brady was appointed Solicitor-General in 1837, and Attorney-General and Privy-Councillor in 1839. In 1840 he became Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and was Lord Chancellor of Ireland three successive times, from 1846 to 1852, from 1853 to 1858, and from 1859 to 1866. In 1869, he was created a Baronet. Sir Maziere married, first, July 26, 1823, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Bever Buchanan, Esq., by whom (who died June 15, 1858) he leaves, with three daughters, two sons—Sir Francis William Brady, second and present Baronet, Q.C.; and Maziere John Brady, Esq., barrister-at-law. He married, secondly, Dec. 15, 1850, Mary, daughter of the Right Hon. John Hatchell, of Fortfield House, in the county of Dublin.

# LORD PLUNKET.

The Right Hon. John-Span Plunket, third Baron Plunket, of



Newton, in the county of Cork, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Q.C., died on the 16th inst., at St. Valerie, Bray, in the county of Dublin. His Lordship was born in 1793, the second son of William Conyngham, the first and great Lord Plunket, by Catherine, his wife, only daughter of John M'Causland, Esq., of Strabane, M.P. for the county of Donegal. He received his educa-

tion at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in 1817, and became Q.C. in 1834. His Lordship formerly held the office of Assistant Barrister for the county of Meath; and, in 1866, succeeded to the peerage at the death of his brother Thomas, second Baron, Bishop of Tuam. He married, April 5, 1824, Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Kendall Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, and had issue, five sons—viz., William Conyngham, fourth and present Lord Plunket, Chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, who is married to Anne Lee, only daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., M.P.; Charles Bushe, Assistant Resident Councillor, Penang; David Robert, Q.C., M.P. for the University of Dublin; Arthur Cecil Crampton, an officer in the Army; and Patrick Henry Coghill, also in the Army; and eight daughters, five of whom are married—viz., Anna, wife of the Ven. John R. Darley, Archdeacon of Ardagh; Catherine Frances, wife of Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, Bart.; Charlotte, wife of Thomas Henry Barton, Esq.; Louisa Liliass, wife of Richard J. Greene, Esq.; and Selina Maria, wife of Philip Crampton Smyly, M.D.

## BIRTHS.

At Riverview, near Cork, the wife of Wm. Thos. Barrett, of a son.



At a meeting of the Dublin Municipal Council on Monday a motion was made to grant the sum of £300 towards the expenses of the forthcoming show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland ; but, as the majority of the members were against the proposition, it was withdrawn.

The report of the Irish Loan Fund Board has been published. It states that the number of loan funds last year on the board's register was eighty-eight, being the same as in the preceding year. The circulation of loan funds through the country amounted to £565,422 ; it fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £21,046. The capital of loan funds actually working amounted to £147,174, or less by £3599. The number of loans made in 1870 was 121,078 , or fewer by 4844.

The election for Durham, consequent upon the sudden death of Mr. Davison, Judge Advocate General, took place yesterday week. The candidates were Mr. Thompson (L.) and Mr. Wharton (C). The latter was defeated at the last election by the late Mr. Davison by a majority of 52. But now the Liberal candidate was beaten by 38.

The Irish Church Synod has determined to undertake a complete revision, in a cautious and reverent spirit, of the Prayer Book. The Bishops have consented to serve on the revision committee. They are fully persuaded that the Prayer Book, as it now stands, contains nothing contrary to the word of God or sound doctrine; and they enter upon the proposed work, not with the object of mending what was erroneous, but of trying whether what was already good might not be made better. The Synod has adopted canons prescribing that the communion-table shall be of movable wood, with a decent covering only. There shall be no lighted lamps or candles on the communion-table or any other part of the church, unless when necessary for giving light. No incense or substitution for it, or imitation thereof, shall be used. It shall be unlawful to carry any cross, banner, or picture through any church or churchyard in any religious service, nor shall any procession take place except as prescribed by the Rubrics.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending April 29 :—

In London 2250 births and 1469 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 86, and the deaths 13, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which in the four previous weeks had steadily increased from 192 to 276, declined last week to 261. The fatal cases showed an increase in the north districts, but had declined in each of the other groups.

During the week 5331 births and 3573 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week was at the rate of 25 deaths annually in every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow :—London, 24 per 1000 ; Portsmouth, 16 ; Norwich, 21 ; Bristol, 23 ; Wolverhampton, 21 ; Birmingham, 22 ; Leicester, 19 ; Nottingham, 15 ; Liverpool, 33 ; Manchester, 26 ; Salford, 32 ; Bradford, 25 ; Leeds, 31 ; Sheffield, 23 ; Hull, 19 ; Sunderland, 16 ; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 31. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 32 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 36 per 1000, and in Dublin 25.

In the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, Mr. Allen, a Dublin silk merchant, received £500 damages from the London and North-Western Railway Company, for injuries received by him at Harrow, in the collision last November.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary Magdalen Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Battle, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Hume, Incumbent, Evelyn Henry Villebois Burnaby, son of the Rev. Gustavus Burnaby, of Somerby Hall, Leicestershire, to Winifred Constance Crake, elder daughter of Vandeleur Crake, Esq., Highlands, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

On the 3rd inst., by special license, at Ruthglasse, the residence of James M. Bouchier, Esq., by the Rev. Hugh E. Muriell, Rector of Kilconnel, John S. Collmann, Esq., of London, to Letitia Louise, eldest daughter of Henry Wheatley, Esq., late of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, Ireland.

On the 6th inst., at St. Mark's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. E. Kendall, David Magee, late of St. Croix, West India, to Miss Jane Gough, Enniskillen, Ireland.

## DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Kentisbury House, Bull Point, Justley, son of C. W. Elphinstone-Holloway, Esq., Deputy Commissary, aged 16 months.

On March 31, at Fort George, Bombay, Henry Courtney Kingstone, A.B., M.B., T.C.D., Surgeon Bombay Army, son of Arthur J. Kingstone, of Mosstown, in the county of Longford, Ireland.



# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE MARQUIS OF WESTMEATH.

