

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

The most important paper in *Fraser* is one on the recent Home Rule conference in Dublin, pointing out that the moderation assumed to recommend the measure to the people of England is the very feature which renders it indifferent to the people of Ireland. Mr. T. G. Bowles labours to prove the

dent, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.—During last week 4280 births and 3556 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 724. The mortality from all causes in these towns was at the rate of 25 deaths annually to every 1000 persons living. The annual rate was 20 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 28 in Glasgow, and 17 in Dublin.

# KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

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.

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## THE LORD CHIEF BARON PIGOT.

The Right Honourable David Richard Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and a Commissioner of National Education, died at his residence, Merrion-square, Dublin, on the 22nd ult. He was born in 1797, at Kilworth, in the county of Cork, the son of a physician of that place. Called to the Bar in 1826, he obtained a silk gown in 1835 ; was made Solicitor-General in 1839 ; and was promoted to be Attorney-General, and created a Privy Councillor, in 1840. From 1839 to 1846 he sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Clonmel, and in the latter year succeeded Mr. Maziere Brady as Lord Chief Baron. A most learned and able lawyer, an accomplished scholar and gentleman, and a friend beloved in the circle in which he moved, Chief Baron Pigot will be long and deeply deplored. Conscientious to a fault, his judgments were marked by painstaking care, profound knowledge of the law, and keen sagacity. He was left a widower a short time since. One of his sons, David Richard Pigot, M.A., is an Irish barrister ; and one of his daughters is married to Dr. Lyons, of Dublin.

MRS. BRADFORD.

Mrs. Bradford, who died, on the 18th ult., at Taney House, Dundrum, near Dublin, at the great age of ninety-eight, was the daughter of Captain Edward Wilmot (of the Osmaston branch of that family in Derbyshire) and Martha Moore, his wife. In her youth she was the dearest friend—it may almost be said the adopted daughter—of Princess Daschkaw, with whom she lived in Russia from the spring of 1803 till the outbreak of the war between England and Russia in 1807. At her suggestion, the Princess wrote her memoirs. To her they were dedicated, and by her they were published in English, in 1840. They attracted considerable attention as the portrait of one of the most original and striking characters at the Court of Catherine II., and as, perhaps, the best existing picture of Russian society at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Miss Wilmot married the Rev. W. Bradford, the editor of the correspondence of Charles V., and for many years Rector of Storrington, in Sussex; and after his death she lived with her daughters in Ireland. Gifted with a memory of far more than ordinary power, with great social talents, and with a disposition singularly bright, winning, and affectionate, she retained them all unclouded and undiminished to the end.

## BY THE WAY.

The name of Wolseley does not now come to the front for the first time as the name of a British officer, distinguished for his brilliant deeds against savage enemies. Irish history records the fame of a Colonel Wolseley. In 1689 he was sent to rescue the Enniskilleners from the terrible danger that then menaced them. The Popish party in Dublin had resolved that an attack should be made upon them from several quarters at once, and the Enniskillen men sent off to pray for succour from Kirke. He could spare no soldiers, says Lord Macaulay ; but he sent arms, ammunition, and some experienced officers, of whom the chief were Colonel Wolseley and Lieutenant-Colonel Bury. The whole population came down to the shore to greet them. "It was with difficulty that they could make their way to the castle through the crowds that hung on them, blessing God that dear old England had not quite forgotten the Englishmen who were upholding her cause against great odds in the heart of Ireland." Wolseley, says the historian, seems to have been in every respect well qualified for his post. He was a staunch Protestant, and had proved his zeal for liberty and true religion by causing the Mayor of Scarborough, who had made a speech in favour of King James, to be brought into the market-place and well tossed in a blanket. Though regularly bred to war, he had a remarkable aptitude in drilling irregular troops. Wolseley lost no time in advancing upon a portion of the Irishry, and he speedily came up with Hamilton's army, which nearly twice outnumbered his own. "Shall we advance or retreat?" he asked of his small force, chiefly composed of "gentlemen and yeomen fighting, not for pay, but for their lands, their wives, their children, and their God." "Advance!" was thundered in response. Wolseley gave the word, "No Popery!" and the battle of Newton Butler followed, the Irish were utterly routed, and for a long time no quarter was given by the avengers. Fifteen hundred of the vanquished fell, and five hundred more were driven into Loch Erne and drowned. All the drums and all the colours of the Papists were taken. Wolseley also distinguished himself at the Boyne. Sir Garnet has made his own omens, in a long course of noble services ; but it is pleasant to read that under a Wolseley England has already inflicted terrible castigation upon savage and superstitious foes.

In the matter of extra-Parliamentary utterances, Mr. Isaac Butt is a sort of member for all Ireland. Doubtless he himself may think that, as the foremost speaking representative of the Home-Rule movement, he has a good claim to the above distinction, and possibly sometimes, in the enthusiasm of his temperament, he may deem himself now what O'Connell was once to the Irish people. He has on many occasions come with his Home-Rule nostrum to places in England; and now he has made an incursion into Scotland. In Glasgow there is a large Irish element, which, we fancy, is one with which the native inhabitants of that city are not particularly fascinated; and it may be so in Greenock; but it is hardly to be imagined that such an element exists to speak of in Edinburgh. The modern Athens may require a few non-national bricklayers; but it may be thought that she has not many, or not any, attractions for the class of immigrating Irish. However, Mr. Butt has done what he could in the way of the sound-and-fury eloquence which belongs to him to rouse the mind of those of his countrymen who are tarrying in the land of an unkindred Celtic people. The uniform reports that the meetings he has called have been very thinly attended show that, if he has got together typical Irish audiences large enough to swear by, he has not succeeded in inoculating the Scotch with his Home-Rule lymph. He has not on this subject the advantageous starting-point in Scotland which he possesses in Ireland; for the latter is a conquered country, whereas, as we said in this column very recently, Scotland annexed England and Ireland, and that makes all the difference in national feeling.

# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF NORBURY.

The Right Hon. Hector John Graham Toler, third Earl of

Norbury, Viscount Glandine, and Baron Norbury and Norwood, in the Peerage of Ireland, died, on the 26th ult., at Valence, Westerham, Kent. His Lordship was born Sept. 17, 1810, the second son of Hector John Graham, second Earl of Norbury (murdered at Durrow Abbey, Jan. 3, 1839), by Elizabeth, his wife, only child of Wm. Brabazon, Esq., of



Brabazon Park, in the county of Mayo, and was grandson of the famous John Toler, first Lord Norbury, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. The nobleman whose death we record married, Sept. 7, 1848, Stewart-Lindesay, daughter of Major-General Sir H. Bethune, Bart., and leaves four daughters and one only son, William Brabazon Lindesay, Viscount Glandine, born July 2, 1862, who succeeds as fourth Earl of Norbury.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M'CLINTOCK.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Jocelyn M'Clintock, who died on the 24th ult., in the fifty-third year of his age, at his residence, Fellows Hall, in the county of Armagh, was the youngest son of the late John M'Clintock, Esq., of Drumcar, M.P., by his second marriage, with Lady Elizabeth Le Poer French, daughter of William, Earl of Clancarty, and sister of the last Archbishop of Tuam. Colonel M'Clintock was half-brother of Lord Rathdonnell, and of the late Captain W. B. M'Clintock Bunbury, for many years M.P. for the county of Carlow. He served in the 37th and 52nd Light Infantry, and, when a Captain in the latter regiment, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sligo Rifles. Colonel M'Clintock held the commission of the peace for the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and was a director of the Ulster Railway Company. He married, in 1850, the youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Sir James Stronge, Bart., of Tynan Abbey, M.P. for the county of Armagh.

Occupancy.

According to the *Printers' Register* there are now published in Great Britain and Ireland 131 daily newspapers, distributed as follows:—London, 24; Provinces, 72; Scotland, 13; Ireland, 18; Wales, 2; Channel Islands, 2.

LORD DE ROS.

The Right Hon. William Lennox Lascelles Fitzgerald de Ros,

Lord de Ros, General in the Army, Colonel of the 4th Hussars, and Lieut.-Governor of the Tower of London, died, on the 6th inst., at Old Court, Strangford, county of Down. His Lordship was born, on Sept. 1, 1797, the third son of Lord Henry Fitzgerald (third son of James, the first Duke of Leinster) by Charlotte, Baroness de

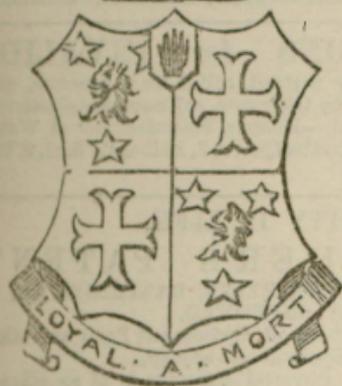


Ros, his wife, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham; and succeeded, at the death of his brother, Henry William, nineteenth Lord, in 1839, to the ancient barony of de Ros, which dates from the reign of Henry III., and after Le Despencer, now enjoyed by Viscountess Falmouth, stands first on the roll of Barons. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, entered the Army in 1819, and attained the rank of General in 1868. He was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard in 1852, and Equerry to the Prince Consort from 1853 to 1861. He married, June 7, 1824, Lady Georgiana, third daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, K.G., and leaves issue one surviving daughter, Blanche, wife of James Rannie Swinton, Esq., and one son, Dudley Charles, now Lord de Ros, Colonel in the Army, late 1st Life Guards, and Equerry to the Queen, born March 11, 1827, and married, October, 1853, to Lady Elizabeth Egerton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Wilton, by whom he has a daughter, Mary Frances. The late Lord de Ros was author of a "History of the Tower of London."

SIR JAMES CHATTERTON, BART.

General Sir James Charles Chatterton, third Baronet, of Castle Mahon, in the county of Cork, Colonel 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, G.C.B., K.H., and Knight of San Fernando of Spain, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, died on the 5th inst., just six weeks after his wife. He was born, in 1794, the second son of Sir James Chatterton, first Baronet, second serjeant-at-law, and Clerk of the State Papers in Ireland, by Rebecca, his wife, daughter of Abraham Lane, Esq. He entered the Army, in the 12th Light Dragoons, in 1809, and was actively engaged in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. For his services he was given the war medal with seven clasps, as well as the Waterloo medal. He took part

in the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive, and various minor actions; and in 1815 fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and was in the advance on and at the capture of Paris. At the state funeral of the Duke of Wellington he was commissioned by the Queen, "in consideration of his long, faithful, and distinguished career," to carry the grand banner. Sir James sat in Parliament as M.P. for the county of Cork from 1831 to 1835 and from 1849 to 1852, and was High Sheriff from 1851 to 1852. He succeeded to the baronetcy, at the decease of his brother, Sir William Abraham Chatterton, second Baronet, in 1855, but, as he leaves no issue, the title expires with him. He married, in 1825, Anne, daughter of James Atkinson, Esq., of Lendale, Yorkshire, and had an only son, who died in infancy.



A meeting in favour of Hospital Sunday was held in Dublin yesterday week. A letter was read from Cardinal Cullen disapproving of the project.

The Trades Union Congress at Sheffield held its last sitting on Saturday, when, amongst the subjects discussed, were the direct representation of labour in Parliament, the federation of trades unions, co-operative and industrial partnerships, overtime and piecework, the limitation of apprenticeships, convict labour, technical education, and international arbitration. Next year's congress is to be held at Liverpool.

The Marquis of Ripon, as Worshipful Grand Master of England and Right Worshipful Grand Master of West Yorkshire, presided, on Wednesday, at a large muster of Freemasons from all parts of the West Riding, held at Leeds. His Lordship alluded to the spread of lodges in the West Riding, and spoke on the duties and privileges of Freemasonry. About 150 brethren subsequently attended a banquet at the Great Northern Station Hotel—the Marquis presiding.

The National Tenant Right Conference held at Belfast was concluded on Wednesday. Mr. James Sharman Crauford, J.P., presided, and there was a large attendance. Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the progressive statesmanship displayed in the Irish Land Act, and the consequent advantages to the tenantry of Ireland, but renewing a declaration against its inadequacy for the suppression of evils which have retarded agricultural prosperity.

Mr. Donnell, Registrar-General for Ireland, has issued a return showing that last year 90,149 emigrants left that country, being an increase, compared with the year 1872, of 12,047. The total emigration from Ireland since May 1, 1851, the date at which the collection of returns began, is stated to be 2,252,745 persons.

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The Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, died, on Thursday week, at his residence at Queenstown. He had been suffering some time from paralytic seizure, consequent on overwork.

