

plete account of his cases from 1619 to 1666. Among his other remains is an account of the Arthur family in which he gives a short account of his own life, an account of his gradual accumulation of landed property, and some ponderous Latin verses.

One of the latter deals with the occasion when the Duke of Ormond captured John O'Molony, Bishop of Killaloe, and found in his house £1,400 in gold, stored away in wool-sacks:—

A cool fourteen hundred the Bishop had hoarded,  
And in fleeces and woollacks ingeniously stored it—  
But alas, for the beauty and charm of my story,  
The wool had a smell, being sweaty and gory—  
And the wolf smelled the blood of the sheep on  
the scrapings,

And bolted at once with the trifle of ha'pence.

'Twas the cursed greed of gold made the Bishop to  
save so,

'Twas the cursed greed of food made the wolf  
misbehave so,

Had the Bishop discharged his episcopal duty,  
My Lord had no blame and the robber no booty.

### THADDEUS O'MALLEY.

The Reverend Thaddeus O'Malley, priest and politician, was born in Garryowen in the year 1796, and was ordained a priest at the age of 23. As a young man he worked in an American Parish, but being of independent spirit he was suspended by his Bishop and returned to Ireland in 1827.

When the famous Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Dr James Warren Doyle, popularly known as J.K.L. died, Father O'Malley took up his cudgels in favour of poor-law and in opposition to O'Connell. He published a series of public letters on the advantages of poor-law and also on a system of national education, and in one of the latter he attacked Dr. McHale very bitterly. For this he was suspended by his Bishop, but shortly afterwards restored.

About 1840 he received the Government appointment of Rector of the Catholic University of Malta. However, he was unwilling to submit to protestant laymen in matters of ecclesiastical interest, and was again rebuked and dismissed.

On his return to Ireland in 1845, O'Malley started a newspaper "The Social Economist," and in a public debate with O'Connell, argued the comparative advantages of federalism and Repeal. In support of his views he started another paper "The Federalist," and endeavoured to unite The Young Ireland and O'Connell Party. Failing he retired from public life, lived alone in a back lane in Dublin and was not heard of for close on twenty years.

However, when Isaac Butt started the "Home Rule" Movement in 1870, O'Malley recovered, and with voice and pen zealously supported Butt's policy, which was nothing more or less than the one which O'Malley advocated thirty years previously. But O'Malley again got into trouble with his superiors. He wrote a book entitled "Harmony in Religion," advocating certain reforms in the Catholic Church, published it anonymously, and incurred the censure of Cardinal Cullen, then Archbishop of Dublin. In 1873 he wrote a pamphlet "Home Rule on the Basis of Federalism," which went into several editions.

He died at his humble lodgings in Henrietta Street, Dublin, on 2nd January, 1877, aged 81 years, and was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. Of this stormy petrel of politics and religion it has been said that although "bold in urging ecclesiastical reform, he was unswerving on articles of faith . . . an honest man, a gentleman, and a scholar, he was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends."

### **JAMES ROCHFORT MAGUIRE.**

James Rochfort Maguire, sometime President of the British South African Company, was born