The Most Hon. George Thomas John Nugent, Marquis and

Earl of Westmeath, in the Peerage of Ireland, one of the Representative Lords, died on the 5th inst. His Lordship, chief of the very ancient and distinguished family of Nugent, was born July 17, 1785, the only son of George Frederick, seventh Earl of Westmeath, by Marianne, his first wife, eldest daughter of James



St. John Jefferys, Esq., of Blarney Castle, in the county of Cork. He succeeded to the Earldom at the death of his father, Dec. 30, 1814, and was created Marquis of Westmeath Jan. 12, 1822. He married, first, May 29, 1812, Lady Emily Anne Bennet Elizabeth Cecil, second daughter of James, first Marquis of Salisbury, and by her (who died Jan. 21, 1858) leaves an only child, Rosa Emily Mary Anne, wife of Fulke, Lord Greville, of Clonyn. He married, secondly, Feb. 18, 1858, Maria Jervis (whom he divorced in 1862); and thirdly, July 12, 1864, Elizabeth Charlotte, second daughter of David Verner, Esq., brother of the late Sir William Verner, Bart. By his Lordship's death the Marquisate of Westmeath becomes extinct, and a vacancy is created in the Irish peerage representation; but the Earldom of Westmeath devolves on his cousin, Anthony Francis Nugent, of Pallas, in the county of Galway, as ninth Earl. His Lordship is eldest son of the late William Thomas Nugent, Esq., of Pallas (styled Lord Riverston), who, by Mary Bellew, his wife, aunt of the late Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart., had also issue, Michael William Bellew Nugent, Esq., of Earl's Park, in the county of Galway, and Jane Olivia, who married the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Fitzgerald Kenney, J.P., of Kilclogher, in the county of Galway, and Merrion-square, Dublin. Castletown Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, and the other family estates, belong to Lord and Lady Greville.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the Secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, awards amounting to £75 were granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services on the occasion of shipwrecks on our coasts. The silver medal of the institution, a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum, and £1 were ordered to be presented to Mr. William Taylor, chief officer of H.M. coastguard at Dunny Cove station, in the county of Cork, together with £4 to his boat's crew of four men, in acknowledgment of their gallant conduct in putting off, at much risk of life, in a small boat, through a heavy swell, and saving the crew of eight men of the brigantine Cecil, of Liverpool, which, during a strong wind from the W.S.W., was wrecked in Rosscarberry Bay, in the county of Cork, on Feb. 7 last. The silver medal, vote on vellum, and £2 were voted to George McGenis, late of the barque Albany, of London, in acknowledgment of his brave services when the vessel was lost on M'Carthy's Island, near Cape Clear, during blowing weather some time since. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1800 were ordered to be made to different life-boat establishments. C. T., a sailor's daughter, had sent a further donation of £10 to the society, being the produce of sale of her needlework. A contribution of £10 had been received through Captain Tinklar, R.N., and Mr. C. H. S. Leicester, being the proceeds of the sale of a racing cutter, presented to the institution by the racing crew of H.M.S. Ocean. The late Mrs. Isabella Davidson, of Conway, had left the institution a legacy of £100; and the late Miss Maria Childers, of Doncaster, one of £10. Reports were read from Captain Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats to the institution, and Captain Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector, on their recent visits to different life-boat stations.

In this House on Thursday Mr. Conolly asked, with reference to a recent statement of the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire, that the "pious and venerable Archbishop of Dublin had been excommunicated by the Protestants of Ireland," whether he would qualify that expression so as not to produce the painful impressions it had done among the Protestants of Ireland, and more especially in the Synod now sitting in Dublin. Mr. Disraeli would always be willing to qualify any expressions he might have used in the flow of debate which were shown to be erroneous or exaggerated. The appeal made to him, however, was somewhat vague with respect to the word "excommunicated." He did not suppose that any gentleman would have accepted it as meaning that the offices of the Church had been denied to the venerable prelate. He used the word in the figurative sense, and what he meant to say was that since the dissolution of the connection between Church and State in Ireland he had witnessed with a feeling of some dismay that the section of the Church of Ireland advocating exclusive Protestant views had not treated the Archbishop of Dublin in that manner which his friends had expected or desired; but that, on the contrary, they had censured his conduct, and, so far as words were concerned, had repudiated his authority. He made that statement upon the authority of public documents, and what he believed to be authoritative reports of the proceedings. He begged to state that his expression did not refer to the great body of the Irish Church, and especially not to the Synod. He sympathised with the Synod in their arduous labours, and he thought they had shown great ability and much discretion. The time of the Synod was extremely valuable, and he trusted that in future they would not waste any of its time in passing precipitate resolutions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that, as some doubts had been cast on the course of procedure and the good faith of the Government with regard to the income tax, he would withdraw it and introduce another *de novo*. After a lengthened debate the House went into Committee, and immediately afterwards the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

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The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland have altered the date of their show, for the convenience of the Prince of Wales, from the second to the first week in August, commencing on the 1st and closing on the 4th of the month. The Prince will probably be an exhibitor of sheep, and the show is to be held close to the city, adjoining Ball's Bridge. It is very unfortunate that the week now selected is that in which the Yorkshire society hold their great show at York; and, consequently, crack animals that might have been exhibited at both shows will now have to take their choice. It will also deter many breeders crossing from the north of England. The great Irish spring auctions have gone off very well. The late Mr. Evans's ewes and lambs, low in condition, fetched 56s.; young heifers, £12 each; and springers as high as £25. Mr. W. J. Clyde's fat stock also sold well. Sixty bullocks averaged £24 5s. 6d.; and thirty-two heifers, £21 3s. Ewes fetched 67s. each; and wethers, 70s.



## IRELAND.

The evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Crime and Outrage in Westmeath discloses a state of things in the sister isle which must be regarded as very remarkable. It leaves us without doubt as to the improved and improving condition of the general population. The great healing measures of 1869 and 1870 have already had a beneficial operation. Crime is diminishing. The industries of the country are appreciably reviving, and widespread discontent, bordering not long ago on disaffection, is becoming fainter in its type and somewhat more circumscribed in its area. There seems better reason now than ever was the case before to believe that, so far as legislation could mitigate the lot of Ireland, it has actually begun to show that result. Of course this brightening of the sky for the Green Isle is not of so decided a character as to flash its own proof into unprying eyes. It is capable of being questioned by the sceptical, or of being missed by the indifferent. But to those who have wistfully and patiently watched for the dawning, the horizon shows that pale streak of light which may be relied upon as the harbinger of advancing day. The change which is taking place is in the right direction, and the general condition of affairs in the country, so far from suggesting or confirming despondency, warrants hope.