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Saturday in the action for libel brought by Mr. Walter Trevor Stannus, formerly agent to the Marquis of Hertford, against the proprietor of the Belfast *Northern Whig*. The jury, at the trial in December, 1872, awarded Mr. Stannus £100 damages. The defendant now sought to set aside the verdict; but the Court unanimously declined to allow an appeal.

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The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland held his first levée for the season at Dublin Castle on Tuesday. Alderman James Mackey, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, was knighted.

It was unanimously resolved, at a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on Monday, that a Federal Parliament for Ireland be made the subject of agitation, in permanent sittings, until the elections are concluded.

LORD STUART DE DECIES.

The Right Honourable Henry Villiers-Stuart, Lord Stuart de



Decies, of Dromana, in the county of Waterford, Lord Lieutenant of that county and Colonel of the Waterford Militia, whose death, at his seat near Cappoquin, is just announced, was eldest son of the late Lord Henry Stuart, by Gertrude Amelia, his wife, daughter and heiress of George Villiers, Earl of Grandison, and grandson of John, first Marquis of Bute, the

son of the Prime Minister Bute. Through his mother the deceased Peer represented a distinguished line of the famous family of Villiers, as well as the historic house of FitzGerald of the Decies, descended of the Earls of Esmond. He was born June 8, 1803, and entered Parliament in 1826 as M.P. for Waterford. He sat subsequently for Banbury, and in 1839, during Lord Melbourne's administration, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Stuart de Decies. His Lordship married a foreigner, Madame de Olt, and was left a widower Aug. 7, 1867.

## DEATHS.

On the 10th ult., in Dublin, Mrs. Lawrence, the widow of Captain Lawrence, of Lisreaghan Lawrencetown, in the county of Galway, and late Captain in H.M. 41st Regiment, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Baronet, of Mountbellew, same county.

having gone up as Earl Russell to the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone became leader of the House of Commons during the ascendancy of the Liberal party. He was, it need not be said, the most efficient member of Earl Russell's second Administration. His share in the Parliamentary contests upon the Reform Bill of 1866, proposed by the Liberals, and the Reform Bill of 1867, brought in by the Conservatives and carried, was most important. In 1868 he proposed and passed his resolutions for the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, a measure which had been conceived by the Radical Reformers of thirty years before, but which no person of Ministerial experience had ever yet adopted. The general election of November, 1868, turned mainly upon this question. Mr. Gladstone lost his seat for South Lancashire, but was elected for Greenwich. He came into power with a large majority, in December, 1868, and proceeded to execute his measures of justice to Ireland. The abolition of the Irish Church Establishment, in 1869, was followed in the next year by the Irish Landlord and Tenant Act. The Gladstone Ministry has done several other useful things in the reform of the Army and Navy and of the Law Courts, the establishment of school boards and of a school rate, the improvement of criminal law and of bankruptcy law; while it has escaped being drawn into the wars of the Continental Powers.

# THE IRISH WAREHOUSE.

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Conservative has been returned at the head of the poll for the city of Dublin—namely, Sir Arthur Guinness, who was returned also in 1868, but unseated on petition. With him is joined Mr. Brookes, a Home Ruler, who happens just now to be Lord Mayor of the city. Mr. Pim, one of the late Liberal members, was rele-

In Ireland some successes—notable for changes in a Liberal direction—have been made in some of the northern Conservative boroughs. Thus Colonel Knox, a loud-spoken Tory and Orangeman, has yielded his seat at Dungannon to Mr. Dickson; and Sir Hervey Bruce has had to give his seat at Coleraine to Mr. D. Taylor. There is a question whether the late representative of Dungarvan, Mr. Henry Matthews is a Tory or a Liberal, so batlike are his oscillations between the two parties; but, at any rate, he has made way for an absolute Liberal, Mr. O. Keefe, and Lord Newry has been forced out of the borough which gives him his title by a Liberal, Mr. Whitworth. Mayo County, which was left unsought by its late Conservative member, Lord Bingham, has become wholly Liberal by giving to the other late member, Mr. G. E. Browne, as a colleague. Mr. T. Tighe. A little while

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated July 4, 1871, with eight codicils, of the Right Hon. Cadwallader, Lord Blayney, late of Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan, who died on Jan. 18 last, at St. James's Hotel, Piccadilly, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Thomas Bates, the Hon. Walter Philip Alexander, Richard Key, and John Davis Garde, the executors, the personal estate being sworn £25,000. Among many other legacies, the testator bequeaths £1000 to the poor of Castle Blayney; £50 to the poor of St. James's, Piccadilly; nineteen guineas to the poor of Willesden; £5000 to purchase land, if practicable, within half a mile of the market house, Castle Blayney, and to erect almshouses thereon for twenty persons to be elected without reference to creed, and £15,000 to form an endowment fund for the same; £2000 to the sustentation fund of the Irish Church; £10,000 to be divided between the Molyneux Asylum, Dunne's Hospital, the Protestant Orphan Society, the Agricultural Society, and Queen's College, all at Dublin; and £200 each to the Charing-cross Hospital and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner. The residuary legatees are the Countess of Caledon, Thomas Bates, the Hon. Walter Philip Alexander, Arthur Sharman Crawford, testator's sister, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Gordon, and his niece, Mrs. Rolland. A correspondent suggests the possibility of there being an inheritor of the barony of Blayney, from the fact that the Hon. Sir Arthur Blayney, second son of the first peer, left three sons, Edward, Henry, and Arthur, and that of these sons, Arthur, living at the commencement of the eighteenth century, married twice, and had three sons by his first wife and six children by his second. Sir Henry Hope Edwardes, Bart., and Mr. Thomas Bates, of Heddon Banks, Northumberland, are the present representatives of the second son of the Hon. Sir Arthur Blayney, being descended from two of his daughters. We may, however, state that if no claim be actually made within a twelvemonth the barony of Blayney may be legally used as one of the extinctions required for the creation of an Irish peer.

The Dublin Corporation has resolved unanimously to memorialise the Government for the appropriation of the Irish Church Surplus Fund to the widening of Carlisle Bridge, the construction of a new street leading to Christ Church Cathedral, the drainage of such parts of the country as may require drainage, the reclamation of waste lands and other purposes, the adornment and improvement of the city, and the advancement of the material prosperity of the country generally.

## DEATHS.

On Dec. 13 last, at Shanghai, China, Lady Hornby, aged 36.

On the 13th inst., at 122, Pembroke-road, Dublin, Catherine, Countess of Desart, aged 75.

On the 12th ult., at Torquay, John Brabazon Vivian, Commander R.N., second son of Lord Vivian, aged 37.

On the 14th inst., at De Vesce-terrace, Kingstown, Barbara, Countess of Miltown.

## IRELAND.

- Antrim—\*Mr. James Chainé, C  
 Hon. Edward O'Neil, C  
 Armagh—Mr. Vance, C  
 Armagh (Co.)—Mr. E. W. Verner, C  
 \*Mr. Maxwell C. Close, C  
 Athlone—Double Return  
 Sir J. Ennis  
 Mr. Sheil  
 Bandon—Mr. A. Swanston, L  
 Belfast—\*Mr. J. P. Corry, C  
 Mr. W. Johnston, C  
 Carlow Borough—\*Mr. H. Lewis, L  
 Carlow, County—Mr. H. Bruen, C  
 Mr. Kavanagh, C  
 Carrickfergus—Mr. M. R. Dalway, L  
 Cavan (Co.)—\*Fay, H R  
 S. Biggar H R  
 Clare (Co.)—Sir C. O'Loghlen, H R  
 \*Lord Conyngham, H R  
 Clonmel—\*Mr. Moore, H R  
 Coleraine—\*Mr. D. Taylor, L  
 Cork (City)—Mr. J. P. Ronayne, H R  
 Mr. N. D. Murphy, L  
 Cork (Co.)—Mr. Downing, H R  
 Mr. W. Shaw, L  
 Donegal—Marquis of Hamilton, C  
 Mr. T. Connolly, C  
 Down (Co.)—Lord A. Hill-Trevor, C  
 \*J. Sharman Crawford, L  
 Downpatrick—\*Mr. J. Mulholland, C  
 Drogheda—\*Dr. O'Leary, H R  
 Dublin (City)—\*Sir A. Guinness, C  
 Lord Mayor Brooks, H R  
 Dublin County—Mr. I. Hamilton, C  
 Colonel Taylor, C  
 Dublin University—Dr. Ball, C  
 Hon. D. Plunket, C  
 Dundalk—Mr. P. Callan, H R  
 Dungannon—\*Mr. J. Dickson, L  
 Dungarvan—\*Mr. J. O'Keefe, H R  
 Ennis—Captain Stacpoole, L  
 Enniskillen—Lord Crichton, C  
 Fermanagh—Hon. H. A. Cole, C  
 Mr. W. Archdall, C  
 Galway (B.)—\*Mr. George Morris, C  
 Lord St. Lawrence, L  
 Galway (Co.)—Mitchell Henry, H R  
 Captain Nolan, H R  
 Kerry—Captain Herbert, L  
 Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, L  
 Kildare—\*Mr. Meldon, H R  
 Mr. W. H. Cogan, L  
 Kilkenny—Sir John Gray, H R  
 Kilkenny (County)—Mr. G. Bryan,  
 H R ; \* Mr. Patrick Martin, H R  
 King's County—Sir P. O'Brien, H R  
 Serjeant Sherlock, H R  
 Kinsale—\*Mr. Eugene Collins, H R  
 Leitrim—Mr. W. R. O. Gore, C  
 Mr. J. Brady, L  
 Limerick (City)—\*Mr. R. O'Shaugh-  
 nessy, H R ; Mr. Isaac Butt, H R  
 Limerick (County)—\*Mr. J. O'Sulli-  
 van, H R ; Mr. E. J. Synan, L  
 Lisburn—Sir R. Wallace, C  
 Londonderry—Mr. C. E. Lewis, C  
 Londonderry (Co.)—\*Prof. Smyth,  
 D.D., L ; \* Mr. Law, L  
 Longford (County)—Major O'Reilly,  
 H R ; \*Mr. G. Errington, H R  
 Louth—\*Mr. A. M. Sullivan, H R  
 Mr. P. Callan, H R  
 Mallow—\*Mr. M'Carthy, H R  
 Mayo—Mr. G. E. Browne, H R  
 \*Mr. F. Tighe, H R  
 Meath—\*Mr. N. Ennis, H R  
 Mr. J. Martin, H R  
 Monaghan—Mr. John Leslie, C  
 Mr. S. Evelyn Shirley, C  
 New Ross—\*Mr. Dunbar, H R  
 Newry—\*Mr. William Whitworth, L  
 Portarlinton—Capt. D. Damer, C  
 Queen's County—Mr. K. T. Digby,  
 H R ; Mr. E. Dease, H R  
 Roscommon—The O'Conor Don, L  
 \*Captain French, H R  
 Sligo County—Mr. D. M. O'Conor, L  
 Sir R. Gore Booth, C  
 Tipperary—Hon. Col. White, H R  
 \*Hon. W. O'Callaghan, H R  
 Tralee—The O'Donoghue, L  
 Tyrone—\*Mr. J. W. E. Macartney, C  
 Hon. H. W. L. Corry, C  
 Waterford (City)—\*Mr. R. Power,  
 H R ; \*Major O'Gorman, H R  
 Waterford (Co.)—Lord Charles  
 Beresford C ; Sir J. Esmond, R  
 Westmeath—Mr. P. J. Smyth, H R  
 Lord R. Montagu, H R  
 Wexford (B.)—W. A. Redmond, H R  
 Wexford (Co.)—\*Sir G. Bowyer,  
 H R ; \*J. O'Cleary, H R  
 Wicklow (County)—W. F. Dick, C  
 \*William O'Byrne, H R  
 Youghal—\*Sir J. M'Kenna, H R

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, Mr. Elias Thompson was elected President for the ensuing year, as successor to Mr. John Preston.

# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DESART.

The Right Hon. Catherine, Countess of Desart, widow of John Otway, second Earl, died, on the 13th inst., at 122, Pembroke-road, Dublin, aged seventy-five. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter and coheiress (with her sisters, Mrs. Tuite and Mrs. Morris) of Maurice Nugent O'Connor, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, King's County, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway. She married, first, Oct. 7, 1817, John Otway, 2nd Earl of Desart (by whom she was grandmother of the present Earl of Desart); and, secondly, Jan. 26, 1824, Rose Lambart Price, Esq., who died in 1826, leaving by her a daughter, Maria, married to John La Touche, Esq., of Harristown. The O'Connors of Mount Pleasant represented the famous Irish race, the O'Connors of Offaley.

## THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF MILLTOWN.

The Right Hon. Barbara, Countess Dowager of Milltown, widow of Joseph, fourth Earl of Milltown, K.P., died at Monkstown, near Dublin, on the 14th inst. Her Ladyship, who was second daughter and coheiress (with her sisters, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Butler, and Mrs. MacEvoy, of Tobertynam, in the county of Meath) of the late Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Bart, of Greenhills, in the county of Kildare, by Maria, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Lawrence Coyne Nugent, Esq., married, first, in 1822, Eyre, last Lord Castlecoote, by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, in 1828, Joseph, fourth Earl of Milltown, by whom (who died in 1866) she had three sons, viz.—1, Joseph Henry, fifth Earl of Milltown, who died, unmarried, April 8, 1871; 2, Edward Nugent, present Earl, born in 1835, and married, in 1871, to Lady Geraldine Evelyn Stanhope; and, 3, the Hon. Henry Leeson, Chamberlain to his Excellency Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and two daughters (twins), viz.—Lady Barbara Chetwynd Stapylton and Lady Cecilia Turton.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland received on Wednesday, at Dublin Castle, deputations with farewell addresses from the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Irish Rifle Association, the Dublin Corporation, and the Royal Irish Academy of Music. Countess Spencer was present. Cardinal Cullen paid a farewell visit to his Excellency. Earl and Countess Spencer afterwards left for Holyhead, en route for England.

A valuable endowment in trust for ever has been presented to the Belfast Queen's College by Mr. William Dunville. It consists of two studentships, one for the encouragement of the mathematical and physical and the other for that of natural sciences. They are intended by the donor to enable distinguished students who attain graduation to pursue their collegiate studies further. The studentships are tenable for two years, and are of the value of £45 for the first and £100 for the second year.

An action has been brought against Mr. Hayes, the Irish artist, a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, for libel arising out of the "Civic Celebrities" caricatures, attributed to him, the plaintiff being Sir Wm. Carroll. The publication on which the action is based represents the plaintiff in the costume of a clown, with his left foot and leg enormously swollen, and a ridiculous legend appended. Damages are laid at £500.

In returning Mr. J. Sharman Crawford the county of Down has put on the roll of Parliament a name which was formerly held in high estimation by all parties—that of William Sharman Crawford, a truly philanthropical legislator, and the most amiable and unassuming of men. Drogheda adds something to the medical section of the new Parliament in Dr. O'Leary; Galway rewards Captain Nolan, an officer of Artillery, for the strong fight he made at the last election for that county; Londonderry county tardily returns a law officer of the late Government, Mr. Law, who has just relinquished the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland, and contributes something of learning and science in the person of Professor Smyth. The late member, Mr. M'Mahon, not having essayed New Ross, that constituency has chosen Mr. Dunbar, who distinguished himself at the Indian Bar; Waterford, variable in its choice, has put into the place of one of its late members, Major O'Gorman, a son of a gentleman once very prominent in Irish Parliamentary, political, and social life as the The O'Gorman Mahon; and Wexford County sends back quaint—almost eccentric—Sir George Bowyer to a scene with which he was long familiar, and has given him for a companion a gentleman who is understood to call himself the Chevalier O'Cleary.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by Countess Spencer, presided, yesterday week, at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the schools of art in connection with the Royal Dublin Society. There was a large and fashionable attendance, and the Count and Countess were received with enthusiastic applause. The prizes having been distributed by the Lord Lieutenant, Sir G. Hodgson, Bart, presented the thanks of the society to the Viceroy for his unvaried interest in the welfare of the society during his five years of Viceroyalty, and in highly complimentary terms spoke of the warm feelings entertained towards Lord Spencer and his amiable Countess by the whole Irish people. His Excellency said, in reply, in making his farewell address to the people of Ireland through that society, he expressed the conviction that the measures adopted towards Ireland during his administration would tend to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that, although taking a farewell in person, his thoughts and feelings would be always amongst them, and he should ever desire to do what he could for the prosperity and welfare of the people.—His Excellency and Lady Spencer held an undress farewell levée in Dublin on Tuesday afternoon. After the reception Lord Spencer received a deputation on the part of the members, subscribers, and landholders of the Ward Hunt and the district with which it is connected, who presented him with a handsome silver shield, together with an illuminated address. His Excellency accepted the gift, and stated his intention to present to the committee of the Hunt a cup to be raced for at the next race meeting. The Corporation of Dublin, at a special meeting on Tuesday, adopted a valedictory address, which was presented on Wednesday.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Feb. 15, 1854, of Alexandrina Octavia Maria, Countess of Portarlington, late of Emo Park, Queen's County, Ireland, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 16th inst. by her husband, the Right Hon. the Earl of Portarlington, the sole legatee therein named, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

On the 20th ult., at her residence, Carrig House, Lower Glanmire-road, Cork, Miss Mary Callaghan, only surviving child of the late Daniel Callaghan, Esq., of Lota Beg, in the county of Cork, and sister of the late Daniel Callaghan, Esq., M.P., for many years member for the city of Cork, aged 86 years.

The Duke of Abercorn, the newly-appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was sworn in before a Privy Council, on Tuesday, at Dublin Castle.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the running down of the Rainbow in Dublin Bay by the screw-steamer Meteor was concluded on Wednesday. The Court suspended the certificate of George Anderson, master of the Meteor, for three months. One man was drowned by the accident, two were saved by the steamer, and one had a narrow escape.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The probate granted at Dublin, on the 16th ult., of the will and three codicils of the Right Hon. Henry Villiers, Lord Stuart de Decies, late of Dromana, Waterford, who died Jan. 22 last, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 26th ult., the aggregate personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £14,000. The acting executor is Mr. Lawrence Dennehey. The testator settles all his real estate, subject to certain charges, upon his son, the Rev. Henry Windsor Villiers Stuart, and the residue of the personalty is settled in a similar manner after payment thereout of some legacies and annuities. There is a gift of £1000 upon trust, to apply the income for the benefit of the curate or chaplain of the chapel of Villierstown. The will and codicils are respectively dated March 25 and 31, 1870, and April 26 and Aug. 28, 1872.

The Irish probate, granted on the 9th ult., of the will of Daniel Joseph Jaffé, late of Belfast, who died at Nice on Jan. 21 last, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 28th ult., the aggregate of the personal estate in England, Scotland, and Ireland being sworn under £140,000. The acting executors are Martin Jaffé, Joseph John Jaffé, Otto Moses Jaffé, and Siegmund Armin Oppe. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Friedrike Jaffé, his private residence and the furniture, a legacy of £500, and an annuity of £600 for life; to each of his grandchildren living at his death who were born before Jan. 1, 1876, £500; and one tenth of the residue of his property to or upon trust for each of his nine children. As to the remaining tenth of his property, various legacies are given thereout, including £500 to aid in building a second hospital, similar to that in Frederick-street, for the town of Belfast; £100 to the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, Belvedere, Kent; and £100 to the Pauline Stift, Hamburg; and the rest to such of his children, or grandchildren, or relatives whom he has assisted in his lifetime, or for such charitable object as his executors in their discretion shall think fit. The will is dated Dec. 26 last.

# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD MASSY.

The Right Hon. Hugh Hamon Ingoldsby, fifth Lord Massy, of



Duntrileague, in the county of Limerick, in the Peerage of Ireland, who died at 12, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., was elder son and heir of Hugh Hamon, fourth Lord Massy, by Matilda, his wife, youngest daughter of Luke White, Esq., of Woodlands, in the county of Dublin, and represented a branch of the old Cheshire family

of Massy, established in Ireland by General Hugh Massy, who had a command against the Irish in 1641. The first Lord, created in 1776, was Hugh Massy of Duntrileague, M.P., great-grandson of the General. The late peer was born on April 14, 1827; succeeded to the title at the death of his father, in 1836; and married, Jan. 4, 1855, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late George More Nisbett, Esq., of Cairnhill, in the county of Lanark. As he has left no issue, his only brother, the Hon. John Thomas William Massy, born Aug. 30, 1835, becomes sixth Lord Massy. He is heir of entail to the beautiful estate of Kilakee, in the county of Dublin, now the seat of Mrs. White, his uncle's widow. His Lordship is married to Lady Lucy Butler, daughter of Somerset Richard, third Earl of Carrick, by whom he has issue.

The widow of a bailiff named Patrick Mitchell, who was murdered in the county of Limerick, has been awarded £500 compensation under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act.

## BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Lismany, Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, the Hon. Mrs. Pollok, wife of John Pollok, Esq., of a son.

On the 11th inst., at 41, Eaton-square, Mrs. Nevile, wife of R. H. C. Nevile, of Wellingore Hall, Grantham, of a son and heir.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 7th ult., at Trinity Church, Allahabad, George Frederick Leycester Marshall, Captain Royal Engineers (Bengal), to Elizabeth Huntley, second daughter of the Hon. Sir William Muir, Lieutenant-Governor North-West Provinces, India.

On the 7th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, E. M. Langworthy, Esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, to Lady Alice Louisa Pery, only daughter of W. H. Tenison, second Earl of Limerick.

## DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Palazzo Poli, Rome, after a short illness, Georgina, Countess of Northesk, in the 63rd year of her age.

On the 11th inst., at Pengwern, Flintshire, the Hon. Thomas Price Lloyd, second son of the late Lord Mostyn, in the 74th year of his age.

On May 16, 1873, in America, Mark-Ker, sixth son of the late Captain Mark-Ker, Langford Militia, and of Bracklough, in the county of Cavan, Ireland.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, 5, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Elisha Williams Teackle, Esq., late of New York.

On the 6th inst., at Nice, France, after two months' illness, Libama, wife of Felix VanZeller, Esq. R.I.P.

On the 3rd inst., at 4, Rue de Solferino, Paris, Charles Wynne Finch, Esq., of Voelas, Denbighshire, and Cefn Amwlch, Carnarvonshire.

On the 8th inst., suddenly, at Debroghur, Upper Assam, John Richard Bassett, eldest son of Richard Bassett, Esq., of Bonvilstone, Glamorgan-shire, aged 26.

On the 5th inst., at Laverstock, near Salisbury, Mr. William Napier, formerly a Lieutenant of the Royal Marines, Plymouth division, aged 82. A descendant of the Napiers of Tintinhull, Somerset.

On the 6th inst., at his residence, 64, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, Nicholas King, Esq., A.B.T.C.D., of Arda and Ballyline, in the county of Kerry.

On the 2nd inst., at Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, Anna Bagot, sister-in-law of the late George Bagot, many years High Sheriff of British Guiana, aged 91. She was beloved and esteemed by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

*\*\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

An action to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Alice Mitchell against Mr. Burnham, who assisted his father and mother in carrying on a Berlin wool business at Eastbourne, was tried at Maidstone Assizes on Wednesday; and the jury awarded the plaintiff £275 damages.

Having been found guilty of sending to sea the ship Nimrod in a condition dangerous to the lives of those on board her, the Quinns, father and son, shipowners, of Belfast, have been sentenced each to pay a fine of £150 and to undergo two months' imprisonment.

The will and three codicils of William Ewart, senior partner in the firm of William Ewart and Son, of Belfast, flax-spinners and linen merchants, were proved at Belfast on the 25th ult., the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. It bequeaths £5000, in addition to a sum of £5000 secured by marriage settlement, in trust for his grandsons, William Ewart Beamish Barter, Charles St. Ledger Barter, and Beamish St. John Barter, and their issue; the further sum of £500 to William Ewart Beamish Barter, and the following life annuities:—£50 to James Tilley, testator's nephew; £50 to Jane Whittle; £50 to Rosetta Ewart, and eight annuities of £30 each to her children. Testator leaves his pictures, prints, books, plate, and household furniture to his widow for her life, with an annuity of £400 and a legacy of £100; to the Protestant Orphan Society for the counties of Antrim and Down, £200; to the Belfast General Hospital, £50; to the Belfast Charitable Society, £100; and to the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland, £200 in trust for the widows of the clergy of the united dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, and devises and bequeaths all the estates of which the testator was possessed and the residue of his personal estate, after providing for the payment of the above legacies and annuities, to his son, William Ewart. The executors are William Ewart, William Quartus Ewart, and Robert Kelso Matthewson. By his second codicil testator bequeathed additional life annuities to the extent of £50.

