

## NOTION ON IRISH FISHERIES.

LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

tant subject has latterly attracted public attention and, published in various letters and journals, with the result of months meetings have been held in various parts of Ireland, having in view the better preservation of the fish and preventing the depletion of the fish, and the normal amount of reproduction of the fish, and the possibilities of the fish being strangers to visit us in Irish waters, and generally approved of the importance of the interests; but it is useless to hope that their efforts of prevention their object will be attained, and are taken to change the penalty of reducing the penalties for breaches of the Memorial to his Excellency.

act that during the close practice for labourers and others to devote to the illegal gaffing of at Petty Sessions for in a good many instances are reduced on memorial with a minimum that it is preventing a repetition of time, trouble and expense for nothing, and are

known in some cases to more fish, while one of for use—the taking of destruction of thousands of more glaring manner in forced in connection with a. This law enacts that at 6 o'clock until Monday hour all weirs for the remain open for the free upper waters, so that a may find their way to breeding fish there, and report to the angler.

ward it stated by my pre- was considered a sound (letters) that if this weekly observed in the Lower fishes would teem with fish. punishment for infringement of our most difficult but and in order to show how permit me to call attention to the fact recently occurred, and of how most such are

ng season I had a case at the Glin Petty Sessions. He was fined in the £10 and costs, but the Quarter Sessions and a

## DEATH OF THE REV. PRECENTOR VEREKER, M.A.

We deeply regret to record the rather unexpected demise of the Rev Thomas Vereker, M.A., Precentor of Killaloe Cathedral, which took place on Sunday last at the residence of his brother, Mr Henry Vereker, Wellington Villa, in this city. The residents of Killaloe and district, irrespective of class and creed, have heard of the sad tidings with sincere sorrow, not to say surprise, for it is but a few weeks since the rev. gentleman took an affectionate leave-taking of them, having resigned the incumbency of the parishes of Killaloe and O'Connell's owing to the feeble state of his health. On his leaving Killaloe he was presented by the parishioners with an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns, and the touching reply of the rev. gentleman gave evidence of the pain with which he severed his connection with a locality where he had laboured so earnestly for a period of 36 years. Those who then saw him little expected that a few weeks later the kind and gentle pastor would have gone to his reward. By all classes and creeds in Killaloe, Precentor Vereker was deservedly esteemed for his meek, gentle, and warm-hearted manner, while his unostentatious charity was characteristic of these admirable traits of character. Precentor Vereker was ordained and admitted into the United Diocese of Killaloe and Kilsnora in 1853, and his induction to the incumbency of the important parish of Killaloe took place in 1860. Since that time he has seen three prelates of the diocese pass away—Bishops Fitzgerald and Chester, and, less than two months ago, Bishop Wynne, whose sudden demise came on the Precentor, a most intimate and valued friend of his lordship, with a shock that certainly aggravated the illness under which he so long and patiently suffered. The late Precentor occupied various important diocesan offices, and while his health permitted he took an active part in Church work generally, and need it be said that he ever took a deep interest in the venerable Cathedral of St Blannan, which he lived to see thoroughly renovated and beautified. His death has cast a gloom over the district of Killaloe, and it severs a link which had bound together the parishioners and their pastor by the pleasantest associations and the warmest feelings, one to another. Mr Vereker was in the 69th year of his age. The funeral will leave Wellington Villa at ten o'clock on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning for St Mary's Cathedral, where the interment takes place.

## THE VACANT BISHOPRIC OF KILLALOE.

As the Service to be held in Trinity Church on Friday next at 10.15 is to be in connection with the meeting of the Synod which is to take place immediately after in the Havergal Memorial Hall, Glentworth street, the attendance is to be confined to the members of the Synod of the United Diocese of Killaloe, &c.

## THE BISHOPRIC OF KILLALOE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR—Is it too late to ask the Synodsmen to consider whether, after all, it is really

## "IRELAND UNDER THE GEORGES."

Last night a lecture on the above subject was delivered in the Catholic Literary Institute by Mr Joseph Nuran, B.A., T.C.D. The lecturer's name has come prominently before the public owing to his distinguished literary career, and only recently he added another link to his long list of honours by carrying off the Blake Scholarship. This being his first public lecture the occasion was looked forward to with great interest, particularly amongst Mr Nuran's old school-fellows. There was a number of clergymen present, and the hall was crowded by an attentive and appreciative audience.

The Rev Fr Lee, Adm. St John's, presided and in introducing the lecturer said, that Limerick was proud of their talented young citizen, and he was sure that this was only the beginning of a brilliant career.

The lecturer, on rising, received a very warm reception. In the course of his remarks he said it would be noticed before the conclusion of his paper that he had passed very lightly over two important features of life under the Georges. One of these, the action of the Penal Laws, was so familiar that no remarks of his would serve to illustrate it. The other subject which he had merely touched upon, that of the Irish on the Continent, had been recently handled here in a most able manner by his friend Mr Charles Doyle. Continuing, the lecturer said—With the last shot fired from the battlements of Limerick the Jacobite rebellion came to an end. The vast majority of the Irish army followed the fortunes of Sarsfield. A few creaghts and rapparees still clung to their hills, but they were no longer led as of old by Redmond O'Hanlon, the Galloping Hogan, or by Ned of the Hill. When the threatened return of Sarsfield had been averted by the English victory off La Hoguette their character rapidly deteriorated. Having dealt in an able and exhaustive manner on Irish life in the period under notice, the lecturer observed that the capital of Ireland during the latter half of the 18th Century must have been one of the gayest spots in Europe. Absentees had as yet only deprived Ireland of the great English landowners who were grantees of Irish estates. Dublin, the second city in the Empire, was still the centre of political and social interest for the greater number of the Irish nobility and gentry. Lord Clare's mansion at Ely Place, a neighbouring residence of the Wellesley family in Merrion street, and the Provost's house—which is a masterpiece of Palladian architecture—still testify to the taste and magnificence of the Irish gentry. When George III was King, Trinity College was in a most flourishing condition. The race of gentlemen common was strong in the land. By paying double fees they were allowed special privileges and the right of dining at the Fellows' table. A report was current that one still survives, but we dare not vouch for its veracity. The student enjoyed the privilege of a special gallery in the House of Commons, and the cry of "Make way for the gentlemen of the College," according to Sir Jonah Barrington, was an immediate report even to the public galleries. But the uproarious conduct at the debate upon the report of Lord Fitzwilliam caused their special privileges to be abolished. Grattan had demanded