The same evidence, however, shows us that the plague-spot of Ribbonism has not wholly disappeared. It is locally, perhaps, more restricted than it has often been. It is no longer a flying malady, showing itself now here, now there, on the surface of the body politic. But it is certainly intense in its character. In other words, Ireland, as a whole, is not now much troubled with it; but it has fastened with virulent tenacity upon Westmeath, and upon strips of adjacent counties. Even there, however, it has been worse than it is at present, although it must be admitted that the symptoms it has exhibited of late are of an alarming character. Ribbonism used to be exclusively agrarian in its illegal and immoral operations. It interposed its vindictive arm between landlords and tenants, executing a sort of wild justice in adjusting the relations in which the law had failed or refused to mediate. The land law of last Session has seriously undermined its special vocation. Ribbonism is being pushed out of its own sphere of activity by the law of the land, and decisions in open courts are rapidly superseding the secret and tyrannical decrees of close confederacies.

It seems probable that the conspiracy is now broken up into several fragments, each of which, however, retains no small portion of vitality. They still act within the same well-known limits as to place, but not with the same definiteness of purpose, as before. They interfere with many of the general relationships of social life, evidently aiming at the establishment of an ignorant, arbitrary, and violent authority over the social affairs of the inhabitants of the district, with a view to personal gain. The system has taken the shape which in Scotland, upwards of a century ago, was rendered notorious by the misdeeds of Rob Roy, but appears to be wholly devoid of the element of romance. It prescribes not only who shall be the occupants of certain farms, but what shall be the duties of servants, of railway inspectors, and of small tradesmen. In overt acts it is, perhaps, less conspicuous than it has been; but it has established such a complete reign of terror that its hints have been effectual where it was previously compelled to resort to violence. No one, we think, can read the evidence on record without coming to the conclusion that the social confidence of the people of Westmeath has been completely destroyed by the degrading bondage to which the secret societies have exposed them. Life under such conditions is all but intolerable. Industrial prosperity and growth are rendered wellnigh impossible. Capital, as a matter of course, makes its escape as completely as it can from a scene of such insecurity. Law is paralysed. Even if there were juries who would dare to convict, there are no witnesses to testify to what they well know. The chiefs of these conspiracies are said to be within the cognisance of the constabulary; but all the ordinary bonds of social life are so disturbed that the existing machinery of law is found to be inadequate for the purpose of arresting and punishing them.

Such is described to be the state of this county and of some adjoining districts. That it is the duty of the Executive to grapple vigorously with the main causes of the evil none, perhaps, will be bold enough to deny. It may be seriously doubted, however, how far the Irish Executive Government has hit upon suitable means for achieving its purpose. There would seem to be a strong tendency, as, indeed, there almost always has been in Ireland, rather to devise more stringent repressive measures, than effectually to employ those which are put at its command. It places undue reliance upon what we may call the artillery of action than upon the skilful use of small-arms. It was Count Cavour who is said to have exclaimed in the delirium which preceded death, "Not a state of siege! I will not have a state of siege! Anybody can govern by means of that expedient!" The advisers at Dublin Castle are somewhat too apt to fall back upon an equivalent remedy. They devise national measures of suppression for quelling local disturbances. Their councils tend to exalt into a sort of dignity crimes that have nothing but sheer baseness to distinguish them. They wound the self-respect of the Irish people for the purpose of putting down outrage in Westmeath. The

right to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, proposed to be committed to the Lord Lieutenant, however tenderly and reluctantly it may be used, puts in potential jeopardy a more sacred guarantee for personal liberty than the Legislature ought to intrust to any officer, except in times of grave political dangers. It is bad statesmanship to risk national humiliation for the sake of putting a temporary check upon local disorganisation. The only excuse for it, if excuse it may be regarded, is that it will not be long needed, and that it will give the time required to allow of that healthy development of national life under the influence of remedial laws which may be expected, within a short period, to throw off the disease which still lingers in the constitution of Irish Society. Whether ultimately such a justification will prove to be well founded, events perhaps alone can determine. But we may venture to express unfeigned and deep regret that administrative ability has allowed itself to be outmatched by the skill and audacity of confederates against the law, and has proclaimed its incompetency to deal with secret societies without proceeding to extremities which offend the just susceptibilities of the Irish nation.



At Tours, Indre-et-Loire, Sophie Aimée Armande, relict of the late Thomas Henry Kenney, Esq., of Ballyforan House, in the county of Roscommon (formerly of the Château de la Vrillière), youngest daughter of M. le Comte de Montlivault, of Montlivault Château, Loir-et-Cher, France, and sister-in-law of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Fitzgerald-Kenney, J.P., of Kilclogher, in the county of Galway, and Merrion-square, Dublin.

The great Duke of Wellington died in September, 1852. It seems, therefore, about time—here is May, 1871—that he should have some kind of memorial in the cathedral where he was buried nearly twenty years ago. He was quicker at gaining victories than we are in recording them. Between Seringapatam and Waterloo there were only sixteen years. However, the work is to be done at last. Mr. Ayrton announces that the sculptor who has it in hand is a man of talent, but not of business ; and therefore the latter part of it is to be intrusted to somebody else, who we may suppose to be a man of business, but not of talent, and he is to employ the sculptor and to be responsible for the completion of the task. Luckily, Wellington's fame is of a kind that can afford to wait for marble ; and perhaps such an extraordinary delay in erecting the monument is as high a compliment as will be inscribed upon it.

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# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD GARVAGH.

The Right Hon. Charles Henry Spencer George Canning, second



Baron Garvagh, of Garvagh, in the county of Londonderry, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 7th inst. His Lordship was born, March 18, 1826, the elder son of George, first Lord Garvagh (who was so created Oct. 28, 1818, and died Aug. 20, 1840), by his second wife, Rosabelle Charlotte Isabella, the eldest daughter of the late