## THE RE-ELECTIONS.

For unopposed re-elections consequent upon the appointment of the new Ministry took place yesterday week, namely:—Lord Sandon, Vice-President of the Council, was returned for Liverpool; Attorney-General for Huntingdon; Lord Henry Lennox, First Commissioner of Works, for Chichester; and Mr. Cave, Judge-Advocate-General, for Shoreham.

Six more members of the Government were re-elected, without opposition, on Saturday:—Sir Richard Baggallay, Solicitor-General, for Mid-Surrey; Mr. Sclater-Booth, President of the Local Government Board, for North Hants; the Lord Advocate of Scotland, for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen; Mr. Rowland Winn, one of the Lords of the Treasury, for North Lincolnshire; Sir James Elphinstone, also a Lord of the Treasury, for Portsmouth; and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, for Oxford University.

The re-elections on Monday were the following:—Dr. Ball, Attorney-General for Ireland, for the University of Dublin; Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for East Gloucestershire; Lord Henry Somerset, Controller of her Majesty's Household, for Monmouthshire; Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, for North Staffordshire; Earl Percy, Treasurer of the Royal Household, for the northern division of Northumberland; Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, for the northern division of Northamptonshire.

Mr. Disraeli, the Premier, was on Tuesday re-elected, without opposition, for Buckinghamshire, Mr. Tally having withdrawn; Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for North Devon; and Mr. Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, for the county of Inverness, upon his appointment as a Groom in Waiting to the Queen. There was a contest at Eye, but Lord Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household, was returned by a considerable majority over Mr. Easton, the Liberal candidate.

In Mr. Disraeli's address to the electors of Buckinghamshire asking for re-election on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury the right hon. gentleman stated that, in forming a Ministry, he had recommended to the Queen "a body of gentlemen who will uphold the institutions of the country and defend the rights of every class of her Majesty's subjects."

Mr. A. Cross, Home Secretary, was on Wednesday re-elected, without opposition, for South-West Lancashire; and Sir Massey Lopes, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, for South Devon. The result of the Dublin county election on Wednesday was officially declared the next day. Colonel Taylor (Conservative) was re-elected by 2122 votes against 1161 given for Mr. Parnell (Home Ruler).

Viscount Mahon was on Thursday re-elected, unopposed, for East Suffolk.

The election for the city of Oxford, consequent upon the elevation of Mr. Cardwell to the Peerage, took place on Monday, when Mr. Hall, the Conservative candidate, polled 2554 votes; and Mr. Lewis, who stood in the Liberal interest, 2092. The majority for Mr. Hall was thus 462.

St. Patrick's Day (Tuesday) passed over quietly in the large towns of Ireland. The festival was celebrated by the Irish residents in London and elsewhere with the usual religious and patriotic observances.—The ninety-first anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated at Willis's Rooms, when about eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner. In the absence of the Marquis of Londonderry the chair was filled by the Earl of Courtown. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced to the amount of £650, including a donation of 100 guineas from the Queen. In pursuance of annual custom, an excellent dinner was served to the children at the schools in the course of the day.—Archbishop Manning, in a pastoral on the observance of St. Patrick's Day, exhorted his people not to set foot in a public-house for three days. For each day's abstention he promised them an indulgence of forty days. The charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct at the police courts on Wednesday morning arising out of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day were much fewer in number than in former years.—A Home Rule Ball was giving in Edinburgh, and there was also some oratory in relation to Irish political questions.

Father O'Keeffe has reopened the campaign against the Bishop of Ossory. He now sues the Bishop for slander. The ground of action is a letter written by Dr. Moran to a member of Parliament saying that the nomination which Father O'Keeffe forwarded to the Board of Education was a forgery. Damages are laid at £6000.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated musically by Irish ballad concerts (morning and evening) at St. James's Hall.

Lord Leconfield has given £2500 to the sustentation fund of the Limerick diocese. This is only part of a sum of £20,000 which his Lordship has devoted to the Church of Ireland.

The Company of Grocers has given £100, the Company of Drapers £105, and the Company of Fishmongers £105 towards the enlargement of St. Columba's College, near Dublin, and to help to place it on the footing of an English public school. These companies all have estates in Ireland.

The second day of the meeting of the House for business is generally featureless; but this time, there was a disturbing element introduced on the Report of the Address, for the Home Rulers placed themselves formally and in force in presence of the Legislature. Perhaps that peculiar labial utterance which—if the word may be excused—may be called “spluttering,” to which Mr. Butt is subject, was rather increased on this occasion by a touch of nervousness. He began in a tone of moderation, and, though he warmed up a little when he described the down-trodden, police-ridden condition of Ireland, illustrated by the fact that no man was allowed to possess and to use arms at his discretion (which is a feeble word to indicate what the use would be), and how complete the liberty in that respect would be under a purely Irish Parliament, he cannot be said to have been over-enthusiastic, and, on the whole, his speech was not so effective as might have been expected. Perhaps, however, it was only a rehearsal against that occasion when Home Rule is to put on a grand Parliamentary appearance. Other Irish members of that persuasion revealed themselves, so to speak, in action. For instance, Mr. Macartney, who was undemonstrative, but decided; and, above all, there was Mr. Sullivan, who made an unquestionable hit. He is said to be audacious to a degree; but, though he was bold and freespoken, he could scarcely have been accused of audacity, showing at once a sense of personal and representative responsibility, combined with a proper deference for the Assembly which he was addressing. He is not merely eloquent, in the Irish meaning of the word, but, though ardent and copious in language, he is a rhetorician of skill; while as to humour, for point, and, above all, for the appearance of its unconsciousness, it is inimitable. Some of his illustrations of the effect of the Arms Act in Ireland were droll in the extreme as he moulded them, though they were none the less effective on his argument because they were jocosely told. But they culminated in the case of the performing monkey which was seized for possessing and firing a popgun, against the statute and the peace of our Lady the Queen. Indeed, the sympathy which the hon. member exhibited towards the oppressed monkey was most affecting.

In this discussion there was an indication, beyond that of moving the election of the Speaker, that the Government intends to utilise the undoubted capacity of Mr. Chaplin as a debater; for, apropos of nothing, he made a sharp party attack on Mr. Gladstone, his thrusts being as keen and rapid as those of a small-sword and his demeanour almost fierce, while the expression of his face may be described by the familiar phrase that he had the light of battle in his eye. The rejoinder of Mr. Gladstone was forcible, but made without passion; in truth, his manner is so subdued that, by comparison with what it was wont to be, it might almost be called melancholy. One thing he did positively, and that was repudiating entirely that Home Rule towards which he is accused of having a leaning when it would serve his political purposes to conciliate its professors. Possibly some few people know that Lord Robert Montagu has been converted into an Irish member and a Home Ruler, and he made a tremendously lengthy but curiously unintelligible confession of his new political faith. Office has worked a miracle on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; for, whereas he was a low-voiced, modest speaker, who never roused attention, because he did not rouse himself, now he evidently desires to imitate the sound of a trumpet in his enunciation; while as to his sentiments, he means that the sound shall be by no means uncertain. Besides, he proved that he could say things which were so pointed that they ruffled the Home-Rulers, and stung them into clamorous denials; and, altogether, he astonished those who were familiar with his Parliamentary antecedents. When Mr. Butt offered to withdraw his motion, up sprang The O'Donoghue from a seat carefully removed from the spot where the Home-Rulers congregated in a group, and twitted those gentlemen with having made only a feint, so that there was nothing left but to divide, and so to show the scanty numbers of the adherents of the Home-Rule movement.

There have been indications that even within the Government

10th the Chancellor of the Exchequer would introduce the Budget. On the report of the Address Mr. Butt rose to move his threatened amendment, expressing the dissatisfaction in Ireland with the existing system of government in that country, and suggesting that exclusively Irish affairs should be left to Irish members, without any interference with or any separation from the British Empire. Amongst the speakers was Mr. Gladstone, who stated at some length the grounds upon which he said he should not hesitate to vote against it. Any plan for what was termed home rule ought not only to be intelligible, but should be shown to be expedient. After considerable discussion the House divided, and the amendment was rejected by 314 to 50. The Address was then agreed to. In Committee of the whole House

Lord John Manners was, yesterday week, re-elected, without opposition, member for the northern division of Leicestershire, on his appointment to the office of Postmaster-General. At Galway Mr. O'Donnell, the Home-Ruler who was certified by Archbishop Manning, defeated by over 200 votes Mr. Joyce, a Home-Ruler uncertified, the numbers being—O'Donnell, 579; Joyce, 358. The election for this borough was occasioned by the succession of Lord Howth to his present rank. The nomination for North Lancashire, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Colonel Wilson-Patten to the Peerage, took place on Wednesday. Mr. Clifton, who came forward in the Conservative interest, was the only candidate before the electors. Mr. Callan having elected to sit for Dundalk, there is a vacancy in the representation for the county of Louth. Mr. John Ramsay was, on Thursday, re-elected, unopposed, for Falkirk Burghs.

Sir Arthur and Mr. Cecil Guinness have received, through a deputation headed by the Duke of Leinster, the thanks of the Irish people, and especially the citizens of Dublin, for the munificent and patriotic support of the Exhibition Palace, during two years, as a place of instruction and amusement.

at Drogheda

granted as if their wishes had been complied with. In par-

Mr. Cross, the new Home Secretary, has caught the right tone and manner in answering awkward questions, an instance of which was to be found when he was replying to Mr. Anderson's lumbering inquiry whether an amnesty was about to be granted to the Fenian convicts now undergoing various terms of penal servitude. In three sentences he gave all necessary details; and in one, decisive, emphatic, and with fewest possible words in it, he signified that there was no such intention. It was a model reply to a question on a rather prickly subject. Perhaps an exception to the Ministerial facility in dealing with interpellations is to be found in Mr. Bourke, whose communications are not more than whispers, available only to the First Clerk at the table; but it may be of no consequence after all.

## 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, rewards to the amount of £194 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services rendered during the past month. The Wells life-boat had saved the crew of five men from the schooner Marie, of St. Valery-en-Caux, which was wrecked at Wells East Point, in a gale from the north-east and a heavy sea. The Seaton Carew life-boat had brought ashore eleven of the crew of the steamer Bamborough, of North Shields, stranded at the mouth of the Tees in a gale of wind and a high sea, accompanied by snow showers. The North Deal life-boat had assisted to save the schooner Eliza Cornish, of Sunderland, which had driven on the Goodwin Sands in a heavy sea. The Skegness life-boat had also rendered assistance to the distressed sloop New Eagle, of Grimsby, and the Girvan life-boat had saved the crew of three men of the schooner Industry, of Girvan, wrecked on the bar off that place, a shore-boat having previously failed in an effort to get off through the surf to the rescue of the shipwrecked men. The second-service clasp of the institution was voted to Mr. William Taylor, chief officer of her Majesty's Coastguard at Dunny Cove, in the county of Cork, in acknowledgment of his gallant services in putting off in the Coastguard gig and assisting to save the crew of seven men of the wrecked brigantine Harriet William, of Llanelly. Other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments to the amount of £50 were likewise ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Various contributions and legacies to the society were announced. New life-boats had been sent to Storehaven and Fraserburgh, N.B., and Carnsore, Ireland. Reports were read from the inspector and assistant inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

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with the motto, *I byde my tyme.*

The Irish probate, granted at Dublin on Feb. 24 last, of the will and codicil of Sir John Kingston James, Bart., who died Jan. 28 last, at No. 9, Cavendish-row, Dublin, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 31st ult., the aggregate of the personal estate of the deceased in England and Ireland being sworn under £30,000. The acting executors are testator's sons Francis Edward James and Charles Henry James, power being reserved to Dame Charlotte Rebecca James, the widow, the other executor, to come in and prove hereafter. The dispositions of the will are in favour of his wife and children.

The will and two codicils dated April 8, 1867, Nov. 4, 1870,

Messrs. F. and R. Powell, who formerly carried on in Bristol a large business as ale and porter merchants, on Wednesday brought an action to recover £10,000 damages from the West-of-England and South Wales District Bank. In January, 1872, the plaintiffs had in the bank £200 to meet an account due to a Dublin firm for which they were agents, but this sum was by mistake debited with cheques drawn by another firm of a similar name. When the agent of the Dublin firm presented the plaintiffs' cheque he was told there was no money to meet it, and, as the result, the Dublin agency, worth several hundreds a year, was withdrawn, and within a twelvemonth the plaintiffs were declared insolvent, entirely, as they alleged, through the error committed by the defendants. The jury found for the plaintiffs, damages £200.

LORD ROSSMORE.

The Right Hon. Henry Cairns Westenra, fourth Lord Ross-



more, of Rossmore Park, in the county of Monaghan, in the Peerage of Ireland, and third Baron Rossmore in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Lieutenant 1st Life Guards, died on the 28th ult., from the effects of an accident at a steeplechase. His Lordship was born Nov. 14, 1851, the eldest son

of Henry Robert, third Lord Rossmore, by his second wife, Josephine Julia Helen, second daughter of Henry Lloyd, Esq., of Farrinrory, in the county of Tipperary. He received his education at Eton, and entered the Army in 1869. He had previously inherited the peerage at the death of his father, Dec. 1, 1860. Dying unmarried, he is succeeded by his next brother, Derrick Warner William, 9th Lancers, now Lord Rossmore, born Feb. 7, 1853. The title was originally conferred on General Robert Cuninghame, with limitation, in default of issue, on the heirs male of his wife's sisters, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Westenra, successively. The only son of Mrs. Jones having died unmarried, the barony of Rossmore eventually devolved on Warner William Westenra, the grandfather of the young nobleman whose sad death we record.

Dr. Brunner, the Professor of Astronomy in Trinity College, Dublin, has resigned his appointment.—It is stated, on the best authority in collegiate circles, that the propositions for the reorganisation of Dublin University, recently published, had no official character, but were merely suggestions, confidentially circulated among the Fellows with a view to eliciting opinion.

## WOMEN GRINDING CORN.

The ancient and primitive task of reducing cereal grain to flour, with a simple handmill, has in many different ages and countries, during several thousand years of human history, been performed in the same manner by the industrious house-keeping sex. "Two women shall be grinding in one mill." It is so in Bengal, where at this moment, we are sorry to know, they and their families are suffering from the want of corn or rice to be ground for their daily food. It is not long since we gave an illustration of two Fantee women, on the Gold Coast, engaged in the same domestic work. Dr. Livingstone's last letter, published a few days ago, describes the women of the Manyema nation, west of Lake Tanganyika, as using a mill of two stones in this way. Instances might be found, we believe, in almost every part of the world, where the climate and soil permit the cultivation of any kind of grain. The most ancient Egyptian, Assyrian, Chinese, and Indian sculptures bear record of this useful institution. We cannot, therefore, be surprised to find it still extant in Ireland, which a learned lady contends to be the true original "Ur of the Chaldees." The essay referred to is "Ireland, Ur of the Chaldees," by Anna Wilkes (published by Trübner and Co.). Leaving that question to her and other students of remote antiquity, we have only to speak of the quern, or hand-mill, used by Irishwomen of the peasant class to this day. When they want to make a dish of "croudie," or "prapeen," as they call it in Cork, which is merely a stirabout of raw meal and milk, this machine is put in action.

It consists of an upper and an under stone. The upper stone is about twenty-two inches in diameter, and its under surface is considerably concave. The under stone is about an inch narrower, and is convex, so that the two surfaces may coincide, and afford an easy descent for the meal when ground. In the centre of the upper stone is a circular hole, nearly three inches in diameter. Across this stone is set a piece of wood, having a hole in its centre about half an inch deep and the same in width, by means of which the upper stone rests in poise upon a strong peg or pivot in the centre of the lower stone. By the adjustment of little pieces of leather fitted into the hole, in the bar above mentioned, the upper stone can be raised or depressed, so as to make the friction greater or less, as the meal is meant to be coarser or finer. There is an upright handle ten inches long, set firmly in the upper stone, about two inches from the edge. This is the whole machine fitted for work. The corn is generally dried in an iron pot over a slow fire, and kept constantly stirred to prevent its burning. When it arrives at a certain degree of crispness it is taken out to be ground. Two women generally work the quern, one sitting facing the other, so that they have the quern between them. Each in her turn takes hold of the handle, or sometimes both take hold when occasion requires. The two women can grind about ten pounds of clean meal in an hour. Among the Irish the hand-mill is called *clough vrone*, or "the stone of sorrow." We remark that the verb *vro* signifies "to grind," and *clough* is the Irish for stone. The compound *clough vrone* should literally signify "a grinding stone." But perhaps the Irish word *vrone*, for sorrow, has a metaphorical derivation, like the Latin and English word "tribulation," which means just the same. The corn is never shelled before grinding, but the grain and husk are ground together. When ground, the meal is sifted to separate the husk from the part to be used for food. The ordinary way of using is to mix the meal in its raw state with milk and make it into the consistency of stirabout. This mixture is eaten without any accompaniment.



WOMEN GRINDING CORN IN IRELAND.

The Duke of Abercorn, on Saturday last, made his formal entry into Dublin as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. At Kingstown an address of congratulation was presented by the Commissioners of that township; and at Westland-row station his Grace received a congratulatory address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation. The streets from Westland-row to the castle were lined with military and filled with dense crowds, and the reception of the new Lord Lieutenant is described as having been of a very cordial character. A state reception was held, on Monday, at the castle, by the Duke for the purpose of receiving addresses from the Municipal Council and the University of Dublin. His Grace, in reply, expressed an opinion that the circumstances and position of the country were favourable for directing public attention to unexciting but useful measures of social improvement.

The proposals of the board for the reorganisation of the government of Trinity College, Dublin, were yesterday week considered by the junior Fellows. Four of the five proposals were unanimously adopted; the fifth was carried by a majority.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is noticeable that the Home-Rule Irish members preserve a steady and compact attitude, most of them being very assiduous in their attendance in the House, while their commander-in-chief, Mr. Butt, seems, as it were, constantly passing up and down their line of battle, and is always ready when the moment comes to lead them into action. Individual members of the body every now and then come out on their own account, and notably Mr. O'Donnell, who is almost the most recent recruit, having been seated for Galway since the general election. He has had some passages with two of the subordinate officials of the Government, which served to illustrate the careless insolence with which up to a certain point Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had chosen to treat Irish questions and Irish members, and the faculty for smartness of repartee of Lord George Hamilton. It is generally supposed that Home Rule means a Parliament in Ireland; but if so Mr. Butt is pursuing an odd—what some people would call an Irish—that is, a “bull”-like policy. For he has introduced three measures, which are intended to assimilate completely certain institutions in Ireland to some of the same nature in England. On the face of it, this would appear to be drawing more closely together the principles of administration in the two, rather than separating them; but perhaps there is beneath all this a wily, concealed purpose, which will ultimately eventuate in the promotion of Home Rule. The first of these measures was received on the part of the Government by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach with something like disdain, both of language and manner, and he opposed it in that forced, loud tone of voice which he has lately assumed, and which is unnatural to him; and, after a heated discussion, it was rejected by a majority which was Conservatively conclusive. Under the supposition that unequivocal and scornful antagonism would be preserved by the Government, by their representative the Secretary for Ireland, towards all his measures, Mr. Butt, in proposing his second bill, took the aggressive line, and made a passionate speech, proclaiming with vehemence that no Irishman, himself in particular, should with impunity be treated as an inferior creature, or his country as a conquered one, which, by-the-by, it happens to be. He wasted a great deal of patriotic indignation, as the result proved. For it had occurred that, early on that evening, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had been on particularly high ropes with Mr. O'Callaghan, and, being apparently in an acrid state of temper, it was only reasonable to anticipate that he would have opposed the bill, as it were, in a towering passion. Possibly something had come to pass in the interval between his two appearances—something connected with that conciliatory tone which Mr. Disraeli has begun towards the Irish members, and which was illustrated *ad absurdum* by his saying that he should be glad to have three Irishmen as Lords of the Treasury if he could get them; for, lo and behold! Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, with a change o'er his spirit, in tones gentle as those of a sucking dove, accepting, and declaring that if there was a country and a people that he loved (perhaps in the same way that Izaak Walton loved the worm he was impaling on his fish-hook), it was Ireland and the Irish. At once that generous nature which is popularly attributed to their race asserted itself amongst the Irish members, and there was a chorus of effusions of gratitude, and the whole atmosphere was charged with mutual blessings. It was very shocking, but there were some people who were brutal enough to think all this very amusing, and some did not even have the decency to make their laughter covert.

There is to be, after all, a “blazing” question before the

A successful poultry and pigeon show, under the auspices of the Derry Ornithological Society, was held, last week, in Derry Corporation Hall, and the first annual show of the Derry Floral and Horticultural Society proved to be an attractive display.

LORD KINGSALE.

The Right Honourable Michael Conrad de Courcy, thirtieth



Lord Kingsale, Baron Courcy of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone, Premier Baron in the Peerage of Ireland, died at Salcombe on the 15th inst. His Lordship was born Dec. 21, 1828, the second son of John Stapleton, twenty - eighth Lord Kingsale, by Sarah, his wife, second

daughter of Joseph Chadder, Esq., and inherited the title at the decease of his brother, June 15, 1865. He was not married, and is succeeded by his cousin, John Fitzroy de Courcy, born March 30, 1821, now thirty-first Baron, who is son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Gerald de Courcy, fourth son of John, twenty-sixth Lord Kingsale. The historic and very ancient family of which the deceased Lord was the representative was founded in Ireland by the famous soldier, Sir John de Courcy, created Earl of Ulster in 1181, and granted the privilege that he and his successors (after first obeisance being paid) should remain covered in the presence of the King and all future Sovereigns of England. The privilege is still enjoyed by the Lords Kingsale, whose right to it was confirmed by William III., George I., and Queen Victoria.

THE HON. MRS. ST. JOHN BUTLER.

Marianne Jane, wife of the Hon. St. John Butler, of Portrane and Walchestown, in the county of Dublin, and sister of Colonel the Right Hon. Henry Edward Taylor, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, died, on the 16th inst., at 15, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin. The eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Edward Taylor, by Marianne, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Richard St. Leger, the lamented lady derived descent, paternally, from the noble house of Headfort, and maternally from the illustrious family of St. Leger. She was married, April 21, 1873, to the Hon. St. John Butler, of Portrane and Walchestown, second son of James, twenty-second Lord Dunboyne, the representative of a line of the great and historic Butlers, so renowned in the Irish annals under their titles of Ormonde and Dunboyne.

On Tuesday night last the House of Commons debated a question of first-rate importance in a manner which served to prove that it has lost none of its intellectual vigour. The motion submitted to it for consideration was "that it is expedient that measures should be taken to obtain possession of the Irish railways and place them under Government management." The debate was introduced by Mr. Blennerhassett, member for Kerry, by an able speech, affirmatory of the proposition, which was followed by as useful, dispassionate, practical, and exhaustive a discussion as the House has been engaged in for a long time past. The answer given by it to the question submitted to it for decision was distinctly in the negative. Sir M. Beach, the Irish Secretary, expressed, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, a courteous but unequivocal dissent from the policy involved in the motion. A large majority of the House, comprising both political parties, thoroughly agreed with him, and, strange enough, the motion was supported in the main by those members who stand pledged to Home Rule.

The question is as interesting for what it indirectly points to as for what it definitely comprehends. Should the railways of the United Kingdom be purchased by the State, and be subject to the management and control of the Imperial Government? This is the ultimate form into which the question would inevitably shape itself. For the present, no doubt, the scope of it was restricted to Ireland; and it may very justly be contended that there are peculiarities in the economical and social conditions of that island which forbid any hasty conclusion that what may be found convenient and beneficial for Ireland must necessarily be convenient and beneficial

also for Great Britain. Still, it is impossible to adopt exceptional legislation in regard to one portion of the United Kingdom without creating a precedent which would powerfully tell in the same direction upon the other portions. The larger theory, therefore, to some considerable extent—or, at any rate, the wider application of it—will necessarily be affected by any decision arrived at in respect of the smaller. The whole subject has passed through several changes in the public mind. At the commencement of the railway system in this country, and under sanction of the opinion of the late Sir Robert Peel, and, indeed, of most of the statesmen of that day, the idea that the construction and management of railways should be undertaken by the State was almost universally scouted. Ten years ago, or less, owing to the mismanagement, and, we may add, the embarrassed financial position, of private and competing companies, there had grown up a public opinion, if not entirely favourable to that idea, yet disposed to look it fairly in the face and to accept any conclusion supported by a preponderance of evidence. There is now comparatively little disposition to make a transference from private to public hands of this kind of property. The amount of capital required for the change would be so enormous, the financial success of it appears so doubtful, the patronage it would carry with it would be so dangerous, the inconveniences which it would entail in the process of administration would be so numerous, and the improvement in the management of such an immense concern would be so problematical, that, whatever might have been the case at the origin of the system, it is generally felt that the purchase and control of railway property by the State at this time of day would be an operation involving responsibilities and inviting dangers far too large to be seriously contemplated.