Henry Bonham, Esq., M.P., of Titness Park, in the county of Berks. Having received his education at Eton, Lord Garvagh entered the Army, became Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars in 1846, and Captain in the 7th Dragoons in 1851, when he retired; subsequently, in 1853, he was appointed a Captain in the West Essex Militia. He was also a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Londonderry. His Lordship married, June 10, 1851, Cecilia Susannah, youngest daughter of the late John Ruggles-Brise, Esq., of Spains Hall, Essex, and Cavendish, in the county of Suffolk, by whom he leaves two sons, Charles John Spencer George, his successor, now third Baron Garvagh, who was born June 2, 1852; and Conway Stratford George. The first Lord Garvagh was cousin-german of George Canning, Prime Minister in 1827.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week the second reading of the Protection of Life and Property (Ireland) Bill was moved by the Marquis of Hartington. The bill, he said, was directed against two classes of persons—namely, the leaders of the Ribbon Society and those who were principals or accessories to any crime committed in Westmeath. In regard to the former class, power was given to the Lord Lieutenant to arrest any person connected, directly or indirectly, with a Ribbon Society who had been resident within the year in the district in question; while with respect to the latter, means were provided to ensure their arrest wherever found. The O'Connor Don moved an amendment to the effect that it was not expedient to continue the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act beyond the date settled by the statute. The amendment was seconded by Mr. E. Dease; and, after several other members had spoken, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday afternoon. At the evening sitting, Mr. Macfie moved for a Select Committee to consider what ameliorations can be made in the relations between Great Britain and her colonies, with a view to the maintenance of the most cordial intercommunication between all parts of the empire. The motion was seconded by Sir H. Verney, and was opposed by Lord Bury on the ground that there was no necessity for the proposed inquiry. After some further discussion, in the course of which Mr. Hugessen assured the House that Government was fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the best relations with the colonies, the motion was withdrawn. The Income Tax Bill was re-introduced. It is now entitled "A Bill to Grant Duties of Customs and Income Tax," and provides, in addition to the income tax, for the continuance of the sixpenny duty on tea for one year from Aug. 1 next. The last clause, to which special objection was taken by Mr. Ward Hunt, relates to the appointment of assessors. The bill passed the second reading.

The adjourned debate on the Westmeath Protection Bill was resumed on Tuesday by Mr. O'Connor, who supported the amendment of The O'Connor Don against the clause providing for the renewal of the Peace Preservation Act of last year. Mr. Gathorne Hardy supported the Government, who had made out a case for the bill. After some observations by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Maguire strongly opposed the bill, on the ground that the powers of the local authorities, if wisely exercised, were already sufficient. The bill was therefore, in his opinion, unnecessary, and it was conceived in the worst spirit of despotism. Mr. Serjeant Sherlock followed on the same side; but Dr. Ball supported the Government, and said that the mere knowledge that the Executive possessed such powers as the bill would give them would be sufficient in itself to bring about a better state of things. Mr. John Martin claimed for the Irish people the inalienable right to be free, and to be governed by a free Parliament of their own election. He taunted the Liberals with being willing to rebel against the match tax, whilst they eagerly voted a new coercion bill for Ireland, which was asked for in the very wantonness of despotism. Comparing the state of Westmeath with that of Sheffield in 1866, he asked on what ground it was proposed to suspend the Constitution in the Irish county, whilst in Sheffield a Royal Commission of inquiry was thought sufficient. Finally, Mr. Martin, speaking "as the representative of the vast majority of the people of Ireland," announced that they would never be reconciled to be subjects of the English Parliament and people. They had no objection to remain free subjects of the Queen and good neighbours of the English people, but they would be no more. His speech was cut short by the arrival of the hour of adjournment. On the reassembling of the House at nine the sitting was broken off by a count-out.

The House, after a short debate on Wednesday, threw out



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The foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic college was laid, on Tuesday, at Clones, by Cardinal Cullen. After the ceremony Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, preached a sermon.

A two-days' match between the All-England Eleven and twenty-two gentlemen of the northern counties was concluded, on Tuesday, at Perth, in favour of the former by an innings and twenty-eight runs.

Last Saturday the Mersey Dock Board decided to proceed with a plan for improved river approaches, at an estimated cost of £145,000. Under this plan the George's basin will be filled up, the landing-stages extended and united, and a large additional space gained for the accommodation of traffic.

The Waterford Harbour Commissioners have given instructions for a survey to be made at the mouth of the harbour in order to bring the question of the removal of the bar before the Board of Trade. The estimated cost of such removal is £50,000. To meet this expenditure, it is proposed to levy dues on all foreign vessels making the harbour a port of call.

The Irish Church Synod concluded its first session on Thursday week, after sitting thirty-one days.

## “NOTHING IN THE PAPERS.”

We all know that Miss Biddy Fudge, the ornament of Mr. Moore's famous “Fudge Family,” conceived an unfortunate attachment when she visited Paris with her papa, mamma, and brother Bob. Of course, having long been the wife of an eminent Evangelical Irish clergyman, Mrs. Mortimer O'Mulligan has forgotten early vanities. But her admirers may remember that she became romantically in love with a handsome Colonel Calicot, an avowed Imperialist in those days when it was the fashion to be a Monarchist. Miss Fudge had convinced herself that her lover had served with the Great Napoleon—nay, had been his “crony.” She wrote—

So martial his features, dear Doll, you can trace  
Ulm, Austerlitz, Lodi, as plain in his face  
As you do on that pillar of glory and brass  
Which the poor Duke de B—ri must hate so to pass.

If Mrs. O'Mulligan reads the papers, recent news may have recalled her admirable lines, and perhaps her feelings on discovering that her Colonel was “no more than a vile linen-draper.” She may have given a sigh to the fate of the pillar of glory and brass. In that case, she will be relieved by learning that the National Assembly at Versailles has indignantly voted for the immediate re-edification of the column, and only delays proceedings to that end while the French hero of the Malakoff stamps out the revolution. France, however, is to “crown the edifice,” as a perpetual reminder that Paris is not France for the future. It ought not to be too late to save the bronzes; and some thoughtful French patriots may have imitated the discretion of John Rivett, the brazier, who not only preserved Le Soeur's statue of King Charles, at Charing-cross, but sold to many Royalists pieces of brass which they took to be fragments of the broken effigy, and kept as relics until the happy and blessed Restoration enlightened them as to that matter—and some others.