The question, however, as it relates to Ireland is somewhat different. There is no room for doubt that the Irish railway system, as it stands at present, fails to confer upon that country all the advantage which might be reasonably expected from it. There are 1908 miles of railway in Ireland, and they are managed by thirty-nine distinct corporations, each with its own directorate and policy, its own secretary and official staff, its own solicitor, its own engineer, and its own auditors. The consequence is that railway charges, and especially for goods, are so high as to prohibit to a large extent a fair development of the resources of the country. In some cases, we are told, the rates charged are fifty or seventy-two per cent of the value of the produce conveyed. Of course, with so many managing bodies, each competing with others to obtain the largest share of profit, there is a perpetual collision of interests, and, unhappily, one which brings no good results to the public. Everyone knows how obstructive to commerce it is when it has to be pushed through the meshwork of a number of petty and oftentimes conflicting jurisdictions. Even the English public is not altogether ignorant of the inconveniences resulting from want of unity in railway management. Where the traffic is great and rapidly expanding the disadvantage has been partially remedied by amalgamation. But in Ireland, with some notable exceptions, the agricultural and trading resources of the country are neither extensive enough nor powerful enough to enforce, or even to induce, this remedy. It would seem as if some *ab extra* authority were indispensable for placing the system upon a sound basis. It may, we think, be taken for granted that easy and cheap means of communication tend to the expansion of a people's natural means of livelihood, and, in their turn, receive additional profit from such expansion. But it is extremely questionable whether the assumption of the railway lines by the Imperial Government could be effected on terms which would not involve serious financial loss; and it is by no means demonstrable that, even if it could be made to pay, it would not draw after it economical, commercial, social, and political consequences which the best friends of Ireland would most earnestly deprecate.

We have already alluded, *en passant*, to one of the most curious features of Tuesday night's discussion. The principal supporters of Mr. Blennerhassett's motion, whether by speech or by vote, were pledged supporters of the policy of Home Rule. They did not appear to appreciate the inconsistency of anticipating the revolution to which they look forward—a revolution which has for its object "Ireland for the Irish"—by placing the possession and management of the entire system of internal communication in that country in the hands, and therefore under the exclusive control, of the Imperial Government. One of them, it is true, shrewdly objected to the motion of the hon. member for Kerry on the ground that, if it were carried, English employes would instantly be substituted for Irish over every line. There is no solid ground for such a suspicion; but there is some reason, one would think, why Irishmen who desire the management of their own national affairs, should object to transfer to the Imperial Government so large a share of Irish property, and so exclusive a possession of Irish means of transport. This, however, it is for them to consider. Very little use was made of the phenomenon in the debate on Tuesday night. The question was argued upon its merits. The tone which prevailed throughout the discussion was dispassionate

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## WOMEN GRINDING CORN.

The two women grinding corn, in the customary mode among the people of India, who figure in our front page Engraving, do not look as if they were sufferers by the famine. This illustration, indeed, is from a sketch made by our Artist in India some years ago; but the scene which it represents is one that may be seen at any ordinary time. We lately gave an example of the manner in which the peasant women of the south of Ireland are accustomed to work at "the stone of sorrow," when they want a few handfuls of flour to put into the pot for their hasty stirabout or "prapeen." This feminine use of the double grindstone, we then observed, is of great antiquity in Ireland, as well as in India, and likewise in the Holy Land. An old history of the neighbouring island, by one Keating, published in 1723, cites a tradition preserved by a Celtic minstrel, concerning the first invention of the grist-mill. It is said that the Irish King Cormac Ulfada, in the third century of the Christian era, provoked the jealousy of his Queen by his preference for a captive Princess, named Ciarnute, daughter of the King of the Picts. The Queen began to treat this lady with harsh severity. Ciarnute was compelled, as a slave, to grind nine quarters of corn daily, with her own soft hands, which were soon grievously bruised. The King, her indiscreet lover, visited Ciarnute in her chamber, and pitied her distress with this painful employment. She then desired him to make peace with her father in Scotland, and to invite over from that country a skilful artificer, who would be able, she was sure, to make her an engine for grinding corn without using her hands to turn the heavy mill-stone. King Cormac did as she wished, and sent for the clever Scotchman, who came and presently invented the first corn-mill. But, though Ciarnute thus gained relief, sixteen hundred and fifty years ago, from the irksome task of a barbarous process, not very different from that practised by African negresses at this day, it seems that there are thousands of women in Ireland, and millions in Bengal, who are still doomed to that primitive task of their sex. The man, their lord and husband—we here speak only of the Indian household—is seen in the background, sitting very much at his ease, and enjoying the fumes of his pipe. It may be, indeed, that this indolent gentleman is not their husband, but only their master. Perhaps in the other two men, whom we perceive with their shovels in the field beyond, these women may claim an interest beyond that of fellow-servants. However this may be, the scene is an instance of one of the commonest experiences in the domestic life of an Asiatic people.

The Irish Church Synod began, on Tuesday, the discussion of the Athanasian Creed. The Rev. Mr. Verschoyle proposes that it should be struck out of the Prayer-Book; Colonel Ffolliott, that the damnatory clauses be omitted; and the Dean of Limerick wishes to prefix to it a declaration that it is to be taken as warning, not condemnatory.

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No written description can give any notion of the vocabulary and the demeanour of Major Purcell O'Gorman, and all that can be done towards personifying him is to say that he has proved that some of those pictures of overflowing humorous and original Irishmen which were drawn by Charles Lever are not, as has sometimes been supposed, exaggerated, but that it would take two or three of these characters rolled into one to come up to the standard and compass of the new member for Waterford. In the last Parliament it was thought that Mr. Delahunty was the acme of Irish eccentricity in phraseology and demeanour, but he was faint and shadowy and feeble to the gentleman who has succeeded him in the representation of Waterford, and who will probably amply supply the places, as humourists, of both the late members for that city, Mr. Delahunty and Mr. Bernal Osborne. Once Major O'Gorman was corrected by the Speaker; but it was by misapprehension, for, happening to use a phrase which is proverbial in Ireland, and which is said to have originated with Cromwell, in which an alternative was given to those to whom it was addressed to go to Connaught or a place which by itself is not mentionable to ears polite, the Speaker caught only the word by which that place is designated; and as that phrase, when sounded in its simplicity and without "Connaught," is so brusque as to be inadmissible in ordinary discourse, it is also decidedly unparliamentary, and was therefore noticed from the Chair. Of course if the whole of the words had been heard, they would have been treated as a quotation from a distinguished personage such as Cromwell, and have been allowed to pass.

A long discussion took place, on Tuesday, upon a motion for the purchase of the Irish railways by the State, which was rejected by a large majority. The Building Societies Bill and the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Fees Bill) were read the second time, and ordered to be referred to Select Committees; the Game Birds (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee; the order for committing the Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bill was discharged, on the motion of Sir M. Beach, and the bill referred to a Select Committee; and the Betting Bill was read the third time and passed.

The board of Trinity College, Dublin, on Saturday, appointed Dr. Robert S. Ball to the post of Astronomer Royal for Ireland, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Brunnow.

The strong Conservative Government has received a defeat, and it was administered by the Irish section of the House. A motion was made by Mr. Synan for State aid to the Irish sea-coast fisheries, which have fallen into woeful decay, notwithstanding that crowds of anxious fishermen stand daily on the shore and millions of fish are gambolling before their eyes and mocking them with invitations to come and catch them—if they can. Practically the demand resolved itself into this—that public money should be given to the Irish fishermen, wherewith to buy boats and tackle and to hire deputies to catch fish, then to sell them, and bring the money to be enjoyed by the nominal fishers. The question being the touching of public money, as may be supposed, Irish members, new and old, were on the alert, and floods of eloquence issued from them, whatever their political persuasion; and at last Mr. Butt put the matter in a plain, simple, and tangible form when he said, in effect, “Come, now; give us £20,000, and you will see if we do not produce a miraculous draught of fishes.” Although Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was wonderfully conciliatory, and offered something in the way of small loans, this was rejected as too vague, and nothing would do but the promise of an instant vote—money down—of £20,000; and so a division took place, and Mr. Synan, beaming all over with smiles, while Mr. Hart-Dyke’s (the Ministerial “whip”) countenance was clothed in gloom, announced a victory of three over the Government, and of course there was a great hullabaloo.

A debate on the Gold Coast was interesting, and had

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A motion for a grant of public money for the advancement of the Irish Sea fisheries was debated yesterday week, and the Government, by whom the motion was opposed, was defeated by 95 votes to 93, the majority being made up of 64 Irish, 24 English, and 7 Scotch members; and the minority of 76 English, 15 Scotch, and 2 Irish. Sir J. Lubbock next submitted a resolution declaring the desirability of modifying the code of regulations issued by the Committee of Privy Council in such manner as to give more encouragement to the teaching of history, geography, elementary social economy, and other "extra subjects," in the public elementary schools; but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn. The subject of a warning given by the Irish Government to the *Flag of Ireland* newspaper was then discussed with much vigour by the Irish members until a quarter past twelve, when the subject dropped, and the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was agreed to. The East India Annuity Funds Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Monday the 11th of July 1871 the House of Commons met at 11 o'clock and read the Report of the Committee of Privy Council on the Affairs of the Colonies.

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The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland received deputations, yesterday week, from the Irish Rifle Association and the Royal Horticultural Society. His Grace promised to present a cup to the former, and to become the patron of the latter.

The neophyte Irish members are coming out in fair numbers. The latest first appearance has been Sir. Richard Smyth, of Londonderry, who is a sympathiser with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and would deal with intemperance after the manner of that quasi-philanthropist. He wants to begin with shutting up all drinking-houses in Ireland on Sundays. His speech was very good, and amusing, owing to the peculiar way in which he dealt with his subject and his unintentionally droll way of putting his points. It was difficult to understand at times whether he was a hater of liquor or not; and of a surety he spoke of the national drink of Ireland with tenderness and even affection—in the abstract, of course.

## THE LATE LORD MAYO.

Two years have passed since the hand of a murderous ruffian, at the convict station in the Andaman Isles, deprived the British Indian empire of one of its best chief rulers. The native princes, nobles, and people of that vast dominion cherish his memory with a constant regard. His widow, the other day, while in London before departing for the Continent, received from one of those Indian Princes a testimonial of the esteem felt for her lamented husband.

Kuppoorthulla or Kuppoorthala, between Loodiana and Umritsir, in the Punjaub, is one of the best-governed States under native rule. The present Rajah-i-Rajgan of Kuppoorthala is son of the Rajah who behaved so gallantly and loyally to the Queen and the British Government during the mutiny of 1857. That Prince rendered great services, putting himself at the head of his army and marching with his troops and guns some hundreds of miles to confront the enemy. He was present at the siege of Lucknow, having placed himself and his troops under the orders of Brigadier-General Sir Hope Grant. The General presented him with a gun taken from the enemy (which the Rajah has quartered in his arms) for his gallant conduct in several hard-fought battles. This gallant Rajah was one of the first to receive from her Majesty her order of Indian knighthood—that of the Star of India. A Portrait and memoir of him were published in our Journal. He died at Aden, in 1870, in endeavouring to reach England for the purpose of doing homage to the Queen. No chief in India has ever proved himself more loyal, and it is gratifying to find his son following in his father's footsteps. The last mail from India brought news of grand festivities which were held in Kuppoorthala, at the unveiling by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub of the statue of the Queen and that of the late Prince Consort, for the former of which her Majesty gave a sitting.

Kuppoorthala was visited, on his return from Simla in 1871, by the late Lord Mayo, who spent a few days with the present Rajah. One of the latest acts of the Earl's life was to order a handsome service of plate to be prepared, which he would have sent to his Highness as a mark of his regard. But this did not reach the Rajah till after the Viceroy's tragic death. We know that Lord Mayo's noble bearing, his high, honourable, and generous character made a deep impression on the minds of the chief men in India. He will long live in their hearts.

The Rajah of Kuppoorthala's gift to Lady Mayo was presented at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lord Leconfield. Colonel Nassau Lees represented the Rajah, bearing his Highness's khureeta, or official letter, written on a sheet of vellum, with deep mourning borders. This was inclosed in an envelope of rich gold and silk brocade, with an outer covering of double folds of thick black crape. Lady Mayo was attended by Major Burne, C S.I., late private secretary to Lord Mayo, and surrounded by a numerous circle of her friends and relatives.

The memorial gift will be an heirloom in Lady Mayo's family. It was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell to the orders of his Highness, and consists of the magnificent pearl and diamond necklace represented in our Engraving. The centre pendant is surmounted by an Earl's coronet in pearls and diamonds, with the letter M in diamonds. The two smaller pendants are attached to the necklace by the lotus flower in diamonds. Within the festoons are diamond stars of five points. These, with the lotus, are the principal ornaments of the Order of the Star of India, of which the late Earl held the Grand Cross. Depending from the centre ornament, and supporting a large and lustrous pearl drop, is the monogram in diamonds, K.S., which are the initials of Kharak Singh, the name of his Highness the Rajah. Our Illustration is one of the actual size.

This necklace lay in the casket, also designed and made by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, which is constructed of fine-grained black ebony with silver mounts, to suit the mourning character of the memorial. It is octagonal in shape, supported by an angelic figure at each corner. On the front panel appear the arms and supporters of the late Earl, encircled by the collars of the Orders of St. Patrick and the Star of India, with their respective badges. The casket is surmounted by the arms and supporters of the Rajah, artistically carved in silver. The front panel of the lid bears the following inscription:—

“Presented to Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo, by his Highness Kharak Singh, Rajah-i-Rajgan of Kuppoorthala, in affectionate and grateful remembrance of the late Richard Southwell Bourke, sixth Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Feb. 8, 1872.”

At the General Synod of the Disestablished Irish Church, on Thursday week, Mr. Saunderson's motion for the abolition of the two-thirds vote in revision matters was brought forward. After considerable discussion, the proposition was negatived; the voting being :—Clergy—Ayes, 5; noes, 127. Laity—Ayes, 80; noes, 58. It would have required two thirds of each order to carry this motion.—The Synod concluded its session the following day. On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Riechel, a resolution was passed expressing the deep thanks of the Synod to Mr. Henry Roe for his liberality in restoring and endowing Christ Church Cathedral and in erecting a hall for the use of the Synod. It is expected that the Synod will hold its session in the new hall next year.

### COLONEL OUSELEY HIGGINS.

George Gore Ouseley Higgins, Esq., of Glen Corrib, in the county of Mayo, J.P. and D.L., Lieut.-Colonel of the Mayo Militia, and M.P. for Mayo from 1850 to 1857, died on the 8th inst. at his residence in Wilton-place. He was born Oct. 15, 1818, the second son of the late Captain FitzGerald Higgins, of Westport, J.P., by Mary, his wife, only child of William Ouseley, Esq., of Rushbrook. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Mayo in 1868, and was returned as knight of that shire in the Liberal interest in 1850. Whether in Parliament, on the turf, or in society, Colonel Higgins was popular with all parties.

The University Senate at Dublin has debated on Mr. Monck's motion, whether there should be one governing body or two, rejecting the proposal by 74 to 16. On Wednesday there was a long debate on a motion by Dr. Reichel, respecting the mode of voting in the governing body. He proposed to alter the words "Senate at large" to "those members of the Senate who have not voted as fellows or professors," the object being to prevent members of the Senate voting twice. The proposition was carried by 29 placets against 11 non-placets.

The Scottish Bishops have conferred the Doctorian Degree

# PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the subject of guarantee of dividends of Irish railways on the security of local rates was discussed; the Real Property Limitation Bill, the Land Titles and Transfer Bill, the Real Property Vendors and Purchasers Bill, and the Betting Bill were reported, with amendments; and the Colonial Clergy Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£13,000,000) Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Duke of Richmond, on Monday, brought under the notice of their Lordships the state of Church patronage in Scotland, the abolition or modification of which, he said, had excited the attention of the Scottish people for the last 300 years. He proposed to introduce a bill which provided that the power to elect a minister should be vested in the male communicants of the church, and that the patron should be entitled to compensation not exceeding one year's stipend of the charge of which he had held the patronage. It was intended to abolish all patronage, from that of the Crown downwards. The bill met with tolerably general acceptance, and was read the first time. The East India Annuity Fund Bill was read the second time, and the Betting Bill was passed.

On Tuesday the Judicature (Ireland) Bill was read the second time, as was the Courts (Straits Settlements) Bill, and the East India Annuities Loan Bill was passed through Committee. Lord Stanley of Alderley drew attention to the administration of the Straits Settlements, which was defended by Lord Carnarvon.

The Royal Assent was given on Thursday by Commission to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund (£13,000,000), Cattle Diseases (Ireland), Middlesex Sessions, Harbour Dues (Isle of Man), Dublin Works Loan Commissioners (Loans to School Boards), and the Game Birds (Ireland) Bills. The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill for further promoting the revision of the statute law and repealing certain enactments which had ceased to have any force or had become unnecessary. The bill was read the first time. The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Bill and the East India Annuity Funds Bill were read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Upon the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, yesterday week, the O'Connor Don brought under notice the system of guaranteeing dividends out of the local rates in Ireland on capital invested in Irish railways, and moved to resolve that this system was unsatisfactory. The motion was seconded by Captain Nolan, and discussed at some length by several Irish members. Sir M. H. Beach admitted, on the part of Government, that a remedy was wanted, that the subject should receive his best and immediate attention, and that, perhaps during the present Session, some conclusion might be arrived at, which, if it did not place the question on a satisfactory basis, might do away with the objection to the existing unsatisfactory condition of things. Having expressed his gratification at this answer, the O'Connor Don withdrew his motion. The question of recognising the Ameer of Kashgar was then discussed. In Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates a large number of votes in class 4 were agreed to. The vote of £1562 for Queen's Plates in Ireland led, as usual, to some discussion. Mr. Anderson moved the rejection of the vote, but on a division was defeated by 146 to 23. Progress was reported at a quarter to one o'clock.

On Monday, some minor matters having been disposed of, Sir Edward Watkin criticised keenly the construction of ships of war introduced by the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, and adopted in the Captain and other ironclads—namely, deep empty spaces in ships' bottoms, and high centres of gravity. He indulged in some professional remarks on Mr. E. J. Reed, who vigorously vindicated his constructive system, and showed that the Captain was the one ship which was not designed by him during his term of office. Mr. Reed, with technical minuteness, described his system. A speech abounding with criticisms on shipbuilding was delivered by Admiral Elliot, in the course of which everyone connected with Admiralty administration was roundly dealt with. When the House got into Committee on the Navy Estimates there was another, though small, discussion on the state of the Navy, during which Admiral Elliot made another long speech on naval things in general. The whole of the votes having been agreed to, the House resumed, and on the report of Supply Mr. Butt moved to reduce the vote for secret-service money in the Civil Service Estimates by £3000, on the ground that the sum had been applied in payment of costs and damages incurred in actions in the Irish courts of law against constabulary officers and other Government officials. On a division the motion was rejected by 215 votes against 31. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, the Bishop of Calcutta (Leave of Absence) Bill, and the Board of Trade, Arbitration, &c., Bill were passed through Committee; and Mr. Secretary Cross brought in a bill for the amendment of the Factory Acts.

A motion for opening public museums and libraries on Sundays was rejected on Tuesday by 271 to 68. The second reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was then taken, in a thin House, consisting almost exclusively of Irish members. At the close of a long debate, the second reading was negatived.

Mr. Gregory, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Lease and Sale of Settled Estates Bill, the object of which is to remove certain statutory restrictions upon the sale of estates, and the House read the measure with the cordial approbation of the Attorney-General, Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. Lopes, Sir E. Watkin, and Dr. Ball. The Spirituous Liquors (Scotland) Bill, introduced by Sir Robert Anstruther, was, after some discussion, read the second time. Next came a debate on Mr. P. J. Smyth's bill to assimilate the law relating to public meetings in Ireland to that of England. The bill was opposed by the Attorney-General for Ireland. Mr. Butt and Sir G. Bowyer spoke in its favour; and Mr. Conolly, who spoke against it, declared his belief that, if the bill were passed, twenty-four hours would not elapse before the leader of the Home Rulers would proclaim his intention to hold a Parliament on College-green. On the House dividing, the bill was thrown out by 216 to 84. Mr. Dodds moved the second reading of his bill to remove from the operation of the Ballot Act the election of auditors and assessors in municipal boroughs. The discussion was continued until the time arrived for suspending disputed business. Sir J. Kennaway brought in a bill relating to ecclesiastical patronage in the Church of England.

On Thursday Mr. Anderson called attention to the case of Lord Sandhurst, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and moved that his having been absent from duty seventeen months

out of thirty-four, and his making repeated erroneous returns to the War Office as to his absence from duty, misleading the Accountant-General, and thereby receiving public money to which he was not entitled, involved such dereliction of duty that calls for some stronger mark of censure than the mere return of the money wrongly received. Mr. G. Hardy explained the facts of the case, the effect of which was to show that Lord Sandhurst had acted in accordance with the practice of his predecessors, believing that he was not bound to apply to the War Office for leave of absence. All he had done was done openly, and the War Office had never imputed to him anything more than difference of opinion as to his position and duties. There was no case, therefore, for visiting a distinguished officer with the censure of the House. After a warm discussion, Mr. Anderson proposed to withdraw his motion, but it was ultimately negatived without a division. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, after some discussion, was read the third time and passed.

The writer of an able paper in *Fraser* on the working of the Irish Land Act makes out a strong case for the further application of its leading principles, and especially for the extension of the Ulster custom to the whole of Ireland. One would fancy, however, that the composition of the essay must date from some months back, so unconscious does the writer appear of the impossibility of carrying any such measure through the present Parliament. The Irish people have themselves conspired to defeat their own wishes, in so far as their incorrigible factiousness has contributed to the overthrow of the Gladstone Ministry.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS OF MASSEREENE AND FERRARD.

The Right Hon. Olivia Deane, Dowager Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, died at Torquay, on the 10th inst., aged sixty-seven. Her Ladyship, who was fourth daughter of Henry Deane Grady, Esq., of Lodge, in the county of Limerick, and Stillorgan Castle, in the county of Dublin, and sister of Louisa Dorcas, Lady Muskerry, and of Amelia, Lady Edward Chichester; married, Aug. 1, 1835, John Skeffington, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, K.P., and was left a widow, April 28, 1863, with four sons and four daughters. The eldest son is the present Viscount Massereene and Ferrard; and the eldest daughter, Dorcas Louisa, is the wife of Percy FitzGerald, Esq., of Fane Valley, in the county of Louth, the popular author.

## DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at Ivybridge, Louisa, the wife of Lieut.-General Gascoigne, C.B., aged 63 years.

On the 17th inst., at 10, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, Maria Jane, daughter of the Hon. J. B. Clarke, of Cape Breton, and widow of Vice-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng, in the 80th year of her age. Colonial papers, please copy.

On the 7th inst., at Prince's Park, Liverpool, after a few days' illness, J. W. S. May, Esq., K.N.L., for several years Consul of the Netherlands at that port, in his 69th year.

On the 21st inst., at Ashburton House, Ryde, Margaret M. D. Freer, widow of the late N. Freer, Esq., of Montreal, Canada, aged 70.

On the 25th inst., Mary Ann, the wife of Francis George Lane, of 4, Amhurst Villas, Amhurst-road, Hackney Downs, and of the Stock Exchange, London, in her 37th year. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

On the 8th inst., at Montreal, Canada, Martha Anne, wife of the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B., and daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Ligoniel, near Belfast, Ireland, aged 70.

*\*\*\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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The Corporation of Dublin, on Wednesday, discussed the main drainage of the city, and resolved not to take any further action in it until the city engineer and Sir J. W. Bazalgette shall have furnished revised estimates of the cost.

The athletic season opened in Dublin, last Saturday, with the sports of the Irish Champion Club, whose new ground was inaugurated by the Lord-Lieutenant.

The Dublin University Senate closed its deliberations on the Queen's letter on Saturday. The remaining clauses were discussed, and adopted substantially as proposed by the board, with few amendments.

The examination for the scholarships at Harrow has ended, with the following results :—First, Hamilton, already Gregory scholar; second, Godley, already Leaf scholar; third, Childers, recommended for the Botfield Scholarship; fourth, Tailents, recommended for the first Neeld Scholarship; fifth, Mason and Tanner, equal, Tanner being recommended for the second Nee'd Scholarship; seventh, Edwards and Daughlish, equal; ninth, Headley and Greene, equal, Headley being recommended for the Sayer Scholarship. The examiners were the Rev. E. W. Benson, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln, and late Master of Wellington College; the Rev. T. L. Papillon, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of New College, Oxford; and, in mathematics, Mr. James Stuart, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

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At a meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, on Tuesday, final arrangements were made for the visit of the Irish team to the United States in September next. It was arranged that the team should consist of eight and two spare men. The match will take place about the last week in September.