Professor Huxley began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, May 19, by commending the new edition of Berkeley's works, with his life by Professor Fraser, as an indication of the progress of philosophy in England. The Bishop was born in Ireland, in 1685, and wrote his most important works when between twenty and thirty years of age. After being a great traveller, he became, successively, Dean and Bishop, and died in 1753. From his amiable disposition he was much loved by his eminent contemporaries, especially Swift, Atterbury, and Pope; and by his eloquent, sincere enthusiasm he won over even such men as Walpole to favour his scheme for evangelising the North American Indians. In philosophy, his most enduring work was his endeavour to determine the limits of human capacity and knowledge. At the opening of the eighteenth century the prominent intellectual tendencies were affected by the influence of English freethinking and the theory of gravitation of Newton, both of which were partially derived from Des Cartes, who argued for the mechanical theory of the universe, and who doubted everything that could not be demonstrated. To his influence was probably due the controversies of Locke, Collins, Tindal, Toland, and others; and Newton himself was Cartesian in his opinion that "all phenomena depend upon certain mechanical forces." The tendencies of the age were decidedly materialistic, and Leibnitz asserted that even Locke and his followers were uncertain whether the soul were not material and perishable. This opinion was considered very dreadful at the time, and Berkeley devoted himself to the endeavour to solve the problem by adopting an entirely scientific method of procedure. He maintained in his "Principles of Human Knowledge" that "all those bodies which compose the mighty frame of the world have not any substance without a mind; that their being is to be perceived or known; that, consequently, so long as they are not actually perceived by me, or do not exist in my mind, or that of any other created spirit, they must either have no existence at all, or else must subsist in the mind of some eternal spirit; it being perfectly unintelligible, and involving all the absurdity of abstraction, to attribute to any single part of them an existence independent of a spirit." Among his illustrations, Professor Huxley commented on the sensation of pain as felt when the finger is pricked by a pin, stating that the pain was due to the nerve communicating from the finger to the brain; that no pain would be felt there if the nerve were destroyed; and that pain would still be felt if the finger were removed and the nerve retained. He then showed how we may prove that the localisation or extradition of the sensation is an act of the mind, and proceeded to demonstrate how the mental conception of two or more pin-points involves the ideas of coexistence, separateness, distance, extension, and number. The notion of tangible space he derived from the muscular sense, by which change of place is effected. He censured Berkeley's denial of visible space; but stated that, as space is based upon the perception of the relation of separate parts, it is not conceivable apart from the mind which perceives that relation. The idea of solidity is derived from the muscular sense. In summing up, Professor Huxley said, if materialism says that the universe and all its phenomena are resolvable into matter and motion in time and space, Berkeley replies, "Yes; but these are all mental phenomena, and their existence is inconceivable except as such. Go through matter, and you come out on the other side into mind." This reason is irrefragable if we limit ourselves to what we know; but when Berkeley goes further he loses himself in speculation about the substance of matter and the substance of mind." Mental phenomena are the limits of our knowledge; and, because they are the limits, it is absurd to speculate whether there is or is not anything beyond this. The confession of ignorance is the last word of speculation. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.



The policy of obstruction to the measures of Ministers has been illustrated by the course taken on the Westmeath Protection Bill, which, nominally, a project of law instantly desired for the pacification—with a vengeance—of a particular part of Ireland, has been going at a pace similar to that at which travellers to that country used to proceed towards Holyhead a hundred years ago. Dulness and talk against time, by the most wearisome of Irish members, characterised the several discussions which took place before the bill was read the second time. Two exceptions, however, there have been, which are noticeable. When one of the morning sittings was far advanced, and there was a tolerable attendance of members, in contrast to the minimised number in the earlier hours, up rose Mr. Martin, recently returned M.P. for Meath county, who, as a revolt, nearly in arms, against the Imperial Government in 1848, is a special representative of that which is known as the National party in Ireland. A man of weird appearance, long-visaged, haggard, with a dreamy expression of countenance, and a quietude of manner amounting to lassitude, but somehow with a look of power and purpose about him, he spoke with the utmost deliberation, with a clear voice, sufficiently strong, and in tones not loud but adequately audible, and in sentences well formed and balanced, and altogether with an elocution not the less effective because it was simple and unaffected. He said things which in days not so very long ago would have made Castlereagh rage and Sidmouth shudder, would have produced eager cries of "Take his words down!" and resulted in Heaven knows what consequences: perhaps a trial for treason, and—an acquittal. But no one seemed in the least struck by the words themselves; while everyone listened with almost amused attention to sentiments which, however familiar in newspapers, are not familiar in the House. For the moment, a real live, speaking Repealer nowadays in such a place was an object of interest and curiosity, just as some rare fossil might be, and that was all. So far, Mr. Martin was a success in his début; but he committed the fault which so many authors have found fatal; for he attempted a "continuation" of a hit—that is, his speech being interrupted by the arrival of the hour of adjournment on one day, he resumed it on another; and no one minded him much. In this same debate Mr. Dowse signalised himself equivocally. He had to make out a case of shocking misrule—a reign of blood and terror in Westmeath; and he so managed as to present murder in a comical aspect, and crime and outrage made cheerful and illustrated by roars of laughter. Doubtless it was not with his good will or intention that he did so. He is in the position that Thomas Hood once pathetically lamented that he held as a writer—namely, that he was deemed most droll when he was most serious, and created laughter when he meant really to draw tears. He overcame this misconception, no doubt; but Mr. Dowse has not yet done so. His mode of delivery is so peculiar that the most solemn utterances sound odd, and the more odd from this very solemnity; while the House is so resolved to laugh with him that if he says anything parenthetically, which he is very prone to do, or if he alters the inflection of his voice, before the words themselves can catch the ear, out comes the universal burst of laughter, and he himself catches the infection, fools his audience to the top of their bent, forgets that he is Solicitor-General for Ireland, and that Mr. Gladstone is sitting by, with a countenance expressive half of sorrow and half of anger, with an infusion of suggestion of doubt whether this is the sort of man who will help him to "govern men and guide the State" in Ireland.



On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £56 14s. were voted to the crews of some life-boats of the institution for going out on service during the past month. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, and £1 each, were voted to Mr. George Dinsdale, of Blyth, the master of the screw-steamer Bolivar; and to Mr. Joseph Stevens, mate of the screw-steamer Weardale, of Sunderland, in acknowledgment of their courageous services in saving a man whose vessel, the smack Nimrod, of Sunderland, had, during a strong wind, stranded off Blyth. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore boats and others for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £750 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. A contribution of £30 10s. 6d. was announced as having been received from Lieutenant G. R. Vyryan, R.N.R., which he had collected on board the Cape Royal mail-steamer Roman, on the occasion of her last outward and homeward voyages. Captain G. Bunbury, R.N., of Weston-super-Mare, had collected £21 2s. 6d. from his friends and others, in aid of the funds of the institution. The late Mr. J. J. Tancred, of Dublin, has left the institution a legacy of £1000, on condition that a life-boat, named the Sarah Tancred, be placed at some station near Dublin. The late Mr. W. H. Dean, of Stratford, had also bequeathed to the institution £100; and the late Mrs. Eliza Watson, of Loughton, £100, duty free. It was decided to place a new life-boat at Bridlington, to be named after the late Mr. John Abbott, of Halifax, who had left a munificent legacy to the institution.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week the bill for the protection of life and property in Westmeath and adjacent districts was passed through Committee, as was also the Gasworks Clauses Act (1847) Amendment Bill; and the India (Local Legislation) Bill and the Presbyterian Church (Ireland) Bill were read the third time and passed.