It is observable that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has got into favour, which might be suspected to be dangerous, with the Irish members, and especially with those who are usually the most recalcitrant, and—to use a coarse but expressive phrase—most bumptious. He is certainly conciliatory, and really seems to be deeply impressed with a desire to do his duty towards Ireland, but that is no reason why he should obtain the goodwill of so-called representatives of Ireland. A special example of the influence he seems to have attained was to be found on an occasion when he introduced a measure relating to public health in Ireland. All through his speech he was well cheered, and at its end he was complimented and blessed by foremost Irish members for undertaking to make their country sanitarily clean—an undertaking which may suggest recollections of one of the labours of Hercules.

The Incorporated Society of Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland passed a resolution at their meeting in Dublin, on Saturday, expressing their opinion that, while the final court of appeal for Ireland, England, and Scotland should be the same, that court ought still to be the House of Lords.

The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church has been holding its deliberations at Belfast. From the sustentation report it appears that there are in the assembly 561 congregations in Ireland, and the subscriptions for the past year amounted to £24,484.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were granted to Mr. Michael Langan and Mr. Thomas M'Combie, the first and second officers of the steamer Princess Alexandra, belonging to the Commissioners of Irish Lights, together with a reward of £20 to fourteen men who had put off with them in the steamer's gig and cutter and saved, under perilous circumstances, three of the crew of the brig Hampton, of Dublin, which was wrecked on the Bull Sand in Dublin Bay during a heavy gale from the W.S.W., on April 13 last.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

An unusually large number of members assembled in the House of Commons on the first evening after the Whitsun recess. The reason was obvious; for there was on that occasion to be enacted what is traditionally supposed to be a tragedy, but in action and in fact is not more than a farce. An offender against the high and mighty conditions of Parliament was to be hauled up, and a breach of privilege was to be considered. Very soon after the sitting commenced a person was observed to be standing at the bar, bowing and gesticulating at the Speaker, whose attention was soon caught to the exceptional appearance before him. Thereupon a voice was heard asking that its owner might at once be allowed to raise a question of privilege. Of course, everyone present pricked up his ears, and supposed that the culprit who was expected was before the House. But it proved to be only Mr. O'Donnell, who has just been ejected from the representation of Galway, after a brief tenure of a seat for that borough, during which he evinced a self-confidence and a capacity for everlasting controversy, and qualities generally which rendered it not surprising that he should take the unusual course of appearing personally at the bar, when he was no longer a member of the House. As may be supposed, the Speaker summarily dismissed him, and he went on his way, with, perhaps, not a few wishes that he would be no more seen or heard in that assembly.

In due time the real case of breach of privilege came on.

## ELECTION ITEMS.

Mr. George Browne and Mr. O'Connor Power have been returned for the county of Mayo, the figures being—Browne, 1330 ; Power, 1319 ; Tighe, 1272. The members are both Home Rulers. Messrs. Browne and Tighe were unseated through an informality in the conduct of the previous elections.

In giving judgment on Monday upon the Drogheda petition, Mr. Justice Barry said that the election was not invalidated by the delay in opening the booths, inasmuch as no elector was present for the purpose of voting. The petition might have been disposed of on a case stated to the Common Pleas. In the mode of bringing up voters there was not any intention of defeating the secrecy of the ballot. The construction of the booths was unknown to the candidates, and there was nothing to show there had been any violation of secrecy; yet it was a serious question whether the endangering of this would not invalidate the election. As the question of the construction was a purely abstract one of law, he thought it would not be in the interest of the public that he should decide it, and he would therefore send the case to the Court of Common Pleas.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland held its annual meeting in the Protestant Hall, Omagh, on Tuesday, when several important matters were considered, and steps taken in connection with the approaching anniversaries.

The monthly meeting relating to the eight principal towns of

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, dated respectively Sept. 16, 1873, and Feb. 3 and 18 last, of the Most Hon. Ulick John, Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P., of Portumna Castle, Galway, and No. 17, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, who died on April 10 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by his son, Hubert George, now Marquis of Clanricarde, and Charles Appleyard, two of the executors, power being reserved to prove hereafter to the Right Hon. William Ulick, Earl of Howth, the other executor; the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator, after appointing to his daughters certain funds under his marriage settlements, bequeaths to his wife, Harriet, Marchioness of Clanricarde, £10,000 and an annuity of £1000, in addition to her jointure of £3000 per annum; to the Earl of Howth, £1000; to Charles Appleyard and his agent, John Blake, £500 each; to his butler, James Montague, and Harriet Peake, £100 each; to John Rushe, £50 and an annuity of £120; and the residue of all his property to his said son.

The Judges of the Irish Court of Common Pleas having been equally divided respecting the merits of the case drawn up for them as affecting the Drogheda election, the matter was consequently remitted to the decision of Mr. Justice Barry, who tried the petition. On Monday he gave judgment, declaring that the election was a pure and free one, and that the secrecy of the Ballot Act had not been violated. He accordingly certified Dr. O'Leary, the sitting member, to have been duly elected.—The Conservatives of Denbigh have subscribed £1100 for the Hon. George T. Kenyon, the defeated candidate at the last election, towards defraying his expenses.

A deputation of Irish national teachers, accompanied by many members of Parliament, waited on the Chief Secretary for Ireland, last Saturday, to press upon the Government the necessity of taking some action with a view to a removal of their grievances. The inadequacy of the present rate of remuneration was one of the principal causes of complaint for which redress is sought.

The Ulster Railway Company has approved of a bill for making a line from Dungannon to Cookstown.

The probate, granted on Jan. 20 last at Dublin, of the will and four codicils of the Right Hon. William Meredyth Lord, Baron Athlumney in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Meredyth in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, late of Somerville, Balrath, Navan, in the county of Meath, to Herbert Riversdale Mansel Jones and John Cornwall, the executors, was sealed in London on the 19th ult., the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £12,000.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland another warm discussion took place, yesterday week, in reference to instrumental music; and a resolution was passed expressing grave disapproval of the seven congregations in the south and west which did not give up the use of instruments and harmonise their service of praise.

A paper has been read by Mr. Drew before the Architectural Association of Ireland on the application of wires to remedy acoustic defects in public buildings. Every public building properly consists of two main parts—one, the vomitorium, whence the sound proceeds, and the other the auditorium, whither it is directed. The elementary sound may be affected by two agencies—resonance and reflection. Resonance adds to the volume of sound and acts usefully if made to act at the point where the sound is generated, of which we have an example in the wooden part of a fiddle; but reflection produces an echo, and impairs the acoustical properties of a building. Heretofore the only antidote to this evil has been the introduction of heavy curtains to absorb the sound after it has done its work. But it has been found that a strand of wire in a state of tension will break and disperse the wave of sound as it passes, and hence the use of distended wires has been now proposed as the preferable expedient.

## DUBLIN UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week, in Trinity College Park at Dublin, the students of that famous Irish University showed their powers of muscular limb and deep-breathing chest in the exercises of running, leaping, and throwing, to the admiration of much company. The pleasant summer weather allowed many ladies to be among the spectators, who numbered from ten to fifteen thousand. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, with Lady Georgiana Hamilton, was present on the second day. Several military bands enlivened the proceedings with music. One of the foot-races is the scene represented in our Illustration.



DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS IN COLLEGE PARK.

The senate of the University of Dublin met last Saturday to consider finally the draught of the Queen's letter regulating the constitution of the future governing body. It was approved of with a few amendments, the only important one being in the clause referring to the election of members of the senate to the council, which as now settled provides that they are elected by the votes of those members of the senate who had not voted at the last election of any existing members of the council either as fellows or professors.

No one has had more "innings" this Session than Mr. Butt; nevertheless, he had a good case when he protested against his being deprived of the day which he had obtained for bringing on the question of Home Rule in a palpable shape. All, however, appeared to be settled, and Mr. Hardy had returned thanks with effusion, when there arose Mr. Martin, the Irish nationalist par excellence, whose aspect somehow suggests the idea of a hermit of great sanctity, and, in his low, gentle tones, which give so much effect to his vigorous and epigrammatic sayings, announced that he had made no speech, moved no motion, this year, and that he was about to be deprived of the opportunity of discussing the only subject on which he intended to speak. There was a mixture of pathos and quiet humour in what he said, which was effective, though the humour was the most appreciated; but he kindled into force and dignity when he declared that nothing could or should content Ireland but a Home Parliament. Sad to say, notwithstanding the reality and intensity of this declaration, the laughter which was going on was increased. A renewal of remonstrance occurred, in which Mr. Sullivan, of course, took part; for there is scarcely any discussion, small or great, in which he does not intervene, and the discussion got very Irish and hot. Whereupon the second commissioner of the leadership, Sir Stafford Northcote, interposed, and in very languid tones said that if the proposal to appropriate Tuesdays for the Government was objected to, there was the alternative of immediate "morning sittings." At this there was a loud groan of "No," probably from old members, who know what a terrible infliction those sittings are, and the matter soon dropped.

Sir W. Carroll, who was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1869 and 1870, brought an action for libel in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, last Saturday, against an artist, claiming £500 as damages for the publication of a caricature in which Sir William was represented suffering from a fit of gout with his legs encased in bandages, and underneath the words, "Is there anything I can go for to fetch for to carry for to get—a Lord Mayor, a Collector-General, a City Marshal, and an Apothecary-General, a City Treasurer, a Town Councillor, anything, everything." The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £40 damages. In the libel case of "Carroll v. Hayes," tried in Dublin on Tuesday, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages. The Chief Justice certified for costs, upon the ground that there was personal malice, that the publication was wilful, and that the defendant had been asked to apologise and had refused.

Having sat very closely for ten days under the moderatorship of the Rev. Wm. Magill, of Cork, the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church concluded its annual deliberations at Belfast yesterday week.

Some first appearances may be adverted to ; and, notably, notice may be taken of the advent of Mr. Morris, member for Galway, who had to defend his peccant borough from an assault of Mr. Conolly, who wanted to have it disfranchised for chronic corruption continued down to the present moment. Mr. Morris fulfilled the conventional idea of Irish elocution, but in its best phase. He was humorous, with a special and national humour, and he was declamatory in moderation ; and on that particular occasion and on that particular subject he achieved a success. On

On Thursday, Mr. Malcolm and Sir George Elliott took the oath and their seats—the former for Boston, in the room of Mr. Parry, unseated on petition ; the latter for North Durham, the former election having been declared null and void. A motion of Mr. Butt for an address to the Crown representing that/ it would be for the advantage of the administration of justice if the Irish Judges were appointed to the same extent as they are in England, upon the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, and without reference to political or official claims, was, after some discussion, defeated by a majority of 271 against 62. After the disposal of some other business, the House went into Committee of Supply.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, (Dublin, Miss Onnan, daughter of a farmer in Meath, has obtained £300 damages against Mr. Bellew for breach of promise of marriage.

A severe lesson to wife-beaters was taught on Monday by the Worship-street police magistrate, who sentenced a man convicted of having brutally ill-used his wife to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. On the expiration of that term defendant is to find sureties for his good behaviour during another six months.—For having cruelly tortured a horse in Hyde Park, James Boston, a groom in the service of the Earl of Home, was, on Monday, sentenced at Marlborough-street to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

At Southwark Police Court furious driving is no longer to be regarded as a venial offence, punishable by fine. William Ward, a master carman, charged, on Wednesday, with driving a cart through the Borough to the danger of the lieges, was surprised at receiving a sentence of a month's hard labour.

An inquest has been held in Salford on the body of a man who, according to the evidence of his widow, had not been sober a single day during the last twelve months, and who was so habituated to spirits and beer as to be unable to take any solid food whatever.

For forging the signature of Mr. P. Darcey, a brewer, and by that means obtaining £400 from the Royal Bank, a young man named Mackey was yesterday week, at Dublin, sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Victor Cohen, for forging bills of exchange and the signatures of Dublin merchants, by which he obtained about £100, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

At Trim Quarter Sessions, just concluded there was not a single criminal case, and at Newtownbutler there were but three, of a trifling character. At Thurles, in Tipperary, there were but two cases of common assault to go before the jury.