Appreciative spirit and musical expression are often happily allied in *Lays of Killarney Lakes*, by Thomas Gallwey, A.M. (Dublin : Hodges, Foster, and Co.), whether the author wander, with his love, "beside Loch-lein," or call up memories of Innisfallen, or versify the legends of "Father Cuddy" and "O'Donoghue of Ross," or describe the river Flesk, or write sonnets upon various subjects, or commemorate in a "boatman's song" the visit of Lady Spencer, or pour forth rhymes touching the land of Erin.

MR. MAHONY, OF DUNLOE CASTLE.

Daniel Mahony, Esq., of Dunloe Castle, in the county of Kerry, J.P., died on the 14th ult., in his seventieth year. He was the eldest son of the late Daniel Mahony, Esq., of Dunloe, Castle, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Patrick Creagh Esq., and represented a branch of the ancient Celtic family of O'Mahony, descendants of which gained such brilliant distinction in foreign service in the time of Louis XIV. The gentleman whose decease we record served as High Sheriff of the county of Kerry in 1841. He married, April 14, 1836, Frances, daughter of John Mahony, Esq., of The Point, and leaves issue. The famous Gap of Dunloe, so well known to all tourists at Killarney, is on Mr. Mahony's estate.

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The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met, on Monday, in Dublin. The retiring Moderator, Professor Smyth, delivered an address; and the Rev. L. E. Berkeley, of Lurgan, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year. In his address he referred to the education question, and said he hoped no change would be made which would introduce any but unsectarian education into Ireland. On Tuesday a memorial was adopted urging the Government to introduce a bill for Ireland embodying the permissive principles and providing for the closing of public-houses on Sunday.

The Irish Medical Association held its annual meeting, on Monday, in the College of Surgeons, under the presidency of Dr. Jameson. Representatives of various districts of the country attended. A report was presented which directed attention to the claims of medical officers to retiring allowances, to fees for extra duties imposed upon them by the Legislature, and other questions affecting their interests. Meetings of the Poor-Law Medical Officers, a new association, and of the Irish Medical Benevolent Fund were also held.



In Tipperary a widow named Grace readily obtained £200 for the goodwill of her annual holding of twelve acres, notwithstanding the announcement of the landlord that he should raise the rent of the next tenant.

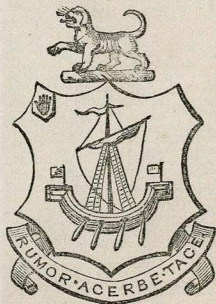
The Irish Rifle Association began its annual meeting on Tuesday, near Dublin, with a match between a team of eight Irish and English riflemen. There were fifteen shots at 900 and at 1000 yards. The Irish team scored 331 at the first and 290 at the second; while the English team scored 296 and 290. The Irish therefore won by 35 marks. The Lord Lieutenant shot with the Irish team.

Professor Andrews, F.R.S., Principal of Queen's College, Belfast, at the Friday evening meeting, June 2, gave a discourse on the intimate relations which have been recently discovered to exist between the liquid and gaseous states of matter, illustrated by numerous elaborate experiments. The liquid state, he remarked, forms a link between the solid and gaseous states; but this link is often wanting, and the solid passes directly into the gaseous or vaporous form. In the intense cold of an Arctic winter hard ice will gradually change into transparent vapour without previously assuming the liquid form; and water can exist as vapour at temperatures far lower than those at which it can exist as liquid. In passing from one state to another under the conditions hitherto known a marked change of physical properties occurs at each step or break, and heat is absorbed, as was proved long ago by Black, without producing elevation of temperature. After referring to the interesting phenomena exhibited in the so-called spheroidal state of liquids, and mentioning that these phenomena depend on other causes, and not on any peculiar state in the liquids themselves, Professor Andrews alluded briefly to the researches of Dalton upon vapours and to the important discovery by Faraday of the liquefaction of gases by pressure. He then gave an account of the well-known experiment performed by Cagniard de la Tour, in 1822, in which volatile liquids, such as ether, alcohol, or water, when heated in hermetically-sealed glass tubes, become reduced apparently to vapour in about three times the original volume of the liquid. This experiment may be regarded as the starting-point of investigations which have occupied the lecturer for nearly ten years, and of which the chief results formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture for 1869. For the object in view, novel forms of apparatus had to be devised, in which the properties of matter could be studied in glass tubes, under varied conditions of temperature and pressure, such as had never been realised before. The pressure was obtained by making a steel screw enter into a limited space filled with water or mercury. The gas under examination did not come into view till it was compressed to about one fortieth of its original volume, and the apparatus worked so perfectly that measurements were made with ease and accuracy at different temperatures up to a pressure of 300 atmospheres. It was found that on partially liquefying carbonic acid by pressure, and, at the same time, raising gradually the temperature to nearly 31 deg. centigrade, the surface of demarcation between the liquid and gas became fainter, lost its curvature, and at last disappeared. At temperatures above 31 deg. no liquefaction could be effected, even when pressures of 300 or 400 atmospheres were applied. The Professor then explained how, under suitable conditions of pressure and temperature, ordinary gaseous carbonic acid may be made to pass to the liquid condition without break or interruption, the closest observation failing to discover at any time indications of a change of state, or evidence at any period of the process of part of the carbonic acid being in one physical state and part of it in another

Yet that which at the beginning of the operation had been beyond all doubt a gas was found at the end to be converted into liquid, which entered into ebullition on the removal of the pressure. The temperature at which liquid ceases to be formed under any pressure is called "the critical point." For carbonic acid it is 30 deg. 9 cent or 87 deg. 7 Fah. The important question was then considered—what is the condition of such a body as carbonic acid when it passes at temperatures above the critical point from the gaseous state to the liquid volume without giving evidence at any part of the process of liquefaction having occurred? Does it continue in the gaseous state, or does it liquefy? or have we to deal with a new condition of matter? The answer to this question was shown to depend upon the close and intimate relations which these experiments have proved to subsist between the gaseous and liquid states of matter. The ordinary gaseous and ordinary liquid states are in reality only widely separated forms of the same condition of matter, and are capable of passing into one another by a series of gradations so gentle that the passage presents nowhere any interruption or breach of continuity. Professor Andrews, in conclusion, referred to the possible continuity of the solid and liquid states as a problem yet to be grappled with, and one the full resolution of which presented experimental difficulties of no ordinary magnitude. For the present he did not venture to go beyond what had been proved by experiment—that the liquid and gaseous states of matter may be transformed into one another by a series of continuous and unbroken changes. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

SIR F. H. ECHLIN, BART.

Sir Frederick Henry Echlin, fifth Baronet, of Clonagh, in the county of Kildare, whose death has just occurred at Rathangen, was born, Jan. 4, 1795, the eldest son of Sir James Echlin, fourth Baronet, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Chambré Echlin, Esq. He succeeded to the title at the death of his father, and, as he has left no issue, is himself succeeded by his brother, the present Sir Ferdinand Fenton Echlin. The narrative of the decadence of the baronetcy of Echlin, and of the sufferings and destitution of the Baronet whose death we record, forms a very striking episode in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families."



THE HON. GEORGE ONGLEY.

The Hon. George Ongley, late of the Grenadier Guards, died at Old Warden, Bedfordshire, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-two. He was brother and heir presumptive of Robert, present Lord Ongley, being fourth son of Robert, second Lord Ongley, by Frances, his wife, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., of Sutton. Mr. Ongley was never married. The title of Ongley was conferred, in 1776, on his grandfather, Robert Henley-Ongley, Esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire, and was one of those Irish peerages which, during the last century, were conferred on English gentlemen altogether disconnected, by family or property, with Ireland.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Hon. George Thomas Nugent, Marquis and Earl of Westmeath, a Peer of Ireland, has just been proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate. The personalty in England was sworn under a merely nominal sum (£1500). His Lordship died May 5 last, aged eighty-six; and has left an only daughter surviving, born 1814; his son, William Henry Wellington Brydges Nugent, Lord Delvin, born 1818, died the year following. The earldom only is now inherited by Anthony Nugent, born 1832, Captain 9th Foot, eldest son of his Lordship's cousin, William Thomas Nugent (Lord Riverston).

Mr. Patrick Bullen, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, died at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Monday night.



The Irish element gave signs of its exceeding displeasure with the Commune and its supporters, though the demonstration was confined to the use of some of the plainest words by which people express their unbelief in a statement. There was a mob meeting at Clerkenwell, and one of the sympathisers with the assassins of the Archbishop and the other hostages regretted the murders, but said that they were capable of extenuation. But the "extenuating circumstances" (by-the-way, this idea seems to have vanished from France) did not appear cogent to an Irish auditor, who proclaimed his dissent, and described the advocate as utterly untruthful—packing up the sentiment in a short dissyllable. He was challenged to come forward, and there were probabilities of a collision when the police interfered. However, a new appointment was made. Sunday and the park are to be desecrated by a gathering of philo-Communists, and it is possible that "Ireland will be there." Detesting all such demonstrations, I must, nevertheless, say that for once the Irish Catholics are not much in the wrong in protesting against its going forth that our artisans approve of the atrocities of the Commune.

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Lord Cairns on Thursday introduced a bill to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act of Ireland, having special reference to the Waterford tenantry. This was intended as a declaratory Act to settle some doubts which had created much alarm lately, in consequence of a judgment recently pronounced by Lord Justice Christian. The Lord Chancellor having expressed his thanks to Lord Cairns, the bill was read the first time. The Bishop of Exeter moved the second reading of the Union of Benefices Bill, the object of which was to extend to cathedral cities the provisions of an Act passed some Sessions ago. In the course of a discussion which followed, several objections were urged against both the form and substance of the measure, which was ultimately negatived without a division. A great many bills were then advanced a stage.

## THE FARM.

The prevalence of cold, unseasonable weather has been more serious than people imagine. Old hay getting very scarce and fetching over £7 per ton, has tempted many to commence mowing; and now that cutting has fairly commenced, the hay crop is found to be generally very light. On some of the paddocks round the metropolis famous for their meadow hay, it seems that scarcely a load to the acre will be gathered, where, in good seasons, two have been cut; consequently prices will be kept up for a long time. Peas and beans have blossomed well, but moisture is wanted for heavy podding. Barley seems to have done fairly up to a certain time; but, like the wheat plant, it is losing colour and strength. Oats have suffered greatly from the dry, cold weather. On the stronger wold lands the wheat looks better than elsewhere. The cold east wind also brought its usual plague of blight upon fruit trees. Oaks, too, have suffered; and in some districts young trees may be seen leafless, hung with web and caterpillars innumerable. Gooseberry and small fruit trees are, in places, heavy with fruit, but barren of leaves; and there is, consequently, rapid decay. Apples are very scarce, and there is no great quantity of wall-fruit. Loud complaint is heard about the fly and the earlier-sown turnips, and much re-sowing has taken place. Kohl rabi is being more than ever cultivated in the south; growing rapidly above ground, it does particularly well on heavy soils, and nowhere, save northward, where the swede grows so excellently, does it appear out of place. The dry seasons, in which it thrives better than other roots, are, no doubt, the cause of making it so popular; still, the more experienced graziers are of opinion that stock will go back when put upon mangold and turnips.

The hop-plant in Kent and Sussex has been retarded in its growth by the cold nights; the bine grows very slowly and uneven, and in those places where it is stronger lice and fly abound. In Worcester and Herefordshire the plantations are very weak and of small growth, vermin being thickly present on the earlier plants. The prospects of a good crop are very slight, and the market prices keep increasing, the best samples realising extreme figures.

Ireland has not been exempt from the unusual season. The sun has scarcely once risen, except upon hoar frosts, and no rain to speak of has fallen since Easter. Many of the best Meath pastures are becoming short and brown; but on Sunday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last heavy rains fell, with quite April weather, and have done an immensity of good. The potatoes are very promising and look healthy and well; but other crops, fruit especially, are unsatisfactory. The great trial of mowers and haymaking machines took place, before a large assembly, at Ball's Bridge, last week, in the field where the Royal Irish Agricultural Society intend holding their annual show the first week in August. The situation is as commodious as it is beautifully situated, in the best part of Dublin. With the visit of the Prince of Wales and a large number of entries, it is expected to be one of the society's best meetings. Implement-makers have had a rare time, as the continuous emigration has increased the wages of agricultural labourers, and there is a scarcity of men for the hay harvest. The auction of the late Mr. Thomas Barnes's herd of shorthorns is fixed for Wednesday, Aug. 23, and is looked upon as being one of the greatest events that have been known among Irish breeders and graziers for many years.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland returned to Dublin last Saturday, after inspecting the militia in the north.

The Albert Bridge at Glasgow was opened on Wednesday, without any ceremony.

Mr. Alderman Campbell was, on Wednesday, elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the remainder of the municipal year.

The report of the Irish Board of National Education for 1870 indicates that the system has not suffered injury from the agitation lately directed against it. There is an increase of 7664 pupils on the rolls, and nearly a million children in Ireland are now under teaching for a greater or less period of the year. The number of pupils has gone on increasing, despite large emigration. In Ulster the schools are mixed schools; but in Munster, Connaught, and even Leinster, rarely so. Ulster has 2523 schools, only 500 of which are exclusively Protestant or Roman Catholic. In all Ireland, out of 6806 schools, 3925 exhibit a mixed attendance; 2522 of the unmixed schools are in Roman Catholic hands. The system is already practically denominational in the south and west and in a great part of the eastern district of the country. The pupils in unmixed schools number 400,735. Of the total amount received by the teaching staff of the schools for 1870 only 17·7 per cent was the result of local contributions, and 82·3 per cent was defrayed by the public grant. The total sum paid was £342,107. The total number of pupils in the model schools was 17,000. Of these 6004 were of the Established Church, 5532 were Roman Catholics, 4917 Presbyterians, and 1247 belonged to other persuasions. There does not seem to have been any decline in the numbers attending of any of the religions in 1870.



A mixed committee of Protestant and Roman Catholic gentlemen has been formed in Ireland for the purpose of purchasing from the Irish Church Commissioners, and securing from further decay, the well-known "Rock of Cashel," with the ultimate view of restoring the now roofless Cathedral of St. Patrick for public worship and preserving King Cormac's Chapel. The rock was abandoned about a century ago by the then Archbishop, Dr. Price, who obtained an Act of Parliament constituting St. John's Church, which stood on a lower and more accessible site, the cathedral of the Irish Establishment, and since that time the cathedral has been disused. The "Rock of Cashel" is rich in historical associations. Upon its summit the ancient Kings of Munster had their palace and were solemnly crowned. It is an old tradition that the King of that region was baptised upon the rock by the hands of St. Patrick. Cormac M'Carthy, King of Desmond, crowned it with the beautiful Norman church which still bears his name; and Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, added the fabric of the old cathedral, within the walls of which was celebrated the Synod of Cashel in A.D. 1172.

# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The Right Hon. Patrick Bulfin, of Wordtown House, Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin, J.P., Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, died at the Mansion House on the 12th inst. The death of the chief magistrate during his year of office has rarely occurred. The dignity of Lord Mayor of Dublin was created in 1642 (not in 1665, as erroneously stated by all the Dublin journals), and since that period until the present there have been only three such deaths—one occurring in 1771, exactly a century ago. The esteemed and lamented citizen the subject of this notice, born, in 1814, the second son of the late Mr. Edward Bulfin, of Derrinlough, in King's County, was head of the extensive commercial house of Bulfin and Fay, wholesale grocers and seedsmen, of Thomas-street. He leaves a widow and family. So great was the popularity of his Lordship, and so high the esteem in which he was held, that his remains were accorded the honour of a public funeral, which was attended by the "Locum tenens of the Lord Mayor," as chief mourner, the Corporation, and a vast concourse of the citizens.

On the 22nd ult., at 2, Merrion-square South, the wife of James O. FitzGerald-Kenney, Esq., J.P., of Kilclogher, in the county of Galway, of a daughter.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has arrived in town from Dublin.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* is authorised by the Castle authorities to state that the Prince of Wales will arrive in Dublin, on Monday, July 31, and will be accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. The Princess of Wales will be joined in Germany by the Prince on the termination of his Irish visit, which will last one week.



The Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Belfast has passed unanimously a resolution in favour of the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill.

It is stated that on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Dublin in August there will be a review of all the troops in garrison in Phoenix Park.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending June 24 :—

In London 1938 births and 1296 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 236, and the deaths 49, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Zymotic diseases caused 393 deaths last week, including 232 from smallpox (8 less than in the preceding week), 27 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever (of which 6 were certified as typhus, 9 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 20 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of this class 361 deaths were referred last week, against 393 and 362 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of smallpox showed an increase in the west and south of London, while they had declined in each of the other groups of districts. To different forms of violence 58 deaths were referred last week. Of these 44 were accidental, including 14 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 12 from drowning, 9 from suffocation, of which 7 were infants. The deaths of 3 children resulted from being run over by vehicles in the streets. During the week 8 deaths from suicide were registered, of which 3 were by drowning and 3 by hanging.

During the week 5017 births and 3189 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week was at the rate of 23 deaths annually in every 1000 of the present estimated population. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 37 per 1000 persons living ; in Glasgow, 33 per 1000 ; and in Dublin, 18.

# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

The Right Hon. Robert Edward King, seventh Earl of Kingston, Viscount Kingsborough, Viscount Lorton, Baron Kingston and Erris, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of that kingdom, whose death is just announced, was born Oct. 18, 1831, the son of Robert, second Viscount Lorton,



who succeeded to the earldom at the death of his cousin James, fifth Earl, Sept. 8, 1869. It is a remarkable fact that within little more than four years there have been no less than five Earls of Kingston in succession. The nobleman whose death we record succeeded his father Oct. 16, 1869. He married, July 18, 1854. the Hon. Augusta Chichester, daughter of Arthur, first Lord Templemore, by whom he leaves an only child, Lady Blanche Sybil King, born Jan. 26, 1862.

Upwards of 2000 of the clergy of the Irish Church have elected to accept a commutation of their incomes.